

Annual Report

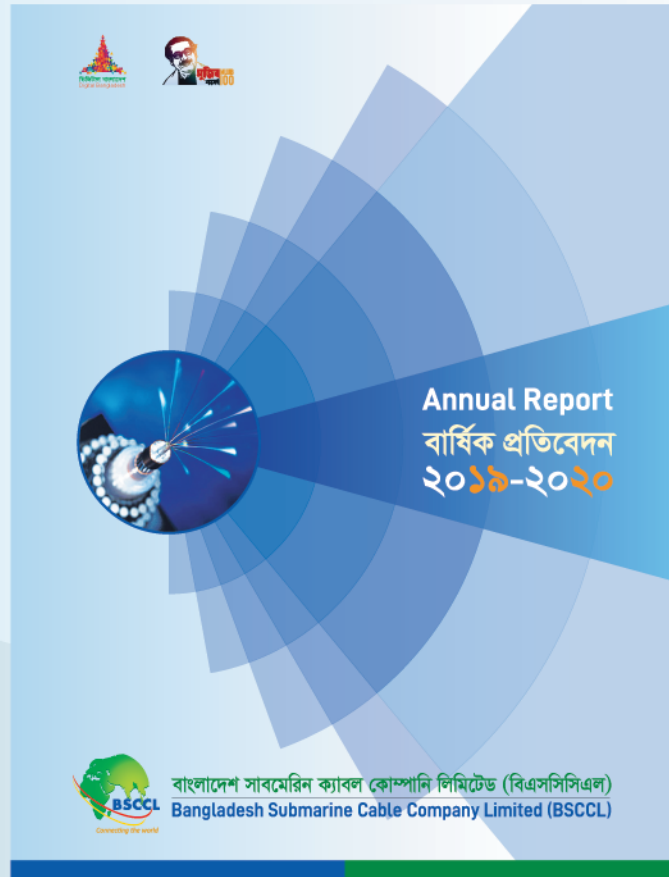
বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন

২০১৯-২০২০



বাংলাদেশ সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (বিএসসিসিএল)
Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

Annual Report 2019-2020



Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)



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Letter of Transmittal

19 November, 2020

To,

The Shareholders,
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms

Respected/Honorable Sir(s)

Annual Report for the year ended on 30 June 2020.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Board of Directors of BANGLADESH SUBMARINE CABLE COMPANY LIMITED (BSCCL), is pleased to present herewith the Annual Report along with the audited Financial Statements (Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes) for the year ended on 30 June 2020 of the company.

Thanking you,

Yours Truly



Md. Abdus Salam Khan, FCS
Company Secretary



Notice of the 12th Annual General Meeting of BSCCL

Notice is hereby given that the 12th Annual General Meeting of the BANGLADESH SUBMARINE CABLE COMPANY LIMITED (BSCCL) is scheduled to be held on 09 December, 2020 (Wednesday) at 11:00 A.M. through Virtual Platform (in pursuant to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's order No.SEC/SRMRC/04-231/25 dated 08.07.2020) to transact the following businesses:

Agenda # 1	To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on 30 June 2020.
Agenda # 2	To declare Dividend for the year ended on 30 June 2020.
Agenda # 3	To elect and approve the appointment/ reappointment of Directors of the company.
Agenda # 4	To appoint Statutory Auditor for the financial year 2020-2021 and fix their remuneration.
Agenda # 5	To appoint Corporate Governance Code Compliance Auditor for the financial year 2020-2021 and fix their remuneration.

All the Shareholders are requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the AGM.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

19 November, 2020



Md. Abdus Salam Khan, FCS
Company Secretary

Note :

- The members, whose names were appeared in the Share Register of the Company or in the Depository Register on the Record Date i.e. 17 November, 2020 will be entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting and to receive the dividend. A Member entitled to attend/participate and vote in the Annual General Meeting, may appoint a proxy in his stead. Scanned copy of the proxy form, duly stamped must be mailed to the email at **agm@bsccl.com** not later than 72 hours before the meeting.
- AGM Notice, link for joining in the Virtual Platform (audio-visual meeting) and detail login process will be mailed to the respective Member's email address available with us. Members, whose email addresses updated/changed subsequently, are requested to email us at **agm@bsccl.com** referring their full name, Folio/BO ID and email address to get the Virtual Platform meeting invitation. Full login/participation process along with the link of the Virtual Platform of AGM will also be available in the Company's website **www.bsccl.com** Members can join the Virtual Annual General Meeting using their laptop, PC, Mobile or Tab providing their respective Name, 16-Digit BO ID, and No. Shares.
- Pursuant to the BSEC Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/208/Admin/81 dated June 20, 2018, soft copy of the Annual Report 2019-2020 will be sent to the Members' respective email addresses as available with us. The Annual Report 2019-2020 will be also available in the Company's website i.e. **www.bsccl.com**

CONNECTING THE WORLD

রূপকল্প

উন্নতমানের সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল সেবার মাধ্যমে দেশকে আন্তর্জাতিক তথ্য মহাসড়কে সংযুক্ত করে ইন্টারনেট ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তির কল্যাণসমূহ সাধারণ জনগণের দোরগোড়ায় পৌঁছে দেয়া।

VISION

To deliver the benefits of Internet and Communications Technology to the doorsteps of mass people by connecting the country with International Information Superhighway through high quality Submarine Cable services.



অভিলক্ষ্য

- বিশ্বব্যাপী বিস্তৃত তথ্য-মহাসড়কে বাংলাদেশকে নিরবচ্ছিন্নভাবে সংযুক্ত রাখা।
- ইন্টারনেট ও ভয়েস সেবার জন্য আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার করে স্বল্প মূল্যে সর্বোত্তম মানের ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহ করা।
- জাতীয় তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি অবকাঠামোকে আরও শক্তিশালী করা।
- সরকারের নীতিমালা, প্রবিধান ও নিয়ন্ত্রণনীতির আলোকে টেলিযোগাযোগ ও তথ্য প্রযুক্তি সেবার সুবিধাসমূহ দেশের জনগণের নিকট সহজলভ্য করা।

MISSION

- To keep Bangladesh connected uninterruptedly to the global Information Superhighway.
- To provide highest quality bandwidth for Internet and Voice services at affordable price using state-of-the art technology.
- To strengthen the national ICT infrastructure further.
- To make the telecommunication and IT services easily available to the people promoted by the Policies, Acts and Regulations of the Government.



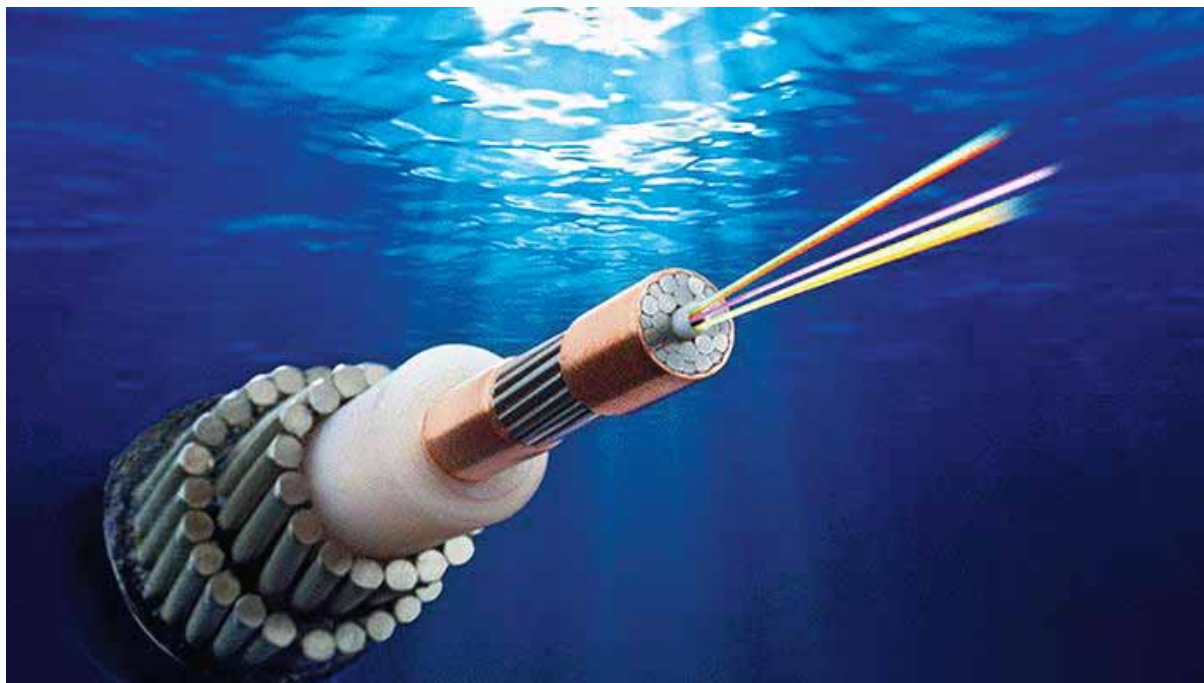


কৌশলগত উদ্দেশ্য

- গ্রাহকদের জন্য সক্রিয় ও সহজলভ্য সংযোগের মাধ্যমে বিশ্বব্যাপী টেলিযোগাযোগ নেটওয়ার্ক সেবা প্রদান করা।
- স্বল্প মূল্যে উচ্চ মানের ও নিরবচ্ছিন্ন আন্তর্জাতিক ভয়েস ও ডাটা ট্র্যাফিক পরিবহণে সক্ষম সেবা নিশ্চিত করা।
- দেশের ক্রমবর্ধমান ব্যান্ডউইডথের চাহিদা পূরণ এবং একটি টেকসই গ্রাহকবান্ধব কোম্পানি হিসেবে বিকশিত হওয়া।
- সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের মাধ্যমে নিরবচ্ছিন্ন ও সুষম ব্যান্ডউইডথ প্রাপ্তি নিশ্চিত করে ২০২১ সালের মধ্যে ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ-এর রূপকল্প বাস্তবায়নে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখা।
- ব্যান্ডউইডথ-এর অভ্যন্তরীণ ও বৈদেশিক বিপণনের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের জন্য রাজস্ব আয়ে উল্লেখযোগ্য ভূমিকা রাখা।

Strategic Objectives

- To provide global telecommunications network services to the subscribers through easily available and effective connectivity.
- To ensure high quality international voice and data traffic transportation capable services at affordable price.
- To flourish as a viable and customer friendly company and to meet the gradually increasing demand of bandwidth of the country.
- To play the vital role in achieving the "Digital Bangladesh" by the year 2021 through ensuring availability of uninterrupted and well-balanced bandwidth by Submarine Cable systems.
- To earn handsome amount of revenue for the Government of Bangladesh through domestic as well as international lease of bandwidth.



BACKGROUND OF THE COMPANY

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) incorporated as a Public Limited Company and started its journey after abolition of BTTB in June 2008 with the assets namely land, buildings & equipment of Landing Station situated at Jhilonjha, Cox'sbazar associated with the undersea submarine cable system, the SEA-ME-WE-4. BSCCL also became a member of the SEA-ME-WE-4 submarine cable consortium in 2008. A vendor's agreement was signed between GoB and the BSCCL on 30 June 2008 incorporating a statement showing a net worth of the company after deducting the liabilities from the assets. The balance is treated as Net Worth payable to the government in share capital.

At the beginning, the head office of the company was situated at the 7th floor of Telejogajog Bhaban at 37/E Eskaton Garden Bhaban, Dhaka. Subsequently the head office of the company was shifted in 2012 to Rahman's Regnum Center (7th Floor), 191, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road, Dhaka-1208. BSCCL established its own International Internet Gateway (IIG) by its own fund at the 8th floor of Rahman's Regnum Center in 2013 after acquiring the IIG license from BTRC in 2012. BSCCL joined the SEA-ME-WE-5 submarine cable consortium in 2014 in order to connect the country with the second Submarine Cable System, the SEA-ME-WE-5. The second submarine cable of the country, the SEA-ME-WE 5 landed in Kuakata Landing Station of BSCCL in December 2016. It was officially inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on 10 September, 2017 from when BSCCL started to use of the cable system commercially.



Message of the CHAIRMAN

Mr. Md. Afzal Hossain

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me immense pleasure to present you the Annual Report of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited for the financial year 2019-2020 along with the audited financial statements that reflect the results and achievements of the company.

First of all, I would like to remember the contribution of the Father of nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who gave the nation the best gift, a sovereign and independent Bangladesh along with the dream to build a "Sonar Bangla". I am ever grateful to the honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina for her initiative to implement the dream of Bangabandhu through a declaration in 2008 for building "Digital Bangladesh" by 2021.

I am thankful to all the Shareholders who have chosen BSCCL as a growing company and purchased its shares. I can assure that this is the most prospective public limited company under the Posts & Telecommunications Division which is functioning very well and till now its share is very stable. BSCCL is providing the main infrastructure for implementing Digital Bangladesh through connecting the country with the global information superhighway.

During the 2019-2020 financial year BSCCL achieved substantial growth in revenue as well as in net profit after tax and was able to acquire the major market share in international bandwidth market of the country. I hope that the company will be able to maintain this

trend in the coming days also and I strongly believe that the Management of BSCCL is capable, with full support and contribution of all the shareholders and the Board of Directors, to make a significant progress in future. I am hopeful that this company will achieve high degree of prosperity through their sincere effort and integrity. I also feel obliged to mention the other contributors including, but not being limited to, the Posts & Telecommunications Division, BSEC, DSE and other stakeholders who consider the Company as their own. The Company is holding high position amongst the peers with proper contribution to the society through providing quality bandwidth for data and voice communications. All these make the Company a unique in the Country's Corporate Register.

I sincerely wish that this company will continue to achieve strong financial growth and firmly believe that its gradual development along with market stability would raise it to a reasonably high level in the years to come. To meet the future demand of international bandwidth of the country and the target of the government to build "Digital Bangladesh" the Company has already taken initiative to connect the country with the third Submarine Cable and as such the Company has a very good future for business of Bandwidth in Bangladesh & abroad.

Thanking you all and wish you a good time.



Md. Afzal Hossain
Chairman, BSCCL

Message of the MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr. Mashur Rahman



Hon'ble Chairman, Directors, Dear shareholders, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to the 12th AGM of BSCCL. I am very grateful to all of you for your kind participation in the 12th AGM of the Company despite the prevailing unusual situation due to COVID-19 pandemic. I feel proud to represent a company like BSCCL which is a very important and renowned company in the Telecommunications sector of Bangladesh. The company is playing the most vital role of connecting the country with the International Information Superhighway. The company is also quite financially sound despite several major challenges in business including but not limited to the challenges faced due to COVID-19 Pandemic in the last quarter of the last financial year (2019-2020). The major challenges were to accommodate the large amount of depreciation, the financial charges, realization of huge amount of dues from the customers especially since the last quarter of the last financial year (2019-2020) due to pandemic situation and also the tough competition faced by the IIG business of the company with the private IIG operators. Despite the challenges, the company reported total revenue of BDT 2,498.64 million and net profit after Tax of BDT approximately 956 million in the financial year 2019-2020 which are respectively 27.76% and 63.21% higher than those of the previous financial year (2018-2019). The company experienced a huge growth of IPLC (63.5%) and IP Transit (44.9%) sales during the year 2019-2020 despite discontinuation of 10 Gbps IP Transit export to BSNL, India from early February 2020. The growth of sales remarkably increased the revenue earning of the company in the last financial year. Upon commissioning of the SMW 5 submarine cable system in Bangladesh in the first quarter of 2017 the total achievable capacity of the two submarine cables (SMW 4 & SMW 5) of BSCCL crossed 1800 Gbps. After implementation of light up #2 program of SMW5 cable in August 2019 and upgradation #5 of SMW4 cable the total achievable capacity of BSCCL from the two cables has been increased to 2800 Gbps through adoption of advanced technology. By the end of June 2020 the total activated (light-up) capacity in the two cable systems of the company was more than 1500 Gbps. Besides transportation of the major part of international bandwidth of the country, the second submarine cable, the SMW 5 has also ensured redundancy in country's submarine cable system. By 30th June, 2020, BSCCL leased around 543 Gbps submarine cable capacity (IPLC) to its customers from SMW 5 cable and used 140 Gbps capacity for its own IIG.


Like the previous years, the IIG business of the company faced very tough competition from several private IIG operators as

well as from the state owned operator BTCL. To overcome the challenge BSCCL management was bound to reduce the unit prices of its IP Transit services in the last year to remain competitive in the market. Also, the price of IPLC services needed to be fixed reasonably, taking the selling prices of ITC operators for the same services into active consideration. In spite of all the difficulties, last year BSCCL had been able to hold more than 60% market share in the international bandwidth market of the country.

I hope that the Company has fulfilled the expectations of the shareholders in terms of dividend package announced for the financial year 2019-2020. I would also like to inform you that the business of the company is flourishing rapidly and I can assure you all that the management of BSCCL will be able to offer handsome dividend package for the current financial year also. I would sincerely like to assure you all that we shall try our best to uphold the present positive trend of business of the company in the years to come. BSCCL exported a handsome amount of Internet bandwidth to Tripura of India for four years which was discontinued from February 2020. But we are hopeful that the service will be resumed soon. BSCCL is negotiating with several prospective buyers from of Nepal, Bhutan and India for selling its bandwidth to them. We are also exploring the possibility of selling/leasing the unutilized capacity of SMW5 core cable to the other partners of SMW5 consortium, which cannot be terminated/used in the country due to technical limitations. We are also exploring new business scopes like Content Delivery Network (CDN), Cloud hosting, Data Center etc. for the company. On 15 September, 2019 BSCCL signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the new SEA-ME-WE 6 Submarine cable consortium in order to connect the country with its 3rd Submarine cable. It is expected that the new SMW 6 cable will be ready for service by December 2024.

In conclusion, I would like to thank our customers who used our services, the Directors who conveyed their guidance, support and cooperation, the shareholders who have continued their invaluable supports to us and other stakeholders for their support and cooperation. Last but not the least I like to thank every member of the Management and the staff of BSCCL for their loyalty, hard work and dedication in making the company profitable and customer oriented.

I am sincerely looking forward to welcoming you all at the 12th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of BSCCL.


Mashur Rahman
Managing Director, BSCCL.



CORPORATE INFORMATION



Registration No.

C 71845(4351)/08 Dated: 24-06-2008

Registered Office

Rahmans Regnum Centre (6th, 7th & 8th Floor)
191/B, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road
Dhaka-1208.

Website

www.bsccl.com

Legal Adviser

Kazi Mynul Hassan
Barrister-at-Law
Advocate, High Court Division and Appellate
Division
Bangladesh Supreme Court

Attorney

Md. Tameem Rahman
Barrister-at-Law
Advocate, High Court Division
Bangladesh Supreme Court

Tax Adviser

Shahadat Rashid & Co., Chartered Accountants
House# 406(1st Floor), Road#29, New DOHS
Mohakhali, Dhaka-1206.

Auditor

S. F. AHMED & CO., Chartered Accountants
House # 51 (2nd Floor), Road # 09
Block-F, Banani,
Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh.

Corporate Governance Auditor Suraiya Parveen and Associates, Chartered Secretaries

Razzak plaza (5th Floor), Suite, 6C
01, New Eskaton Road, Ramna, Dhaka-1000,
Bangladesh.

Memberships

SEA-ME-WE 4 & SEA-ME-WE 5 (South East Asia-
Middle East- Western Europe) submarine cable
consortiums.

Bankers

United Commercial Bank Limited (UCBL)
Sonali Bank Limited
The City Bank Limited
Mutual Trust Bank Limited

Landing Stations

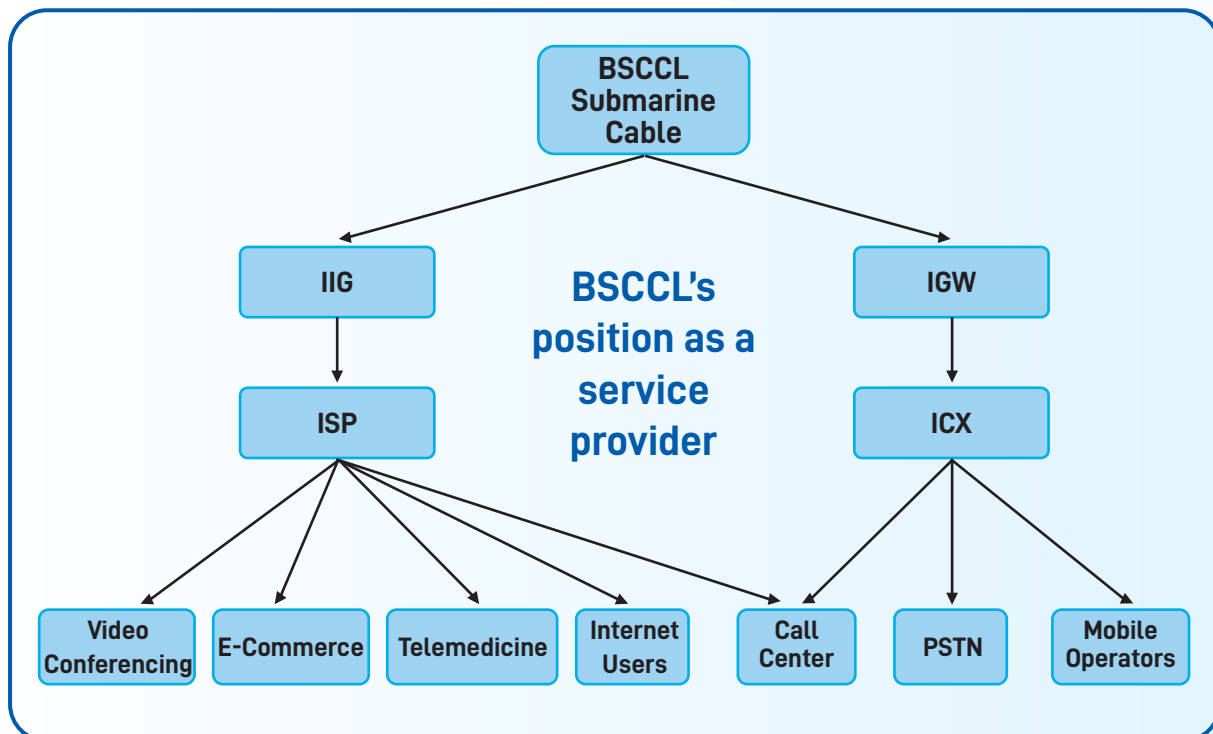
Jhilonjha, Cox'sbazar and
Alipur, Kuakata, Patuakhali.

Product and Services

BSCCL is the sole provider of submarine cable bandwidth services in the country and handles country's submarine cable system. It is also an IIG and ISP service provider. Presently, BSCCL is providing the following services:

- Bandwidth service for different routes and different levels such as E-1, STM-1, STM-4, STM-16 and STM-64/10GE to the International Internet Gateway (IIG) operators through International Private Leased Circuits (IPLC).
- Bandwidth service (IPLC) for different routes and different levels such as E-1, STM-1, STM-4, STM-16 and STM-64/10GE to the International Gateway (IGW) operators who deal with International voice call.
- IP transit (Internet bandwidth) to IIGs as an ILDS operators.
- IP transit (Internet bandwidth) to ISPs as an IIG operator.
- IPLC service to different corporate and other customers as permitted by BTRC.
- Co-Locations services at BSCCL's Data Center and Landing Stations.

Bandwidth Distribution flow chart of BSCCL



Performance at a Glance

Business Performance

The capacity and utilization level of company's bandwidth is presented in the following table:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ultimate achievable Capacity (Gbps)	300.00	1800.00	1800.00	1900.00	2700.00
Lit up Capacity (Gbps)	300.00	500.00	700.00	900.00	1500.00
Utilization (Gbps)	132.16	246.98	446.48	686.00	1102.72

Financial Performance:

The comparative financial performance for the last five years is given below:

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue (Amount TK. in Mill)	618.64	1,036.73	1,405.04	1,955.67	2,498.64
Growth in Revenue (%)	14.42	67.58	35.53	39.19	27.76
Operating Cost of Sales Growth (%)	18.81	14.01	73.08	1.30	(2.67)
Gross Profit Margin(%)	49.80	65.85	56.39	68.26	75.82
Operating Profit Margin (%)	23.20	35.17	28.14	43.43	52.74
Net Profit Margin (%)	26.76	30.70	5.21	29.95	38.26
Return on Average Asset After Tax (%)	2.25	3.36	0.72	5.36	8.11
Return on Average Equity After Tax (%)	3.44	5.48	1.23	9.55	14.55
Return on Average Capital Employed (%)	2.65	4.43	4.73	10.07	14.36
Direct Cost to revenue Ratio (%)	50.20	34.15	43.61	31.74	24.18
Administrative Expenses to Revenue Ratio (%)	20.15	14.52	10.94	8.96	7.72
Finance Cost to Revenue Ratio (%)	-	-	9.94	8.60	6.34

Milestones

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for joining SMW-4 Consortium	: 04 September 2002
Construction & Maintenance Agreement signing (SMW-4)	: 27 March 2004
Inauguration of Cox'sbazar Landing Station	: 21 May 2006
Date of Incorporation of Business	: 24 June 2008
Vendor's Agreement with Government	: 30 June 2008
Commercial Launching of Operation of BSCCL	: 01 July 2008
1st Annual General Meeting	: 14 December 2009
Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for joining SMW-5 Consortium	: 28 December 2011
Inauguration of Upgradation# 3 of SMW-4	: 04 April 2011
Obtaining IIG License	: 04 March 2012
Listing with DSE & CSE	: 14 June 2012
Commercial Operation of IIG Unit	: 01 July 2013
Inauguration of IIG Services	: 09 July 2013
Contract signing (C&MA) for joining SMW-5 Consortium	: 07 March 2014
Obtaining ISP License	: 01 June 2015
Contract signing for Lease of Bandwidth to BSNL (India)	: 06 June 2015
Formal Inauguration of Lease of Bandwidth to BSNL (India)	: 23 March 2016
Started Trial Operation of SMW-5 Submarine Cable	: 17 March 2017
Formal Inauguration of SMW-5 Submarine Cable System by Hon'ble PM of Bangladesh	: 10 September 2017
Commercial Operation of SMW-5 Submarine Cable System	: 17 September 2017
Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for joining SMW-6 Consortium	: 15 September 2019

Five Years Financial Summary

Operational Results in Thousands BDT	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Revenue	2,498,642	1,955,666	1,405,036	1,036,725	618,644
Gross Profit	1,894,475	1,334,911	792,267	682,677	308,108
Operating Profit	1,317,738	849,362	395,404	364,641	143,505
Profit before tax	1,251,980	778,962	293,868	389,513	178,694
Net Profit after tax	955,998	585,758	73,260	318,231	165,529
Financial Position in Thousands BDT					
Paid-up Capital	1,649,055	1,649,055	1,649,055	1,649,055	1,649,055
Shareholders' equity	6,750,015	6,387,677	5,884,372	6,008,998	5,599,138
Total assets	12,149,886	11,412,267	10,433,680	9,963,016	9,005,149
Total liabilities	5,399,871	5,024,590	4,549,309	3,954,018	3,406,011
Current assets	5,665,478	4,547,383	3,166,318	2,712,755	2,353,829
Current liabilities	2,175,928	1,747,313	1,277,641	778,385	588,848
Non currents assets	6,484,408	6,864,884	7,267,362	7,250,261	6,651,320
Non current liabilities	3,223,943	3,277,277	3,271,668	3,175,634	2,817,163
Financial Ratios					
Current Asset to Current Liability	2.60	2.60	2.48	3.49	4.00
Debt to Equity	80%	79%	77%	66%	61%
Gross Profit Margin	75.82%	68.26%	56.39%	65.85%	49.80%
Operating Profit Margin	52.74%	43.43%	28.14%	35.17%	23.20%
Net Profit Margin	38.26%	29.95%	5.21%	30.70%	26.76%
Return on Average Equity	14.55%	9.55%	1.23%	5.48%	3.44%
Return on Average Total Assets	8.11%	5.36%	0.72%	3.36%	2.25%
Ordinary Shares Information					
Ordinary Shares outstanding (in Thousands)	164,906	164,906	164,906	164,906	164,906
Face Value per share	Tk.10	Tk.10	Tk.10	Tk.10	Tk.10
Dividend (Cash)	20%	16%	5%	12%	10%
Cash Dividend on paid up capital	329,811	263,849	82,453	197,887	164,906
Dividend payout (Cash)	34.50%	45.04%	112.55%	62.18%	99.62%
NAV per Share**	40.93	38.74	35.68	36.44	33.95
Net Operating Cash Flow per Share	6.87	7.30	4.07	1.20	1.76
Earnings Per Share*	5.80	3.55	0.44	1.93	1.00

* EPS has been calculated using weighted average no. of shares and not Restated

** NAV has been calculated using no of shares outstanding at the end of period

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BSCCL



Mr. Md. Afzal Hossain
Chairman

Secretary, Posts & Telecommunications Division, Ministry of Posts,
Telecommunications & Information Technology (MoPT & IT)



Ms. Kulsum Begum
Joint Secretary
Finance Division, Ministry of Finance



Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Science & Technology



Mr. Khandker Md. Abdul Hye, PhD
Joint Secretary
Posts & Telecommunications Division,
Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications
& Information Technology (MoPT & IT)



Dr. Md. Mahbulul Alam Joarder
Professor
Institute of Information Technology
University of Dhaka



Col Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afwc, psc
Col Staff, AHQ, GS Br (SD Dte),
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka



Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA
Council Member & Vice President,
ICAB and Independent Director, BSCCL



Mr. Hossain Khaled
Past President
Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry
and Independent Director, BSCCL



Mr. Mashiur Rahman
Managing Director
BSCCL

BOARD'S COMMITTEE

Audit Committee

Chairman

Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA
Council Member & Vice President, ICAB
& Independent Director, BSCCL

Members

Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Science & Technology & Director, BSCCL

Mr. Hossain Khaled
Past President, DCCI
& Independent Director, BSCCL

Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

Chairman

Mr. Hossain Khaled
Past President, DCCI
& Independent Director, BSCCL

Members

Ms. Kulsum Begum
Joint Secretary
Finance Division, Ministry of Finance & Director, BSCCL

Dr. Md. Mahbulul Alam Joarder
Professor, Institute of Information Technology,
University of Dhaka & Director, BSCCL

Col Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afwc, psc
Col Staff, AHQ, GS Br (SD Dte),
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka & Director, BSCCL

Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA
Council Member & Vice President, ICAB
& Independent Director, BSCCL.

Tariff Committee

Chairman

Dr. Md. Mahbulul Alam Joarder
Professor, Institute of Information Technology, University of Dhaka
& Director, BSCCL

Members

Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Science & Technology & Director, BSCCL

Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA
Council Member & Vice President, ICAB
& Independent Director, BSCCL

Mr. Mashiur Rahman
Managing Director, BSCCL

Brief Description of Chairman



Mr. Md. Afzal Hossain joined as the Secretary of the Posts and Telecommunications Division on October 4, 2020. Prior to joining this division, he served as the Additional Secretary in the Rural Development and Co-operation Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operative.

After completion of his academic education, he started his career as a First Class Probationary Officer of the Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd. in 1989. He was ranked 1st in the Taxation Cadre and ranked 18th in the combined merit list in the 9th BCS exam and joined the Taxes Department as Assistant Commissioner of Taxes in January 1991. He successfully served the Taxes Department for 17 years in different positions in different Taxes Circle of different Taxes Zones, NBR & Central Intelligence Cell (CIC). During his tenure in Taxes Department (1991-2009), he was awarded 3 (three) times by the National Board of Revenue for his remarkable role in the collection of revenue from internal sources and for detection of huge number of Tax evasion cases.

In 2009 while serving as Additional Commissioner of Taxes (4th grade), he was promoted as

Deputy Secretary under Pool Service. After serving a year in the Finance Department, he served for 04 (four) years as Director and Trainer of Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC). During his tenure in BPATC, he served as Course Director of the Foundation Training Course and the Advanced Course on Administration and Development (ACAD) as well as also served as the Course Coordinator of Senior Staff Course (SSC). During that time he led to organizing various workshops and seminars in home & abroad.

Mr. Md. Afzal Hossain joined the Rural Development and Co-operative Division as Deputy Secretary in 2014. He continued to serve the Rural Development and Co-operative Division after being promoted as Joint Secretary in 2015 and as Additional Secretary in 2017. He performed various administrative responsibilities in different departments & directorates under that Division. He also played a vital role in the formulation and reforms of a range of important policies. He served as team leader of the Annual Performance Agreement (APA), National Integrity Strategy (NIS), GRS and Innovation Team of the said Division. During that time, he played a vital role for initiating, implementing and evaluating a number of reform programs and different projects in the subordinate nine departments/agencies. As a member of the Board of Directors he made a significant contribution to the policy making and reforms in 4 (four) organizations under Rural Development and Co-operation Division. He was awarded with the National Integration Strategy (NIS) Award in 2019 for his efficient & transparent delegation of duty in the Rural Development and Co-operative Division.

Being a government official he visited Malaysia, China, Thailand, Singapore, India, Italy, Australia and the United States of America for attending different skill development training. He also participated in number of study tours arranged in Philippines, Sri Lanka, Denmark, France, Germany, Turkey, Monaco, Switzerland and Sweden.

Mr. Md. Afzal Hossain was born in a noble Muslim family in the district of Manikganj. He was successfully completed his B.Com Honours & M. Com degree in Accounting from the University of Dhaka and later on he also obtained his MBA degree with major in Marketing from the same University. In his personal life he is happily married and blessed with a son and two daughters.

Brief Description of Directors



Ms. Kulsum Begum, Joint Secretary, Finance Division Joined Bangladesh Civil Service (Administration) Cadre in 1988. She has served in the field Administration in different capacities. Afterward she served in the Ministry of Primary Mass Education, Ministry of Information and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and then in the Finance Division. She obtained her Bachelors of Science degree from The University of Chittagong and Masters in Library and Information Science from The University of Dhaka. She Participated various trainings, workshops and conferences both in home & abroad. Ms. Kulsum Begum was born on 1st January 1963 in a noble Muslim family in the district of Brahmanbaria.

Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology (Presently on PRL), Born in Chapainawabganj on 13th October 1961. He joined in the BCS Roads & Highways Cadre in 1986 as Assistant Engineer (Civil). He was promoted to the post of Executive Engineer (RHD) and worked at different positions in Design and Construction wings of Roads & Highways Department. He was promoted to the Post of Deputy Secretary to the Government in January 2006. Mr. Rahman worked in different ministries/divisions like Road Transport and Highways Division, Railway Division, Bridges Division, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Science and Technology. He was also appointed as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Ministry of Information and Ministry of Cultural Affairs (from 2010 to 2012). He was promoted to the Post of Joint Secretary to the Government in February 2012. Mr. Rahman completed his Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from BUET in 1984. He did his MBA (Marketing) from North South University in 2007. He participated in various Trainings, Workshops and summits



across the globe.



Mr. Khandker Md. Abdul Hye, PhD became a Director of BSCCL as a representative of Posts and Telecommunications Division on 1st September 2020. He assumed the post of Joint Secretary in the Posts and Telecommunications Division on 26 December 2019. He has an outstanding service records with an excellent academic career.

Mr. Hye came of a respectable Muslim family of Sujanagar upazila under Pabna district. His father Khandker Md. Abdul Jalil was a school teacher. Mr. Hye started his schooling from Sujanagar Govt. Primary School and completed SSC in Science from Sujanagar High School. He did his HSC course in Science from Government Edward College, Pabna.

Mr. Hye obtained his Degree of both Masters and Bachelor of Science with Honors in Applied Physics & Electronics from University of Dhaka. He pursued his Masters of Philosophy and Doctor Philosophy from Public Administration Department of University of Dhaka. He also did Masters of Public Affairs (MPA) in International Economic Relations from Civil Service College, Dhaka (presently named as Bangladesh Institute of Governance & Management) affiliated with University of Dhaka.

Mr. Hye is an officer of Bangladesh Civil Service (Administration) Cadre belonging to Eleven Batch. He has been having more than 27 years of working experience with the Government of Bangladesh in various capacities. He started his career as an Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate. He was Magistrate of the 1st class in Gopalganj and Tangail districts. He worked as Senior Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Housing & Public Works and also in the then Roads & Railways Division. Later he was Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Water Resources and also in the Cabinet Division at the same position. After becoming Joint Secretary in 2016, he worked as Director of Bangladesh Land Port Authority. Next he was Executive Director of Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) Ltd.

Mr. Hye received training at various institutions and universities in the country and abroad for different periods. Among these are Singapore Civil Service College, National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) of Malaysia, Vietnam National Academy of Public Administration, University Putra Malaysia, IHE (formerly UNESCO-IHE) Delft Institute for Water Education in the Netherlands, Macquarie University in Australia, etc. Beside these, he also has travelled countries like the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, China, Japan and Canada. All these made him well conversant with the knowledge of development policy thinking in the administration.

CORONAVIRUS SAFETY

Follow these easy steps to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.



Disinfect surfaces around your home and work.



Wash your hands for at least 20 seconds.



Sneeze or cough? Cover your mouth.

Dr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Joarder is a Professor of the Institute of Information Technology (IIT), University of Dhaka and trustee member, Rajshahi Science and Technology University. He also served as Director of the Institute of Information Technology (IIT) and as Provost, Sir Salimullah Muslim Hall, University of Dhaka. He received a B.Sc. in Applied Physics & Electronics from Dhaka University in 1990, and an M.Sc. from the same University in 1991. He received his Ph.D. in Computer Science & Engineering (Information Systems) from the University of Ibaraki, Japan in 2002. From 2005 to 2007, he was the PiL (Partners in Learning) advisor of Microsoft Bangladesh Ltd.

Last few years, he successfully implemented some projects for the betterment of the Dhaka University. One is Remodeling of the two modern computer lab with the assistantship of KOICA in his Institute, Institute of Information Technology (IIT), University of Dhaka and another was Campus Network for Dhaka University under the guidance of University Grants Commission of Bangladesh funded by the World Bank. As an independent consultant, he completed many projects, two most successful projects are Public Investment Management (PIM) of Planning Commission's (PC) Programming Division and making a report which is intended to provide objective assessment of the current IT Systems and Architecture, and to make concrete, practical recommendations for improvement funded by the World Bank, SGL for windows funded by Ibaraki University, Japan.

Now, He is serving as Director of Bangladesh submarine cable company limited.

His research interests center on improving the understanding,



design, and performance of non-linear systems, recognition problems, computer simulation of complex systems and risk factors in software engineering. He has already published more than 33 research papers and 02 books in his field. He serves as a reviewer in many peer to peer national and international conferences and journals. He has given numerous invited talks and tutorials, and consultant to companies involved in Internet technologies home and abroad.



Colonel Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afwc, psc was commissioned with 30th Bangladesh Military Academy Long Course on 17 June 1994 in the Corps of Signals. He attended number of professional courses both at home and abroad. He is a graduate in Computer Science

and Engineering (CSE). He is also a graduate from Defence Services Command and Staff College, Mirpur and got his Masters in Defence Studies from Bangladesh University of Professionals. He completed Armed Forces War Course from National Defence College, Mirpur in 2016. Besides serving in various Signal Regiments, he also served as instructor in School of Signals, Platoon Commander in Bangladesh Military Academy, General Staff Officer Grade-2 (Plans and Coordination) in Defence Services Command & Staff College and General Staff Officer Grade-1 (FTEB) at Headquarters Army Training and Doctrine Command (ARTDOC). He participated in United Nations Peace Keeping Operation as contingent member in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and as the Chief of Communication & Information Technology Branch at the Force Headquarters in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO). As a part of the government duties and personal tours, Colonel Rakib visited several countries like Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, KSA, Malaysia, Myanmar, Rwanda, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, UAE, Uganda, UK, USA etc. He served as the Commanding Officer of prestigious 1 Signal Battalion. At present he is serving as the Colonel Staff of Staff Duties Directorate in Army Headquarters. In his personal life, Colonel Rakib is happily married to Mrs. Farzana Khan and blessed with a son and a daughter.



Mr. Hossain Khaled, Director, Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI) is a versatile new age business personality. He obtained his BBA in Accounting from the University of Toledo, Ohio and MBA degree in International Banking from Texas A&M University (TAMU), Texas, USA. Mr. Khaled joined the family conglomerate of Anwar Group of Industries during the year 2000. Since then he has held and led successfully many portfolios among which few noteworthy ones are his being the youngest President of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Co-Chairman of Bangladesh Better Business Forum. He was elected as the President of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry twice. Mr. Khaled also holds director positions of number of companies of Anwar Group.

N K A Mobin, FCS, FCA is an Independent Director of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Limited (BSCCL). He joined the BSCCL Board on 25 June 2020. Mr. Mobin is currently the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Emerging Credit Rating Ltd. (ECRL). He has an illustrious 24 years' professional career (13 years in top management and Board position) in 4 multinational companies. Prior to joining ECRL, he worked at the biggest multinational telecommunication Co. named Grameenphone Ltd. (A Telenor Company) for more than 11 years in various capacities as Director Finance, Director Administration, Director Projects and Company Secretary. Before joining Grameenphone in 1998, he worked in the Swiss pharmaceuticals Co. named Novartis Bangladesh Limited (Ex Ciba-Geigy) for 3 years as Director Finance and Company Secretary, in multinational fertilizer company named Karnaphuli Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (KAFCO) for 5 years as Manager Finance & IT, and in Swedish Match/STORA named Dhaka Match Industries Co. Ltd. for 5 years as Chief Accountant.

Currently he is the govt. nominated Director (4th term) in Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited. He is also the Independent Director in Shasha Denims Ltd. (100% export oriented Denim factory in DEPZ) & MJL Bangladesh Limited. He is the elected Council member and Vice President (E&E) at Institute of



Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). He is one of the EC members of Bangladesh Scouts Foundation and also a Rotarian. Being the permanent member of Kurmitola Golf Club (KGC). He is a regular golf player.



Mr. Mashiur Rahman joined BSCCL as Managing Director on 14th October, 2017 after being nominated by the government and subsequently approved by the BoD of BSCCL. Mr. Rahman earned the B.Sc in Electrical & Electronics Engineering degree

in the year 1988 from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and then earned the M.Sc in Electrical & Electronics Engineering degree from the same university in the year 1990. He joined the then Bangladesh Telegraph & Telephone Board (BTTB) in January 1991 after being qualified through 9th BCS examination in BCS (Telecom) cadre. In BTTB (presently BTCL) he served in different positions as Assistant Divisional Engineer, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Divisional Engineer and Director. Before joining BSCCL in May 2016 as General Manager he was serving in BTCL as Director (International). Later, before joining as Managing Director of BSCCL he was promoted as General Manager (Grade 3 in National Pay Scale) of the Department of Telecom (DoT) in August 2017. After completion of his two years term of contractual service Mr. Rahman was reappointed as Managing Director of BSCCL on deputation from 15 October 2019. He was awarded with the National Integrity Award for the year 2019-2020 by the Posts and Telecommunications Division of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology for his integrity, sincerity, efficiency and honesty. Mr. Rahman was born in a respectable muslim family of Barisal district. In his personal life he is married and father of one son. He visited many countries of Asia, Europe, North America and Africa to attend various trainings, seminars and meetings.

CORONAVIRUS SAFETY

Follow these easy steps to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Hand washing tips

 <p>1 Remove any jewellery</p>	 <p>2 Wet hands with running water</p>	 <p>3 Apply soap</p>
 <p>4 Rub hands together for at least 20 seconds</p>	 <p>5 Wash all areas, including in between fingers</p>	 <p>6 Rinse hands and turn off tap</p>
 <p>7 Dry hands thoroughly with a paper towel</p>		



MANAGEMENT TEAM OF BSCCL

Mr. Mashiur Rahman

Managing Director

Mr. Mirza Kamal Ahmed

GM (Admin & Finance)

Mr. Md. Abdus Salam Khan, FCS

Company Secretary

Mr. Mohammad Zakirul Alam

DGM (Planning & Development)

Mr. Abdul Wahhab

DGM (Operation & Maintenance, IIG)

Mr. Muhammad Shakawat Hussain

Manager (Operation, COX LS)

Mr. Muhammed Shoeb Ali

Manager (Bandwidth Planning)

Mr. Mohammad Shahadat Hossain

Manager (Internal Audit)

Mr. Subram Kishor Das

Manager (Estate)

Mr. Mohammad Anisul Islam, ACS

Manager (Share & Legal)

Mr. Uzzal Kumar Saha

Manager (Marketing & Sales)

Mr. Md. Shohidul Islam

GM (Planning & Development)

Mr. Provash Chandra Bhattacharjee

DGM (Procurement & Logistics)

Mr. Shukanta Kumar Debnath, FCA

DGM (Finance & Accounts)

Mr. Engr. Md. Tariqul Islam

DGM (Operation & Maintenance, KKT LS)

Ms. Nazia Hassan

Manager (Development)

Mr. Muhammad Tajul Islam

Manager (Finance & Accounts)

Mr. Arifur Rahman

Manager (Operation & Maintenance, IIG)

Mr. Md. Soriful Haque

Manager (Customer Care)

Mr. Md. Rakibul Hossain

Manager (Procurement & Logistics)

Mr. Khondker Hayat Mahmud

Manager (HR & A)

Brief Description of Top Management



Mr. Mashiur Rahman joined BSCCL as Managing Director on 14th October, 2017 after being nominated by the government and subsequently approved by the BoD of BSCCL. Mr. Rahman earned the B.Sc in Electrical & Electronics Engineering degree

in the year 1988 from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and then earned the M.Sc in Electrical & Electronics Engineering degree from the same university in the year 1990. He joined the then Bangladesh Telegraph & Telephone Board (BTTB) in January 1991 after being qualified through 9th BCS examination in BCS (Telecom) cadre. In BTTB (presently BTCL) he served in different positions as Assistant Divisional Engineer, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Divisional Engineer and Director. Before joining BSCCL in May 2016 as General Manager he was serving in BTCL as Director (International). Later, before joining as Managing Director of BSCCL he was promoted as General Manager (Grade 3 in National Pay Scale) of the Department of Telecom (DoT) in August 2017. After completion of his two years term of contractual service Mr. Rahman was reappointed as Managing Director of BSCCL on deputation from 15 October 2019. He was awarded with the National Integrity Award for the year 2019-2020 by the Posts and Telecommunications Division of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology for his integrity, sincerity, efficiency and honesty. Mr. Rahman was born in a respectable muslim family of Barisal district. In his personal life he is married and father of one son. He visited many countries of Asia, Europe, North America and Africa to attend various trainings, seminars and meetings.

Mr. Mirza Kamal Ahmed is a member of BCS Telecom Cadre. He is working in BSCCL since last four years from government under lien. At present he is in the post of General Manager (Admin & Finance) with additional charge of General Manager (Marketing & Sales). Graduated from BUET in EEE in 1993, he also attained MBA in 2008. He has a long extensive career of more than 26 years. He started his career in REB as Asstt. Engineer in 1994. Then after he joined in Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission and served there till his joining in BCS Telecom Cadre through 17th BCS in 1998. During his services in Telecom field he worked in different field offices of erstwhile BTTB and present BTCL as Asstt. Engineer, Sub Divisional Engineer and Divisional Engineer with outstanding performance and good reputation. In BSCCL he is trying his best to keep pace with the changing trend of telecom market and also contributing a lot in the field of Admin and Finance of the company. Throughout his career he has attended different seminars, symposiums, meetings, trainings and workshops at home and abroad.





Mr. Md Shohidul Islam - a member of BCS Telecom Cadre, joined BSCCL as General manager on 1st November 2020. Prior to joining BSCCL, he was posted as the General Manager of BTCL. He obtained his Engineering Degree in EEE from BUET in 1993. Md Shohidul Islam had a long extensive career of more than 26 years in the various communication fields, which started in BCC (Bangladesh Computer Council), in 1993 shortly after he graduated and continued serving for the next four years as an Apprentice Programmer.

Later on, in 1998, he joined Bangladesh Telecom Cadre service, through the 17th BCS examination. He was then posted in several fields, as an Assistant Divisional Engineer, a Sub-Divisional Engineer, and as a Divisional Engineer, where he continued his work with a good reputation. For the greater half of his time in BTTB/BTCL, he served in Transmission, Data & Internet wings. Throughout his career he has attended different seminars, symposiums, workshops, meetings & trainings at home & abroad.

Mr. Md. Abdus Salam Khan, FCS was appointed as a Company Secretary in BSCCL, effective from September 15, 2008. Before joining BSCCL, he was the Senior Deputy Company Secretary in GSP Finance and he also worked in Sabinco, Prosika and Haque group of Industries. He has vast experience over 29 years in his career. He obtained his M.Com in Accounting from Dhaka University and MBA (Major in Finance) from Daffodil International University. He passed C.A. (Intermediate) examination from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh. He is a Fellow Member of Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh. He is also a Rotarian and held the position of President of Rotary Club of Dhaka Mega City for the year 2016-17 and Assistant Governor for the year 2019-2020. He has attended various meetings, seminars, training program and workshops both at home and abroad.



Mr. Provash Chandra Bhattacharjee, a member of BCS (Telecom) Cadre, joined BSCCL as Deputy General Manager on deputation on 19th November, 2019. He obtained his B.Sc. Engg. Degree in EEE from BUET in 1995 and MBA in finance in 2010 from Business Faculty of DU. He has field oriented experience of more than 23 years. After passing from BUET, he served for few months in a Japanese Company at CPEZ and for about 8 months in Padma Textile Mills Ltd which was a sister company of BEXIMCO Group. Then he joined in BPDB in 1998 and served for about 3 years as Assistant Engineer. In 2001, he joined in Ex-BTTB as BCS(Telecom) Cadre officer through 20th BCS examination and was posted in different field offices of erstwhile BTTB and then BTCL as ADE, SDE, DE and DGM. During his tenure in BTCL, he served with sincerity, honesty, reputation and appreciation from BTCL's high officials. He is now also working in BSCCL as DGM (P&L) with sincerity, honesty and enthusiasm. Throughout his long career, he has attended different seminars, factory visits and trainings in home and abroad.



Mr. Mohammad Zakirul Alam has been working with BSCCL since June 4, 2009. He is currently posted as DGM (Planning & Development). Previously he served the Company in various positions such as DGM (Customer Care), DGM (Operations) and DGM (Bandwidth Planning). Before joining BSCCL, he worked as Network Manager in Connect BD Ltd and he also worked in Digitech Datalink. He has extensive experience of 21 years in his career. He obtained his B.Sc. Engineering degree from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET). He also obtained his Executive MBA (Finance) degree from North South University (NSU).

Mr. Shukanta Kumar Debnath, FCA was appointed as a DGM (Finance & Accounts) since April 1, 2013. Before joining BSCCL, he was Senior Manager (Accounts) in Apex Textile Group and he also worked in Otobi Ltd. He has extensive experience over 19 years in his career considering the experience obtained during Articleship of Chartered Accountancy. He obtained his M.Com in Management from National University and qualified as Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). He has obtained MBA, Major in Finance under Executive Program from Institute of Business Administration (IBA), University of Dhaka.





Mr. Abdul Wahhab has been working in BSCCL since 1st September, 2013. He was appointed against the post DGM (IIG Operation). He is currently posted as DGM (O&M, IIG) and DGM(Marketing and Sales) as his additional charge. Previously he also served the company with additional responsibilities of DGM (IIG Marketing) and DGM (Customer Care). He started his career from the ISP of Drik Alokchitra Granthagar Limited, shortly called DRIKNET, the pioneer ISP in Bangladesh, in January, 1999. Before joining BSCCL, he worked at BDCOM Online Limited as Manager (NOC). He has about twenty two years experience in telecommunication, specially in the field of IP network and System Administration. He obtained his B.Sc (Hons) and M.Sc in Applied Physics and Electronics from Department of Applied Physics and Electronics, currently named Electrical and Electronic Engineering, the University of Dhaka.

Engr. Md. Tariqul Islam, PEng joined BSCCL as Deputy General Manager (O & M), SMW5, Kuakata Landing Station on 25th March 2020. Prior to joining BSCCL, he worked as Country local representative in Tianjin Research Institute of Water Transport Engineering, M.O.T., China. He worked as Head of IP, Core and Transmission in Augere Wireless Broadband Bangladesh Ltd. and he also worked as Sr. Solution Manager (SR) in Huawei Technologies Co. (Bangladesh) Ltd.

He obtained his B.Sc. Engg. degree in Computer Science & Engineering from Dhaka University of Engineering & Technology, Gazipur. He also obtained his Master of Engineering in Telecommunication from American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB). Mr. Islam has registered as a Professional Engineer from Bangladesh Professional Engineers Registration Board. He is a Fellow Life Member of The Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh. He has a long extensive career of more than 18 years in his career.

Throughout his long career, he has attended different seminars, symposiums, meetings and workshops in home and abroad.



COMMUNICATION WITH THE SHAREHOLDERS

We believe in good Corporate Governance through transparency and full cooperation amongst all stakeholders of the Company, including the owners of the Company—the Shareholders. There is a continuous flow of Information to the Shareholders regularly through a number of forums and publications. The Company has adopted a detailed policy on information disclosure and communication. In compliance with continuous disclosure requirements, the Company's policy is that Shareholders will be informed in a routine manner about all major developments that impact the business of the Company and also being able to make the shareholders informed about all important decisions of the company.



Information Disclosure

In accordance with the disclosure requirements of BSEC, the Company follows the following three main forms of information disclosure:

Continuous disclosure – Continuous disclosures are the core disclosure and primary method of informing the market and the Shareholders;

Periodic disclosure – in the form of quarterly, half yearly and yearly reporting of financial results and others issues; and

Event based disclosure – as and when required, regarding administrative and corporate developments, usually through stock exchanges & press releases. All information provided to the BSEC and Stock Exchanges are immediately made available to the Shareholders and the market in the Investor Relations window of the Company's website: www.bscccl.com.

General Meeting

The General Meeting is the supreme governing body in BSCCL. The Company recognizes the rights of the Shareholders and their interests are primarily ensured through BSCCL's Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). The Company requires its Board and Auditors to attend each AGM so as to be available to answer the Shareholders' queries on the activities of the Company.

Website

All financial results, key performance indicators, other relevant financial and non-financial data, Price Sensitive Disclosure etc. are posted on regular basis in the Investor Relations window of the Company's website: www.bscccl.com

Shareholders Queries

Whilst the Company aims to provide sufficient information to the Shareholders and to the prospective Investors about the Company and its activities, it also recognizes that the Shareholders may have specific queries relating to their shareholding. To ensure that the Shareholders can obtain all relevant information to assist them in exercising their rights as Shareholders, all kinds of queries may be directed to:

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

Rahmans' Regnum Center (7th & 8th Floor)
191/B, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road, Dhaka-1208
Phone: 880-2-8879192 & 4
Fax: : 880-2-8879193

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

One of BSCCL's principal strength is the quality and dedication of its employees and their shared sense of being part of a team. Their diverse vantage points and unique abilities create a broad range of skills and knowledge that underpin the Company's work. In order for BSCCL to continue its steady growth, it is essential that it retains its key employees and provides attractive opportunities for new personnel.

A great part of success in the telecom services industry depends, more than anything else on the technical know-how, experience, talent and commitment of a Company's human capital. For sustainable growth of BSCCL, the Company must be able to get benefit from its strong business principles, its fast moving and entrepreneurial spirit and the success of the individual and team.

BSCCL places great emphasis on keeping employees informed about the Company's vision, strategy and its future plans. The Company keeps its employees informed about current-news of events and achievements of the Company. Moreover, the Company arranges regular in service trainings at home and abroad to development the skills of the employees.

Recruitment

A career with BSCCL demands a high level of diligence and dedication. The work of the Company requires individuals with uncommon ability, knowledge and commitment. BSCCL consistently seeks to recruit personnel who can fulfill these diverse requirements at the same time support the corporate culture of the company. Gradual increase in the number of applications from highly qualified prospective candidates in response to advertisements for recruitment indicates attraction of people to Company's distinct position and ideology. BSCCL believes that having a broad range of age and experience in its workforce, helps the Company meet the varied needs of its clients. This is reflected in the structure of the workforce. BSCCL places a special emphasis that new positions are filled by the most accomplished candidates, in the terms of their education, experience and ability.

BSCCL's recruitment strategy is based on attracting highly qualified candidates through employee networks, selective head-hunting and advertisement. Two Sub-Committees, one for recruitment of officers and the other for the staffs, are responsible for recruiting manpower with diverse talent. The Human Resource Department of the company is an important partner in achieving this goal.

Career Development

BSCCL comprises of a league of enterprising women and men who are distinguished by their initiative, diligence, imagination and ambition. The Company's network is driven by a sense of teamwork and solidarity that transcends Company's hierarchy. The people of BSCCL are part of a culture of integrity and leadership.

They have an active role to play in the Company. They form a community in which people's potential and talents are cultivated with the aim of establishing lifelong careers. High quality employees are trained and fostered with the goal of developing the business of BSCCL and thus convert the Company to a successful and unique one.

Job satisfaction and retention

BSCCL always tries not only to attract the most qualified personnel into the company but also to retain them in the company by creating a superior working environment and through addressing their needs. To ensure success for the Company as a whole, employees are encouraged to engage in synergetic teamwork, and every effort is made to facilitate communication and flow of information. Employee initiative and responsibility are promoted through challenging assignments where rewards are determined by results.

Employee turnover at the Company was at a comparable level to the previous year. The total turnover rate for the Company was around zero percent, which is largely dependent on various external factors.

Incentives

By rewarding for good performance, BSCCL encourages its employees to invest their full potential for the company and thus support the company to achieve the optimal performance. The forms of providing incentives are foreign trainings, special honoriums, incentive bonus etc. Also, the company shares a part of its profit on regular basis with the employees through Workers Profit Participation Fund (WPPF). By aligning the interest of employees and share holders, BSCCL enables its people to play an even more active role in bringing success for their own community.

Transport

Transport facilities are provided to the top level executives of the Company. Moreover, adequate allowances are given to other employees for their transportation.

Provident Fund

Both employees and company contribute @ 10% of basic salaries to employees' Provident Fund.

Gratuity Fund

Employees who have served in the company for more than five years are eligible to be entitled for gratuity facilities.

Workers Profit Participation Fund

The company maintains a Workers Profit Participation Fund in accordance with the Labour Law of the country by transferring 5% of the Net Profit Before Tax to fund. Trustees have been formed to maintain and manage the distribution of profits to the beneficiaries as per the Labour Law.

Recent Awards

ICSB Award for Corporate Governance Excellence 2018

FROM BSCCL ARCHIVE

Photos of 11th AGM of BSCCL



FROM BSCCL ARCHIVE



From inauguration of the SMW5 Submarine Cable Service in Bangladesh & the Kuakata Landing Station by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina through video conferencing.



The Board of Directors meeting at BSCCL Head Office.



Receiving the 6th ICSB CGE Award 2018 & Certificate by the Chairman, BSCCL & the MD, BSCCL from the chief guest & special guest.



The MD & Company Secretary of BSCCL with the chief guest & special guest on Award giving ceremony of 6th ICSB CGE National Award 2018.



Handover of Computer Devices by the Chairman & the Managing Director of BSCCL to Educational Institutes under the CSR program of the company.



Handover of Steel Almira to Maulana Sultan Hossain-Somedon Nisa Foundation by the DGM of BSCCL under the CSR program of the company.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders

The Board of Directors of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Co. Ltd. (the "Company") welcomes you at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company. We take the pleasure of presenting the operational activities and the audited financial statements for the year ended on 30 June 2020 along with the report of the auditors thereon.

Economic Scenario and Prospect of the Industry:

The economy of Bangladesh is a developing market economy. It's the 39th largest in the world in terms of nominal GDP and 30th largest in terms purchasing power parity (PPP). The economy of Bangladesh is classified among the Next Eleven emerging market middle income economies and a frontier market. Bangladesh economy is enjoying an annual growth rate of GDP at the rate of more than 7% for the last couple of years. Despite the adverse effect on the economies of the countries worldwide due to COVID-19 pandemic since January 2020, the economy of Bangladesh experienced a satisfactory annual growth rate of 5.24% in 2019-2020 fiscal year. Bangladesh is among the few countries in Asia who achieved a growth rate in GDP above 5% despite the global pandemic situation. The economy of Bangladesh is gradually transforming from an agro-based economy to service and industry based economy for the last few decades. Now the service sector is the major contributing sector to the GDP of the country. The industrial, manufacturing and service sectors are gaining importance in the economy with time. Now Bangladesh is the second largest exporter of Readymade Garments (RMG) in the world market. With a huge population of more than 160 million, the successes of agricultural researches, particularly in Rice, has made the country self-sufficient in food-grain. Bangladesh is the fourth largest producer of fish in the world. Also, Bangladesh is self sufficient in producing Medicine, Steel and Cement. Having huge number of working force Bangladesh has been supplying millions of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower to the Middle East, East Asia, South Asia, Europe and America. Their remittances to the country as well as export of Readymade Garments (RMG) are the two main sources of foreign exchange earnings of the country. Economic growth is rather indigenous with remarkable growth of foreign direct investment (FDI) in telecom, energy and power sectors.

Bangladesh in the recent years has earned special attention among the south-east Asian countries in terms of poverty alleviation, decreasing child-mortality rate, use of hygienic sanitation, access to safe water, empowerment of women, increase in per capita income, life expectancy of the people, reducing digital divide, higher literacy rate, high foreign currency reserve and some other socio-economic indices. It has already achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and actively working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The country is improving at a good pace in terms of infrastructure development in road transportation, communication, energy and water distribution. Bangladesh is presently implementing several mega project such as Rooppur Atomic Power Plant, Padma multi-purpose bridge, Metro Rail project etc., completion of which will contribute a lot in the country's GDP. Recently Bangladesh has achieved the status of developing country from least developed country. The main exports of the country are Readymade Garments (RMG), Jute and Jute goods, Leather and Leather goods, Tea, Medicine, Software, Ocean Going Ships, Frozen Fish and Sea-Food, Ceramics and Cement. Recently outsourcing, as a new service, has been added in the list export

Directors' Report

products and is expected to grow in future. The main imports of the country are capital machineries & equipment, industrial raw materials, chemicals, iron and steel, raw cotton, crude oil and petroleum products. The country's main endowments include its vast human resources base, rich agricultural land, green forests, relatively abundant water and substantial reserves of natural gas and coal, resources in sea and shore which are yet to be explored in full. In the last few years it has experienced considerable development in the Telecom & ICT sectors. The country has recently alleviated to lower middle income country from lower income group.

In this era of globalization, communication has become the most significant factor. In a densely populated country like Bangladesh, telecommunication and Internet can play a vital role to boost the economy and life style of the people. In recent years lots of foreign investment has come into the country in telecommunication sector. Though Bangladesh telecommunication industry is rapidly growing, still it has a long way to go. Unfavorable growth conditions and lack of infrastructure in rural areas is hampering the growth of telecommunication and broadband penetration in the suburban and rural areas of the country. However, the growth of mobile telephone is quite significant. Broadband internet services are spreading gradually in the rural area as the Government is implementing projects to spread the optical fiber cable network into rural level and to bring all the schools and colleges of the country under broadband Internet services. Also, government has taken different initiatives to reduce the price of Internet bandwidth to an affordable level for the common people. In 2018, government has awarded 4G license to four mobile telecom operators in the country. All the four mobile operators are now expanding their 4G networks over the country. The Fixed Internet Service Providers (ISP) are also expanding their networks into the rural areas of the country. All of these activities are contributing to increasing the broadband penetration in the country.

Business Operation and External Environment

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) is a core telecommunication infrastructure provider in the country who provides the most vital infrastructure to connect the country with the International Information Superhighway. Through its two submarine cable systems, the SEA-ME-WE-4 and the SEA-ME-WE-5, it provides submarine cable capacity (International Private Lease Circuit or IPLC) to the IIG and IGW operators of the country. The service provided by BSCCL represents the high quality Bandwidth through Submarine Cable between Bangladesh and several most desired destinations of the world. BSCCL is an important member of two international submarine cable consortiums, the SEA-ME-WE-4 and the SEA-ME-WE-5 (South East Asia-Middle East-Western Europe-4&5).

BSCCL is the unique provider of the Submarine Cable services in Telecommunications sector and is the major provider of international bulk bandwidth. It acquired the permit/license from the Government of Bangladesh for providing services through submarine cables. The IIG and IGW operators of the country, the main customers of BSCCL, are leasing international submarine cable capacity (IPLC) at a reasonable and approved tariff rate of the company and based on the license guidelines, terms & conditions and regulations of the Telecom Regulatory Commission (BTRC). BSCCL, as an ILDC operator, provides IP Transit service to different IIG operators since 2013 from its own IIG.

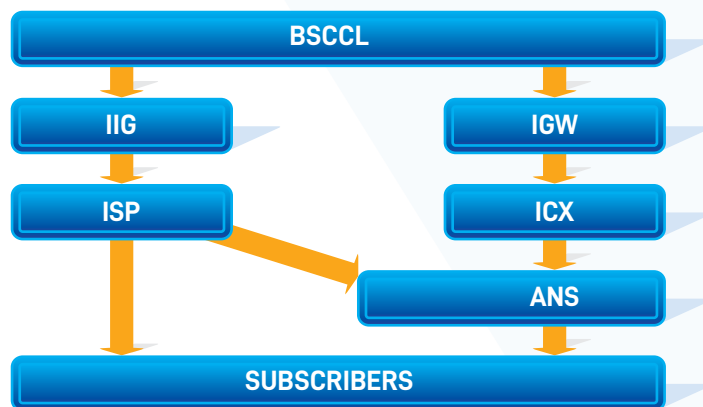
BSCCL acquired International Internet Gateway (IIG) service license from BTRC and started the commercial operation of its IIG unit in 2013. The Company is earning handsome amount of revenue from the IP Transit services rendered to different IIG and ISP operators.

In the year 2012 Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) issued International Terrestrial Cable (ITC) licenses to six private operators of which four are now in active commercial operation. The ITC license holders offer IPLC service of the submarine cable systems from the neighboring country (India) through International Terrestrial cables connecting the landing stations of India with Bangladesh. Hence, ITC license holders are the main competitors of BSCCL and they sometimes offer lower tariff to attract customers. To remain competitive in the market, BSCCL sometimes needs to revise its tariff of the IPLC and IP Transit services downward, which impacts the revenue of the company. Despite tough competition from the ITC operators, BSCCL still holds more than 60% market share of the international bandwidth market of the country.

Services provided by BSCCL

BSCCL is authorized to provide international submarine cable bandwidth (IPLC), IP Transit and Co-location services to the following types of customers within the framework of the Licensing Guidelines and with the approval of the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission.

1. IIG (International Internet Gateway) Companies- both IPLC and IP Transit services.
2. IGW (International Voice Gateway) Companies- IPLC service.
3. ISP (Internet Service Provider) Companies- IP Transit service.
4. Any other corporate users (with approval from BTRC)- IPLC service.
5. Cross boarder lease of IPLC and Internet bandwidth (with the approval of government).
6. IIG, IGW, ISP, NTTN and any other customer- Co-location services (Space, power, technical assistance etc.).



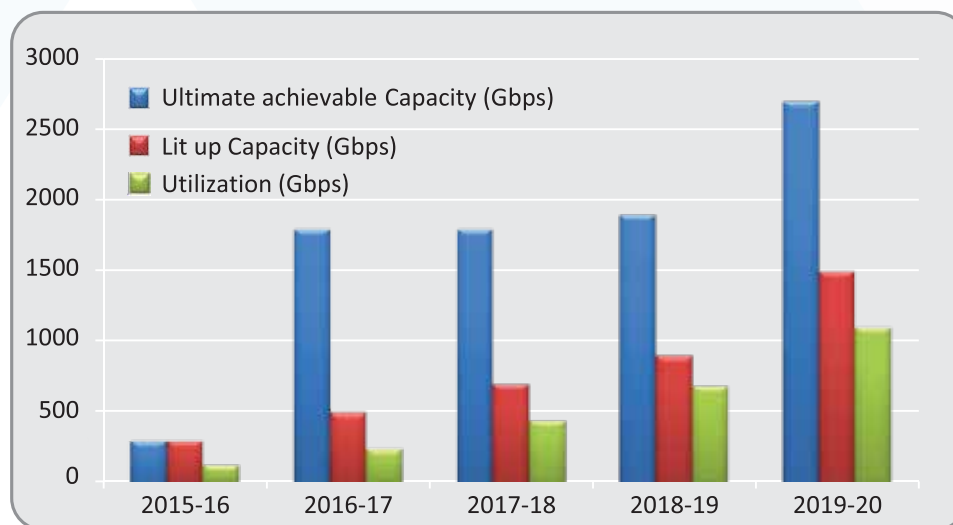
Capacity, Utilization and light-up of new capacity in new SMW5 submarine cable

As a member of SMW-4 submarine cable consortium, Bangladesh started with 7.5 Gbps bandwidth in the year 2006 under the then BTTB. The bandwidth capacity was enhanced to 44.60 Gbps through upgradation 1 & 2 of SMW-4 system without any additional investment of Bangladesh. BSCCL was immersed after abolishment of BTTB in July 2008 and the ownership of SMW-4 submarine cable including the Cox's Bazar cable landing station was transferred to BSCCL. BSCCL participated in Upgrade#3 of SEA-ME-WE-4 consortium in 2011 and achieved additional 6.8 million MIU*km capacity by investing Taka 48 crore from its own sources and the total bandwidth capacity of BSCCL in SMW-4 reached to 300 Gbps. In 2014 BSCCL joined SMW-5 submarine cable consortium. The SMW-5 submarine cable landed at Kuakata of Patuakhali district and was commissioned in Bangladesh in early 2017. According to initial designed capacity, the total capacity of SMW-5 was 24 Tbps out of which BSCCL could achieve 1500 Gbps from SMW-5. In the SMW5 cable system there is a provision of total capacity enhancement through use of future advanced technology. Recently, through implementation of light-up #2 and light-up #2.1 using more advanced technology the ultimate achievable capacity of BSSCL in SMW 5 cable has been increased to 2300.00 Gbps. The present lit up capacity of BSCCL in SMW 5 is 1300 Gbps out of which 1200 Gbps is with Singapore and rest 100 Gbps is with France. Also, the achievable capacity by BSCCL in SMW 4 cable has been increased to 400 Gbps (on full circuit basis) due to change of protection policy in SMW-4.

The amount of bandwidth used in the country in June 2020 from BSCCL's Submarine Cable systems was around 1102.72 Gbps. The following table shows the year wise ultimate achievable capacity, the lit up capacity and utilization of submarine cable bandwidth of BSCCL in last five years.

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ultimate achievable Capacity (Gbps)	300.00	1800.00	1800.00	1900.00	2700.00
Lit up Capacity (Gbps)	300.00	500.00	700.00	900.00	1500.00
Utilization (Gbps)	132.16	246.98	446.48	686.00	1102.72

Directors' Report



Graph showing Bandwidth Capacity & Utilization (in Gbps) during last five financial years.

Sector-wise Performance

The main services of BSCCL are International Private Lease Circuit (IPLC) and IP Transit services. The performances of IPLC and IP Transit services in terms of capacity & revenue during last two years are presented below.

Name of Service	2019-20		2018-19		Growth		Growth (%)	
	Capacity (Gbps)	Revenue (million Tk)	Capacity (Gbps)	Revenue (million Tk)	Capacity	Revenue	Capacity	Revenue
IPLC	949.34	1927.03	580.58	1436.91	368.76	490.12	63.52	34.11
IP Transit Service	153.38	459.32	105.82	397.70	47.56	61.62	44.94	15.49
IP Transit Service Export to INDIA*	10	36.85	10	58.75	0	(21.9)	0	(37.28)
Circuit Activation Charge		13.25		21.53		(8.28)		(38.46)
Co-Location Charges		62.18		40.78		21.41		52.50

* The service has been discontinued from February 2020.

The details of the Sector-wise Performance of BSCCL have been presented in note number 25 to 29 of the Audited financial statement of 2020.

SWOT Analysis for BSCCL

Strengths

- BSCCL is mostly a Government owned Public Limited Company of which about 74% of the shares are owned by the Government.
- It has the sole ownership of two international submarine cable systems, the SMW-4 & SMW-5, in the country.
- After implementation of 2nd submarine cable, the SEA-ME-WE-5, BSCCL ensured redundancy for its services and also added a huge amount in its bandwidth capacity for national consumption as well as for export to the neighboring countries/International Market.
- BSCCL has signed a MoU with the Interim SEA-ME-WE-6 submarine cable consortium in order to get connected with the proposed SEA-ME-WE-6 submarine cable system which will strengthen BSCCL further in terms of bandwidth capacity as well as redundancy and diversity.

Directors' Report

- e. It has already secured a very good reputation in the Telecommunication industry of Bangladesh and abroad as well through its reliable and high quality of services.
- f. The company has been using latest technology and providing high quality bandwidth to its customers.
- g. BSCCL serves its customers on 24/7 basis.
- h. BSCCL has been a profitable company since its incorporation and despite a huge investment for SMW-5, BSCCL remained not only profitable but also gained satisfactory growth in profit.

Weaknesses

- a. BSCCL is no longer the sole agency to supply Submarine Cable bandwidth to IGW, IIG and other corporate users. The competitors are the ITC License holders who already acquired a substantial market share. Hence, BSCCL would require diversification of its business and would require exploring international market for sustainable growth of the company.
- b. BSCCL does not hold NTTN license. Hence, BSCCL needs to depend on NTTN operators for transportation of the submarine cable bandwidth to different parts of the country, which means that BSCCL is not able to offer complete solution for its customers using its own resources.
- c. If the government decides to issue submarine cable license to any other operator having NTTN license then BSCCL will face uneven competition which may jeopardize its business.

Opportunities

- a. Per capita bandwidth use in Bangladesh is still much lower compared to many other countries in South-East Asia. Hence, GoB is taking various measures to increase broadband penetration in the country. As a result, the broadband penetration in the country is increasing rapidly. Also, more and more businesses are going online which results in rapid growth in the demand of Internet bandwidth.
- b. Government issued licenses for 4G services in 2018 to the mobile telephone operators and the operators are expanding their 4G network throughout the country. As a result demand for bandwidth is increasing day by day. Also, Government has plan to introduce 5G services in the country within 2023, the implementation of which will create much larger demand for international bandwidth.
- c. Government has implemented several projects to connect all the government offices up to Upazila level through optic fiber cable network and introducing e-filing, e-tendering, e-commerce, e-health, e-agriculture and many other online services. These services are creating huge demand for bandwidth in public sector.
- d. Government has built several IT Villages in different parts of the country and several others are under construction. Various IT industries to be established in these IT Villages and those will require high speed bandwidth.
- e. Many small ISP are working all over the country to spread fixed broadband distribution network into domestic households creating new demand for bandwidth every day.
- f. BSCCL used to lease 10 Gbps Internet bandwidth to Tripura, India till 7th February 2020 under an Agreement signed between BSCCL and BSNL, India in 2015. BSNL is contacting BSCCL to restore the service again. Also, BSCCL is actively looking to offer more Bandwidth to the North-Eastern Indian states of India under the said Agreement. BSCCL is in contact with Bhutan and Nepal to lease cross boarder bandwidth to them.
- g. Continuous technological development is going on to transport more bandwidth over an optic fiber pair and thus the bandwidth carrying capacity of the submarine optic fiber cable is increasing gradually.
- h. BSCCL might plan to provide NTTN service in future on joint collaboration with PGCB/BTCL.
- i. To implement the Vision 2021, GoB will require huge bandwidth and BSCCL is public owned supplier of bulk bandwidth.

Threats

- a. The most crucial threat of the company is rapid technological change or damage to the current undersea cable system that the consortium operates due to any natural disaster. Since the operation is highly capital intensive, any basic change in technology will severely affect BSCCL's business. Also, any serious damage of undersea cable systems may affect the offered services and the revenue source of the company.

Directors' Report

Industry Risk

Most of the times the customers prefer to avail the services at lower rate and the ITC operators provide the services at lower rate than BSCCL. Hence, to hold major share in bandwidth market BSCCL sometimes needs to reduce the tariff of its services which may have a negative impact on the revenue of the company.

Management Perception

Bandwidth demand is increasing day by day mostly for data related services. If the management of the company reduces unit prices of the product then volume of sales will be higher. As the cost increase at a much lower rate with the increase of sales volume hence, the increased sales volume directly contributes to the profit of the company.

Technology Risk

The most crucial risk in IT sector is rapid technological change. At present the world is going through technological revolution. However, the company has been using the latest technology and has the provision to upgrade the system only through changing terminal equipment. Already the SMW-4 submarine cable system has been upgraded four times which has enhanced the capacity and efficiency. It is expected that within the next couple of years there will be no significant investment requirements for the existing infrastructure of the company. So risk exposure for the company regarding technology remains at acceptable level.

Market Risk

One of the major market risks for BSCCL is new competition. BSCCL is the sole owner of the submarine cable systems of Bangladesh. However, the government awarded licenses to six companies for International Terrestrial Cable (ITC). As a result, the ITC operators are also offering similar services those offered by BSCCL to its customers, sometimes at cheaper prices. Some of the ITC license holders also possess NTTN licenses which are added advantage for them. However, it is expected that the ITC operators will not be able to offer quality services that BSCCL provides to the customers as their connectivity includes very long land transmission path from Bangladesh to Mumbai or Chennai cable landing stations which is vulnerable to frequent cable cut. The quality of bandwidth of BSCCL is also better because of lower latency. Thereafter the exposure of market risk remains low for the company.

Also, Government is planning to issue submarine cable operating license to private operators. If such Submarine Cable Operating License is awarded to any NTTN operator, then BSCCL will face an uneven competition which may adversely affect business growth of the company. But the risk is not very imminent as construction of a long distance new submarine cable connectivity needs at least three years.

Operational Risk

If the submarine cable connectivity is get disconnected accidentally or there is a planned maintenance in the submarine cable route, the country suffers adversely in terms of voice and data communication for at least 5-7 days till the cable gets repaired. Fortunately, BSCCL now has two submarine cable systems which considerably reduces the risk of the said black-out. But if both the submarine cables get disconnected at the same time, though the probability is very low, still the international data and voice communication will remain active at a lower scale through satellite system and ITC systems. However, the company can cope with such a situation through diversion facilities availed through the new submarine cable system and therefore, operational risk associated to the concern remains very low.

Pricing Risk

BSCCL is almost in a monopoly position in the submarine cable market; therefore, it has enough flexibility to change the price of their services when required. However, BTRC and the Government are the bodies that sometime control the price. Government and stakeholders are creating pressure to reduce IPLC charges which might reduce the expected total revenue of the company. So, the pricing risk for the company is in place. Such reduction impacts adversely over the revenue generation of the company. However, the company intends to adjust price versus sales volume to address this risk and keeping exposure towards the risk at an acceptable level.

Extra Ordinary Gain (Loss)

There was no extra ordinary gain by the company during the year under report.

Related Party Transactions

The related party transactions entered by Company have been presented in Note no.55 of the audited financial statements.

Significant Variance of Financial Statements

The net profit after tax has been increased significantly in the financial statements compared to the last year which is due to remarkable increase of sales revenue and also due to very small increase of the operational expenditure against the increased sales revenue.

Remuneration to Directors

During the financial year 2019-20 Taka 4,85,567.00 (including VAT& TAX) was paid as Directors Remuneration for attending Board of Directors and various Board sub-committee Meetings.

Human Resources

Total approved manpower of the company is 187 according to the present organogram of the company and the working staff were 119 as on 30th June, 2020. Among the employees, 50 are in officer level and rest 69 are support staff. Compared to the officers, the number of staff has been found to be on the higher side. Again, the Company had 113 permanents, 4 contractual and 2 deputed (from government) employees as on 30th June 2020. The Company has its own services regulations approved by the Board of Directors. During the year 2019-20, only three employees resigned from the Company. The Company provides festival bonus, profit sharing, provident fund and gratuity to all employees and hospitalization benefits after due analysis and consideration of cases. The performance of the employees is being evaluated on regular basis which is the key basis for promotion into the next higher position.

IT and MIS

As an IT based telecom organization, BSCCL has been operating with a good IT infrastructure for the tasks related with technology. BSCCL has System Surveillance Equipments and other specialized software to communicate with other landing stations in real time virtual online network. Submarine cable landing stations have data management system called System Surveillance Equipment (SSE) which allows the operator to monitor and control the entire submarine cable system. The Company has three Network Operation Center (NOC) located at its head office in Dhaka and the two landing stations. The company provides 24/7 customer support from these NOCs; the company also use Trouble Ticket for customers complain management. BSCCL use standard software for Inventory Management, System Status, Restoration Status, Termination Station Module etc. Other supporting tasks are less complicated.

The Directors report that

- The financial statements prepared by the management of the company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
- Proper books of account as required by the prevailing laws have been maintained.
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparing the financial statements and the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed.
- The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- Minority shareholders have been protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly and have effective means of redress.
- There is no significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Directors' Report

Key operating and financial data

A statement where key operating and financial data of preceding 5 (five) years has been presented at page number 13 of the Annual report.

Board of Directors Meeting

During the financial year 2019-2020, eight (8) meetings of the Board of Directors were held to discuss routine business issues and policy matters of the Company. Attendances of the Directors in the meetings were as per the following:

Name of Directors	Designation	No. of Meetings held	Attendance	Tenure of the relevant director
Mr. Md. Nur-Ur-Rahman	Chairman	4	4	From 29-12-2019
Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas	Chairman	5	5	Up to 29-12-2019
Mr. Md. Azizul Islam	Director	8	7	Full year
Mrs. Kulsum Begum	Director	2	2	From 19-03-2020
Mr. Md. Jalal Uddin	Director	7	7	Up to 19-03-2020
Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman,	Director	3	3	From 28-01-2020
Mrs. Touhida Bulbul	Director	5	2	Up to 28-01-2020
Dr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Joarder	Director	8	8	Full year
Col Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afwc, psc	Director	6	6	From 10-10-2019
Col. Md. Arefin Talukder	Director	2	1	Up to 10-10-2019
Mr. Hossain Khaled	Independent Director	8	1	Full year
Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA	Independent Director	1	1	From 25-06-2020
Mr. Nasir Uddin Ahmed, FCA, FCS	Independent Director	7	5	Up to 25-06-2020
Mr. Mashiur Rahman	Managing Director	8	8	Full year

Directors who could not attend meeting were granted leave of absence by the BoD

The pattern of shareholding as required by clause 1.5 (xxiii) of the Corporate Governance Code 2018 SEC Notification dated 7th August 2012: As on 30 June 2020

Sl No	Name of Shareholder	Status	Shares held	Percentage
i)	Parent or Subsidiary or Associated Companies and other related parties		Nil	
ii)	Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children			
	Mr. Md. Nur-Ur-Rahman *	Chairman	0	0.00%
	Mr. Md. Azizul Islam*	Director	0	0.00%
	Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman *	Director	0	0.00%
	Mrs. Kulsum Begum *	Director	0	0.00%
	Dr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Joarder*	Director	0	0.00%
	Col Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afwc, psc *	Director	0	0.00%
	Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA *	Independent Director	0	0.00%
	Mr. Hossain Khaled*	Independent Director	0	0.00%
	Mr. Mashiur Rahman*	Managing Director	0	0.00%
	Mr. Md. Abdus Salam Khan	Company Secretary	44	0.00%
	Mr. Shukanta Kumar Debnath	CFO & DGM (F&A)	0	0.00%
	Mr. Mohammad Shahadat Hossain	Head of Internal Audit	0	0.00%

***Nominated by Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT & IT).**

Directors' Report

iii)	Executives			
	Mr. Mirza Kamal Ahmed	GM (A&F)	0	0.00%
	Mr. Mohammad Zakirul Alam	DGM (Development)	44	0.00%
	Mr. Abdul Wahhab	DGM (O&M, IIG)	0	0.00%
	Mr. Md. Shakawat Hussein	Manager (Maintenance, COX LS)	0	0.00%
	Ms. Nazia Hassan	Manager (Development)	0	0.00%
iv)	Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company			
	Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT & IT)		12,17,68,814	73.84%

Appointment / Re-appointment of Directors

Pursuant to the provision of article 120,121 and 122 of the Articles of Association of the Company read in conjunction with those of the Companies Act, 1994, at the 12th Annual General Meeting, one third of the directors of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Co. Ltd. shall retire from office. Accordingly, the Directors of the company Mrs. Kulsum Begum, Joint Secretary, Finance Division and Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Science, Information & Communication Technology, Director, BSCCL who are in the office for long time shall retire at the 12th Annual General Meeting. Both of them have expressed their interest to be reappointed and are eligible for re-election.

After completion of 11thAGM, the Board of Directors of BSCCL in its 182nd BoD meeting held on 22 October, 2020 has appointed Mr. Md. Afzal Hossain, Secretary, Posts & Telecommunications Division and as Director & Chairman of the company in place of Mr. Md. Nur-Ur-Rahman, Former Secretary (PRL), Posts & Telecommunications Division. Previously the Board of Directors of BSCCL had appointed Mr. Md. Nur-Ur-Rahman, Secretary, Posts & Telecommunications Division and as Director & Chairman of the company in place of Mr. Ashoke Kumar Biswas, Former Secretary, Posts & Telecommunications Division. During that period the Board of Directors of BSCCL has also appointed Mrs. Kulsum Begum, Mr. Md. Monzur Rahman and Mr. Khandker Md. Abdul Hye, PhD as Director of the company in place of Mr. Md. Jalal Uddin, Mrs. Touhida Bulbul and Mr. Md. Azizul Islam respectively.

Furthermore the Board of Directors of BSCCL in its 178th BoD meeting held on 25 June, 2020 has appointed Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA as Independent Director of the company in place of Mr. Nasir Uddin Ahmed, FCA, FCS

The appointment/re-appointment of above mentioned Director would be placed at the 11th AGM for the approval of the shareholders. The brief resume of the Directors who are seeking appointment/re-appointment in the ensuing 12th AGM are given in Page no 16 to page no 20.

Board of Directors

a Board Size

The number of members of the Board of Directors stands at 9 (including Managing Director & two Independent Directors) which are in compliance with the Notifications of BSEC in this regard.

b Brief Description of Independent Directors

i. Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA

In terms of the provision of Corporate Governance Guidelines of BSEC, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA as Independent Director of the Company on 25 June 2020. Mr. Mobin is the Council member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) and Managing Director & CEO Emerging Credit Rating Ltd (ECRL). He has an illustrious 24 years' professional career. Prior to Joining ECRL, he worked at Grameenphone Ltd. for more than 11 years in various capacities as Director Finance, Director Administration, Director Projects and Company Secretary. Before joining Grameenphone in 1998, he worked in the Swiss

Directors' Report

pharmaceuticals Co. named Novartis Bangladesh Limited for 3 years as Director Finance and Company Secretary, in multinational fertilizer company named Karnaphuli Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (KAFCO) for 5 years as Manager Finance & IT and in Dhaka Match Industries Co. Ltd. for 5 years as Chief Accountant. He is member of various professional bodies both at home & abroad. He has participated and represented ICAB at various professional events at home and abroad. He has served various organizations as Director/Independent Director previously. Currently he is the govt. nominated Director (4th term) in Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited. He is also the Independent Director in MJL Bangladesh Limited and Shasha Denims Ltd. (100% export oriented Denim factory in DEPZ listed in Stock Exchanges). He is one of the EC members of Bangladesh Scouts Foundation and also a Rotarian. Currently he is the Senior Vice President of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce Industry (DCCI), the leading chamber of the country.

ii. Mr. Hossain Khaled

In terms of the provision of Corporate Governance Guidelines of BSEC, the Board of Directors reappointed Mr. Hossain Khaled as Independent Director of the Company on 10 June 2018. Mr. Khaled is a highly educated and is well known business personality. He is engaged in Financial Services, Manufacturing, Housing and many other businesses. He is the Sponsor Director of City Bank. Mr. Khaled is a versatile new-age business personality who is the Managing Director of Anwar Group and is successfully leading diversified business portfolios including financial services, technology, manufacturing, automobile, real estate etc. He is the Chairman of City Brokerage Ltd. and former Chairman of Bangladesh Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. He is also the Vice Chairman of BD Finance Capital Holdings Ltd. and Director of BD Finance Securities Ltd. Khaled is the past President of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DCCI) and former President of Entrepreneurs' Organization (EO) Bangladesh.

c Qualification of Independent Directors

Professionally Mr. Mobin is a Chartered Accountant and the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). He is also the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB). He did complete his BBA and MBA in Finance from University of Dhaka during 1977-1982. Mr. Mobin has vast experience in the field of Finance, Accounting, Taxation, System design, ERP system and Company Secretarial Practices. He has an illustrious 24 years' professional career. He has international training and management program in Stockholm Business School in Sweden, National University of Singapore, INSEAD in France and also AOTS/HIDA in Japan.

Mr. Hossain Khaled, Ex-President, Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DCCI) is a vastly experienced business personality. He has obtained his BBA in Accounting from University of Toledo, Ohio, USA and MBA in International Banking from Texas A&M University, Texas, USA. As business leader he is related with various organizations in different capacities.

d Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

The position of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer stand separated. The roles of the Chairman and CEO/Managing Director are clearly defined in the Articles of Association of the Company.

e Directors Report to Shareholders

All the requirements have been fulfilled.

i. Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit (HIA) and Company Secretary (CS).

The Company appointed Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit (HIA) and Company Secretary (CS) as per Corporate Governance Guidelines of BSEC.

ii. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, as a Sub-Committee of the Board, was constituted on 25 September, 2012. Recently the Audit Committee has been reconstituted with two Independent Directors and one non-Executive Director. The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to the Committee. Role of the Audit Committee as per provision of the BSEC regulation has been duly adopted by the Board. The report of the Audit Committee is included in the Annual Report for 2019-20.

Directors' Report

iii. Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

The NRC, as a Sub-Committee of the Board, was constituted on 29 September, 2018. The NRC Committee consists of two Independent Directors and three non-executives Director. The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to the Committee. Role of the NRC as per provision of the BSEC regulation has been duly adopted by the Board. The report of the NRC is included in the Annual Report for 2019-20.

iv. External Statutory Auditors

The BSEC guidelines are being strictly followed in engaging statutory Auditors.

v. Subsidiary Company

The company has no Subsidiary Company.

vi. Duties of CEO & CFO

The provision of BSEC regulations has been complied with.

Capital Structure

The Company was incorporated with an authorized capital of Taka 1,000 crore divided into 100 crore ordinary shares of Taka 10/- each, out of which the paid up capital is Taka 1,649,055,100 divided into 164,905,510 ordinary shares of Taka 10/- each.

State of the Company's Affairs

Generally the company is formed for providing international bandwidth and to get the telecommunications services easily accessible to the people. The main achievement during the year under review was to enhance the IPLC business, where the company has achieved a very good growth in bandwidth utilization which resulted in considerable financial growth. The year under consideration is the fourth year of export of bandwidth across the border. Through exporting the Internet Bandwidth to India, country was able to include a new item in the list of export of the country.

Financial Results

The Company has earned total comprehensive income of Tk. 955.99 million, EPS of Tk. 5.80, NAV per share of Tk. 40.93 and NOCFPS of Tk. 6.87 for the year ended on June 30, 2020 as against Tk. 585.76 million, Tk. 3.55, Tk. 38.74 and Tk. 7.30 respectively for the same period of the previous year. The increase of total comprehensive income & EPS of this year is the result of increase in ordinary course of business activities for the period under consideration. There was no Extraordinary Transactions during this period. A brief result is shown below:

Particulars	Figures in million (Tk.)		Growth (%)
	2019-20	2018-19	
Revenue	2,498.64	1,955.67	27.76
Direct Operating Cost	604.17	620.75	(2.67)
Gross Profit	1,894.48	1,334.91	41.92
Operating Exp.	576.74	485.55	18.78
Operating Profit	1,317.74	849.36	55.15
Non Operating Income/Expenses	(3.16)	(31.45)	(89.95)
Net Profit Before Tax	1,251.98	778.96	60.72
Income Tax Expenses	295.98	193.2	53.20
Net Profit After Tax	955.99	585.76	63.21
Tax Holiday Reserve	27.03	7.57	257.07
Total Comprehensive Income	955.99	585.76	63.21
Proposed Dividend	329.81	263.85	25.00

Directors' Report

Explanation Regarding the Qualified Opinion Expressed By the Statutory Auditor

During the fiscal years 2015-2016 and 2016-17, Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) received an amount of Taka 166,00,00,000.00 as Equity Money in six different installments from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the purpose of implementing the "Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (Installation and Establishment of Second Submarine Cable System (SMW5))" under a RDPP approved by ECNEC.

If any development project is executed with an aid of GoB money, the project should be audited by the Government Audit Department for finalization of the accounts. Accordingly said project expenditure was audited by Foreign Aided Audit Directorate (FAPAD) of Audit Directorate of GoB and the audit report was issued on 22 September 2019 with an objection of usage of GoB equity money titled " Excess GoB Fund of Tk. 857.24 Lakh was spent in excess of Ratio stated in the RADP". In their audit report, it was recommended to take proper steps to deposit the said excess amount of GoB fund into Govt. account under intimation to audit.

BSCCL management replied to FAPAD on 13-02-2020 with adequate documents, reasoning and justifications for using the above mentioned amount spent in excess of Ratio stated in the RADP and applied to them for withdrawing the audit objection raised in this regard. During the period of process of resolution of the audit objection, Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has issued a notification (Notification No. 146/FRC/Admin/Notification/2020/01) on 11 February 2020 regarding Accounting and Reporting on Share Money Deposit. As per the said notification any amount received from investor as share capital or call by whatever name that was considered as part of equity in the Financial Statements shall be converted to share capital within six months. Further, till to date of conversion of share money deposit to share capital, the amount of share money deposit shall be considered as potential share.

On the basis of the above notification, Statutory Auditor has expressed qualified opinion mentioning that as on 30 June 2020 BSCCL did not convert the amount of Tk. 1,660,000,000 as equity money to Share capital and was not considered as potential share to calculate the Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS). For that reason, as on reporting date both Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS) of the company is overstated.

But there are valid reasons for not complying the notification of FRC in due course and the major reasons are explained below:

Immediately after issuing the circular of FRC, Pandemic situation for COVID-19 arose and to reduce the severity of the affect of COVID-19 there was restriction of office timing. As such, there was an unintentional delay of resolution of audit objection. To determine the final amount of GoB fund under the said project against which the shares to be issued, BSCCL has to wait till the resolution of the audit objection.

BSCCL being a listed company has to follow the rules & regulations of BSEC, DSE & CSE in excess of following the Companies Act 1994. BSCCL has to follow some process to issue shares to GoB like, taking approval of Board, holding of EGM, taking permission from concerned Ministry and Finance Ministry regarding issue value, taking permission from BSEC for issue of capital. But before taking any approval from any authority regarding the said capital issue, the amount of GoB fund and issue value should be finalized. Due to the FAFAD audit objection the final amount of GoB fund can't be determined till resolution of Audit Objection. On the other hand as nothing was stated about the issue value in the RDDP an amount should be determined as the issue value of the shares. BSCCL being a responsible listed company it is not reasonable to assume an issue price without the consent of appropriate authority and consider that price for calculating the potential number of shares.

To get an impartial expert opinion about the probable fair issue value of the GoB shares, the Board of Directors of BSCCL has appointed Government owned ICB Capital Management Limited (ICML) as Issue Manager.

Directors' Report

According to the requirement of ICML the Board of Directors of BSCCL has appointed a BSEC approved valuation Firm for the purpose of valuation of assets & liabilities of BSCCL. BSCCL has also completed the financial audit for the year 2019-2020. After valuation of assets & liabilities of BSCCL and approval of the financial audit report of BSCCL for the year 2019-2020 by the BoD BSCCL we will hand over the documents to ICML for preparing their opinion about the probable fair issue value of the said shares.

We are quite hopeful that BSCCL will receive the opinion of ICML about the fair issue value of shares shortly. Considering the report of ICML, BSCCL will be able to offer and finalize a fair issue value of shares issuable to GoB very soon.

We believe that considering our reply and FRC circular, FAPAD will extend their helping hand for resolving the audit objection within a very short period and allow us to determine the final amount against which the shares to be issued.

We would like to assure all stakeholders that as soon as we receive the final decision of FAFAD about the said audit objections & get consent of GoB regarding the issue value of issuable shares, BSCCL will start the process of issuing shares against the GoB fund and complying with all the directions of the circular of FRC issued in this regard.

We would also like to mention that to comply with the said circular, BSCCL applied to FRC twice within the stipulated time frame for time extension explaining the above and seek advice from FRC regarding fixation of issue value as there was no issue value of shares in the RDPP to calculate the potential no of shares. But we did not get any intimation from FRC regarding the issue.

Dividend

The net profit after tax of the Company stands at Taka 955,998,006 during the year ended on 30th June 2020. The Board of Directors recommends 20% Cash Dividend for the year ended on 30 June 2020. Please note that no bonus share or stock dividend has been or shall be declared as interim dividend.

Future Plan

BSCCL is planning to connect the nation with another (3rd) Submarine Cable. Upon the instruction of government and with the approval of the BoD, BSCCL has signed a MoU with interim SMW-6 consortium on 15 September 2019. After finalization of design, Technology & Cost and after selection of contractor by the consortium BSCCL may sign the Formal Contract with the consortium. As per the initial document it was expected that the cable will be ready for service by 2023, but due to worldwide COVID-19 pandemic the RFS date of SMW6 submarine cable has been rescheduled on December 2024. The actual position shall be explained to the shareholders in the next AGM. BSCCL is also planning to introduce some new services such as CDN (Content Delivery Network) and some cloud base services in near future. The company is also trying to sell/lease some unutilized capacities of the SMW 5 submarine cable (core path), which cannot be terminated or used in Bangladesh, to other SMW 5 consortium partners in order to get a part of the investment back and also to reduce the yearly O&M cost for the core part of the cable.

Fairness of the Financial Statements and Accounting Policies

It is the responsibility of the Directors as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1994 to prepare financial statements for each year. The financial statements and other financial information included in this report fairly present all material respects, the financial conditions, results of operations, cash flow statements and the changes in equity of the company for the year under review.

The company has used appropriate accounting policies in preparation of these financial statements supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates as necessary. International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as applicable in Bangladesh have been followed in preparation of these financial statements in compliance with the relevant accounting policies.

Directors' Report

Duties of the CEO and CFO

The CEO and CFO have certified that

- To the best of their knowledge and belief, they have reviewed the financial statements for the year ended on 30th June 2020.
- These statements did not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or did not contain any misleading statements.
- These statements present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- There were no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal, or violation of the company's code of conduct.

Auditors

M/S S F Ahmed & Co., Chartered Accountants will expire The office of the present Auditor with the completion of 12th Annual General Meeting (AGM); being eligible they offered themselves for reappointment as external auditor of the Company for the FY 2020-21. The Board has recommended M/S S F Ahmed & Co., Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditors for the year 2020-21. On the other hand, Pursuant to rule 9(2) of the Corporate Governance Code dated 03 June 2018 of BSEC, it is necessary to appoint a professional for BSCCL who will provide the certificate on compliance of the said Corporate Governance Code. The Board has recommended M/S Suraiya Parveen & Associates, as the Corporate Governance Auditors for the year 2020-21.

Compliance of Corporate Governance Code

BSCCL has complied with all the necessary guidelines under BSEC Corporate Governance Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80, Dated: 3 June 2018. The compliance report, Declaration or certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No. 3(3) of Corporate Governance Code and Certificate of Compliance issued by M/S Suraiya Parveen & Associates are annexed in this report.

Conclusion

The Board of Directors would like to convey its heartiest gratitude to all the shareholders for their cooperation and support towards development of the Company. The Board of Directors would like to express its grateful appreciation for the support and guideline received from the Posts and Telecommunications Division of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications & Information Technology, Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Science & Technology, Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), Bangladesh Telecommunications Co. Ltd. (BTCL), BSEC, DSE, CSE, CDBL, RJSC, NBR and other Government Organizations.

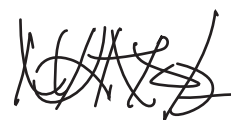
The Directors also wish to express their thanks to BSCCL Management for good team spirit, hard work, and dedicated services towards the growth and progress of the Company. The Directors also thank all the staff of the company, the valued customers of the company, the suppliers of goods and services and Banks and Financial Institutes for their kind supports. The Board of Directors expects that IT related services would flourish in the country and the country would achieve the goal of being a knowledge based society in course of time. Thank you very much for your kind participation.

Thanks & regards,

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Mashiur Rahman
MANAGING DIRECTOR, BSCCL



N.K.A. Mobin, FCS, FCA
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR, BSCCL

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের প্রতিবেদন

সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারবৃন্দ,

বাংলাদেশ সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (বিএসসিসিএল) -এর ১২তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় আপনাদেরকে স্বাগত জানাচ্ছি। ৩০ জুন ২০২০খ্রিঃ তারিখে সমাপ্ত হিসাব বৎসরের জন্য কোম্পানির পরিচালকমণ্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন, নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণী এবং নিরীক্ষা প্রতিবেদন আপনাদের উদ্দেশ্যে উপস্থাপন করতে পেরে আমরা আনন্দিত।

আন্তর্জাতিক আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রেক্ষাপট এবং টেলিযোগাযোগ শিল্পখাতঃ

সম্প্রতি সময়ে বাংলাদেশে বাজারভিত্তিক অর্থনীতি ব্যাপকভাবে বিকশিত হয়েছে, যার ধারাবাহিকতা ভবিষ্যতেও বহাল থাকবে বলে আশা করা যায়। জাতীয় জিডিপি ও ক্রয় ক্ষমতা সমতা (পিপিপি) সূচক বিবেচনায় বিশ্ব বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির অবস্থান যথাক্রমে ৩০ ও ৩৯তম। বিশ্ব বাজারে বাংলাদেশকে আগামী ১১টি সম্ভাবনাময় মধ্যম আয়ের দেশ হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হচ্ছে। বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি গত কয়েক বছর ধরে ৭ শতাংশেরও বেশি বার্ষিক জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার সহকারে বিকশিত হয়েছে। বিগত জানুয়ারি ২০২০ হতে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর কারণে বিশ্বব্যাপী চলমান অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা সত্ত্বেও গত ২০১৯-২০২০ অর্থ বছরে বাংলাদেশ ৫.২৪ শতাংশ হারে বার্ষিক জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে। বৈশ্বিক মহামারী পরিস্থিতি মোকাবেলা করেও বাংলাদেশ এশিয়ার গুটি কয়েক দেশের মধ্যে একটি দেশ যা গত অর্থ বছরে ৫ শতাংশের বেশি জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি হার অর্জনে সক্ষম হয়েছে, যা বিশ্ব দরবারে প্রসংশিত হয়েছে।

বিগত কয়েক দশক ধরে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি কৃষি হতে ধীরে ধীরে সেবা ও শিল্পভিত্তিক অর্থনীতিতে পরিণত হচ্ছে। বর্তমানে দেশের মোট জিডিপি'র উল্লেখযোগ্য অংশ সেবা খাত হতে অর্জিত হচ্ছে। সময়ের পরিক্রমায় দেশের অর্থনীতিতে শিল্প, উৎপাদন ও পরিষেবা খাতের গুরুত্ব উত্তরোত্তর বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। বাংলাদেশ বিশ্ব বাজারে তৈরী পোষাক শিল্প (আরএমজি) এর দ্বিতীয় বৃহত্তম রফতানিকারক দেশ। ১৬০ মিলিয়ন জনসংখ্যার বিপরীতে অপেক্ষাকৃত কম ভূমি থাকা সত্ত্বেও সরকারের সময় উপযোগী পদক্ষেপ এবং কৃষি গবেষণায় প্রাপ্ত সাফল্য, বিশেষ করে ধান উৎপাদনে অর্জিত সাফল্য দেশকে খাদ্য স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ করে তুলেছে। বাংলাদেশ বিশ্বের চতুর্থ বৃহত্তম মাছ উৎপাদক দেশ। এছাড়াও বাংলাদেশ ঔষধ, ইস্পাত ও সিমেন্ট উৎপাদনে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ। বিপুল সংখ্যক জনবল থাকায় বাংলাদেশ মধ্যপ্রাচ্য, পূর্ব এশিয়া, দক্ষিণ এশিয়া, ইউরোপ ও আমেরিকায় লক্ষ লক্ষ দক্ষ, আধা-দক্ষ ও অদক্ষ জনশক্তি সরবরাহ করে আসছে। রেডিটেক্স এবং রেডিমেড গার্মেন্টস (আরএমজি) রপ্তানি দেশের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা আয়ের দুটি প্রধান উৎস। তবে সরকারের প্রচেষ্টা ও সহায়তার কারণে সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে দেশের সফটওয়্যার ও আউটসোর্সিং খাতে উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে রপ্তানী আয় বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব এশিয়ার দেশগুলোর মধ্যে দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন হ্রাস, শিশু মৃত্যুর হার হ্রাস, স্বাস্থ্যকর স্যানিটেশনের ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি, নিরাপদ পানি সরবরাহ বৃদ্ধি, নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন বৃদ্ধি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি, শিক্ষার হার বৃদ্ধি, প্রত্যাশিত গড় আয় বৃদ্ধি, ডিজিটাল বিভেদ হ্রাস, গড় রিজার্ভ বৃদ্ধিসহ নানাবিধ সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক সক্ষমতা সূচকে উল্লেখযোগ্য সাফল্য অর্জন করায় বিশ্ব পরিমণ্ডলে বাংলাদেশ বিশেষভাবে প্রসংশিত হয়েছে। টেলিযোগাযোগ, গ্যাস ও বিদ্যুৎ খাতে সরাসরি বৈদেশিক বিনিয়োগের ফলে এফডিআই সূচকে উল্লেখযোগ্য প্রবৃদ্ধি ঘটেছে। সড়ক পরিবহন ও যোগাযোগ, বিদ্যুৎ ও পানি সরবরাহ ব্যবস্থার অবকাঠামো উন্নয়নে বাংলাদেশ সন্তোষজনক গতিতে এগিয়ে চলেছে। বর্তমান চলমান রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎ প্রকল্প, পদ্মা বহুমুখী সেতু, মেট্রোরেল প্রকল্পসহ অন্যান্য মেগা প্রকল্পসমূহ বাস্তবায়িত হলে বাংলাদেশের জিডিপি বহুলাংশে বৃদ্ধি পাবে মর্মে আশা করা যায়। বাংলাদেশ গত কয়েকটি বছরে তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তির ক্ষেত্রেও ব্যাপক অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছে। সম্প্রতি বাংলাদেশ নিম্ন আয়ের দেশের তালিকা হতে মধ্যম আয়ের দেশ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়েছে।

বিশ্বায়নের এই যুগে টেলিযোগাযোগ অত্যন্ত তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ একটি বিষয়, অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে যার ভূমিকা অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। বাংলাদেশ সরকারের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য হচ্ছে দেশের জন্য একটি শক্তিশালী টেলিযোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তোলা। আন্তর্জাতিক টেলিযোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার গুরুত্ব আমাদের দেশ সিলেট, তালিাবাবাদ, বেতবুনিয়া এবং মহাখালীতে অবস্থিত ডু-কেন্দ্রের মাধ্যমে উপগ্রহ ব্যবস্থার সঙ্গে সংযুক্ত ছিল। কম্পিউটার, মোবাইল ও সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল নেটওয়ার্ক ব্যবস্থার আবির্ভাবের ফলে টেলিযোগাযোগ খাতে এক নতুন যুগের সূচনা হয়েছে যার ফলে যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি ও ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার ব্যাপকভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের মত একটি ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ দেশে টেলিযোগাযোগ অর্থনৈতিক ও জনগণের জীবনমান উন্নয়নে একটি নিয়ামক ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে। আমাদের দেশে ১৯৯০ সাল থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত মোবাইল যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি সাধিত হয়েছে এবং মোবাইল ব্যবহারকারীর সংখ্যা এখন প্রায় ১৬.৭১ কোটি। সরকার স্কুল ও কলেজ পর্যায়ে ইন্টারনেট সেবা পৌঁছে দেয়ার লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছে এবং ইন্টারনেট সেবা সর্ব সাধারণের ক্রয় ক্ষমতার মধ্যে নিয়ে আসার জন্য কয়েক দফা মূল্য হ্রাস করেছে। তাছাড়া দেশে সেবাদানকারী ৪টি মোবাইল অপারেটর কোম্পানিও তাদের নেটওয়ার্ক তজি হতে ৪জি-তে রূপান্তরের মাধ্যমে সারাদেশে ইন্টারনেটের ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধিতে ভূমিকা রেখে চলেছে। একই সাথে বিভিন্ন আইএসপি কোম্পানিসমূহ গ্রামবাংলাসহ দেশব্যাপী ব্রডব্যান্ড ইন্টারনেট সেবা সম্প্রসারণ করছে। যার ফলে ব্রডব্যান্ড ইন্টারনেট সেবা ধীরে ধীরে সারা দেশে ছড়িয়ে পড়ছে। তাছাড়া সরকার দুর্গম অঞ্চল সমূহে বঙ্গবন্ধু স্যাটেলাইট-১ এর মাধ্যমে ইন্টারনেট ও টেলিযোগাযোগ সেবা প্রদানের পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করেছে। বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশে ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহারকারীর সংখ্যা প্রায় ১১.১১ কোটি।

সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে দেশে ইন্টারনেটের দ্রুত প্রসার ঘটছে। এক্ষেত্রে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যবস্থাকে টেলিযোগাযোগের মূল ভিত্তি হিসেবে গণনা করা হয়ে থাকে। সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যবস্থায় উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে অতিউচ্চমাত্রার ব্যান্ডউইথ এবং উন্নতমানের সেবা সরবরাহের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ এবং বহিঃবিশ্বের সাথে টেলিযোগাযোগ রক্ষা করা হয়।

বাংলাদেশে বিএসসিসিএল-এর সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে ডেটার ব্যবহার উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে এবং বিভিন্ন সেবা প্রদানকারী সংস্থা যেমনঃ- আইআইজি, আইজিডাব্লিউ, মোবাইল অপারেটর এর সুবিধা ভোগ করে আসছে। 'ভিশন-২০২১' বাস্তবায়নের জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকার বেশ কিছু উল্লেখযোগ্য পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছে এবং সে লক্ষ্যে ব্রডব্যান্ড ব্যবহার উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। এছাড়া সরকার সকল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, ১৭ লক্ষ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানকে ব্রডব্যান্ড যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার আওতায় আনার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। 'ভিশন ২০২১' বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রচুর ব্যান্ডউইথ এর প্রয়োজন হতে পারে যার প্রধান যোগানদাতা হবে বিএসসিসিএল।

বিএসসিসিএল বাংলাদেশ সরকারের রাজস্ব আয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করছে। বিএসসিসিএল এর সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যবস্থা আন্তর্জাতিক টেলিযোগাযোগ অবকাঠামোর মূল ভিত্তি। সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল এর উচ্চগতি সম্পন্ন সেবা ও নির্ভরযোগ্য সংযোগের ফলে বর্তমান বিশ্বে ব্রডব্যান্ড ইন্টারনেট ব্যবস্থা খুব দ্রুত গতিতে উন্নতি সাধন ও জনপ্রিয়তা লাভ করছে। বর্তমানে প্রায় সকল আন্তর্জাতিক ট্রাফিক সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল এর মাধ্যমে সরবরাহ হয়ে থাকে। অপটিক্যাল সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যবস্থার ব্যাপক চাহিদা রয়েছে এবং একটি সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল উক্ত ক্যাবলের অংশীদারী দেশসমূহের জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জাতীয় সম্পদ।

ব্যবসায়িক প্রতিযোগিতা ও সম্ভাবনার চিত্রঃ

বাংলাদেশ সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (বিএসসিসিএল) একটি মূল টেলিযোগাযোগ সেবা প্রদানকারী সংস্থা যা আন্তর্জাতিক সাবমেরিন (ফাইবার অপটিক) ক্যাবলের মাধ্যমে টেলিযোগাযোগ সেবা দিয়ে থাকে। বিএসসিসিএল এর মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ এবং বহিঃবিশ্বের মাঝে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের মাধ্যমে উচ্চমানের ব্যান্ডউইথ সমৃদ্ধ টেলিযোগাযোগ সংযোগ স্থাপিত হয়ে থাকে। বিএসসিসিএল অবকাঠামোগত সহায়তা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে দেশকে আন্তর্জাতিক তথ্য মহাসড়কে সংযুক্ত করেছে। বর্তমানে বিএসসিসিএল এর অধীনে SEA-ME-WE-4 ও SEA-ME-WE-5 শীর্ষক দুটি আন্তর্জাতিক সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল রয়েছে যার মাধ্যমে দেশের আইআইজি ও আইজিডব্লিউ গ্রাহকগণকে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ক্যাপাসিটি সরবরাহ করে থাকে। বিএসসিসিএল SMW-4 ও SMW-5 আন্তর্জাতিক কনসোর্টিয়ামে বাংলাদেশের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে থাকে। বর্তমানে বিএসসিসিএলের অধীনে দুটি সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল অপারেশনাল অবস্থায় থাকায় যে কোন একটি সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল অকার্যকর হলে অন্যটি দিয়ে দেশের চাহিদা মেটানো সম্ভব হবে। বিএসসিসিএল সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের রাজস্ব আয়ে একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য ভূমিকা পালন করছে। দেশের টেলিযোগাযোগ সেক্টরে কয়েকটি বিকাশমান সংস্থাসমূহের মাঝে বিএসসিসিএল একটি। এ কথা বলা যায় যে, বিএসসিসিএল-এর সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলদ্বয়ই হচ্ছে আন্তর্জাতিক টেলিযোগাযোগের মূল অবকাঠামো।

বর্তমানে দেশের অভ্যন্তরে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল টেলিযোগাযোগ সেক্টরে বিএসসিসিএল এর কোন বিকল্প নেই এবং বিএসসিসিএলই হচ্ছে বড় ব্যান্ডউইথের একমাত্র সরবরাহকারী। এটি সরকারের নিকট হতে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল দ্বারা সার্ভিস প্রদানের জন্য অনুমতিপ্রাপ্ত একমাত্র কোম্পানি। আইআইজি এবং আইজিডব্লিউ কোম্পানিগুলো বিএসসিসিএল থেকে সরকার অনুমোদিত ট্যারিফ, নির্ধারিত লাইসেন্সিং গাইড লাইন, নিয়ম ও শর্তাবলী এবং রেগুলেশন অনুসারে ব্যান্ডউইথের লিজ গ্রহণ করে থাকে। তবে বিএসসিসিএলের পাশাপাশি বিটিআরসি কর্তৃক লাইসেন্সকৃত ৬টি আন্তর্জাতিক টেরেস্ট্রিয়াল ক্যাবল (আইটিসি) কোম্পানিসমূহ পার্শ্ববর্তী দেশসমূহের সঙ্গে আন্তর্জাতিক লিংক তৈরি করে আইপিএলসি সেবা প্রদান করছে।

সুতরাং বর্তমান সময়ে আইটিসি লাইসেন্সধারী কোম্পানিগুলোই ব্যবসায়িক ক্ষেত্রে বিএসসিসিএল এর মূল প্রতিযোগী। আইটিসি লাইসেন্সধারী কোম্পানিগুলো ভারতের সঙ্গে ভূমির উপর দিয়ে লিংক স্থাপন করে ব্যান্ডউইথ ব্যবসা করছে এবং দেশে ব্যান্ডউইথের বিকল্প সরবরাহকারী হিসেবে কাজ করছে। আইটিসি কোম্পানিগুলো কম মূল্যে ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহ করার কারণে বিএসসিসিএল উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাবে প্রতিযোগিতার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছে। তা সত্ত্বেও বিএসসিসিএল বাংলাদেশের প্রায় ৬০% ব্যান্ডউইথ এককভাবে সরবরাহ করে থাকে। বাজার সম্প্রসারণ ও আইটিসি কোম্পানিগুলোর সাথে প্রতিযোগিতায় টিকে থাকার জন্য বিএসসিসিএল ইতোমধ্যে এর ব্যান্ডউইথের দাম উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে হ্রাস করেছে।

বিএসসিসিএল বিটিআরসির নিকট হতে ২০১৩ সালে আইআইজি লাইসেন্স পেয়ে আইআইজি ইউনিটের বাণিজ্যিক কার্যক্রম শুরু করে। উক্ত ইউনিট হতে বিভিন্ন আইআইজি ও আইএসপি অপারেটরগণকে আইপি ট্রানজিট সেবা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে কোম্পানি উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণ রাজস্ব অর্জন করছে। আশা করা যায় ভবিষ্যতে এ খাত হতে কোম্পানির আয় ক্রমাগত বৃদ্ধি পাবে।

পণ্য ও সেবাঃ

বিটিআরসি লাইসেন্সিং গাইডলাইন অনুযায়ী বিএসসিসিএল অনুমোদিত প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে নিম্নবর্ণিত কোম্পানিগুলোর নিকট ব্যান্ডউইথ লিজ ও আইপি ট্রানজিট সেবা প্রদান করে থাকেঃ

- ১। আইআইজি (ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ইন্টারনেট গেটওয়ে) কোম্পানিসমূহকে আইপিএলসি ও আইপি ট্রানজিট সেবা।
- ২। আইজিডব্লিউ (ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ভয়েস গেটওয়ে) কোম্পানিসমূহকে আইপিএলসি সেবা।
- ৩। আইএসপি (ইন্টারনেট সার্ভিস প্রোভাইডার) কোম্পানিসমূহকে আইপি ট্রানজিট সেবা।
- ৪। বিটিআরসি কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত কর্পোরেট ব্যবহারকারী কোম্পানি বা সংস্থাসমূহকে আইপিএলসি সেবা।
- ৫। সরকারের অনুমোদন সাপেক্ষে আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে আইপিএলসি ও ইন্টারনেট ব্যান্ডউইথ লিজ।
- ৬। আইআইজি, আইজিডব্লিউ, আইএসপি, এনটিটিএন এবং অন্যান্য গ্রাহকগণকে কো-লোকেশন সেবা (জায়গা, বিদ্যুৎ, কারিগরি সহায়তা ইত্যাদি)।

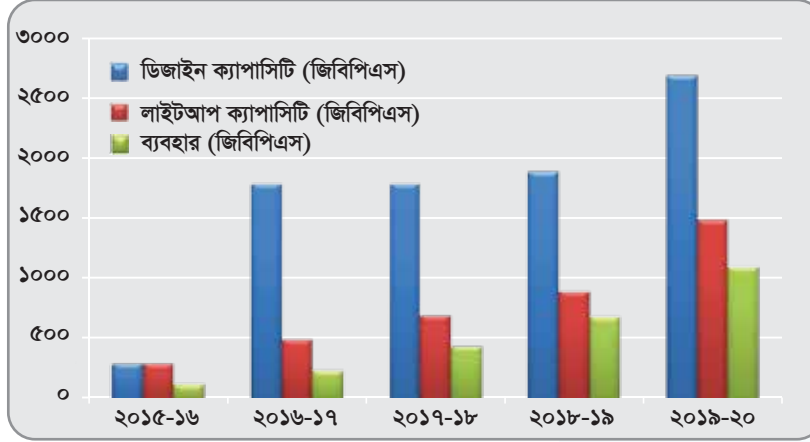
ক্যাপাসিটি, ব্যান্ডউইথের ব্যবহার এবং নতুন সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কমিশনিংঃ

২০০৬ সালে বাংলাদেশ তৎকালীন বিটিটিবি'র তত্ত্বাবধানে SMW-4 কনসোর্টিয়ামে সদস্য হিসেবে যোগদান করে এবং ৭.৫ জিবিপিএস ব্যান্ডউইথ নিয়ে দেশের সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল যুগের যাত্রা শুরু হয়। পরবর্তীতে আপগ্রেড-১ এবং ২ এর মাধ্যমে কোন বিনিয়োগ ছাড়াই বেশ কিছু ব্যান্ডউইথ অর্জিত হলে ২০০৮ সাল নাগাদ দেশের সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে প্রায় ৪৪.৬০ জিবিপিএস-এ উন্নীত হয়। একই বছরে অর্থাৎ জুলাই, ২০০৮খ্রি.-তে বিটিটিবি বিলুপ্ত হয়ে বিটিটিবি'র অধীনে থাকা SMW-4 কনসোর্টিয়ামের সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল অংশ ও কল্পবাজার ল্যান্ডিং স্টেশনের মালিকানা সহ বিএসসিসিএল কোম্পানি হিসেবে আত্মপ্রকাশ করে। ২০১১খ্রি.-তে ৪৮ কোটি টাকা নিজস্ব তহবিল হতে বিনিয়োগের মাধ্যমে SMW-4 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের আপগ্রেড-৩ প্রক্রিয়ায় অংশগ্রহণ করে বিএসসিসিএল অতিরিক্ত ৬.৮ মিলিয়ন মিউ কিঃ মিঃ ক্যাপাসিটি অর্জন করে। উক্ত আপগ্রেডেশন প্রক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হওয়ার পর SMW-4 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলে বিএসসিসিএল ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে প্রাথমিক বিবেচনায় ২০০ জিবিপিএস এবং পরবর্তীতে ব্যান্ডউইথ চাহিদার ধরণ বিবেচনায় প্রায় ৩০০ জিবিপিএস-এ উন্নীত হয়। পরবর্তী সময়ে ২০১৪খ্রি.-তে বিএসসিসিএল দ্বিতীয় সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল তথা SMW-5 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কনসোর্টিয়ামে যোগদান করে এবং নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পন্ন হওয়ার পর ২০১৭খ্রি.সালে মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী এর বাণিজ্যিক কার্যক্রম উদ্বোধন করেন। উক্ত ক্যাবল হতে কোম্পানির প্রাথমিক ভাবে ১৫০০ জিবিপিএস ব্যান্ডউইথ ক্যাপাসিটি অর্জন করে। সম্প্রতি সময়ে উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে SMW-5 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলে বিএসসিসিএলের মোট ব্যান্ডউইথ ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২৩০০ জিবিপিএস এ উন্নীত হয়। একই সাথে সুরক্ষা নীতি পরিবর্তনের ফলে SMW-4 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলে বিএসসিসিএলের মোট ব্যান্ডউইথ ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ৪০০ জিবিপিএস এ উন্নীত হয় (ফুল সার্কিট বিবেচনায়)। উল্লিখিত ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধির ফলে সম্প্রতি বিএসসিসিএলের মোট ব্যবহারযোগ্য ক্যাপাসিটির পরিমাণ দাঁড়িয়েছে ২৭০০ জিবিপিএস-এ। অন্য দিকে জুন, ২০২০খ্রিঃ মাসে দেশব্যাপী বিএসসিসিএলের ক্যাপাসিটি ব্যবহারের পরিমাণ (ভারতে ১০ জিবিপিএস ইন্টারনেট ব্যান্ডউইথ রপ্তানিসহ) প্রায় ১১০২.৭২ জিবিপিএস যা গত বছর একই সময়ে ছিল ৬৮৬ জিবিপিএস।

বছরভিত্তিক কোম্পানির মোট ব্যান্ডউইথ ক্যাপাসিটি ও ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য ও চার্ট নিম্নে প্রদান করা হলঃ

	২০১৫-১৬	২০১৬-১৭	২০১৭-১৮	২০১৮-১৯	২০১৯-২০
ডিজাইন ক্যাপাসিটি (জিবিপিএস)	৩০০.০০	১৮০০.০০	১৮০০.০০	১৯০০.০০	২৭০০.০০
লাইটআপ ক্যাপাসিটি (জিবিপিএস)	৩০০.০০	৫০০.০০	৭০০.০০	৯০০.০০	১৫০০.০০
ব্যবহার (জিবিপিএস)	১৩২.১৬	২৪৬.৯৮	৪৪৬.৪৮	৬৮৬.০০	১১০২.৭২

* SMW-4 ও SMW-5 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল হতে বিএসসিসিএলের অর্জিত মোট সিস্টেম ক্যাপাসিটির পরিমাণ ১৮০০ জিবিপিএস।



খাতভিত্তিক আয়ঃ

বিএসসিসিএল কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত বিভিন্ন সেবা খাতের গত দুই বছরের আয়ের তুলনামূলক চিত্র নিম্নে উপস্থাপন করা হলোঃ

সার্ভিসের নাম	২০১৯-২০		২০১৮-১৯		প্রবৃদ্ধি		প্রবৃদ্ধি (%)	
	ক্যাপাসিটি (জিবিপিএস)	রাজস্ব (মিলিয়ন টাকায়)	ক্যাপাসিটি (জিবিপিএস)	রাজস্ব (মিলিয়ন টাকায়)	ক্যাপাসিটি	রাজস্ব	ক্যাপাসিটি	রাজস্ব
আইপিএলসি	৯৪৯.৩৪	১৯২৭.০৩	৫৮০.৫৮	১৪৩৬.৯১	৩৬৮.৭৬	৪৯০.১২	৬৩.৫২	৩৪.১১
আইপি ট্রানজিট সার্ভিস	১৫৩.৩৮	৪৫৯.৩২	১০৫.৮২	৩৯৭.৭০	৪৭.৫৬	৬১.৬২	৪৪.৯৪	১৫.৪৯
আইপি ট্রানজিট সার্ভিস (ভারতে রপ্তানী) *	১০	৩৬.৮৫	১০	৫৮.৭৫	০	-২১.৯০	০	-৩৭.২৭
সার্কিট সংযোগ চার্জ		১৩.২৫		২১.৫৩		-৮.২৮		-৩৮.৪৬
কো-লোকেশন চার্জ		৬২.১৮		৪০.৭৮		২১.৪১		৫২.৫০

* চুক্তির মেয়াদ পূর্ণ হওয়ায় উক্ত সেবাটি ফেব্রুয়ারি, ২০২০ খ্রি. হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন রয়েছে।

SWOT বিশ্লেষণঃ

সামর্থ্যসমূহঃ

- বিএসসিসিএল রাষ্ট্রীয় মালিকানাধীন একটি পাবলিক লিমিটেড কোম্পানি যার প্রায় ৭৪% শেয়ার সরকারের।
- বিএসসিসিএল SMW-4 ও SMW-5 নামক দুটি আন্তর্জাতিক সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের কনসোর্টিয়ামের মালিকানা সম্পন্ন একমাত্র বাংলাদেশী প্রতিষ্ঠান।
- বিএসসিসিএল দ্বিতীয় সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল SMW-5 স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে বিকল্প সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা সৃষ্টি করেছে এবং উক্ত ক্যাবল হতে বর্তমান জাতীয় চাহিদা পূরণ করেও পাশ্চাত্য দেশসমূহে রপ্তানির জন্য পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণ ব্যান্ডউইথ রয়েছে।
- বিএসসিসিএল প্রস্তাবিত SEA-ME-WE-6 আন্তর্জাতিক সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল সিস্টেমের সাথে সংযুক্ত হওয়ার জন্য অন্তর্বর্তী SEA-ME-WE-6 সাবমেরিন কেবল আন্তর্জাতিক কনসোর্টিয়ামের সাথে একটি সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করেছে, প্রস্তাবিত SEA-ME-WE-6 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল সিস্টেমের সাথে সংযুক্ত হলে বিএসসিসিএলের ব্যান্ডউইথ স্বক্ষমতা, বিকল্প এবং বহুমুখিতা বহুলাংশে বৃদ্ধি পাবে।
- টেলিযোগাযোগ শিল্পে দেশে ও বিদেশে নির্ভরযোগ্য ও মানসম্পন্ন সেবার জন্য বিএসসিসিএল -এর যথেষ্ট সুনাম রয়েছে।
- বিএসসিসিএল সর্বাধুনিক প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে এর গ্রাহকদের উন্নতমানের ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহ করছে।
- বিএসসিসিএল গ্রাহকগণকে ২৪x৭ ভিত্তিতে প্রযুক্তিগত সহায়তা প্রদান করে থাকে।
- বিএসসিসিএল সৃষ্টি লগ্ন থেকে একটি মুনাফা অর্জনকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং দ্বিতীয় সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল SMW-5 স্থাপনের জন্য বিপুল অর্থ বিনিয়োগ করা সত্ত্বেও এর মুনাফা অর্জনের ধারা অব্যাহত রয়েছে যা উত্তরোত্তর বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে।

দুর্বলতাসমূহঃ

- ক) বর্তমানে বিএসসিসিএল আর বাংলাদেশে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহকারী একমাত্র প্রতিষ্ঠান নয়। আইটিসি লাইসেন্সধারী আরও ৬টি প্রতিষ্ঠান একই ধরনের সেবা প্রদান করছে এবং উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণ মার্কেট শেয়ার তাদের দখলে রয়েছে। উক্ত সমস্যা সমাধানকল্পে বিএসসিসিএলের ব্যবসা বহুমুখীকরণ এবং নতুন বাজার সৃষ্টি করা প্রয়োজন।
- খ) বিএসসিসিএলের এনটিটিএন লাইসেন্স না থাকায় দেশের একপ্রান্ত হতে অন্যপ্রান্তে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল ব্যান্ডউইথ পরিবহনের জন্য এনটিটিএন অপারেটরদের উপর নির্ভর করতে হয়। এ কারণে কোম্পানির গ্রাহকগণকে ওয়ানস্টপ সেবা প্রদান করা সম্ভব হয় না।
- গ) যদি সরকার এনটিটিএন লাইসেন্সধারী কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানকে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল লাইসেন্স প্রদানের সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করে তবে কোম্পানিকে তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতার ও প্রতিকূলতার সম্মুখীন হতে হবে।

সুযোগসমূহঃ

- ক) দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব এশিয়ার অন্যান্য দেশের তুলনায় বাংলাদেশে মাথাপিছু ব্যান্ডউইথ ব্যবহারের পরিমাণ এখনও অনেক কম। সরকার দেশে ব্রডব্যান্ড ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার বাড়ানোর জন্য বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করছে যার ফলে বাংলাদেশের মাথাপিছু ব্যান্ডউইথ ব্যবহারের পরিমাণ দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। তাছাড়াও, প্রতিনিয়তই বাংলাদেশে অনেক অনলাইন ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠিত হচ্ছে, যার ফলে দেশে ইন্টারনেট ব্যান্ডউইথের চাহিদা দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে।
- খ) ২০১৮ খ্রি. তে সরকার মোবাইল টেলিফোন অপারেটরগণকে 4G সেবা প্রদানের জন্য লাইসেন্স প্রদান করায় মোবাইল অপারেটরগণ সারা দেশে তাদের 4G নেটওয়ার্ক সম্প্রসারিত করছে। এর ফলে দিন দিন ব্যান্ডউইথের চাহিদা দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। তাছাড়া সরকারের ২০২৩ খ্রি. এর মধ্যে 5G সেবা চালু করার পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে। 5G সেবা চালু সেবা চালু হলে দেশে আন্তর্জাতিক ব্যান্ডউইথের চাহিদা ব্যাপক হারে বৃদ্ধি পাবে মর্মে আশা করা যায়।
- গ) সরকার উপজেলা পর্যায়ের সকল সরকারি অফিসসমূহকে অপটিক ফাইবার ক্যাবল নেটওয়ার্কের মাধ্যমে ইন্টারনেটের সাথে সংযুক্ত করার জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন করেছে। একই সাথে সরকার ই-ফাইলিং, ই-টেন্ডারিং, ই-কমার্স, ই-স্বাস্থ্য, ই-কৃষি এবং অন্যান্য অনেক অনলাইন পরিষেবা চালু করার পাবলিক সেক্টরে ব্যান্ডউইথ জন্য বিশাল চাহিদা তৈরি হয়েছে।
- ঘ) সরকার দেশের বিভিন্ন অংশে বেশ কয়েকটি আইটি ভিলেজ নির্মাণ করেছে এবং আরো কয়েকটি আইটি ভিলেজ নির্মাণাধীন রয়েছে। এই আইটি ভিলেজগুলোতে প্রতিষ্ঠিত ও প্রতিষ্ঠিতব্য বিভিন্ন আইটি শিল্পে উচ্চগতির ব্যাপক ব্যান্ডউইথ প্রয়োজন হবে।
- ঙ) দেশব্যাপী অনেকগুলি ছোট আইএসপি সারা দেশে পরিবার পর্যায়ে বা বাসাবাড়িতে ফিল্ডব্রড ব্রডব্যান্ড বিতরণ নেটওয়ার্ক ছড়িয়ে দেওয়ার জন্য কাজ করে যাচ্ছে এবং প্রতিদিনই এখাতে ব্যান্ডউইথের নতুন চাহিদা সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।
- চ) ২০১৫ সালে ভারতের বিএসএনএল-এর সাথে স্বাক্ষরিত চুক্তির আওতায় গত ৭ ফেব্রুয়ারী, ২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখ পর্যন্ত বিএসসিসিএল ভারতের ত্রিপুরাতে ১০ জিবিপিএস ইন্টারনেট ব্যান্ডউইথ লিজ প্রদান করে। বর্তমানে বিএসএনএল উক্ত সেবা পুনরায় চালু করার বিষয়ে আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করেছে। তাছাড়া বিএসসিসিএল উক্ত চুক্তির আওতায় ভারতের উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারতের রাজ্যগুলোতে আরো ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহ করার জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষের সাথে যোগাযোগ অব্যাহত রেখেছে। একই সাথে বিএসসিসিএল ভুটান ও নেপালকে ক্রস বর্ডার ব্যান্ডউইথ লিজ প্রদানের চেষ্টা করছে।
- ছ) ক্রমাগত প্রযুক্তিগত উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে এক জোড়া অপটিক ফাইবারের মধ্য দিয়ে আরও বেশি পরিমাণ ব্যান্ডউইথ পরিবহনের জন্য প্রচেষ্টা চলছে এবং এভাবে সাবমেরিন অপটিক ফাইবার ক্যাবলের ব্যান্ডউইথ বহন ক্ষমতা ক্রমবর্ধমান ভাবে বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে।
- জ) ভবিষ্যতে বিএসসিসিএলের পিজিসিবি/বিটিসিএলের যৌথ সহযোগিতায় এনটিটিএন সেবা প্রদানের পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করতে পারে।
- ঝ) ভিশন-২০২১ বাস্তবায়নের জন্য সরকারের প্রচুর ব্যান্ডউইথ প্রয়োজন হবে যার একমাত্র যোগানদাতা হবে বিএসসিসিএল।
- ঞ) সরকার ২০২১ হতে ২০২৩ সালের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশে 5G সেবা চালুর পরিকল্পনা করেছে। উক্ত সেবা চালু হলে দেশের ব্যান্ডউইথ চাহিদা ব্যাপকভাবে বৃদ্ধি পাবে। বিএসসিসিএল ইতোমধ্যে দেশকে তৃতীয় সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলে সংযুক্ত করার মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশে 5G সেবা চালু হলে যে বর্ধিত ব্যান্ডউইথ প্রয়োজন হবে তা সহ ভবিষ্যতের ব্যান্ডউইথ চাহিদা পূরণকল্পে প্রয়োজনীয় উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে।

ঝুঁকিসমূহঃ

কোম্পানির জন্য সবচেয়ে ঝুঁকি হলো টেলিযোগাযোগ খাতে দ্রুত সাধিত প্রযুক্তিগত পরিবর্তন ও প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের কারণে বিএসসিসিএলের মালিকানাধীন কনসোর্টিয়ামসমূহ কর্তৃক পরিচালিত আন্ডার সি ক্যাবল সিস্টেমের গুরুতর ক্ষতি। যেহেতু এ ধরনের স্থাপনায় প্রচুর মূলধন ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে সেহেতু প্রযুক্তির দ্রুত পরিবর্তনের ফলে কোম্পানির সম্পূর্ণ বিনিয়োগ ঝুঁকির সম্মুখীন হতে পারে। এছাড়াও আন্ডার সি ক্যাবল সিস্টেমের যে কোনও গুরুতর ক্ষতি কোম্পানির সেবা প্রদান এবং রাজস্ব আয়ের ক্ষমতা ব্যাপকভাবে প্রভাবিত করতে পারে।

শিল্প ঝুঁকিঃ

বিএসসিসিএলের চেয়ে তুলনামূলকভাবে কম মূল্যে সার্ভিস প্রদান করায় অনেক গ্রাহক আইটিসি অপারেটরগণ হতে সেবা গ্রহণ করে থাকে। তাই ব্যান্ডউইথ মার্কেটের বড় অংশ ধরে রাখার জন্য বিএসসিসিএলকে প্রায়ই তার পরিসেবাদের দর-হ্রাস করতে হয়, যা কোম্পানির রাজস্ব আয়ের উপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলতে পারে।

ব্যবস্থাপনা পর্ষদের মূল্যায়নঃ

দেশে ক্রমবর্ধমান ডেটা সম্পর্কিত পরিষেবাগুলোর জন্য ব্যান্ডউইথের চাহিদা দিন দিন বেড়েই চলেছে। কোম্পানি কর্তৃপক্ষ বাজার বিবেচনায় প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী ব্যান্ডউইথের মূল্য হ্রাস করে উক্ত ক্রমবর্ধমান বাজার কোম্পানির দখলে রাখার চেষ্টা করে যাচ্ছে। যেহেতু এ খাত হতে রাজস্ব আয় যে হারে বৃদ্ধি পায় সে হারে সংশ্লিষ্ট রাজস্ব ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি পায় না, সে বিবেচনায় সার্বিকভাবে বিক্রয় বৃদ্ধি পেলে কোম্পানির আয় বৃদ্ধি পাবে এবং ইউনিট ব্যয় হ্রাস পাবে। তাই মূল্য হ্রাসের ফলে কোম্পানির আয়ে তেমন প্রভাব পড়বে না বরং এক্ষেত্রে কোম্পানির মুনাফা বৃদ্ধি পাবে।

প্রযুক্তিগত ঝুঁকিঃ

তথ্য ও প্রযুক্তি সেক্টরে সবচেয়ে ঝুঁকি হচ্ছে প্রযুক্তির ক্ষেত্রে দ্রুত পরিবর্তন। বর্তমানে বিশ্বে প্রযুক্তিগত বিপ্লব চলছে। অবশ্য আমাদের কোম্পানি সর্বাধুনিক প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে আসছে এবং কেবল টার্মিনাল ইকুইপমেন্টস প্রতিস্থাপনের মাধ্যমে সিস্টেম আপগ্রেড করার সুযোগ উক্ত সিস্টেমে রয়েছে। ইতোমধ্যেই বিদ্যমান সিস্টেমটিকে চারবার আপগ্রেড করা হয়েছে যার ফলে ক্যাপাসিটি এবং দক্ষতা দুটোই বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে বা উন্নত হয়েছে। আগামী কয়েক বছরের মধ্যে বিদ্যমান অবকাঠামোর উন্নয়নের জন্য তেমন কোন নতুন বিনিয়োগের প্রয়োজন পড়বে না বলে আশা করা যায়। সুতরাং প্রযুক্তি সংক্রান্ত ঝুঁকি গ্রহণযোগ্য মাত্রার মধ্যে রয়েছে বলে প্রতীয়মান।

বাজার সংক্রান্ত ঝুঁকিঃ

বিএসসিসিএল-এর জন্য প্রধান ঝুঁকিসমূহের একটি হচ্ছে প্রতিযোগিতামূলক বাজার ব্যবস্থা। দেশের সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল সিস্টেমের একমাত্র মালিকানা বিএসসিসিএলের নিকট থাকলেও সরকার ৬টি আন্তর্জাতিক টেরেস্ট্রিয়াল ক্যাবল (আইটিসি) কোম্পানিকে আইটিসি লাইসেন্স প্রদান করেছে। ফলস্বরূপ, আইটিসি অপারেটরগুলি মাঝে মাঝে কমদামে বিএসসিসিএল-এর গ্রাহকদের কাছে একই ধরনের সেবা প্রদানের প্রস্তাব করে থাকে। গ্রাহকবৃন্দের কেউ কেউ বিএসসিসিএল-এর বদলে আইটিসি অপারেটরগণ থেকেও সার্ভিস গ্রহণ করতে পারে। আইটিসি লাইসেন্সধারী কিছু প্রতিষ্ঠানের এনটিটিএন লাইসেন্স রয়েছে যার ফলে তারা কিছু বাড়তি সুবিধা ভোগ করে। তবে মুম্বাই ও চেন্নাই হতে স্থল পথে টেনে আনা বাংলাদেশ পর্যন্ত দীর্ঘ ও বারবার কেটে যাওয়ার দরুন দুর্বল হয়ে যাওয়া ট্রান্সমিশন লাইনের মাধ্যমে আইটিসি অপারেটরগণ কর্তৃক সরবরাহকৃত ব্যান্ডউইথের মান বিএসসিসিএলের সরবরাহকৃত ব্যান্ডউইথের মানের সমতুল্য নয়। তাছাড়া ল্যাটেনসি কম হওয়ায় বাজারে বিএসসিসিএলের ব্যান্ডউইথের গুণমান কম আইটিসি অপারেটরগণ কর্তৃক সরবরাহকৃত ব্যান্ডউইথের মান হতে ভাল বলে বিবেচিত।

তবে সম্প্রতি সময়ে সরকারের বেসরকারি খাতে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল লাইসেন্স প্রদানের পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে মর্মে অবহিত হওয়া গিয়েছে। যদি কোন এনটিটিএন অপারেটরকে এক্সপ লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা হয় তবে বিএসসিসিএল অসম প্রতিযোগিতার সম্মুখীন হতে পারে। সেক্ষেত্রে কোম্পানির অগ্রযাত্রার ধারা ব্যাহত হতে পারে। তবে একটি দূর পালার সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল সিস্টাম স্থাপনের জন্য প্রায় ৩ (তিন) বছর সময় প্রয়োজন হওয়ায় বর্তমান বিচারে বাজার সংক্রান্ত ঝুঁকি গ্রহণযোগ্য মাত্রার মধ্যে রয়েছে বলে প্রতীয়মান।

পরিচালনা ঝুঁকিঃ

একটি সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কাটা পড়লে ভয়েস ও ডেটা কমিউনিকেশনের ক্ষেত্রে অন্তত ৭ থেকে ১০ দিনের জন্য দেশকে অসুবিধার মুখে পড়তে হবে। সৌভাগ্যক্রমে বর্তমানে কোম্পানির অধীনে দুটি সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল রয়েছে। একটি কাটা পড়লে অন্যটি দিয়ে ব্যাকআপ দেয়া সম্ভব হবে। কিন্তু দুটি সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলই একই সাথে বিকল হলে দেশের ভয়েস ও ডেটা কমিউনিকেশন সেবা ব্যাপকভাবে ব্যাহত হবে। যদিও উপগ্রহ ব্যবস্থা ও আইটিসির মাধ্যমে কিছুটা যোগাযোগ রাখা সম্ভব হবে কিন্তু সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের সাথে তুলনা করলে তা যথেষ্ট কম মাত্রার। তবে অপরাপর সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের সুবিধা ব্যবহার করে কোম্পানি এ ধরনের পরিস্থিতি মোকাবেলায় সক্ষম তাই পরিচালনা ঝুঁকির মাত্রাও কম হিসেবে বলা যায়।

মূল্য নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে ঝুঁকিঃ

সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের ক্ষেত্রে দেশের বাজারে একচেটিয়া আধিপত্য থাকায় কোম্পানি বাজার চাহিদা বিবেচনায় প্রয়োজনমত মূল্য পরিবর্তনের সুবিধা ভোগ করছে। তবে সরকার ও বিটিআরসি এক্ষেত্রে মূল্যহার নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে থাকে। সরকার এবং স্টেকহোল্ডাররা আইপিএলসি চার্জ কমাতে চাপ প্রদান করছেন। এর ফলশ্রুতিতে আইপিএলসি চার্জ উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে কমাতে হলে কোম্পানির প্রত্যাশিত মোট রাজস্ব আয় অর্জিত নাও হতে পারে। সুতরাং মূল্য নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে কোম্পানির জন্য কিছুটা ঝুঁকি বিদ্যমান। এ ধরনের মূল্য হ্রাসের ক্ষেত্রে কোম্পানির আয় ব্যাপকভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে। তবে বিএসসিসিএল মূল্য সংকোচনের বিপরীতে ব্যান্ডউইথ এর সরবরাহ বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে মূল্য নির্ধারণ ঝুঁকি গ্রহণযোগ্য মাত্রায় সীমিত রেখে থাকে।

অস্বাভাবিক আয় বা ব্যয়ঃ

বিবেচনায়ীন বছরে কোম্পানির অস্বাভাবিক কোন আয় বা ব্যয়ের ঘটনা ঘটেনি।

আন্তঃসম্পর্কিত কোম্পানির লেনদেনঃ

চলতি অর্থ বছরে আন্তঃসম্পর্কিত কোম্পানির লেনদেন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনের নোট নং- ৫৫-এ বিস্তারিত বর্ণিত আছে।

আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনে তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ বিচ্যুতিঃ

উল্লেখযোগ্যহারে রাজস্ব আয় বৃদ্ধির কারণে গত বছরের তুলনায় চলতি অর্থ বছরে কোম্পানির কর পরবর্তী নিট মুনাফা ব্যাপকভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

পরিচালকবৃন্দের সম্মানীঃ

২০১৯-২০২০ হিসাব বৎসরে বোর্ড সভায় উপস্থিতি বাবদ পরিচালকগণকে মোট ৪,৮৫,৫৬৭.০০ টাকা (ভ্যাট ট্যাক্সসহ) সম্মানী হিসেবে প্রদান করা হয়েছে।

মানবসম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনাঃ

অনুমোদিত মানবসম্পদ কাঠামো অনুযায়ী কোম্পানির মোট কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মচারীর সংখ্যা ১৮৭। ৩০ জুন ২০২০ তারিখে কোম্পানিতে নিযুক্ত কর্মকর্তা কর্মচারীর সংখ্যা ছিল ১১৯ জন। কর্মকর্তা ৫০ জন এবং কর্মচারী ৬৯ জন, এর মধ্যে ১১৩ জন স্থায়ীভাবে নিযুক্ত এবং অস্থায়ীভাবে নিযুক্ত আছে ৪ জন এবং ২ জন প্রেষণে (সরকারি)। বিএসসিসিএল এর বোর্ড কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত নিজস্ব মানব সম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা রয়েছে। ২০১৯-২০২০ হিসাব বছরে ৩ জন কর্মকর্তা কোম্পানি থেকে পদত্যাগ করেছেন। কোম্পানির সকল কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মচারীদের উৎসব ভাতা, মুনাফার অংশ, ভবিষ্যত তহবিল, গ্রাচুইটি সুবিধা প্রদান করে থাকে। এছাড়াও কোম্পানি যাচাই-বাছাই সাপেক্ষে প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে চিকিৎসা খরচ প্রদান করে থাকে। পদোন্নতির ক্ষেত্রে কর্মকর্তা কর্মচারীদের দক্ষতা মূল্যায়ন করা হয়ে থাকে।

তথ্য ও প্রযুক্তিঃ

তথ্য প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর সংস্থা হিসেবে বিএসসিসিএল উন্নত তথ্য প্রযুক্তি দ্বারা পরিচালিত। বিএসসিসিএল SSEOPS, Go-Global U X 2.1.2 এর মাধ্যমে অন্যান্য সদস্য দেশের সাথে Real time virtual online যোগাযোগ রক্ষা করে। এই কোম্পানি ল্যান্ডিং স্টেশনে স্থাপিত System Surveillance Equipment (SSE) এর মাধ্যমে সম্পূর্ণ সাবমেরিন পদ্ধতি পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে থাকে। বিএসসিসিএল যাবতীয় হিসাব সংরক্ষণের জন্য Tally Software ব্যবহার করে থাকে। তাছাড়া কোম্পানির তিনটি নেটওয়ার্ক অপারেশন সেন্টার হতে ২৪ x ৭ ভিত্তিতে গ্রাহকগণকে সেবা প্রদানকল্পে সফটওয়্যার ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে।

আর্থিক প্রতিবেদন সম্পর্কে পরিচালকগণের ঘোষণাঃ

পরিচালকগণ গুরুত্ব সহকারে ঘোষণা করছেন যে:

- ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রস্তুতকৃত আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহ যথার্থ ও যথাযথভাবে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।
- আইনের বিধান অনুযায়ী যথাযথভাবে কোম্পানির হিসাব বই সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছে।
- আর্থিক বিবরণী প্রস্তুতকালে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ যথাযথ হিসাব নীতিমালা অনুসরণ করা হয়েছে এবং যুক্তিযুক্ত ও বিচক্ষণ বিবেচনার মাধ্যমে হিসাব সংক্রান্ত প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে।
- বাংলাদেশে প্রযোজ্য একাউন্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ড (বি.এ.এস)/বাংলাদেশ ফাইন্যান্সিয়াল রিপোর্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ড (বিএফআরএস) যথাযথভাবে প্রয়োগ করা হয়েছে।
- কোম্পানি চলমান প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে (Going Concern) অব্যাহত থাকার ব্যাপারে কোন সন্দেহ নাই।
- অভ্যন্তরীণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ প্রক্রিয়া যথাযথভাবে কার্যকর রয়েছে।

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের সভাঃ

২০১৯-২০২০ হিসাব বৎসরে ব্যবসায়িক কার্যক্রম আলোচনা এবং অনুমোদনের জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদের মোট ৮টি সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে।

পরিচালকগণের নিয়োগ ও পুনর্নিয়োগঃ

কোম্পানির সংঘবিধির বিধি ১২০, ১২১ ও ১২২ মোতাবেক বিএসসিসিএল এর পরিচালক জনাব কুলসুম বেগম ও জনাব মোঃ মনজুর রহমান আসন্ন ১২তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় অবসর গ্রহণ করবেন এবং যোগ্য বিধায় পুনরায় নির্বাচিত হবার জন্য বিবেচিত হবেন। ১১তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হবার পর কোম্পানির পরিচালনা পর্ষদ কর্তৃক জনাব মোঃ নূর-উর-রহমান, সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগ-কে জনাব অশোক কুমার বিশ্বাস, সাবেক সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগের স্থলে এবং তৎপরবর্তীতে জনাব মোঃ আফজাল হোসেন, সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগ-কে জনাব মোঃ নূর-উর-রহমান, সাবেক সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগের স্থলে কোম্পানির পরিচালনা পর্ষদের পরিচালক ও চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে নিয়োগ প্রদান করা হয়। তাছাড়া উক্ত সময়ে কোম্পানির পরিচালনা পর্ষদ কর্তৃক জনাব কুলসুম বেগম, যুগ্ম-সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ-কে জনাব মোঃ জালাল উদ্দিন, সাবেক যুগ্ম-সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগের স্থলে, জনাব মোঃ মনজুর রহমান, যুগ্ম-সচিব, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়-কে জনাব তৌহিদা বুলবুল, সাবেক অতিরিক্ত সচিব, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়-এর স্থলে, জনাব খান্দকার মোঃ আব্দুল হাই, পিএইচডি, যুগ্ম সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগ-কে জনাব মোঃ আজিজুল ইসলাম, সাবেক অতিরিক্ত সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগের স্থলে কোম্পানির পরিচালক হিসেবে এবং জনাব এন.কে.এ মুবিন, এফসিএস, এফসিএ, কাউন্সিল মেম্বর, আইসিএবি-কে জনাব নাসির উদ্দিন আহমেদ, এফসিএ, এফসিএস, কাউন্সিল মেম্বর এবং সাবেক সভাপতি, আইসিএবি-এর স্থলে কোম্পানির স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক হিসেবে নিয়োগ প্রদান করা হয়। উল্লিখিত পরিচালকগণের বিস্তারিত জীবন বৃত্তান্ত বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনের পাতা নং ১৬ হতে ২০ এ উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। উপরিউক্ত সকল নিয়োগ ও পুনর্নিয়োগের বিষয়সমূহ কোম্পানির আসন্ন ১২তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণ কর্তৃক অনুমোদনের নিমিত্ত উপস্থাপন করা হবে।

বোর্ডের আকারঃ

স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক ও ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালকসহ পরিচালনা পর্ষদে পরিচালকের সংখ্যা ৯ জন, যা বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ অ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন- এর গাইড লাইন অনুযায়ী গঠিত হয়েছে।

১.২ স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালকঃ

১.২.১ বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ অ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন- এর নীতিমালা অনুসারে জনাব এন.কে.এ মুবিন, এফসিএস, এফসিএ-কে স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক হিসেবে ২০২০ সালের ২৫ জুন নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছে। তিনি বর্তমানে আইসিএবি ও আইসিএসবি -এর কাউন্সিল মেম্বর এবং তিনি ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে ফাইন্যান্স বিষয়ে বিবিএ ও এমবিএ সম্পন্ন করেছেন। উক্ত পরিচালকের বিস্তারিত জীবন বৃত্তান্ত বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনের পাতা নং ২০ এ উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

১.২.২ বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ অ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন- এর নীতিমালা অনুসারে জনাব হোসেন খালেদ -কে ২০১৮ সালের ১০ জুন স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক হিসেবে পুনর্নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছে। ইতোপূর্বে তিনি ঢাকা চেম্বার অব কমার্স অ্যান্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রি (ডিসিসিআই) এর সভাপতি হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করেছেন। উক্ত পরিচালকের বিস্তারিত জীবন বৃত্তান্ত বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনের পাতা নং ২০ এ উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

১.৩ স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালকদের যোগ্যতাঃ

জনাব এন.কে.এ মুবিন, এফসিএস, এফসিএ ইমারজিং ফ্রেডিং রেটিং লিমিটেড এর উদ্যোক্তা ও ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক। তিনি আইসিএসবি ও আইসিএবিসহ বহু খ্যাতিসম্পন্ন সংগঠনের সদস্য। বর্তমানে তিনি আইসিএবি এর কাউন্সিল মেম্বর ও সহসভাপতি হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করছেন।

জনাব জনাব হোসেন খালেদ ইতোপূর্বে ঢাকা চেম্বার অব কমার্স অ্যান্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রি (ডিসিসিআই) এর সাবেক সভাপতি ছিলেন। তিনি যুক্তরাষ্ট্র হতে বিবিএ ও এমবিএ সম্পন্ন করেছেন এবং বিভিন্ন প্রতিষ্ঠানের ব্যবস্থাপনার সাথে জড়িত আছেন।

১.৪. পরিচালনা পর্ষদের চেয়ারম্যান এবং প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তাঃ

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের চেয়ারম্যান এবং প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে পৃথক পৃথক ব্যক্তি নিয়োজিত আছেন।

১.৫. পরিচালনা পর্ষদের প্রতিবেদনঃ

বিএসইসিসহ সকল নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থার নির্দেশনা মোতাবেক পরিচালনা পর্ষদের প্রতিবেদন প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।

২. প্রধান অর্থ কর্মকর্তা, কোম্পানি সেক্রেটারি ও প্রধান নিরীক্ষা কর্মকর্তাঃ

বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ অ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন এর নীতিমালা অনুযায়ী প্রধান অর্থ কর্মকর্তা, কোম্পানি সেক্রেটারি ও প্রধান নিরীক্ষা কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে পৃথক পৃথক ব্যক্তি নিয়োজিত আছে।

৩. নিরীক্ষা কমিটিঃ

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের একটি সাব-কমিটি হিসেবে ২০১২ সালের ২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর একজন স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক এবং দুইজন পরিচালকের সমন্বয়ে নিরীক্ষা কমিটি গঠিত হয়েছিল। পরবর্তীতে এই কমিটি দুইজন স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক এবং একজন পরিচালকের সমন্বয়ে পুনঃগঠিত হয়। কোম্পানি সচিব এই কমিটির সচিব হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করছেন। বিএসইসি এর নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী অডিট কমিটির দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্য বোর্ড কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত। অডিট কমিটির রিপোর্ট ২০১৯-২০২০ বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে।

৪. রেমুনারেশন ও নমিনেশন কমিটি (এনআরসি) গঠনঃ

২৯ সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০১৮খ্রি. তারিখে কোম্পানির ৩ জন পরিচালক ও ২ জন স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালকের সমন্বয়ে এনআরসি কমিটি গঠন করা হয়। উক্ত কমিটির টিওআর বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ অ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন কর্পোরেট গভর্নেন্স কোড ২০১৮ এর বিধি- ৬ এর সংশ্লিষ্ট অংশের নির্দেশনা মোতাবেক নির্ধারণ করা হয়। এনআরসি'র প্রতিবেদন ২০১৯-২০২০ এর বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনে অন্তর্ভুক্ত রয়েছে।

৫. বহিঃ নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগঃ

বিএসইসি'র বিধান অনুযায়ী বহিঃ নিরীক্ষক নিযুক্ত রয়েছে।

৬. সাবসিডিয়ারি কোম্পানিঃ

বিএসসিসিএলের কোন সাবসিডিয়ারি কোম্পানি নেই।

৭. সিইও ও সিএফও এর দায়িত্বঃ

এক্ষেত্রে বিএসইসি'র বিধান অনুসরণ করা হয়েছে।

৮. কর্পোরেট গভর্নেন্স পরিপালন সংক্রান্ত প্রতিবেদনঃ

কর্পোরেট গভর্নেন্স পরিপালন সংক্রান্ত প্রতিবেদন বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনের সাথে সংযুক্ত করা হয়েছে।

মূলধন কাঠামোঃ

কোম্পানির অনুমোদিত মূলধন ১০০০ কোটি টাকা যা ১০ টাকা মূল্যের ১০০ কোটি শেয়ার দ্বারা গঠিত। উল্লেখ্য যে, কোম্পানির পরিশোধিত মূলধনের পরিমাণ ১৬৪.৯১ কোটি টাকা।

কোম্পানি ব্যবসায়িক কার্যক্রমঃ

উন্নত ব্যান্ডউইথ সরবরাহের মাধ্যমে সকলের জন্য টেলিযোগাযোগ সেবা নিশ্চিত করাই কোম্পানির মূল উদ্দেশ্য। আলোচ্য বছরে ব্যান্ডউইথ ইউটিলাইজেশন ও আইপিএলসি খাত হতে কোম্পানির আয় উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

আর্থিক ফলাফল

২০২০ সালের ৩০ জুন তারিখে সমাপ্ত আর্থিক বছরে কোম্পানির মোট সমন্বিত আয়ের পরিমাণ ৯৫৫.৯৯ মিলিয়ন টাকা, শেয়ার প্রতি আয় ৫.৮০ টাকা, শেয়ার প্রতি নিট সম্পদ মূল্য ৪০.৯৩ টাকা এবং শেয়ার প্রতি নিট পরিচালন নগদ প্রবাহ ৬.৮৭ টাকা যা পূর্ববর্তী অর্থ বছরে ছিল যথাক্রমে ৫৮৫.৭৬ মিলিয়ন টাকা, ৩.৫৫ টাকা, ৩৮.৭৪ টাকা এবং ৭.৩০ টাকা। উক্ত সময়ের একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত আর্থিক ফলাফল নিম্নে উপস্থাপন করা হলঃ

বিবরণ	মিলিয়ন (টাকা)		প্রবৃদ্ধি (%)
	২০১৯-২০	২০১৮-১৯	
রাজস্ব আয়	২৪৯৮.৬৪	১৯৫৫.৬৭	২৭.৭৬%
প্রত্যক্ষ পরিচালন ব্যয়	৬০৪.১৭	৬২০.৭৫	-২.৬৭%
মোট মুনাফা	১৮৯৪.৪৮	১৩৩৪.৯১	৪১.৯২%
পরিচালন ব্যয়	৫৭৬.৭৪	৪৮৫.৫৫	১৮.৭৮%
পরিচালন মুনাফা	১৩১৭.৭৪	৮৪৯.৩৬	৫৫.১৫%
নীট পরিচালন আয় / (ব্যয়)	(৩.১৬)	(৩১.৪৫)	-৮৯.৯৫%
কর পূর্ববর্তী নীট মুনাফা	১২৫১.৯৮	৭৭৮.৯৬	৬০.৭২%
আয়কর ব্যয়	২৯৫.৯৮	১৯৩.২০	৫৩.২০%
কর পূর্ববর্তী নীট মুনাফা	৯৫৫.৯৯	৫৮৫.৭৬	৬৩.২১%
ট্যাক্স হলিডে রিজার্ভ	২৭.০৩	৭.৫৭	২৫৭.০৭%
মোট সমন্বিত আয়	৯৫৫.৯৯	৫৮৫.৭৬	৬৩.২১%
প্রস্তাবিত লভ্যাংশ	৩২৯.৮১	২৬৩.৮৫	২৫.০০%

সংবিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত কোয়ালিফাইড মতামতের বিষয়ে বিএসসিসিএল- এর বক্তব্য

বিএসসিসিএল “Installation and Establishment of Second Submarine Cable System (SMW-5) for International Telecommunications in Bangladesh” শীর্ষক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের আওতায় সরকার হতে ২০১৫-১৬ ও ২০১৬-১৭ অর্থ বছরে ৬ (ছয়) কিস্তিতে সর্বমোট ১৬৬ কোটি টাকা ইকুইটি মানি হিসেবে প্রাপ্ত হয়।

সরকারের অর্থায়নে কোনও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়িত হলে প্রথা অনুযায়ী উক্ত প্রকল্প সংক্রান্ত ব্যয়সমূহ চূড়ান্ত করার লক্ষ্যে প্রকল্পটির সমুদয় হিসাব সরকারের নিরীক্ষা বিভাগ দ্বারা নিরীক্ষা করা হয়ে থাকে। তদানুসারে উক্ত প্রকল্পের ব্যয়ও সরকারি নিরীক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের বৈদেশিক সাহায্য প্রাপ্ত অডিট অধিদপ্তর (এফএপিএডি) দ্বারা একাধিকবার নিরীক্ষা করা হয় এবং এফএপিএডি কর্তৃক গত ২২ সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০১৯ খ্রি. তারিখ দাখিলকৃত নিরীক্ষা প্রতিবেদনে "Excess GoB Fund of Tk. 857.24 Lakh was spent in excess of Ratio stated in the RADP" শীর্ষক নিরীক্ষা আপত্তি সহকারে নিরীক্ষা প্রতিবেদন দাখিল করা হয়। তাদের নিরীক্ষা প্রতিবেদনে, উল্লিখিত ৮৫৭.২৪ লক্ষ টাকা সরকারের তহবিল জমা দেওয়ার জন্য পরামর্শ দেওয়া হয়।

উক্ত অডিট আপত্তি যৌক্তিক মনে না হওয়ায় বিএসসিসিএল- এর ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃপক্ষ ১৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি, ২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখে উক্ত ব্যয়ের স্বপক্ষে প্রয়োজনীয় দলিলাদি এবং যৌক্তিকতা প্রদানকরত: উক্ত আপত্তি প্রত্যাহারের অনুরোধসহ এফএপিএডি এর নিকট জবাব প্রেরণ করে। অডিট আপত্তি নিষ্পত্তির অপেক্ষাধীন থাকা অবস্থায়, ফাইন্যান্সিয়াল রিপোর্টিং কাউন্সিল (এফআরসি) গত ১১ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখে শেয়ার মানি ডিপোজিট সংক্রান্ত একটি প্রজ্ঞাপন জারি করে। উক্ত বিজ্ঞপ্তি অনুসারে “শেয়ার মূলধন খাতে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ যাহা শেয়ার মানি ডিপোজিট বা অন্য কোন নামকরণে মূলধন বা ইকুইটিতে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হইয়াছে, তাহা কোনভাবেই প্রত্যাহার বা ফেরতযোগ্য হইবে না; এই খাতে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ সর্বোচ্চ ৬ (ছয়) মাসের মধ্যে আইনগতভাবে শেয়ার মূলধনে রূপান্তরিত করিতে হইবে; শেয়ার মূলধনে রূপান্তরের পূর্ব পর্যন্ত উক্ত তহবিল সম্ভাব্য শেয়ার মূলধন (Potential Share Capital) হিসাবে বিবেচিত হইবে এবং সেই মোতাবেক শেয়ার প্রতি আয় (EPS) গণনায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত করিতে হইবে”।

উপরিউক্ত প্রজ্ঞাপন বিবেচনায় কোম্পানির সংবিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক কোয়ালিফাইড মতামত ব্যক্তকরত: তাদের প্রতিবেদনে উল্লেখ করে যে, ২০২০ সালের ৩০ জুন পর্যন্ত বিএসসিসিএল সরকার হতে ইকুইটি মানি হিসেবে প্রাপ্ত ১৬৬ কোটি টাকা শেয়ার মূলধনে রূপান্তরিত না করায় এবং উল্লিখিত ইকুইটি মানির বিপরীতে প্রদেয় সম্ভাব্য শেয়ারের সংখ্যা শেয়ার প্রতি নিট সম্পদ মূল্য (এনএভি) এবং শেয়ার প্রতি উপার্জন (ইপিএস) গণনা করার জন্য বিবেচনায় না নেয়ায় ৩০ জুন, ২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখে সমাপ্ত আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনে প্রদর্শিত শেয়ার প্রতি নিট সম্পদ মূল্য (NAV) এবং শেয়ার প্রতি আয় (EPS) উভয় সম্পর্কে অত্যুক্তি করা হয়েছে।

তবে বিধিবদ্ধ সময়ের মধ্যে এফআরসির প্রজ্ঞাপন প্রতিপালন না করার স্বপক্ষে যথেষ্ট যৌক্তিক কারণ রয়েছে। প্রধান কারণসমূহ নিম্নে উল্লেখ করা হলো:

এফআরসি প্রজ্ঞাপন জারি করার পরপরই দেশে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী পরিস্থিতি দেখা দেয় এবং কোভিড-১৯ ভাইরাসের সংক্রামন হ্রাস করার জন্য সীমিত আকারে স্বাস্থ্যবিধি মেনে অফিস কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করা হচ্ছে। এর ফলে উল্লিখিত অডিট আপত্তি নিষ্পত্তিতে অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত বিলম্ব হচ্ছে। উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের আওতায় সরকারের তহবিলের পরিমাণ যার বিপরীতে শেয়ার ইস্যু করা হবে তা চূড়ান্ত করতে হলে বিএসসিসিএলকে নিরীক্ষার আপত্তি নিষ্পত্তি না হওয়া পর্যন্ত অপেক্ষা করতে হবে।

পূঁজিবাজারে তালিকাভুক্ত কোম্পানি হওয়ায় বিএসসিসিএলকে বিএসইসি, ডিএসই এবং সিএসই কর্তৃক জারিকৃত বিধিবিধান এবং একই সাথে কোম্পানি আইন ১৯৯৪ এর বিধান অনুসরণ করতে হয়। বিএসসিসিএলকে সরকারি ইকুইটি অর্থায়নের বিপরীতে শেয়ার ইস্যু করতে হলে এ বিষয়ে পরিচালনা পর্ষদের অনুমোদন গ্রহণ, বিশেষ ধারারগণ সভায় শেয়ার হোল্ডারগণের অনুমোদন গ্রহণ, মূলধন ইস্যু করার জন্য বিএসইসির অনুমোদন গ্রহণ, ইস্যু মূল্য সম্পর্কে সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয় ও অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের অনুমোদন গ্রহণসহ বেশ কিছু প্রক্রিয়া অনুসরণ করতে হবে। তবে উল্লিখিত মূলধন ইস্যু সম্পর্কে কোন কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন গ্রহণের আগে উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পে সরকারের ইকুইটি অর্থায়নের চূড়ান্ত পরিমাণ এবং ইস্যুর মূল্য চূড়ান্ত করা প্রয়োজন হবে। এফএপিএডি কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত নিরীক্ষা আপত্তির কারণে উক্ত নিরীক্ষা আপত্তি নিষ্পত্তি না হওয়া পর্যন্ত সরকারের তহবিলের চূড়ান্ত পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করা সম্ভব হবে না। অন্যদিকে ‘আরডিডিপি’তে ইস্যুটির মূল্য সম্পর্কে কিছুই উল্লেখ না থাকায় ইস্যুতব্য শেয়ারের ইস্যু মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা প্রয়োজন হবে। বিএসসিসিএল একটি দায়িত্বশীল তালিকাভুক্ত কোম্পানি হওয়ায় উপযুক্ত কর্তৃপক্ষের সম্মতি ব্যতিরেকে শেয়ারের সম্ভাব্য কাল্পনিক ইস্যুমূল্য স্বয়ং নির্ধারণ এবং শেয়ারের সম্ভাব্য সংখ্যা গণনার জন্য সেই কাল্পনিক মূল্য বিবেচনা করা যুক্তিসঙ্গত নয় মর্মে বিবেচনা করেছে।

সরকারের অনুকূলে ইস্যুতব্য শেয়ারের সম্ভাব্য ন্যায্য ইস্যু মূল্য সম্পর্কে নিরপেক্ষ বিশেষজ্ঞের মতামত প্রাপ্তির লক্ষ্যে, বিএসসিসিএলের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ সরকারী মালিকানাধীন আইসিবি ক্যাপিটাল ম্যানেজমেন্ট লিমিটেড (আইসিএমএল)-কে ইস্যু ম্যানেজার হিসাবে নিয়োগ করেছে। আইসিএমএল-এর চাহিদা অনুসারে বিএসসিসিএল-এর পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বিএসসিসিএলের সম্পদ ও দায় মূল্যায়নের লক্ষ্যে একটি বিএসইসি কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত সম্পদ ও দায় মূল্যায়নকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান নিয়োগ প্রদান করেছে। বিএসসিসিএলের ২০১৯-২০২০ অর্থবছরের আর্থিক নিরীক্ষাও সমাপ্ত হয়েছে। ইস্যুতব্য শেয়ারের সম্ভাব্য ন্যায্য ইস্যু মূল্য সম্পর্কে মতামত প্রদানের নিমিত্ত বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় অনুমোদিত বিএসসিসিএলের ২০১৯-২০২০ অর্থবছরের নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক প্রতিবেদন এবং বিএসসিসিএলের সম্পদ ও দায়বদ্ধতার মূল্যায়ন প্রতিবেদন প্রাপ্তি সাপেক্ষে উক্ত দলিলসমূহ আইসিএমএলকে হস্তান্তর করা হবে।

আশা করা যাচ্ছে যে, সরকারের অনুকূলে ইস্যুতব্য শেয়ারের সম্ভাব্য ন্যায্য ইস্যু মূল্য সম্পর্কে সম্ভাব্য স্বল্পতম সময়ের মধ্যেই আইসিএমএল-এর মতামত পাওয়া যাবে এবং উক্ত মতামতের ভিত্তিতে ইস্যু মূল্য সম্পর্কে সরকারের সম্মতি গ্রহণ করা সম্ভব হবে।

বিএসসিসিএল বিশ্বাস করে যে, বিএসসিসিএল এর যৌক্তিক জবাব বিবেচনায় নিয়ে এফএপিএডি দ্রুতই উল্লিখিত নিরীক্ষা আপত্তি নিষ্পত্তি করবে এবং এর মাধ্যমে সরকারের তহবিলের পরিমাণ যার বিপরীতে শেয়ার ইস্যু করা হবে তা চূড়ান্ত করা সম্ভব হবে।

বিএসসিসিএল সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে এই মর্মে আশ্বস্ত করছে যে, উল্লিখিত নিরীক্ষা আপত্তি সম্পর্কে এফএপিএডি-এর চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত এবং ইস্যুযোগ্য শেয়ারের ইস্যু মূল্য সম্পর্কে সরকারের সম্মতি প্রাপ্তির সাথে সাথে সম্ভাব্য দ্রুততম সময়ের মধ্যে বিএসসিসিএল সরকার হতে প্রাপ্ত ইকুইটি মানির বিপরীতে শেয়ার ইস্যু করার প্রক্রিয়া শুরু করবে এবং এ বিষয়ে এফআরসি-এর প্রজ্ঞাপন প্রতিপালন করবে।

বিএসসিসিএল এ প্রসঙ্গে বিনিয়ের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে অবহিত করছে যে, এফআরসি-এর প্রজ্ঞাপনে উল্লিখিত সময়ের মধ্যেই বিএসসিসিএল প্রকৃত অবস্থা বর্ণনাকরত: উল্লিখিত ইকুইটি মানির বিপরীতে শেয়ার ইস্যুর জন্য সময় বৃদ্ধি এবং আরডিপিপিতে ইস্যু মূল্য উল্লিখিত না থাকায় কি ভিত্তিতে সম্ভাব্য শেয়ার ইস্যু মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা যায় (ইস্যুতব্য শেয়ার বিবেচনায় নিয়ে ইপিএস ও এনএভি পার শেয়ার হিসাবের জন্য) সে বিষয়ে দিক নির্দেশনা প্রদানের আবেদন জানিয়ে পর পর দুটি পত্র প্রেরণ করে কিন্তু উক্ত প্রতিবেদন প্রস্তুত করার সময়ে এফআরসি হতে কোন জবাব পাওয়া না যাওয়ায় উল্লিখিত প্রজ্ঞাপনটি বাস্তবায়ন করা সম্ভব হয়নি।

লভ্যাংশঃ

৩০ জুন, ২০২০খ্রি. তারিখে কর কর্তনের পর কোম্পানির নিট মুনাফার পরিমাণ দাঁড়িয়েছে ৯৫,৫৯,৯৮,০০৬.০০ টাকা। কোম্পানির পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বিবেচ্য সমাপ্ত অর্থবছরের জন্য ২০% নগদ লভ্যাংশ ঘোষণার জন্য সুপারিশ করেছে।

নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগঃ

কোম্পানি আইন-১৯৯৪ এর ধারা ২১০ এবং কোম্পানির সংঘবিধির বিধি ১৬৯ মোতাবেক বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় কোম্পানির এক বা একাধিক নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ করতে হবে। উল্লিখিত বিধি বিধান অনুসরণকরতঃ ২০১৯-২০২০ অর্থ বছরের জন্য ৩,০০,০০০.০০ টাকা (ভ্যাট ব্যতীত) 'ফি' প্রদান সাপেক্ষে মেসার্স এস.এফ আহমেদ এন্ড কোং, চার্টার্ড একাউন্টেন্টস্ -কে কোম্পানির বহিঃ নিরীক্ষক হিসেবে নিয়োগ দেয়া হয়েছিল। কোম্পানির নিরীক্ষক মেসার্স এস.এফ আহমেদ এন্ড কোং চার্টার্ড একাউন্টেন্টস্ ১২তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় অবসর গ্রহণ করবেন এবং যোগ্য বিধায় পুনরায় নিয়োগ প্রাপ্তির জন্য বিবেচিত হবেন। এতদুদ্দেশ্যে কোম্পানির পরিচালনা পর্ষদ মেসার্স এস.এফ আহমেদ এন্ড কোং, চার্টার্ড একাউন্টেন্টস্ -কে ৩,৩০,০০০.০০ টাকা (ভ্যাট ব্যতীত) 'ফি' প্রদান সাপেক্ষে ১৩তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা সমাপ্ত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত সময়ের জন্য কোম্পানির বহিঃ নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে নিয়োগের সুপারিশ করেছেন। তাছাড়া বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ এন্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন- এর নির্দেশনা নং-বিএসইসি/সিএমআরআরসিডি/২০০৬-১৫৮/২০৭/ এডমিন/৮০, তারিখঃ ০৩/০৬/২০১৮খ্রিঃ এর নির্দেশনা মোতাবেক ২০২০-২০২১ অর্থ বছরের জন্য কর্পোরেট গভর্নেন্স কোড ২০১৮ পরিপালন সংক্রান্ত সনদ সংগ্রহকল্পে বিএসইসি কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত চার্টার্ড একাউন্টেন্টস্/চার্টার্ড কস্ট এন্ড ম্যানেজম্যান্ট একাউন্টেন্টস্/চার্টার্ড সেক্রেটারি পেশাজীবীকে কোম্পানির কমপ্লায়েন্স অডিটর হিসেবে নিয়োগ প্রদান করতে হবে। উক্ত সময়ের কোম্পানির কমপ্লায়েন্স অডিট ও এ সংক্রান্ত সনদ প্রদানের জন্য কোম্পানির পরিচালনা পর্ষদ মেসার্স সুরাইয়া পারভিন এন্ড এসোসিয়েট, চার্টার্ড সেক্রেটারিজ-কে ৪৯,৫০০.০০ (ভ্যাট ব্যতীত) টাকা সম্মানীতে নিয়োগ প্রদানের সুপারিশ করেছে।

ভবিষ্যত পরিকল্পনাঃ

বিএসসিসিএল দেশকে আরও একটি (তৃতীয়) সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের সাথে সংযুক্ত করার পরিকল্পনা করেছে। সরকারের নির্দেশনার প্রেক্ষিতে গত ১৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০১৯খ্রি. তারিখে বিএসসিসিএল SMW-6 কনসোর্টিয়ামের সাথে একটি সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করেছে। ঠিকাদার, প্রযুক্তি, ব্যয় ও নকশা চূড়ান্ত হওয়ার পরে সামগ্রিক চিত্র বিবেচনায় নিয়ে বিএসসিসিএল SMW-6 কনসোর্টিয়ামের সাথে আনুষ্ঠানিক চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর করতে পারে। প্রাথমিক তথ্য অনুসারে ২০২৩ সালের মধ্যে সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলটি ব্যবহারের জন্য প্রস্তুত থাকার কথা থাকলেও বিশ্বব্যাপী চলমান কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী পরিস্থিতি SMW-6 সাবমেরিন ক্যাবলের আরএফএসের তারিখটি ডিসেম্বর, ২০২৪খ্রি.তে পুনঃনির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। সর্বশেষ প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে প্রকৃত অবস্থা পরবর্তী বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় শেয়ারহোল্ডারদের কাছে উপস্থাপন করা হবে।

উপসংহারঃ

২০১৯-২০২০ হিসাব বৎসরে সফলতার সাথে কর্মকাণ্ড পরিচালনা করতে পেরে পরিচালনা পর্ষদ আপনাদের সহযোগিতার জন্য কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করেছে। সম্মানিত গ্রাহক, শেয়ারহোল্ডার এবং পৃষ্ঠপোষকদের সমর্থন ও সহযোগিতার জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে। পরিচালনা পর্ষদ যথাসময়ে সহযোগিতা ও সঠিক দিক নির্দেশনা প্রদানের জন্য গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের ডাক, টেলিযোগাযোগ ও তথ্যপ্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়, বিটিসিএল, বিটিআরসি, বিএসইসি, ডিএসই, সিএসই, আরজেএসসি, সিডিবিএল এবং অন্যান্য নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থাকে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করেছে।

দেশে দ্রুত তথ্য ও প্রযুক্তি সেবার বিকাশ লাভ করবে এবং একটি ডিজিটাল সেবা ভিত্তিক সমাজ ব্যবস্থা গড়ে উঠবে মর্মে পরিচালনা পর্ষদ প্রত্যাশা করেছে। কোম্পানির সর্বোপরি উন্নতির লক্ষ্যে কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মচারীদের সততা, নিরলস প্রচেষ্টা, একাত্ম সেবা ও সার্বিক সহযোগিতার জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ তাদেরকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করছে।

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের পক্ষে



মশিউর রহমান
ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক, বিএসসিসিএল।



এন.কে.এ মুবিন, এফসিএস, এফসিএ
স্বতন্ত্র পরিচালক, বিএসসিসিএল।

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) throughout its entire business operations puts persistent efforts to ensure stakeholders' trust and confidence through good governance as good governance and stakeholders' interests are very closely connected. In view of this principle, BSCCL has been providing and maintaining innovative, transparent, user-friendly and best-valued telecom (submarine cable) and Internet services to ensure sustainable stakeholders' interests. In order to reach these objectives, the Board of Directors of the Company is dedicated to ensure the highest standards of Corporate Governance in the company to keep its business integrity and performance on the right track. Being a responsible corporate entity, BSCCL maintains adequate transparency and encourages sound business conduct both in in-house and in its external relationship with the communities like the suppliers, customers and business partners. The Company, at the same time, expects acts of honesty and integrity from its Directors, employees and business partners.

BSCCL being a listed public limited company, its Board of Directors plays a crucial role in upholding the interests of all its stakeholders. The Board of Directors and the Management Team are also dedicated to maintaining a well-established culture of accountability, transparency, easy-to-understand policies and procedures to ensure effective Corporate Governance at every level of its operations. The Board of Directors and the Management Team also put their best efforts to comply with all the relevant laws of the country and all the internal regulations, policies and procedures to make BSCCL a thoroughly transparent company. Moreover, recognizing the fact that compliance be the corner stone of good governance, the Company meticulously undergoes through the process of statutory audit and compliance certification as required by laws of the land. As a result, BSCCL has been able to maintain the highest level of integrity and accountability of national standards over the years and successively awarded with the prestigious ICMAB Best Corporate Award & ICSB National Award on Corporate Governance Excellence.

Board Organization & Structure

a) Role of the Board

The Directors of the Board are approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and are accountable to the Shareholders. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the business activities are soundly administered and effectively controlled. The Directors keep themselves informed about the Company's financial position and ensure that its activities, accounts and asset management are subject to adequate control. The Board also ensures that BSCCL's Policies, Procedures and Codes of Conduct are implemented and maintained as well as the Company adheres to generally accepted principles for good governance and effective control for Company activities. In addition to other legal guidelines, the Board has also adopted "Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors" for ensuring better governance in the work and the administration of the Board. The Board is also guided by a delegation of authority which spells out the practices and processes in discharging its responsibilities.

b) Board Composition

The Board of BSCCL is comprised of nine (9) Directors, including the Managing Director. In compliance with the Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) the Board of Directors has appointed two (2) Independent Directors. It is believed that the Board Members have the optimum level of knowledge, composure and technical understanding about the Company's business which, combined with its diversity of culture and background, stands as the perfect platform to perform and deliver.

c) Board Meetings

The Articles of Association of the Company requires the Board to meet at least four times a year or more when duly called for in writing by a Board member. Dates for Board Meetings are decided in advance and notice of each Board Meeting is served in writing well in advance. Such notice contains detailed statement of business to be transacted at each meeting. The Board meets for both scheduled meetings and on other occasions to deal with urgent and important matters that require attention.

Board Structure and its Operation

Size of the Board

The Board of BSCCL comprises of 9 Members including the Managing Director. As per BSEC notification, a listed Company should have Independent Director of at least one-fifth of the Directors with a minimum of one. As per Article of Association of the company the Managing Director is an Ex-officio Director.

Composition of the Board

The Board of BSCCL comprise of nine members as under:

Non-executive Director- 6 Nos.

Executive Director- 1 No.

Independent Director- 2 Nos.

None Executive Directors

There are eight Non-executive Directors. None of these directors take part in the day to day operations of the Company. They attend only in the Board/Board Committee meetings to discuss the agenda reserved for the Board/Committee.

Independent Directors

In order for a Director to qualify as an Independent Director, the Board affirmatively determines that the Director has no material relationship with BSCCL (either as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with BSCCL that would preclude that nominee from being an independent Director). For the purpose of such determination, the directors consider that the Independent Director does not hold any share or holds less than one percent shares of the total paid up capital of the Company and who is not a sponsor of the company and is not connected with the company's any sponsor or director or shareholder who holds one percent (1%) or more shares of the total paid-up shares of the company on the basis of family relationship. His/her family members also should not hold above mentioned shares in the company. He/she does not have any other relationship, whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the Company or its subsidiary/associate companies, who is not a member, Director or Officer of the Stock exchange and who is not a shareholder, director or officer of any stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market. He/ she possess the required qualifications as stated in the Corporate Governance Guideline issued by BSEC.

Tenure & Retirement

The office of Non-executive Directors (except Independent Directors) is subject to retirement by rotation. At least one-third of the non-executive Directors shall retire by rotation in every Annual General Meeting (AGM). The Managing Director is appointed by the Board of Directors and the office of the Managing Director, being an Ex-officio Director is not subject to retirement in Annual General Meeting (AGM). On the other hand the Independent Directors should retire at the end of their tenure of three years.

Directors Responsibility

Each Director devotes his or her best efforts to attend and contribute in all the meetings of the Board and the Board committee to which such Director is appointed. The Directors are responsible for developing and upgrading BSCCL's Governance principles, Code of Business Conduct and the charter of each committee on which such Director serves. For better decision making, materials are provided to the members in advance of the Board/Committee meetings.

Role of the Board

The Board's main roles are to define the company's strategic objectives, to provide entrepreneurial leadership for the company, to create value for the shareholders and to ensure that the necessary financial and other resources are available to enable the company and the Board to meet these objectives. The specific responsibilities reserved to the board include the approval of all information supplied to the shareholders in the annual and interim accounts, the setting of company strategy, approving annual budgets; reviewing operational and financial performance; approving capital expenditure; setting of borrowing limits; reviewing the Company's systems of financial control and risk management; ensuring that appropriate management development and succession plans are in place; approving appointments to the Board and ensuring the satisfactory dialogue takes place with shareholders over the Company and its aspiration for the future.

Delegation of Authorities

The company runs under the delegation of authority as approved by the Board. Bank accounts of the Company are being operated by constituting two groups from management considering one from each group. The Board has delegated certain responsibilities to the management on some matters within defined parameters. These include development and recommendation of strategic plans for consideration of the Board reflecting the long term objectives and priorities established by the Board; monitoring the operating and financial results against plans and budgets; monitoring business operation against objectives; prioritizing the allocation of capital; management and control of borrowing limits and implementing risk management systems.

Directors Independence

Majority of the Directors are non-executive directors. Only the Managing Directors is an executive director. The Board considers that all the directors have independence in minds, strength of character and judgment. There are no such relationships or circumstance relating to any of them not to be considered independent. The Board considered constitution brings an appropriate balance of strategy, performance, resources, internal controls, and corporate governance. Their wide-ranging experience and particular areas of knowledge and expertise continue to add value to the deliberations of the Board.

Separate Role of the Chairman & Managing Director

The responsibilities of the Chairman and the Managing Director are separate, thereby preventing unfettered powers of decision making on a single hand. The Chairman is a non-executive Director while the Managing Director is an Executive Director.

Role of the Chairman

The Chairman leads the Board in determination of its strategy and achievement of its objectives. The Chairman is responsible for organizing the business of the Board, ensuring its effectiveness and setting its agenda. The Chairman is also responsible for ensuring that the Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information. The Chairman has no engagement in the day-to-day business of the company. The Chairman facilitated the effective contribution of Non-Executive directors and ensures that constructive relation exists amongst the Directors. Minutes of the meeting are signed by the Chairman. He also signs the proposal for appointment of the Managing Director and for revision of MD's salaries and allowances.

Role of the Managing Director

The Managing Director is responsible for running the business and for formulating and implementing Board strategy and policy. He also has direct charge and overall control of the company on a day-to-day basis and is accountable to the Board for the financial and operational performance of the Company. The Managing Director is also responsible for imparting a dynamic leadership, evolution of diversification and expansion of business and taking the Company to a good height of financial strength.

Role of the Company Secretary

The company secretary is responsible for ensuring proper information flow within the Board and its committees and between the senior management and non-executive directors. He is also responsible for advising the Board through the Chairman on all governance matters. He ensures that Board procedures are complied with. The authority of both the appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is vested to the Board as a whole. The company secretary is also responsible for implementation of the Board decisions. He is also responsible for organizing the AGM/EGM.

Role of the Head of Internal Control & Compliance

The head of Internal Control & Compliance is responsible for reporting to the Board Audit Committee regarding any deviation from accounting and internal control systems of the Company. He is also responsible for ensuring regulatory compliance of the company. The authority of both appointment and removal of the head of Internal Control & Compliance is vested to the Board as a whole.

Price Sensitive Information

Price Sensitive information means any such information if it is published may influence market price of the concerned security. Every listed Issuer shall disseminate it's any or all price sensitive information within 30 minutes of the decision making or immediately upon getting such information to the BSEC and the Stock Exchanges under the signature of its Chairman or the Chief Executive Officer or the Company Secretary through Fax and by special messenger, and through courier service in special cases and at the same time cause publishing the same in two widely circulated daily newspapers, one in Bangla and the other in English and in an online newspaper. BSCCL always comply with the statutory requirements in this regards.

Appointment to the Board

Appointment of any new Director is made with the consent of the directors and his/her appointment is placed for the shareholder's approval in the immediate next Annual General Meeting (AGM). The Managing Director nominated by the Government is also appointed by the Board and his/her appointment is also placed for the shareholder's approval in the immediate next Annual General Meeting (AGM). Any new appointment to the Board requires intimation of the Posts and Telecom Division of MoPT&IT.

Board Committees

There are several permanent Board Sub-Committees, each with a defined scope of works and terms of reference. These committees are responsible for providing independent and expert advice to the Board on the subjects assigned. The Board is assisted by different Board Committees who discharge duties within the delegated and prescribed job responsibilities. All the members of the Committee are Directors and members of the Management. The permanent Board Committees are as under:

- Audit Committee
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)
- Tariff Committee

Besides, Board Sub-Committees are formed by the BoD time to time to accomplish certain particular assignments and are asked to submit their recommendations to the BoD.

Appraisal of the Managing Director

The Managing Director is entrusted with the Management of the Company's operations and he is fully accountable to the Board. Performance of the Managing Director including the Management is assessed by the Board annually.

Directors' Remuneration

The Directors do not get any performance based remuneration or incentive. The Board chairman & members get only fees for attending Board/Committee meetings to the maximum of TK 9,000 & 8,000 (excluding AIT/VAT) respectively per meeting. The remuneration package of the Managing Director is determined by the Board. The remunerations of the Directors can be determined/changed by the Board as per the Article of Association.

Discloser of Directors' remuneration

Directors of the Company are not eligible for any remuneration other than the meeting attendance fees as prescribed by the Law. During the year under review, the chairman & members of the Board of Directors were eligible for attendance fee of TK 9,000 & 8,000 (excluding VAT/AIT) respectively per meeting of Board, Executive Committee/ Audit Committee and any other Board Sub-Committee.

Employees' Remuneration

The objective of the Company's remuneration policy is to attract, motivate, reward and retain quality staff. The Board ensures that the remuneration policies are in line with the strategic objectives and the corporate values of the Company, and do not give rise to conflicts between the objectives of the Company and the interests of the individual Directors and key executive. The company has separate Service Regulations and pay role structure for each position which is approved by the Board of Directors.

Disclosers on the Performance and Prospect of the Company

BSCCL attaches high priority on timely publication of Quarterly, half-yearly and annual report with comprehensive details in excess of regulatory requirements. Mediums of publication include printed materials, newspapers and the website of the company. Price sensitive information released to the regulators is disseminated within half an hour of decision making. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS and IFRS as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).

Internal Control

The Board has ultimate responsibility for establishing an effective system of Internal Control. It is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the business objectives and to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that the assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or material loss and those transactions are properly authorized and recorded. The internal control system embraces all business risk, including financial, operational and strategic risks.

Accountability and Audit

Board Audit Committee comprises of three non-executive Directors, including two independent Directors. The Chief Financial Officers (CFO) and the head of Internal Audit attend the meeting by invitation. The Company Secretary attends all the meetings to provide secretarial assistance to the committee. The full report of this committee including the terms of reference and specific task carried out during the period on the date of accounts approval is given later on.

Division of work for the Board and Chief Executive Officer

The roles of the Board and Chief Executive Officer are separate and delineation of their responsibilities is clearly established, set out in writing and agreed by the Board to ensure transparency and better corporate governance. To that end, BSCCL has also adopted "Rules of Procedure for Chief Executive Officer". The CEO is the authoritative head for day-to-day management of BSCCL. He acts to reasonably ensure that BSCCL operates business as per the Articles of Association, decisions made by the Board and Shareholders, as well as according to BSCCL's Policies and Procedures and applicable regulatory legislations.

Access to Information

The Board recognizes that the decision-making process is highly dependent on the quality of information furnished. In furtherance to this, every Director has access to all information within the Company. Throughout their tenure in office, the Directors are continually updated on the Company's business and the regulatory and industry specific environments in which it operates. These updates are by way of written briefings and meetings with senior executives and, where appropriate, external sources.

Statutory Audit

Statutory Audit of the Company is governed by the Companies Act, 1994 and Securities and Exchange Rules 1987. As per these regulations, auditors are appointed at each Annual General Meeting (AGM) and their remuneration is also fixed by the Shareholders at the AGM. Appropriate structure is in place as per corporate governance best practices to ensure independence of statutory auditors. In addition to the audit of annual financial statements, the auditors also carry out interim audit and review the quarterly financials of the Company.

Internal Audit

Internal Audit supports the Company in achieving its objectives by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes. In order to ensure organizational independence of Internal Audit, the Head of Internal Audit reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer. BSCCL Internal Audit is empowered to carry out its activities in the Company. Internal Audit activities are governed by the Internal Audit Charter, which is approved by the Board.

BSCCL, Internal Audit department discharges its assurance and consulting activities through management of three distinct audit streams: Finance, Technology and General Business processes. Additionally, a separate team is responsible for quality assurance of internal audit activity. A risk-based annual audit plan is in place, which takes into consideration the strategic imperatives and major risks surrounding BSCCL.

Internal Control

Corporate Governance is well-built in BSCCL and is reached to even greater height in terms of sound internal control pursuits within the organization. In 2011, the practice has been shifted from passive to active as control owner/performers are now getting more involved, aware and proactive to ensure internal control rather than being enforced. The outcome of the effort is award winning and true fair representation of financial report. The scope of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) includes Company Level Control (CLC) along with General Computer Control (GCC) as well to ascertain operational efficacy, consistent and dependable financial reporting, information security and legal compliance. This reasonable assurance has become even more crucial after being a listed company in the country's Stock Exchanges.

Related Party Transactions

A Director who has an interest in a transaction must abstain from deliberation and voting on the relevant resolutions in respect of the transactions at the Board meetings. Details of these transactions are set out under Notes to the Financial Statements.

Dividend Policy

The Board of Directors has established a consistent Dividend Policy which forms the basis for the proposals on dividend payments that it makes to the Shareholders taking into consideration the business performance of the Company and its strategic initiatives. The Board believes that it is in the best interest of BSCCL to draw up a long-term and predictable Dividend Policy. The objective of the policy is to allow the Shareholders to make informed investment decisions.

Risk Management & Risk Mitigation

Risk Management at BSCCL is concerned with earning competitive returns from the Company's various business activities at acceptable risk level. It supports the Company's competitiveness by developing a culture, practice and structure that systematically recognizes and addresses future opportunities whilst managing adverse effects (i.e. threats) through recognizing risk and acting appropriately upon it. The Company has well defined risk management policy, procedures and processes to mitigate strategic and enterprise level risks.

Compliance with Rules & Regulations of the Country

Compliance builds stakeholders' trust. To have governance cascaded right through the whole Company, the Management Team of BSCCL, the leaders of a compliant Company adopted ways that assure compliance to all regulatory requirements and instill organizational trust amongst the Board Members, Shareholders and customers. The regulatory bodies maintain a close monitoring process on BSCCL and has heightened the focus on transparency, as well as an increased need to provide accurate and periodic reporting of issues/events and certifications. In this context, the Company provides complete set of financial statements and relevant documents to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), Stock Exchanges, National Board of Revenue (NBR), Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms (RJSC), Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), the Board of Investment (BoI) and all other relevant bodies and authorities. In order to conduct day to day business, BSCCL has been rendering its best efforts to comply with the existing applicable laws of the country as well as with the directives/guidelines/ regulations of various Government Authorities. The Company has also taken various initiatives to conduct various awareness sessions on existing and proposed laws and regulations of the country within the Company to ensure compliance throughout the Company as a whole. On the whole, BSCCL has always strived to remain a fully compliant Company accommodating every possible ways and strategies to ensure the same.

Corporate Social Responsibility of BSCCL

Being mostly a Government owned Company under the Posts & Telecommunications Division of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, and Information Technology (MoPT&IT) Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) has strategic responsibility for the welfare of other quarter of the society along with the IT Sector of the Country. BSCCL revamped its CSR strategy in 2012-13 with the goal to ensure long-term sustainability of the CSR initiatives. Under the refurbished strategy CSR initiatives were related to the Company's main strength which is communication technology. Besides, BSCCL may extend its hands to support the victims of any natural disaster as and when required.

As a part of Corporate Social Responsibility for sustainable community development, BSCCL performed the following activities during the year 2019-2020.

Donation of computer, printers and scanner to Badarganj Degree College

In response of the application of the Badarganj Degree College authority of Chuadanga, BSSCL donated 06 (six) desktop computers, 02 (two) printers and 01 (one) scanner from the CSR fund of the company to the college. It is expected that the donated educational materials will play a vital role for expansion of IT & other education among the students of that college.

Donation of Computer & education accessories to Hingarpara Government Primary School

In response of the application of the Hingarpara Government Primary School authority of Jhenaidah, BSCCL donated 03 (three) Desktop computers, 01 (one) printers, 01 (one) scanners and 02 (two) Steel Almirah from the CSR fund of the company to the school. It is expected that the donated educational materials will play a vital role for expansion of IT & other education among the students of that school.

Donation of Computer & education accessories to Aliarpur Aziz High School

In response of the application of the Aliarpur Aziz High School authority of Chuadanga, BSCCL donated 04 (four) Desktop Computers, 02 (two) Printers and 02 (two) Steel Almirah from the CSR fund of the company to the school. It is expected that the donated educational materials will play a vital role for expansion of IT & other education among the students of that school.

Donation of Computer, educational accessories and Sewing Machines to Maulana Sultan Hossain-Somedon Nisa Foundation

In response of the application of the Maulana Sultan Hossain-Somedon Nisa Foundation authority of Ujirpur, Barisal, BSCCL donated 05 (five) desktop computers and 11 steel almiras for distribution among the education institutions of Ujirpur, Barisal area and also donated 10 sewing machines for distribution among the unemployed poor women (mainly widow or divorced) of the said area. It is expected that the donated educational materials will play a vital role for expansion of IT & other education among the students of that area and the sewing machines will help at least 10 families to elevate poverty.

Donation to the Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund

In order to strengthen the hand of Bangladesh government to fight against the Covid-19 Pandemic, BSCCL donated Taka 2,95,000 (which includes one day's salary of the employees of BSCCL and Taka 1,36,502 from the CSR fund of company) to Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund.

Going Concern

While approving the financial statements, the Directors have made appropriate enquires and analyzed significant operating and indicative financials which enabled them to understand the ability of the Company to continue its operations for a foreseeable future. The Directors are convinced and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources and legal instruments to continue its operations without interruptions. Therefore the Company adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Value Added Statement

Value Added

Revenue
Other income including interest income
VAT on revenue and other income

Less : Cost of Operation and Maintenance

Available for distribution

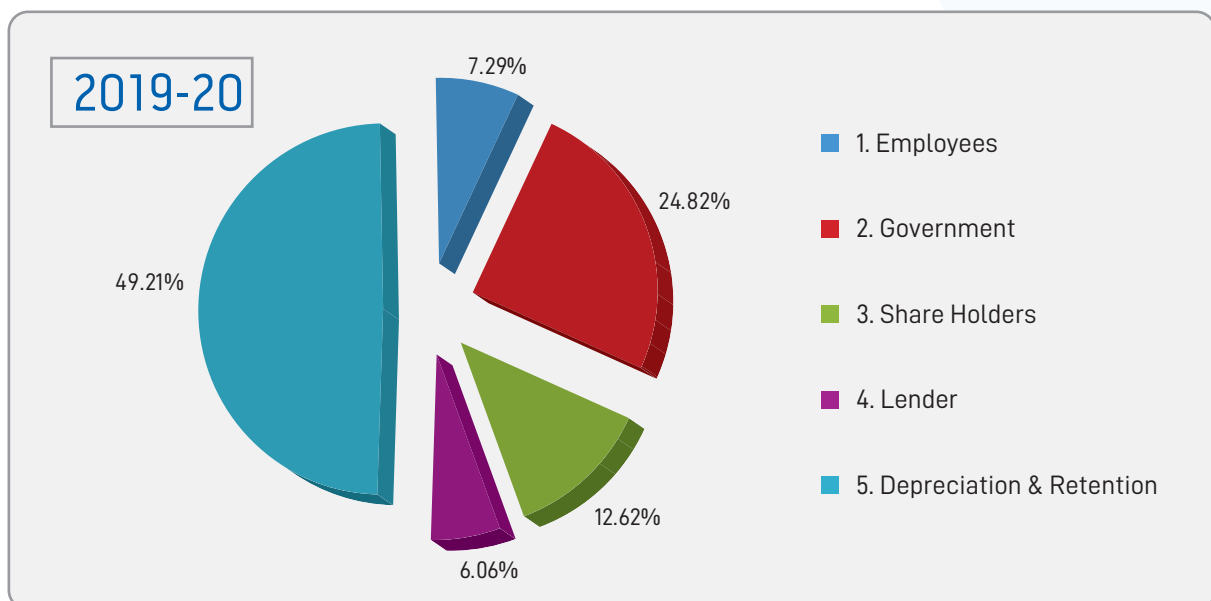
Distributions

Employees
Government
Porviders of finance :
Shareholders
Lender

Value reinvested and retained

Depreciation & Retention

	2019-20	%	2018-19	%
Revenue	2,498,642		1,955,666	
Other income including interest income	178,535		138,480	
VAT on revenue and other income	408,574		242,819	
	3,085,751		2,336,964	
Less : Cost of Operation and Maintenance	472,258		458,388	
Available for distribution	2,613,494	100%	1,878,577	100%
Employees	190,612	7.29%	157,187	8.37%
Government	648,607	24.82%	313,071	16.67%
Porviders of finance :				
Shareholders	329,811	12.62%	263,849	14.05%
Lender	158,328	6.06%	168,305	8.96%
	1,327,358	50.79%	902,412	48.04%
Depreciation & Retention	1,286,137	49.21%	976,165	51.96%
	2,613,494	100%	1,878,577	100%



Compliance Report on BSEC'S Notification

Status of Compliance with the conditions imposed by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRC/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 3 June, 2018 issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969:

(Report under Condition No. 9)

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put \checkmark in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
1.00	Board of Directors			
1.1	Size of the Board of Directors: The total number of members of a company's Board of Directors (herein after referred to as "Board") shall not be less than 5 (five) and more than 20 (twenty)	\checkmark		
1.2	Independent Director			
1.2(a)	At least one-fifth (1/5) of the total number of directors in the company's Board shall be independent directors	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(i)	Do not hold any share in the company or holds less than one percent (1%) shares of the total paid-up shares of the company	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(ii)	Do not a sponsor of the company or is not connected with the company's any sponsor or director or nominated director or shareholder of the company or any of its associates, sister concerns, subsidiaries and parents or holding entities who hold some percent (1%) or more shares of the total paid-up shares of the company on the basis of family relationship and his or her family members also shall not hold above mentioned shares in the company	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(iii)	Who has not been an executive of the company in immediately preceding 2 (two) financial years	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(iv)	Does not have any other relationship, whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the company or its subsidiary or associated companies	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(v)	Independent directors are not a member or TREC (Trading Right Entitlement Certificate) holder, director or officer of any stock exchange	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(vi)	Independent director is not a shareholder, director excepting independent director or officer of any member or TREC holder of stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(vii)	Independent director is not a partner or an executive or was not a partner or an executive during the preceding 3 (three) years of the concerned company's statutory audit firm or audit firm engaged in internal audit services or audit firm conducting special audit or professional certifying compliance of this Code	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(viii)	They are not the Independent directors in more than 5 (five) listed companies	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(ix)	Who has not been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction as a defaulter in payment of any loan or any advance to a bank or a Non-Bank Financial Institution (NBF)	\checkmark		
1.2(b)(x)	Who has not been convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude;	\checkmark		
1.2(c)	The independent director(s) shall be appointed by the Board and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM)	\checkmark		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
1.2(d)	The post of independent director(s) cannot remain vacant for more than 90 (ninety) days	√		No vacancy occurred
1.2(e)	The tenure of office of an independent director shall be for a period of 3 (three) years, which may be extended for 1 (one) tenure only. A former independent director may be considered for re appointment for tenure after a time gap of one tenure. The independent director shall not be subject to retirement by rotation as the Companies Act, 1994.	√		
1.3	Qualification of Independent Director (ID)			
1.3(a)	Independent director shall be a knowledgeable individual with integrity who is able to ensure compliance with financial laws, regulatory requirements and corporate laws and can make meaningful contribution to the business.	√		
1.3(b)	Independent director shall have following qualifications:			
1.3(b)(i)	Business Leader who is or was a promoter or director of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk. 100.00 million or any listed company or a member of any national or international chamber of commerce or business association	√		
1.3(b)(ii)	Corporate leader who is or was a top level executive not lower than Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or Deputy Managing Director or Chief Financial Officer or Head of Finance or Accounts or Company Secretary or Head of Internal Audit and Compliance or Head of Legal Service or a candidate with equivalent position of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk. 100.00 million or of a listed company	-		Not Applicable
1.3(b)(iii)	Former official of government or statutory or autonomous or regulatory body in the position not below 5th Grade of the national pay scale, who has at least educational background of bachelor degree in economics or commerce or business or Law	-		Not Applicable
1.3(b)(iv)	University Teacher who has educational background in Economics or Commerce or Business Studies or Law	√		
1.3(b)(v)	Professional who is or was an advocate practicing at least in the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court or a Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Financial Analyst or Chartered Certified Accountant or Certified Public Accountant or Chartered Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary or equivalent qualification	√		
1.3(c)	The independent director have at least 10 (ten) years of experiences in any field mentioned in clause (b)	√		
1.3(d)	In special cases, above qualifications or experiences may be relaxed subject to prior approval of the Commission.	-		N/A
1.4	Duality of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer			
1.4 (a)	The positions of the Chairperson of the Board and the Managing Director (MD) and/or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company shall be filled by different individuals	√		
1.4 (b)	The Managing Director (MD) and/or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a listed company shall not hold the same position in another listed company	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
1.4 (c)	The Chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the non-executive directors of the company	✓		
1.4 (d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson and the Managing Director and/or Chief Executive Officer	✓		
1.4 (e)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Board, the remaining members may elect one of themselves from non executive directors as Chairperson for that particular Board's meeting; the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes.	✓		
1.5	Directors report to shareholders			
1.5(i)	Industry outlook and possible future developments in the industry	✓		
1.5(ii)	Segment-wise or product-wise performance	✓		
1.5(iii)	Risks and concerns including internal and external risk factors, threat to sustainability and negative impact on environment, if any	✓		
1.5(iv)	Discussion on cost of goods sold, gross profit margin and net profit margin	-		Not Applicable
1.5(v)	Discussion on continuity of any Extra-Ordinary gain or loss	-		Not Applicable
1.5(vi)	A detailed discussion on related party transactions along with a statement showing amount, nature of related party, nature of transactions and basis of transactions of all related party transactions	✓		
1.5(vii)	Utilization of proceeds from public issues, right issues and/ or through any others instruments	-		Not Applicable
1.5(viii)	An explanation if the financial results deteriorate after the company goes for IPO, RPO, Rights Offer, Direct Listing etc.	-		Not Applicable
1.5(ix)	Explanation on significant variance occurs between Quarterly Financial performance and Annual Financial Statements	✓		
1.5(x)	Remuneration to directors including independent directors	✓		
1.5(xi)	The financial statements prepared by the management of the issuer company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity	✓		
1.5(xii)	Proper books of account of the issuer company have been maintained	✓		
1.5(xiii)	Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and that the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment	✓		
1.5(xiv)	International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed	✓		
1.5(xv)	The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored	✓		
1.5(xvi)	Minority shareholders have been protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly and have effective means of redress	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
1.5(xvii)	There is no significant doubt upon the issuer company's ability to continue as a going concern, if the issuer company is not considered to be a going concern, the fact along with reasons there of shall be disclosed	✓		
1.5(xviii)	Significant deviations from the last year's operating results of the issuer company shall be highlighted and the reasons thereof shall be explained	✓		
1.5(xix)	Key operating and financial data of at least preceding 5 (five) years shall be summarized	✓		
1.5(xx)	If the issuer company has not declared dividend (cash or stock) for the year	✓		N/A
1.5(xxi)	Board's statement to the effect that no bonus share or stock dividend has been or shall be declared as interim dividend	✓		N/A
1.5(xxii)	The total number of Board meetings held during the year and attendance by each director	✓		
1.5 (xxiii)	Report on the pattern of shareholding disclosing the aggregate number of shares (along with name-wise details where stated below) held by:			
1.5(xxiii)(a)	Parent or Subsidiary or Associated Companies and other related parties (name-wise details)	✓		
1.5(xxiii)(b)	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Compliance and their spouses and minor children (name-wise details)	✓		
1.5(xxiii)(c)	Executives	✓		
1.5(xxiii)(d)	Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company (name-wise details)	✓		
1.5(xxiv)	In case of the appointment or reappointment of a director, a disclosure on the following information to the shareholders:			
1.5(xxiv)(a)	A brief resume of the director	✓		
1.5(xxiv)(b)	Nature of his or her expertise in specific functional areas	✓		
1.5(xxiv)(c)	Names of companies in which the person also holds the directorship and the membership of committees of the Board	✓		
1.5(xxv)	A Management's Discussion and Analysis signed by CEO or MD presenting detailed analysis of the company's position and operations along with a brief discussion of changes in the financial statements, among others, focusing on			
1.5(xxv)(a)	Accounting policies and estimation for preparation of financial statements	✓		
1.5(xxv)(b)	Changes in accounting policies and estimation, if any, clearly describing the effect on financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows in absolute figure for such changes	✓		
1.5(xxv)(c)	Comparative analysis (including effects of inflation) of financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows for current financial year with immediate preceding five years explaining reasons thereof	✓		
1.5(xxv)(d)	Compare such financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows with the peer industry scenario	✓		
1.5(xxv)(e)	Briefly explain the financial and economic scenario of the country and the globe;	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
1.5(xxv)(f)	Risks and concerns issues related to the financial statements, explaining such risk and concerns mitigation plan of the company	✓		
1.5(xxv)(g)	Future plan or projection or forecast for company's operation, performance and financial position, with justification thereof, i.e., actual position shall be explain to the shareholders in the next AGM	✓		
1.5(xxvi)	Declaration or certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No. 3(3) shall be disclosed as per Annexure-A	✓		
1.5(xxvii)	The report as well as certificate regarding compliance of conditions of this Code as required under condition No. 9 shall be disclosed as per Annexure-B and Annexure-C	✓		
1.6	Meetings of the Board of Directors			
1.6	The company shall conduct its Board meetings and record the minutes of the meetings as well as keep required books and records in line with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in so far as those standards are not inconsistent with any condition of this Code.	✓		
1.7	Code of Conduct for the Chairperson, other Board members and Chief Executive Officer			
1.7(a)	The Board shall lay down a code of conduct, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) at condition No. 6, for the chairperson of the Board, other board members and Chief Executive Officer of the company;	✓		
1.7(b)	The code of conduct as determined by the NRC shall be posted on the website of the company including, among others, prudent conduct and behavior; confidentiality; conflict of interest; compliance with laws, rules and regulations; prohibition of insider trading; relationship with environment, employees, customers and suppliers; and independency	✓		
2.00	Governance of Board of Directors of Subsidiary Company			
2 (a)	Provisions relating to the composition of the Board of the holding company shall be made applicable to the composition of the Board of the subsidiary company	-		N/A
2 (b)	At least 1 (one) independent director on the Board of the holding company shall be a director on the Board of the subsidiary company	-		N/A
2 (c)	The minutes of the Board meeting of the subsidiary company shall be placed for review at the following Board meeting of the holding company	-		N/A
2 (d)	The minutes of the respective Board meeting of the holding company shall state that they have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiary company also	-		N/A
2 (e)	The Audit Committee of the holding company shall also review the financial statements, in particular the investments made by the subsidiary company.	-		N/A
3.00	Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) and Company Secretary (CS)			
3.1	Appointment			
3.1(a)	The Board shall appoint a Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), a Company Secretary (CS), a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and a Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC);	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
3.1 (b)	The positions of the Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Company Secretary (CS), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) shall be filled by different individuals	✓		
3.1 (c)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of a listed company shall not hold any executive position in any other company at the same time	✓		
3.1 (d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the CFO, the HIAC and the CS	✓		
3.1 (e)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC shall not be removed from their position without approval of the Board as well as immediate dissemination to the Commission and stock exchange(s)	✓		
3.2	Requirement to attend Board of Directors' Meetings			
3.2	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of the company shall attend the meetings of the Board:	✓		
3.3	Duties of Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer(CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)			
3.3(a)	The MD or CEO and CFO shall certify to the board that they have reviewed financial statements for the year and that to the best of their knowledge and belief			
3.3(a)(i)	These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading	✓		
3.3(a)(ii)	These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws;	✓		
3.3(b)	The MD or CEO and CFO shall also certify that there are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the company's Board or its members	✓		
3.3(c)	The certification of the MD or CEO and CFO shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.	✓		
4	Board of Directors' Committee: For ensuring good governance in the company, the Board shall have at least following sub-committees:			
4 (i)	Audit Committee	✓		
4 (ii)	Nomination and Remuneration Committee.	✓		
5	Audit Committee			
5.1	Responsibility to the Board of Directors			
5.1 (a)	The company shall have an Audit Committee as a subcommittee of the Board	✓		
5.1 (b)	The Audit Committee shall assist the Board in ensuring that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and in ensuring a good monitoring system within the business	✓		
5.1 (c)	The Audit Committee shall be responsible to the Board; the duties of the Audit Committee shall be clearly set forth in writing	✓		
5.2	Constitution of the Audit Committee			
5.2 (a)	The Audit Committee shall be composed of at least 3 (three) members;	✓		
5.2 (b)	The Board shall appoint members of the Audit committee who shall be non-executive directors of the company excepting Chairperson of the Board and shall include at least 1 (one) independent director;	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
5.2 (c)	All members of the audit committee should be "financially literate" and at least 1 (one) member shall have accounting or related financial management background and 10 (ten) years of such experience;	✓		
5.2 (d)	When the term of service of any Committee member expires there is any circumstance causing any Committee member to be unable to hold office before expiration of the term of service, thus making the number of the Committee members to be lower than the prescribed number of 3 (three) persons, the Board shall appoint the new Committee member to fill up the vacancy immediately or not later than 1 (one) month from the date of vacancy in the Committee to ensure continuity of the performance of work of the Audit Committee	-		No such situation arisen
5.2 (e)	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee	✓		
5.2 (f)	The quorum of the Audit Committee meeting shall not constitute without at least 1 (one) independent director.	✓		
5.3	Chairperson of the Audit Committee			
5.3 (a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the Audit Committee to be Chairperson of the Audit Committee, who shall be an independent director;	✓		
5.3 (b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, in that case there shall be no problem of constituting a quorum as required under condition No. 5(4)(b). And the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes.	✓		
5.3 (c)	Chairperson of the Audit Committee shall remain present in the Annual General Meeting (AGM); Provided that in absence of Chairperson of the Audit Committee, any other member from the Audit Committee shall be selected to be present in the annual general meeting (AGM) and reason for absence of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the AGM.	✓		
5.4	Meeting of the Audit Committee			
5.4 (a)	The Audit Committee shall conduct at least its four meetings in a financial year.	✓		
5.4 (b)	The quorum of the meeting of the Audit Committee shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two-third of the members of the Audit Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is a must.	✓		
5.5	Role of Audit Committee			
5.5 (a)	Oversee the financial reporting process;	✓		
5.5 (b)	Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles	✓		
5.5 (c)	Monitor Internal Audit and Compliance process to ensure that it is adequately resourced, including approval of the Internal Audit and Compliance Plan and review of the Internal Audit and Compliance Report	✓		
5.5 (d)	Oversee hiring and performance of external auditors;	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
5.5 (e)	Hold meeting with the external or statutory auditors for review of the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval or adoption	✓		
5.5 (f)	Review along with the management, the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval	✓		
5.5 (g)	Review along with the management, the quarterly and half yearly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval	✓		
5.5 (h)	Review the adequacy of internal audit function	✓		
5.5 (i)	Review the Management's Discussion and Analysis before disclosing in the Annual Report	✓		
5.5 (j)	Review statement of all related party transactions submitted by the management	✓		
5.5 (k)	Review Management Letters or Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors;	✓		
5.5 (l)	Oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, level of expertise deployed and time required for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors	✓		
5.5 (m)	Oversee whether the proceeds raised through Initial Public Offering (IPO) or Repeat Public Offering (RPO) or Rights Share Offer have been utilized as per the purposes stated in relevant offer document or prospectus approved by the Commission	✓		
5.6	Reporting of the Audit Committee			
5.6(a)	Reporting of the Board of Directors			
5.6 (a)(i)	The Audit Committee shall report on its activities to the Board.	✓		
5.6 (a)(ii)(a)	The Audit Committee shall immediately report to the Board on the following findings report on conflicts of interests	-		Not Applicable
5.6 (a)(ii)(b)	Suspected or presumed fraud or irregularity or material defect identified in the internal audit and compliance process or in the financial statements;	-		Not Applicable
5.6 (a)(ii)(c)	Suspected infringement of laws, regulatory compliances including securities related laws, rules and regulations	-		Not Applicable
5.6 (a)(ii)(d)	Any other matter which the Audit Committee deems necessary shall be disclosed to the Board immediately	-		Not Applicable
5.6 (b)	Reporting to the Authorities: If the Audit Committee has reported to the Board about anything which has material impact on the financial condition and results of operation and has discussed with the Board and the management that any rectification is necessary and if the Audit Committee finds that such rectification has been unreasonably ignored, the Audit Committee shall report such finding to the Commission, upon reporting of such matters to the Board for three times or completion of a period of 6 (six) months from the date of first reporting to the Board, whichever is earlier	-		Not Applicable

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
5.7	Reporting to the shareholders and General Investors :Report on activities carried out by the Audit Committee, including any report made to the Board under condition No. 5(6)(a)(ii) above during the year, shall be signed by the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and disclosed in the annual report of the issuer company	✓		
6	Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)			
6.1 (a)	The company shall have a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as a sub-committee of the Board	✓		
6.1 (b)	The NRC shall assist the Board in formulation of the nomination criteria or policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes, experiences and independence of directors and top level executive as well as a policy for formal process of considering remuneration of directors, top level executive;	✓		
6.1 (c)	The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the NRC shall be clearly set forth in writing covering the areas stated at the condition No.6(5)(b).	✓		
6.2	Constitution of the NRC			
6.2 (a)	The Committee shall comprise of at least three members including an independent director;	✓		
6.2 (b)	All members of the Committee shall be non-executive directors;	✓		
6.2 (c)	Members of the Committee shall be nominated and appointed by the Board;	✓		
6.2 (d)	The Board shall have authority to remove and appoint any member of the Committee;	✓		
6.2 (e)	In case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of any member of the Committee or in any other cases of vacancies, the board shall fill the vacancy within 180 (one hundred eighty) days of occurring such vacancy in the Committee;	✓		No such Vacancy Created
6.2 (f)	The Chairperson of the Committee may appoint or co-opt any external expert and/or member(s) of staff to the Committee as advisor who shall be non-voting member, if the Chairperson feels that advice or suggestion from such external expert and/or member(s) of staff shall be required or valuable for the Committee;	✓		
6.2 (g)	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee;	✓		
6.2 (h)	The quorum of the NRC meeting shall not constitute without attendance of at least an independent director;	✓		
6.2 (i)	No member of the NRC shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration for any advisory or consultancy role or otherwise, other than Director's fees or honorarium from the company	✓		
6.3	Chairperson of the NRC			
6.3 (a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the NRC to be Chairperson of the Committee, who shall be an independent director	✓		
6.3 (b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the NRC, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes;	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
6.3 (c)	The Chairperson of the NRC shall attend the annual general meeting (AGM) to answer the queries of the shareholders: in absence of chairperson of the NRC, any other member from the NRC shall be selected to be present in the annual general meeting (AGM) for answering the shareholders queries and reason for absence of the chairperson of the NRC shall be recorded in the minutes of the AGM	✓		
6.4	Meeting of the NRC			
6.4 (a)	The NRC shall conduct at least one meeting in a financial year;	✓		
6.4 (b)	The Chairperson of the NRC may convene any emergency meeting upon request by any member of the NRC;	✓		
6.4 (c)	The quorum of the meeting of the NRC shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two third of the members of the Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is must as required under condition No. 6(2)(h);	✓		
6.4 (d)	The proceedings of each meeting of the NRC shall duly be recorded in the minutes and such minutes shall be confirmed in the next meeting of the NRC.	✓		
6.5	Role of the NRC			
6.5(a)	NRC shall be independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders;	✓		
6.5 (b)	NRC shall oversee, among others, the following matters and make report with recommendation to the Board:			
6.5(b)(i)	formulating the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend a policy to the Board, relating to the remuneration of the directors, top level executive, considering the following:			
6.5(b)(i)(a)	The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract retain and motivate suitable directors to run the company successfully	✓		
6.5(b)(i)(b)	The relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks	✓		
6.5(b)(i)(c)	Remuneration to directors, top level executive involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals	✓		
6.5(b)(ii)	Devising a policy on Board's diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience, ethnicity, educational background and nationality	✓		
6.5(b)(iii)	Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in top level executive position in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend their appointment and removal to the Board	✓		
6.5(b)(iv)	Formulating the criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the Board	✓		
6.5(b)(v)	Identifying the company's needs for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria	✓		
6.5(b)(vi)	Developing, recommending and reviewing annually the company's human resources and training policies;	✓		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not complied	
6.5(c)	The company shall disclose the nomination and remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria and activities of NRC during the year at a glance in its annual report.	√		
7.	External or Statutory Auditors			
7.1	The issuer company shall not engage its external or statutory auditors to perform the following services of the company, namely:-			
7.1 (i)	Appraisal or valuation services or fairness opinions;	√		
7.1 (ii)	Financial information systems design and implementation;	√		
7.1 (iii)	Book-keeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements;	√		
7.1 (iv)	Broker-dealer services;	√		
7.1 (v)	Actuarial services;	√		
7.1 (vi)	Internal audit services or special audit services;	√		
7.1 (vii)	Any service that the Audit Committee determines;	√		
7.1 (viii)	Audit or certification services on compliance of corporate governance as required under condition No. 9(1)	√		
7.1 (ix)	Any other service that creates conflict of interest.	√		
7.2	No partner or employees of the external audit firms shall possess any share of the company they audit at least during the tenure of their audit assignment of that company; his or her family members also shall not hold any shares in the said company;	√		
7.3	Representative of external or statutory auditors shall remain present in the Shareholders' Meeting (Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting) to answer the queries of the shareholders.	√		
8	Maintaining a website by the Company.			
8.1	The company shall have an official website linked with the website of the stock exchange	√		
8.2	The company shall keep the website functional from the date of listing	√		
8.3	The company shall make available the detailed disclosures on its website as required under the listing regulations of the concerned stock exchange(s).	√		
9	Reporting and Compliance of Corporate Governance.			
9.1	The company shall obtain a certificate from a practicing Professional Accountant or Secretary (Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary) other than its statutory auditors or audit firm on yearly basis regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Code of the Commission and shall such certificate shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.	√		
9.2	The professional who will provide the certificate on compliance of this Corporate Governance Code shall be appointed by the shareholders in the annual general meeting	√		
9.3	The directors of the company shall state, in accordance with the Annexure-C attached, in the directors' report whether the company has complied with these conditions or not.	√		



AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

For the year ended on 30 June 2020

The Audit Committee has been formed by the Board of Directors as per the requirements of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) notification. The Audit Committee consists of three members, two of them are Independent Directors and headed by one of the Independent Directors. The Managing Director, General Manager (Fin & Admin), Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Auditor of the company regularly attend Audit Committee meetings on invitation. The Company Secretary performs the secretarial function of the Committee.

The Audit Committee of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Co. Ltd. (BSCCL) is a sub-committee of the Board, to support the Board in fulfillment of its oversight responsibilities. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Audit Committee is set by the Board of Directors in line with BSEC notification.

Composition of Audit Committee of BSCCL is as follows:

The Audit Committee consists of the following members of the Board of Directors:

Chairman:

Mr. N.K.A Mobin, FCS, FCA, Council Member -ICAB

Independent Director

Member:

Mr. Monzur Rahman,
Director

Mr. Hossain Khaled,
Independent Director

Authority:

The Audit Committee of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Co. Ltd. (BSCCL) is a sub-committee of the Board, authorized by the Board to review any activity within the business operations of the company as per its Terms of Reference (ToR). It is empowered to seek any information it requires from, and require the attendance at any of its meetings of, any director or member of management, any other relevant officials and all of them are expected to co-operate with any request made by the Committee.

The Committee is also authorized to have information and advice from the Legal Advisor of the Company, Tax Consultant and Statutory Auditor, if required. The Terms of Reference of Audit Committee may be amended

from time to time as required for the business in line with BSEC notifications and regulations, subject to approval by the Board.

Key Responsibilities of the Audit Committee:

The purpose, authority, composition, duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are delineated in its Charter. Key responsibilities of the Audit Committee includes:

- Monitor the integrity of the financial reporting process ensuring compliance to accounting policies, standards and principles.
- Monitor internal control and business risk management process.
- Review of the Budget of the company.
- Review of the Internal Audit Plan.
- Review of the Depreciation Method of the Company being followed and to advise any change thereto, if appropriate.
- Review of the major Capital Nature expenditures of the company.
- Oversee appointment and performance of External Auditors.
- Monitor and review of the effectiveness of Internal Audit function.
- Review of the annual, half-yearly and quarterly financial statements and other financial results, and upon its satisfaction recommend the same to the Board for approval.
- Review of non-audit services performed by statutory auditors to the extent permitted by the relevant law, rules and regulations.
- Review of the audit findings and material weaknesses and monitor implementation of audit action plans.
- Other matters as per Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee met 5(Five) times during the Financial Year 2019-2020. The details of attendance of each member at the Audit Committee meetings during 2019-20 are as follows:

Composition of Audit Committee		Number of Audit Committee Meeting held			Remarks
		Held	Attended	%	
1.(a)	Mr. N.K.A Mobin, FCS, FCA, Chairman	1	1	100	Appointed in place of Mr. Nasir Uddin Ahmed as on 25.06.2020.
1.(b)	Mr. Nasir Uddin Ahmed, FCA, FCS	4	4	100	Replaced by Mr. N.K.A Mobin as on 25.06.2020.
Total		5	5	100	
2.(a)	Mr. Monzur Rahman, Member	1	1	100	Appointed in place of Mr. Jalal Uddin as on 28.01.2020
2.(b)	Mr. Jalal Uddin, Member	1	1	100	Appointed in place of Mrs. Thouhida Bulbul as on 29.12.2019 & Replaced by Mr. Monzur Rahman as on 28.01.2020
2.(c)	Mrs. Thouhida Bulbul, Member	3	2	67	Replaced by Mr. Jalal Uddin as on 29.12.2019
Total		5	4	80	
3.	Mr. Hossain Khaled, Member	5	1	20	

The Managing Director, General Manager (Fin & Admin), Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited, and representatives of the External Auditors attended meetings upon invitation by the Audit Committee. From time to time, other senior members of the management were invited by the Audit Committee to attend Audit Committee meetings to discuss important financial and control related issues.

Major Activities of the Audit Committee in 2019-2020

Five meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the financial year 2019-2020. The Managing Director, General Manager (Fin & Admin), Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit attended meetings on invitation. The major activities of the Audit Committee in 2019-2020 are stated below-

- Reviewed the quarterly and annual financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- Reviewed the outstanding position of the Trade Receivables of the Company time to time and instructed the Company management to apply appropriate realization mechanism to collect the long outstanding.
- Reviewed the key Risk Factors of the Company like Outstanding and realization, VAT and AIT issues on outstanding bills, New proposed submarine cable licensing issues and revenue sharing with BTRC etc and recommended the management to take necessary steps to avoid/mitigate the Risk Factors.
- Reviewed the Depreciation Method of the Company being followed and to advise any change there to, wherever required.
- Prepared Report of the Audit Committee for the shareholders.
- Reviewed the Internal Control System of BSCCL.
- Approved the Internal Audit Plan for 2019-2020, monitored progress and advised revisions whenever necessary.
- Discussed Internal Audit reports and findings in detail with auditors and members of Management.
- Monitored the status of implementation of audit action plans and provided guidance to ensure timely completion of action plans.
- Reviewed and received report on the matters as per requirements from the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC).
- Reviewed queries from the regulatory bodies and helped drafting appropriate replies.
- Reviewed the time deposit investments (FDR) of the Company at various banks and recommended to frame a policy for FDR and Banking Transactions.

Internal Control and Risk Management System:

Based on review of the effectiveness of the internal controls and the procedures established for identifying, assessing and managing risks, the Committee is of the view that adequate controls and procedures are in place to provide reasonable assurance that the company's assets are safeguarded and that the financial position of the Company is adequately managed. Committee always looks for avenues for further improvements in both the areas.

Recommendation:

The Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors to appoint M/s. S F Ahmed & Co. Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditor for the financial year ending on 30 June, 2021 subject to the approval of the shareholders at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Audit Committee also recommended to the Board of Directors to appoint M/s. Suraiya Parveen & Associates, Chartered Secretaries as Corporate Governance Compliance Auditor for the financial year ending on 30 June, 2021 subject to the approval of the shareholders at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The above matters are significant for continuous improvements and therefore duly noted and taken care of by the Committee.

On behalf of the Audit Committee



N.K.A Mobin, FCS, FCA
Chairman
Audit Committee



NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (NRC) REPORT

For the Year ended on 30 June 2020

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) has been appointed by the Board of Directors of BSCCL as per the requirements of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) notification. The NRC of BSCCL consists of five non executive members of the Board of Directors of BSCCL, of which two are Independent Directors and the Committee is led by an Independent Director. The Company Secretary performs the secretarial function to the Committee.

The NRC of BSCCL is a sub-committee of the Board, to support the Board in fulfillment of its oversight responsibilities. The terms of Reference (ToR) of the NRC is set by the Board of Directors in line with BSEC notification.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of the following members of the Board of Directors:

1. Mr. Hossain Khaled, Independent Director	Chairman
2. Mrs Kulsum Begum, Director	Member
3. Dr. Md. Mahbubur Alam Joarder, Director	Member
4. Mr. NKA Mobin, FCS, FCA, Independent Director	Member
5. Col. Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, AFWC, PSC, Director	Member

NRC met 1 (one) time during the year 2019-2020. Major Activities of The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) in 2019-2020 are as follows:

- Preparation of Code of Conduct of the Chairman, Managing Director and Board of Directors of the Company.
- Fixation of ToR of Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Company.
- Fixation of TA/DA and Meeting attendance fee of the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee



Hossain Khaled
Chairman,
Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of BSCCL
18th October, 2020

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE COMPLIANCE REPORT



Suraiya Parveen & Associates

(Chartered Secretaries, Financial & Management Consultants)

Annexure-B

[Certificate as per condition No.1 (5) (XXVII)]

Report to the Shareholders of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited on compliance on the Corporate Governance Code

We have examined the compliance status to the Corporate Governance Code by Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited for the year ended on 30th June 2020. This Code relates to the Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 3 June, 2018 of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission.

Such compliance with the Corporate Governance Code is the responsibility of the Company. Our examination was limited to the procedures and implementation thereof as adopted by the Management in ensuring compliance to the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code.

This is a scrutiny and verification and an independent audit on compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code as well as the provisions of relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in so far as those standards are not inconsistent with any condition of this Corporate Governance Code.

We state that we have obtained all the information and explanations, which we have required, and after due scrutiny and verification thereof, we report that, in our opinion:

- (a) The Company has complied with the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code as stipulated in the above mentioned Corporate Governance Code issued by the Commission;
- (b) The Company has complied with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) as required by this Code;
- (c) Proper books and records have been kept by the company as required under the Companies Act, 1994, the securities laws and other relevant laws; and
- (d) The Governance of the company is satisfactory.

Dhaka, Dated
November 04, 2020

For **Suraiya Parveen & Associates**
Chartered Secretaries



Suraiya Parveen, FCS
Chief Executive Officer

Razzak Plaza (5th Floor), Suite 6C, 01, New Eskaton Road, Ramna, Dhaka-1000.
Phone : 48321398 (Off), Mob : 01735-835482
E-mail : musfiquefcs@gmail.com, info@suraiyaparveenandassociates@gmail.com
Web : www.suraiyaparveenandassociates.com

DECLARATION BY CEO AND CFO

Date: 22 October, 2020

The Board of Directors
Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited

Subject: Declaration on Financial Statements for the year ended on 30 June, 2020.

Dear Sirs,

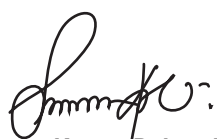
Pursuant to the condition No. 1(5)(xxvi) imposed vide the Commission's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006158/207/Admin/80 Dated 3 June 2018 under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969, we do hereby declare that:

- (1) The Financial Statements of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited for the year ended on 30 June, 2020 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) and/or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in the Bangladesh and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed;
- (2) The estimates and judgments related to the financial statements were made on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order for the financial statements to reveal a true and fair view;
- (3) The form and substance of transactions and the Company's state of affairs have been reasonably and fairly presented in its financial statements;
- (4) To ensure above, the Company has taken proper and adequate care in installing a system of internal control and maintenance of accounting records;
- (5) Our internal auditors have conducted periodic audits to provide reasonable assurance that the established policies and procedures of the Company were consistently followed; and
- (6) The management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and there exists no material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In this regard, we also certify that: -

- (i) We have reviewed the financial statements for the year ended on 30 June, 2020 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - (a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - (b) these statements collectively present true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- (ii) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the company's Board of Directors or its members.

Sincerely yours,



Shukanta Kumar Debnath, FCA
Chief Financial Officer, BSCCL



Mashiur Rahman
Managing Director & CEO, BSCCL

AUDITOR'S REPORT



for the year ended 30 June 2020



.....Since 1958
Member Firm of HLB International

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Independent Auditor's Report to The Shareholders of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In the year 2015-2016 & 2016-2017, Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) received amount to Taka 1,660,000,000 in six different phases from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the purpose of implementing the Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (Installation and Establishment of Second Submarine Cable System (SMW5)) as Equity Money with condition that the said amount will be converted into Equity Capital in favour of Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT & IT) through issuing Share after implementing the project and getting proper approval from the Concerned Authority of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in compliance with the guidelines and policies issued by Finance Division for issuing equity capital.

On 11 February 2020 Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has issued a notification (Notification No. 146/FRC/Admin/Notification/2020/01) regarding Accounting and Reporting on Share Money Deposit. As per the said notification any amount received from investor as share capital or call by whatever name that was considered as part of equity in the Financial Statements shall be converted to share capital within six months. Further, till to date of conversion of share money deposit to share capital, the amount of share money deposit shall be considered as potential share.

As on 30 June 2020 BSCCL did not convert the amount of Tk. 1,660,000,000 as equity money to Share capital and was not considered as potential share to calculate the Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS). For that reason, as on reporting date both Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS) of the company is overstated.

As the potential share is not identified by the management of BSCCL, the value of overstatement of Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS) could not be quantified.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Revenue Recognition</p> <p>We considered revenue recognition as a key audit matter because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue is the most financially significant item in the statement profit and loss and other comprehensive income. • The company has reported revenue of Taka 2,498,642,388 for the year ended 30 June 2020. • The Company's revenue is primarily generated from the provision of International Private Leased Circuit (IPLC) Service, Co-Location Service, IP Transit Service – Local and IP Transit Service – Export. There is an inherent risk over the accuracy and timing of revenue recognition given the complexity of billing systems and processing various data which are impacted by the prices models and rates including different rates based on service consumed, and discounts arrangements. As a result, the application of accounting standards is complex and involves, to a certain extent, a number of key judgments and estimates made by management. <p>Following the application of the new revenue recognition standard (IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers), the company adopted its accounting policies.</p>	<p>Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of management's revenue recognition policies and process. We tested sample of transactions to verify whether the revenue was accounted for in accordance with the revenue accounting policy as disclosed in Note 3.5 and 25-29 of the financial statements. In addition, we assessed whether the disclosed revenue accounting policy was in accordance with relevant accounting standards.</p> <p>Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to implementation of the new revenue accounting standard. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts, and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control, relating to identification of the distinct performance obligations and determination of transaction price. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry and observation, reperformance and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls. <p>Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts and performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read, analysed and identified the distinct performance obligations in these contracts. • Compared these performance obligations with that identified and recorded by the Company.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control over a promised good or service. In addition, the application of the new standard on revenue recognition, IFRS 15 for the current financial year immaterially impact on the financial statements.</p> <p>Details of the accounting policies for revenue recognition are set out in Note 3.5 to the financial statements and the various revenue streams for the company have been disclosed in Note 25-29 to the financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the terms of the contracts to determine the transaction price including any variable consideration to verify the transaction price used to compute revenue and to test the basis of estimation of the variable consideration. • Sample of revenues disaggregated by type and service offerings was tested with the performance obligations specified in the underlying contracts. • Performed analytical procedures for reasonableness of revenues disclosed by type and service offerings. • Testing the key controls over the calculation of the amounts billed to customers and the capturing and recording of the revenue transactions. • Testing the key controls over the authorisation of the rate changes and the input of such rates to the billing systems. • Testing the accuracy of customer bill calculations and the respective revenue transactions recorded. • Testing the appropriateness of the accounting treatment on a sample basis. In addition, we verified the accuracy of IFRS 15 related disclosures. • examining material journal entries and other adjustments posted to revenue. • performed enquiries with management to understand their risk assessments and inspected meeting minutes to identify relevant changes in their assessments and estimates. <p>We specifically put emphasis on those transactions occurring close before or after the financial position date to obtain sufficient evidence over the accuracy of cut-off.</p> <p>Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.</p> <p>Based on our work, we noted no significant issues regarding the accuracy of revenue reported for the year.</p>
<p>Property Plant and Equipment</p>	
<p>The company incurred a significant level of capital expenditure in connection with the expansion of its equipped capacity and improvements of bandwidth. The carrying value of Property Plant and Equipment aggregating to Tk. 6,484,407,737</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the carrying value of PP&E included the following: Our audit procedures included controls testing and substantive procedures covering, in particular:</p>

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>represents a significant amount in the company's statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020 and carries the risk of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a number of areas where management judgement impacts the carrying value of PP&E, and the related depreciation profiles. • determining which costs meet the criteria for capitalisation; • determining the date on which the assets is recognised to property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences; • the estimation of economic useful lives and residual values assigned to property, plant and equipment. • useful lives of assets shortening and technological obsolescence. <p>The management reviews the estimated depreciable lives and the residual value of property, plant and equipment annually. After conducting a review on the depreciable lives of the property, plant and equipment of the company during this year, the management resolved to change the accounting estimates of the depreciable lives of certain equipment.</p> <p>We identified the carrying value of property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter because of the high level of management judgement involved and because of its significance to the financial statements.</p> <p>See note no 3.1 and 4 to the financial statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over the completeness, existence and accuracy of property, plant and equipment, including the key internal controls over the estimation of useful economic lives and residual values; • assessing on a sample basis, costs capitalised during the year by comparing the costs capitalised with the relevant underlying documentation, which included purchase agreements and invoices, and assessing whether the costs capitalised met the relevant criteria for capitalization. • Testing the key controls over the management's judgment in relation to the accounting estimates of the depreciable lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment. • Reconcile on a sample basis the additional capitalized costs for the year to the underlying invoices and supporting documents.
Measurement of deferred tax Liability	
<p>Company reported net deferred tax liability totaling Tk. 532,115,288 as at 30 June 2020.</p> <p>Significant judgment is required in relation to deferred tax liability as their liability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years.</p> <p>See note no. 3.16(b) and 16 to the financial statements</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and the assumptions used in estimating the future taxable expense of the company.</p> <p>We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimations of future taxable expense.</p>

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
	<p>We evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions, timing of reversal of temporary differences and expiration of tax loss carry forwards, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Liability.</p> <p>We involved tax specialists to assess key assumptions, controls, recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets. We assessed the adequacy of the company's disclosures setting out the basis of deferred tax liability balances and the level of estimation involved.</p> <p>We also assisted in evaluating the tax implications, the reasonableness of estimates and calculations determined by management.</p> <p>Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Tax.</p>
<p>Equity Money from GoB</p> <p>In the year 2014-2015, BSCCL has received the approval for the purpose of implementing the Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (Installation and Establishment of Second Submarine Cable System (SMW5) for International Telecommunications in Bangladesh for the amount of Taka 1,660,000,000 from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as Equity Money with condition that the said amount will be converted into Equity Capital in favour of Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT & IT) through issuing Share after implementing the project and getting proper approval from the Concerned Authority of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in compliance with the guidelines and policies issued by Finance Division for issuing equity capital.</p> <p>On 11 February 2020 Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has issued a notification (Notification No. 146/ FRC/ Admin/ Notification /2020/ 01) regarding Accounting and Reporting on Share Money Deposit. As per the said notification any amount received from investor as share capital or call by whatever name that was considered as part of equity in the Financial Statements shall be converted to share capital within six months. Further, till to date of conversion of share money deposit to share capital, the amount of share money deposit shall be considered as potential share.</p>	<p>To assess the implementation of the condition applied by the Inter-Ministerial Meeting under the Ministry of Finance for approval of this project, following audit procedure has been followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) approval from ECNEC dated 11 June 2015 has been checked. ii) approval from Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT & IT), the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh dated 29 June 2015 for this project. iii) approved amount of Taka 166 crore as GOB equity money has been received through six installments from the year 2015-2016 to 2016-2017. <p>To evaluate the steps taken by management after considering the notification by FRC, following audit procedure has been followed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) analysis of the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors & has appointed ICB Capital Management Limited on 22 July 2020 as Issue Manager regarding issue of shares against Equity money by TK 1,660,000,000 from -GOB to Share Capital. ii) reviewed the notification (Notification No. 146/ FRC/ Admin/Notification/2020/01) and related correspondence from management of BSCCL regarding the guidance on limitation to comply the said notification. iii) reviewed the appointment of Valuer for revaluation of assets and liabilities of BSCCL and iv) communicated the issue of noncompliance of the notification (Notification No. 146/ FRC/ Admin /Notification/ 2020/ 01) to the Management who are Charged with the Governance.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
	<p>As on 30 June 2020, BSCCL did not convert the amount of Tk. 1,660,000,000 received from Government as equity money to Share capital and was not considered as potential share to calculate the Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS). As on reporting date both Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS) of the company is overstated.</p> <p>As the potential share is not identified by the management of BSCCL, the value of overstatement of Net Assets Value (NAV) per share and Earning per Share (EPS) could not be quantified.</p>
Legal and regulatory matters	
<p>The Company has aggregating claims of Tk. 40,365,866 in respect of previous years. The Company has several tax claims from the previous assessment years. Other than this there are no legal proceedings, claims and government investigations and inquiries pending that expose it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may be difficult to predict. These uncertainties inherently affect the amount and timing of potential outflows with respect to the provisions which have been established and other contingent liabilities.</p> <p>Overall, the legal provision represents the Company's best estimate for existing legal matters that have a probable and estimable impact on the Company's financial position.</p> <p>See note no. 21 and 53 to the financial statements</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process.</p> <p>We enquired to those charged with governance to obtain their view on the status of all significant litigation and regulatory matters.</p> <p>We discussed material legal cases with the company's legal department for all significant litigation and regulatory matters and inspected internal notes and reports. We also received formal confirmations from external counsel. We have analysed of responses in legal letters independently obtained from the external legal counsels of the Company;</p> <p>We assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions, and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information.</p> <p>We also assessed the Company's provisions and contingent liabilities disclosures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board Audit Committee; • Analysis of assessment of contingent liabilities and changes in provisions for claims and litigations which are updated on a quarterly basis; • Assess disclosures in the financial statements which are potentially of material contingent nature and their measurement.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the board of directors of the company.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements and Internal Controls

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as explained in note 02 and 03, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Companies Act, 1994 require the Management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management functions of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987, we also report the following:

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books;
- c) the statements of financial position and statement of comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns; and
- d) the expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business for the year.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Md. Enamul H. Choudhury.

Dated, Dhaka;
22 October 2020


S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,484,407,737	6,864,883,830
Current Assets		5,665,478,464	4,547,382,812
Trade and other receivables	5	2,587,654,161	2,040,255,701
Advances and deposits	6	30,387,107	36,803,454
Advance income tax	7	603,695,577	412,835,551
Investment in shares	8	25,201,905	34,348,102
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,418,539,714	2,023,140,004
TOTAL ASSETS		12,149,886,201	11,412,266,642
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Equity		6,750,015,017	6,387,676,846
Share capital	10	1,649,055,100	1,649,055,100
Equity Money from GoB	11	1,660,000,000	1,660,000,000
Share premium	12	723,293,759	723,293,759
Tax holiday reserve	13	741,577,846	714,543,556
Revaluation reserve	14	336,165,684	336,165,684
Retained earnings	15	1,639,922,628	1,304,618,748
Non Current Liabilities		3,223,942,791	3,277,277,071
Deferred tax liabilities	16	532,115,288	476,165,249
Security deposits received from clients	17	294,942,951	220,378,430
Employees' pension, gratuity & provident fund	18	18,215,001	20,850,482
Long Term loan-net off current portion	19	2,378,669,551	2,559,882,911
Current Liabilities		2,175,928,393	1,747,312,724
Long Term loan-current portion	19	352,024,332	331,816,695
Sundry creditors	20	167,859,812	213,923,194
Provision for income tax	21	633,906,543	393,874,301
Provision for WPPF and WF	22	62,599,014	38,948,113
VAT payable	23	499,683,513	543,778,932
Liabilities for expenses	24	130,044,159	224,971,489
Amount to be distributed as dividend (Proposed)	59	329,811,020	-
Total Liabilities		5,399,871,184	5,024,589,795
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,149,886,201	11,412,266,642
Net Asset Value per share	45	40.93	38.74

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed

Dated, Dhaka;
22 October 2020


S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Revenue			
IPLC (International Private Leased Circuit) rent	25	1,927,034,494	1,436,907,724
Circuit activation charge	26	13,248,000	21,532,000
IP Transit service	27	459,323,412	397,696,503
Co-location charges	28	62,188,232	40,778,108
IP transit service-export	29	36,848,250	58,751,638
		2,498,642,388	1,955,665,973
Direct cost of operation			
Electricity and generator fuel	30	12,468,266	11,834,593
Landing station and cable route repair	31	931,600	1,046,890
Backhaul & data connectivity charge	32	115,833,714	142,367,016
IP transit cost	33	56,100,568	45,467,343
Lease rent	34	339,768	703,441
Depreciation of core machinery	35	418,493,015	419,335,228
		604,166,931	620,754,512
		1,894,475,457	1,334,911,461
Gross profit			
Operating expenses			
Operation and maintenance expenses	36	198,326,554	198,327,665
General and administrative expenses	37	192,911,849	175,222,860
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	38	148,698,858	76,258,619
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	39	36,807,642	35,709,433
Exchange fluctuation loss/(gain)		(7,902)	30,547
		576,737,001	485,549,124
		1,317,738,456	849,362,337
Operating profit			
Non-operating income/(Expenses)			
Bank interest and other income	40	178,534,674	138,479,662
Financial charges		(158,328,141)	(168,304,981)
Loss on sale of Property, plant & equipment		(14,219,491)	-
(Loss)/Gain on investment in shares	41	(9,146,197)	(1,626,635)
		(3,159,155)	(31,451,954)
Profit before WPPF & WF		1,314,579,301	817,910,383
Provision for contribution to WPPF & WF		62,599,014	38,948,113
Profit before taxation		1,251,980,287	778,962,269
Less: Current tax expenses	42	240,032,242	70,251,738
Deferred tax (income)/expenses	43	55,950,039	122,952,461
		295,982,281	193,204,199
Net profit after tax		955,998,006	585,758,071
Total comprehensive income		955,998,006	585,758,071
Earnings Per Share (EPS) - Basic	44	5.80	3.55

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed

Dated, Dhaka;
22 October 2020


S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Particulars	(Amount in Taka)						Total equity
	Share capital	Equity money from GoB	Share premium	Tax holiday reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01 July 2019	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	714,543,556	336,165,684	1,304,618,748	6,387,676,846
Transactions with shareholders:							-
Dividend for the year (2018-2019)	-	-	-	-	-	(263,848,816)	(263,848,816)
Net profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	-	-	955,998,006	955,998,006
Amount to be distributed as dividend (Proposed 2019-2020)	-	-	-	-	-	(329,811,020)	(329,811,020)
Tax holiday reserve	-	-	-	27,034,290	-	(27,034,290)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2020	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	741,577,846	336,165,684	1,639,922,628	6,750,015,017
Balance as at 01 July 2018	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	706,977,181	336,165,684	808,879,808	5,884,371,532
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(82,452,755)	(82,452,755)
Net profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	-	-	585,758,071	585,758,071
Tax holiday reserve	-	-	-	7,566,376	-	(7,566,376)	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	1,649,055,100	1,660,000,000	723,293,759	714,543,556	336,165,684	1,304,618,748	6,387,676,846

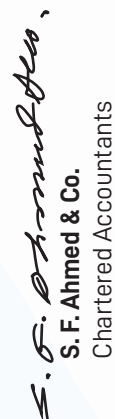

Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed


S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Dated, Dhaka;
22 October 2020

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from clients		1,839,790,320	1,654,941,238
Cash paid to suppliers and others		(516,340,640)	(346,615,737)
Exchange fluctuation (loss)/ gain		110,728	(30,547)
Payment for WPPF		(38,948,113)	(14,693,423)
Payroll and other payments to employees		(131,345,490)	(109,980,606)
Income tax paid		(190,860,026)	(114,768,924)
Interest received		167,638,914	120,185,254
Receipts from rest house rent and others		2,576,117	14,650,766
Net cash flow from operating activities	46.1	1,132,621,810	1,203,688,020
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(92,056,427)	(67,182,931)
Proceeds received from disposal of PPE		167,500	2,099,019
Dividend received		1,375,995	1,505,659
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities		(90,512,932)	(63,578,253)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(232,660,047)	(82,045,626)
Financial charges		(253,043,398)	(89,061,080)
Loan repaid		(161,005,723)	(77,003,072)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		(646,709,168)	(248,109,778)
Net surplus/ deficit during the year (A+B+C)		395,399,710	891,999,989
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,023,140,004	1,131,140,015
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	9	2,418,539,714	2,023,140,004
Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)	46	6.87	7.30

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed

Dated, Dhaka;
22 October 2020


S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Reporting entity

1.1 The Company

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was incorporated in Bangladesh as a public limited company on 24 June 2008 under the Companies Act 1994 with an authorized capital of Taka 10,000,000,000 divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 100 each. In the period 2010-2011, the Company converted denomination of its shares from Taka 100 to Taka 10 and accordingly, present authorized capital is Taka 10,000,000,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each. The Company obtained the Certificate of Commencement of Business from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms on 24 June 2008. The Company is substantially owned by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and represented by various Ministries of the Government.

The Company was originated after separating from Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL) (previously BTTB) with all assets situated at Zilonjha, Cox's Bazar, the Landing Station. Before separation a project namely "Establishment of International Telecommunication System through Submarine Cable" was undertaken by BTCL participating in an international agreement with an International Consortium namely SEA-ME-WE 4 (South East Asia Middle East Western Europe). The Company has established 2nd Submarine Cable system at Kuakata, Patuakhali, Bangladesh (SEA-ME-WE-5-South East Asia Middle East Western Europe).

1.2 Nature of business

The principal activities of the Company are to provide high capacity voice and data bandwidth to all important places in Bangladesh to get benefit of all the IT related services.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement on compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IASs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), the Companies Act, 1994, Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other relevant laws applicable in Bangladesh.

2.2 Other regulatory compliances

The Company is also required to comply with the following major legal provisions in addition to the Companies Act 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations in Bangladesh:

- The Income Tax Ordinance, 1984
- The Income Tax Rules, 1984
- The Value Added Tax Act, 2012
- The Value Added Tax Rules, 2016
- The Customs Act, 1969
- The Stamp Act, 1899
- The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993
- The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Rules, 1987
- DSE/CSE Rules
- Listing Regulations, 2015
- Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended to 2013)
- Financial Reporting Act, 2015

2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain assets such as land and land development which are stated at revalued amount (fair market value) as explained in the accompanying notes (Note- 3.1).

2.4 Accrual basis of accounting

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) prepares its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. Since the accrual basis of accounting is used, the company recognizes items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the IAS or IFRS conceptual Framework.

2.5 Presentation of financial statements

The presentation of these financial statements is in accordance with the guidelines provided by IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements. The financial statements comprise of:

- (a) Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020;
- (b) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period ended 30 June 2020;
- (c) Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 30 June 2020;
- (d) Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30 June 2020;
- (e) Notes, comprising summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2.6 Functional and presentation currency

Functional and presentation currency items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka ("BDT") which is also the functional currency of the company. The amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest BDT except otherwise indicated.

2.7 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and for contingent assets and liabilities that require disclosure, during and at the date of the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected as required by IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

2.8 Materiality, aggregation and offsetting

Each material item as considered by management significant has been displayed separately in the financial statements. No amount has been set off unless the Company has legal right to set off the amounts and intends to settle on net basis. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the relevant accounting standards. The values of assets or liabilities as shown in the statement of financial position are not off-set by way of deduction from another liability or asset unless there exist a legal right therefore. No such incident existed during the year.

2.9 Going concern assumption

As per IAS-1 para 25, a company is required to make assessment at the end of each year to assess its capability to continue as a going concern. Management of the Company makes such assessment each year. As per management assessment there is no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There is no indication of declining of economic activity in terms of demand for services those BSCCL provides due to severity of COVID-19 which might have negative impact of future business and cash flows rather the industry is booming because online activities using Internet bandwidth is growing rapidly.

2.10 Reporting period

The reporting period of the company covers 12 (twelve) months from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

2.11 Comparative information

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 in accordance with **IAS 01: Presentation of Financial Statements** for all numeric information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant for understanding of the current periods of financial statements. Prior period figure has been rearranged wherever considered necessary to ensure comparability with the current period.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

An item shall be recognized as property, plant and equipment if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation as per **IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment**.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discount and rebates, and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. The cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term debt availed for the construction/ implementation of the Property, Plant and Equipment, if the recognition criteria are met.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of material and direct labor and other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition inclusive of inward freight, duties and non-refundable taxes for their intended use.

Subsequent costs

The subsequent expenditure is only capitalized as part of assets when the useful life or economic benefit or both of that asset is increased provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income as 'Repair and Maintenance' when it is incurred.

Depreciation on Non-current assets

Depreciation is provided to amortize the cost of the assets after commissioning, over the period of their expected useful lives, in accordance with the provision of **IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment**. Depreciation is charged on additions made during the period for the full period in which those assets are put into ready for use and on which depreciation is charged on Straight line basis. Periodic depreciation is charged on additions on which reducing balance depreciation method is applied. Depreciation is charged on all the fixed assets except land and land development cost at the following rates.

Name of Assets	Depreciation rate	Basis
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-4	10%	Straight line
Core equipment-IIG	14.29%	Straight line
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-5	5.00%	Straight line
Building -SMW-5	5.00%	Straight line
Building-SMW-4	8.33%	Straight line

Name of Assets	Depreciation rate	Basis
Floor development	8.33%	Straight line
Security barak & security wall	8.33%	Straight line
Deep tube-well & pump house-SMW-4	8.33%	Straight line
Deep tube-well & pump house-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
500 KV sub-station-SMW-4	10%	Straight line
500 KV sub-station-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Power system-SMW4	10%	Straight line
Power system-SMW5	5%	Straight line
Boundary wall-SMW-4	8.33%	Straight line
Boundary wall-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Ducting from beach manhole-SMW-4	10%	Straight line
Ducting from beach manhole-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Vehicles	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment and furniture	10%	Reducing balance
Co-Location point-SMW-4	12.50%	Straight line
Co-Location point-SMW-5	5%	Straight line
Office decoration	10%	Reducing balance
Power System-IIG	20%	Straight line
Water Treatment Plant & Others	20%	Straight line

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed after each reporting period.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

As per **IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment** paragraph 34, "the frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required. Some items of property, plant and equipment experience significant and volatile changes in fair value, thus necessitating annual revaluation. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value. Instead, it may be necessary to revalue the item only every three or five periods".

To comply with the above paragraph The Company made its first valuation of and at Cox's Bazar on 30 June 2011 by an independent valuer to reflect fair value (prevailing market price) thereof following "both Depreciated Replacement Costs and Revaluation Method".

Details of revaluation of property, plant and equipment:

Amount in Taka

Particulars of the assets	Name of the Valuer	Qualification of the Valuer	Date of Revaluation	Carrying amount of Assets	Value of Assets after revaluation	Revaluation Surplus
Land and Land Development	A B SAHA & CO.	Chartered Accountants	June 30, 2011	17,03,91,471	35,23,00,000	181,908,529
Total:				17,03,91,471	35,23,00,000	181,908,529

The increase in the carrying amount of revalued assets is recognized in the separate component of equity as Revaluation Reserve.

Other Non-Current Assets were kept outside the scope of the revaluation works. These are expected to be realizable at written down value (WDV) as mentioned in the Statement of Financial Position of the company.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Impairment loss is recorded on judgmental basis, for which provision may differ in the future periods based on the actual experience.

Disposal of property, plant and equipment

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is removed from the statement of financial position when it is disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on the disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is included in the statement of profit or loss of the period in which the de-recognition occurs.

3.2 Intangible assets and research and development expenditure

Intangible assets are stated at cost less provisions for amortization and impairments, if any. License, patents, know-how and marketing rights acquired are amortized over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line basis, from the time they are available for use. The cost of acquiring and developing computer software for internal use and internet sites for external use are capitalized as intangible assets where the software or site supports a significant business system and the expenditure leads to the creation of a durable asset.

In compliance with the requirements of IAS 38: Intangible assets, research, development and experimental costs are usually absorbed as revenue charges as and when incurred. However, the research and development expenditures that is definite to yield benefit to the Company and is material in the Company's and/ local context, are capitalized as per IAS 38: Intangible Assets.

3.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds as per IAS 23: Borrowing Costs.

3.4 Authorization date for issuing financial statements

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors on 22 October 2020 for issue after completion of review.

3.5 Revenue from contract with customers

The Company recognizes as revenue the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange of services when (or as) it transfers control to the customer. To achieve that core principle, IFRS-15 establishes a five-step model as follows:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Considering the five steps model, the Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer. Service is considered as transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that service. Revenue from sale of service is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT). Where the amounts received or receivable from customers exceeded the revenues recognized for contracts, contract liabilities or advance billings are recognized in the statement of Financial Position as Unearned Revenue. Contract liabilities or advance billings are recognized as revenue when services are provided to customers satisfying the performance obligation.

Revenues primarily comprise of:

1. IPLC Rent
2. Circuit Activation Charge
3. IP Transit Service
4. Co-location Charges
5. IP Transit Service-Export

3.5.1 Revenue from International Private Leased Circuit (IPLC) Rent

Revenue from IPLC rent are recognized over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as it promises to perform in the contract.

3.5.2 Revenue from circuit activation charge

Circuit activation is non-recurring service mostly comprise of registration and installation services provided by BSCCL. This charge imposed to clients for activation of new circuits in the form of Registration and Installation charge through demand notes. Revenue from this charge are recognized at a certain point in time when the services or benefits passed to its customers.

3.5.3 Revenue from IP Transit Service Fees

IP Transit service charges for providing internet bandwidth to IIGs and ISPs on a recurring basis. Invoice regarding IP Transit service is generated at the beginning of each month but recognize the revenue over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as promise to perform in the contract.

3.5.4 Revenue from co-location charges

Revenue from Co-location charges arises for using BSCCL's resources by the customers on a recurring basis at Cox's bazaar, Kuakata and Dhaka. Invoice regarding Co-location service is generated at the beginning of each month but recognize the revenue over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as promise to perform in the contract.

3.5.5 Revenue from IP transit service – export

IP Transit Service - Export represents IP transit services provided to international customer Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on a recurring basis. Invoice regarding IP Transit service is generated at the beginning of each quarter in advance but recognize the revenue over the period of time (i.e. monthly) through satisfying the performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the services provided by BSCCL as promise to perform in the contract.

In case of revenue recognition, BSCCL Management applied their judgment that due to COVID-19, there is no possibility of cancellation of orders and modification of contractual arrangement with customers regarding return, discount and timing of transferring risk and reward due to supply chain disruption before recognizing revenue as per IFRS-15.

3.5.6 Revenue from investment income

(a) Interest income

Interest on bank deposits have been accounted for on accrual basis.

(b) Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the company's right to receive the payment is established or after received of dividend, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

3.6 Leases

Financial Reporting Principles IFRS 16: Leases effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 has significantly changed how the company accounts for its lease contracts. Before the adoption of IFRS

16, all lease contracts were classified as operating leases. IFRS 16 requires all contracts that contain a lease to be recognized in the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Only certain short-term and low-value leases are exempt.

In compliance with the standard, the Company has elected to use the recognition exemptions in the standard due to their being short-term leases and leases of low value items. In such cases the lease payments are accounted for as expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.7 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities. The impact of IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial assets is set out below.

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – debt investment; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the cost is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- a. it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b. its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- a. it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- b. its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss. Trade receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and corporate debt securities. The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to ECL from trade receivables.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The company considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held).

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

Impairment losses related to trade receivables and others, including contract assets, are presented separately in the notes to the financial statement.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and with banks on current accounts, deposit accounts and short-term investments which are held and available for use by the company without any restriction. There is insignificant risk of change in value of the same.

3.9 Earnings Per Share(EPS)

Earnings Per Share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IAS 33: Earnings Per Share.

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share

For the purpose of calculating Diluted earnings per shares, an entity adjusts profit or loss attributable to each ordinary equity holders of the entity, and weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Diluted EPS is only calculated where the company has commitment to issue ordinary share in future at reporting date. There is a commitment to issue share to Ministry of Posts, Telecommunication and Information Technology against equity money received for an amount of Tk. 1,660,000,000. However, number of potential shares to be issued is under process of negotiation with Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT&IT), the Government of the People Republic of Bangladesh.

3.10 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency at the spot exchange rate ruling at the transaction date.

At the end of each reporting period in compliance with the provision of IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

- a) Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate.
- b) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
- c) Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency is translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rate different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements is recognized in Profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.11 Employee benefits

The company maintains defined contribution plan for its eligible permanent employees. The eligibility is determined according to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective trust deeds and rules. The plan is funded and recognized/approved under Income Tax Ordinance 1984.

(a) Defined contribution plan (Provident fund)

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. BSCCL has a separate recognized provident fund scheme. All permanent employees of BSCCL contribute 10% of their basic salary to the provident fund and the company makes matching contributions.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The employee gratuity plan is considered as defined benefit plan as it meets the recognition criteria. The company's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees.

(c) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

3.12 Tax Holiday Reserve

Tax holiday reserve has also been created using applicable exemption rate of income tax as prescribed by the Income Tax Ordinance 1984 for IIG operation income (IP Transit service) as the Company has been granted tax holiday by the National Board of Revenue (NBR) (Ref: Note No. 08.01.0000.035.01.0021.2013 dated 12 February 2014) for a period of 10 periods effective from 01 July 2013 to 30 June 2023 under section 46(c) of ITO 1984 in the following manner:

Period	Tax exemption rate
First two periods (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2015)	100%
Third period (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)	80%
Fourth period (1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)	70%
Fifth period (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)	60%
Sixth period (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)	50%
Seventh period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)	40%
Eighth period (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)	30%
Ninth period (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)	20%
Tenth period (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)	10%

3.13 Accruals, provisions and contingencies

(a) Accruals

Accruals are liabilities to pay for services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees. Accruals are reported as part of Trade and other payables.

(b) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provision is ordinarily measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. During the reporting period the company has made sufficient provisions where applicable.

(c) Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. At the reporting date the company does not have any contingent asset.

3.14 Statement of cashflows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows. The cash generating from operating activities has been reported using the Direct Method and Indirect Method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and as the benchmark treatment of IAS 7 whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments from operating activities are disclosed.

3.15 Related party disclosures

As per Bangladesh Accounting Standards IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures, parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with its related parties. Related party disclosures have been given in Note 55.

3.16 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity in accordance with IAS 12: Income Tax.

(a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. The tax rate used for the reporting period was 25% as a publicly traded company.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized as income or an expense amount within the tax charge and included in the net profit or loss for the period. Deferred tax relating to items dealt with as Other Comprehensive income (such as a revaluation) is recognized as tax relating to Other Comprehensive income within the statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive income.

Taxable Temporary difference

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill; or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Revaluations to fair value – Property, Plant and Equipment

The revaluation does not affect taxable profits in the period of revaluation and consequently, the tax base of the asset is not adjusted. Hence a temporary difference arises. This is provided for in full based on the difference between carrying amount and tax base. An upward revaluation is therefore give rise to a deferred tax liability.

Deductible temporary difference

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

3.17 Events after the Reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the statement of financial position date are reflected in the financial statements as per International Accounting Standards IAS 10: Events after the Reporting Period.

All material events occurring after the balance sheet date have been considered and where necessary, adjusted for or disclosed.

Compliance with financial reporting standards as applicable in Bangladesh:

The Company as per Para-12 of Securities & Exchange Rule-1987, with the following International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) in preparing the financial statements.

IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
2	Inventories	Not applicable
7	Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
10	Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
12	Income Taxes	Complied
16	Property, Plant & Equipment	Complied
19	Employee Benefits	Complied
20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Not applicable
21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
23	Borrowing Costs	Complied
24	Related Party Disclosures	Complied
26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Not applicable
27	Separate Financial Statements	Not applicable
28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Not applicable
29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	Not applicable
31	Interest in Joint Ventures	Not applicable
32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	Complied
33	Earnings per Share	Complied
34	Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
36	Impairment of Assets	Complied
37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Complied
38	Intangible Assets	Not applicable

IAS No.	IAS Title	Compliance Status
1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Not applicable
2	Share-based Payment	Not applicable
3	Business Combinations	Not applicable
4	Insurance Contracts	Not applicable
5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Not applicable
6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Not applicable
7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied
8	Operating Segments	Not applicable
9	Financial Instruments	Complied
10	Consolidated Financial Statements	Not applicable
11	Joint Arrangements	Not applicable
12	Disclosure of Interests in other Entities	Not applicable
13	Fair Value Measurement	Complied
14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Not applicable
15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Complied
16	Leases	Complied
17	Insurance Contracts	Not applicable

4 Property, plant and equipment

Cost/ revaluation (A)

Opening balance
Add: Purchased/Recognised during the year
Less: Adjustment during the year

Accumulated Depreciation (B)

Opening balance
Add: Charged during the year

Less: Adjustment during the year

Written Down Value (A-B)

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
9,549,402,528	9,499,133,939
89,044,054	53,510,993
(55,501,047)	(3,242,404)
9,582,945,535	9,549,402,528
2,684,518,697	2,231,771,972
455,300,657	455,044,662
3,139,819,354	2,686,816,633
(41,281,556)	(2,297,936)
3,098,537,798	2,684,518,697
6,484,407,737	6,864,883,830

A schedule of property, plant & equipment is given in **Annexure-A**. Adjustment in Cost and Accumulated Depreciation is for a non-current asset property plant & equipment and Office equipment.

5 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables (Note: 5.1)
Other receivables (Note: 5.2)

2,538,306,389	1,997,684,077
49,347,772	42,571,624
2,587,654,161	2,040,255,701

5.1 Trade receivables

Opening Balance
Add: Addition during the year

Less: Collection during the year
Closing Balance
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts
 Opening Balance
 Add: Addition during the year

Trade receivables, net of provision

2,233,381,822	1,777,847,992
3,034,185,895	2,356,317,211
5,267,567,717	4,134,165,204
(2,344,864,725)	(1,900,783,382)
2,922,702,992	2,233,381,822
235,697,745	159,439,126
148,698,858	76,258,619
384,396,603	235,697,745
2,538,306,389	1,997,684,077

A detailed Schedule of trade receivable is given in **Annexure-B**

Though outstanding has been increased due to lack of collection during the period March 2020 to June 2020, there is no significant uncertainty of expected cash flow because BSCCL Management has taken stern action to recover the dues within reasonable time. It is also to be mentioned that observable data in the market indicates that trade in this sector would not be adversely affected by COVID-19.

Aging of Trade receivables

The aging of gross trade receivables as at the statement of Financial Position date was:

Past due 0-90 days	19,561,492	531,269,995
Past due 91-180 days	576,220,638	380,486,985
Past due 181 -365 days	1,941,681,546	312,447,877
Past due more than 365 days	385,239,316	1,009,176,966
	2,922,702,992	2,233,381,822

To realise the long pending outstanding from disconnected parties different types of suits have been filed against those parties. Details of litigation alongwith amount is given below:

Sl. No.	Types of litigation	No. of Parties	Amount involved	Remarks
1	Money suit	4	47,044,718	
2	Arbitration	2	17,165,660	
3	Execution suit	2	168,175,358	
4	Dissolution suit	5	51,092,628	Including the amount of money suit.

5.2 Other receivables

Dividend
ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd.
FDR Interest & Others

6 Advances and Deposits

Advances

Advance to:

Sony Chocolate Industries Ltd. (Note: 6.1)
Employees against Expenses
Advance to Employee against Salary
Civil Works Consultant Limited
Milky & Associates
BUET
BTCL
IDEB
Mustafa Tariq Hossain & Associates
Others

Deposits

Security deposit - Duncan Products Limited
BTCL - for phone line
CDBL - as security deposit
Security deposit - BTRC for International Internet Gateway (IIG)
Security Deposit-Sikder Filing Station
Kamal Trading Agency
Southern Automobiles Ltd.
Patuakhali Palli Bidyut Samity

6.1 Advance for Office Rent (Sony Chocolate Industries Ltd.)

Opening balance
Add: Paid during the year
Less: Adjustment during the year

6.2 Aging of Advances and Deposits

The aging of Advances, Deposits & Prepayments as at the statement of financial position date was as follows:

For 0-90 days
For 91-180 days
For 181 -365 days
For more than 365 days

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
3,150	3,150
2,440	3,790
49,342,182	42,564,684
49,347,772	42,571,624
12,872,000	18,872,000
436,630	349,727
1,617,270	2,140,520
57,500	57,500
12,000	12,000
21,735	21,735
10,000,000	10,000,000
20,000	-
670,500	670,500
279,874	279,874
25,987,509	32,403,856
5,000	5,000
23,000	23,000
500,000	500,000
600,000	600,000
100,000	100,000
50,000	50,000
250,000	250,000
2,871,598	2,871,598
4,399,598	4,399,598
30,387,107	36,803,454
18,872,000	23,750,000
-	1,122,000
(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
12,872,000	18,872,000
260,612	2,655,082
495,000	760,520
1,106,270	65,500
28,525,225	33,322,353
30,387,107	36,803,454

7 Advance Income Tax

Opening balance
Add: Payment made during the year

Less: Settlement/Adjustment

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
412,835,551	298,066,627
190,982,526	115,005,606
603,818,077	413,072,233
(122,500)	(236,682)
603,695,577	412,835,551

8 Investment in Shares

SL	Ordinary shares of	Quantity	Cost price (Tk)	Market value	Market value
1	AB Bank Limited	137,581	3,209,765	935,551	1,375,810
2	ACI Limited	4,290	764,743	876,018	1,024,906
3	BATASHOE	1,000	696,429	693,200	1,026,900
4	BEXIMCO Limited	216,863	10,732,550	2,819,219	4,857,731
5	IFIC Bank Limited	135,399	1,765,111	1,164,431	1,408,150
6	Islami Bank BD Limited	39,091	951,084	684,093	922,548
7	Jamuna Oil Limited	23,716	4,392,440	3,277,551	4,121,841
8	MPetroleum	24,816	4,962,456	3,915,965	4,916,050
9	NCC Bank Limited	183,071	1,698,208	2,233,466	2,617,915
10	Padma Oil Limited	18,150	4,835,160	3,016,530	4,185,390
11	Square Pharma	25,569	2,633,688	4,410,653	6,315,977
12	Titas Gas	39,570	2,744,885	1,175,229	1,574,886
			39,386,518	25,201,905	34,348,102

Investment in shares is recognised and measured according to IFRS 9 as stated in note 3.7

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand (Note: 9.1)
Cash at bank (Note: 9.2)

942,069	604,146
2,417,597,645	2,022,535,858
2,418,539,714	2,023,140,004

9.1 Cash in hand

Head Office-Dhaka
Landing Station-Kuakata
Landing Station-Cox's Bazar

600,776	560,188
15,871	1,576
325,422	42,382
942,069	604,146

9.2 Cash at bank

Savings and current deposits with:

Sonali Bank Limited-Dhaka
Sonali Bank Limited-Cox'sbazar
National Bank Limited
Mutual Trust Bank Limited
The City Bank Limited
Brac Bank Limited
IFIC Bank Limited
United Commercial Bank Limited

7,466,187	11,748,931
5,875,556	1,308,773
1,808,254	701,819
11,368,164	11,075,580
32,878,916	-
690,469	685,244
179,584	178,296
35,906,964	109,371,266
96,174,094	135,069,910

Fixed deposits (FDR) with:

Brac Bank Limited
Bank Asia Ltd.
BASIC Bank Limited
Bangladesh Development Bank Limited
Agrani Bank Limited
Mutual Trust Bank Limited
IFIC Bank Limited
Prime Bank Limited

326,000,295	420,865,679
104,944,501	72,056,000
254,376,167	285,386,450
110,000,000	-
162,102,250	-
221,742,174	157,315,687
308,710,623	258,891,187
-	21,359,511

One Bank Limited
Southeast Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank Limited
Sonali Bank limited
Jamuna Bank Limited
Janata Bank Limited
Pubali Bank Limited
The City Bank Limited
Uttara Bank Limited
United Commercial Bank Limited

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
86,622,949	73,379,241
149,473,941	200,655,763
129,796,847	105,112,747
30,000,000	-
89,489,116	94,841,907
50,270,000	
64,827,910	42,436,012
55,000,000	-
10,301,250	-
167,765,528	155,165,764
2,321,423,551	1,887,465,948
2,417,597,645	2,022,535,858

The fixed deposits will be matured within 3 (three)/6 (Six) months , nine months, and yearly.

10 Share capital

Authorized:

1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each

10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
-----------------------	-----------------------

Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:

31,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Taka 10 each fully paid up in cash

310,000,000	310,000,000
-------------	-------------

140 Ordinary share of Taka 10 each fully paid up in cash to GOB

1,400	1,400
-------	-------

67,314,640 ordinary shares of Tk.10 each fully paid up other than cash to MoPT, GOB

673,146,400	673,146,400
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66,590,730 Ordinary shares of Tk. 10 each issued as Bonus Share

665,907,300	665,907,300
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1,649,055,100	1,649,055,100
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10.1 Percentage of shareholding

Shareholding position as at 30 June 2020

Name of shareholders	Percentage of shareholding	No. of shares	Value in Taka
Posts & Telecommunications division, MoPT & IT	73.84%	121,768,814	1,217,688,140
Sponsor/Director	0.00%	189	1,890
Institute	11.34%	18,706,011	187,060,110
Public	11.88%	19,591,186	195,911,860
Foreign Investor	2.94%	4,839,310	48,393,100
	100%	164,905,510	1,649,055,100

Shareholding position as at 30 June 2019

Name of shareholders	Percentage of shareholding	No. of shares	Value in Taka
Posts & Telecommunications division, MoPT & IT	73.84%	121,768,814	1,217,688,140
Sponsor/Director	0.00%	189	1,890
Institute	10.90%	17,970,348	179,703,480
Public	12.22%	20,159,130	201,591,300
Foreign Investor	3.04%	5,007,029	50,070,290
	100%	164,905,510	1,649,055,100

10.2 Classification of shareholders by range of number of shares held:

Slabs wise number of shares	No. of share holders		No. of shares	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Less than 500	12,312	11,875	1,510,697	1,412,327
500-5,000	4,609	3,827	7,259,963	6,094,338
5,001-10,000	487	373	3,561,400	2,745,645
10,001-20,000	261	200	3,693,162	2,811,130
20,001-30,000	71	71	1,719,238	1,856,982
30,001-40,000	47	29	1,623,443	1,017,205
40,001-50,000	28	25	1,295,661	1,130,214
50,001-100,000	39	51	2,830,006	3,697,312
100,001-1,000,000	31	48	7,280,113	12,740,830
1,000,001-1,000,000,000	7	5	134,131,827	131,399,527
	17,892	16,504	164,905,510	164,905,510

Market Price:

Shares of the Company are listed in the Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges and quoted at Tk. 86.70 per share as (2019: Tk.132) and Tk 86.40 per share (2019: Tk. 133.30) in the Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges respectively on 30 June 2020.

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
1,660,000,000	1,660,000,000

11 Equity Money from GoB

The above amount has been received from Government for implementing the Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (Installation and Establishment of Second Submarine Cable System (SMW5) for International Telecommunications in Bangladesh) as Equity Money which will be converted into shares after getting proper approval from Concerned Authority.

The Board of Directors of BSCCL has appointed ICB Capital Management Limited as Issue Manager and a Chartered Accountants Firm as a valuer of assets and liabilities as a process to issue shares in favour of Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT & IT) against equity money received from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for an amount of Tk 1,660,000,000.

12 Share premium

In the year 2011-2012, total amount of Tk. 775,000,000 was received as share premium in respect of shares issued to shareholders. Net issue cost of Tk 51,706,241 was set off against share premium as per IAS 32: Financial Instruments: Presentation.

723,293,759	723,293,759
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13 Tax holiday reserve

Opening balance
Add: Current year's reserve

714,543,556	706,977,180
27,034,290	7,566,376
741,577,846	714,543,556

14 Revaluation reserve

Opening balance
Less: Adjustment with deferred tax liability

336,165,684	336,165,684
-	-
336,165,684	336,165,684

This amount represents the revalued amount of Land at Cox's Bazar. This revaluation has been done by a Professional Valuer named A B SAHA & CO., Chartered Accountants in the financial year 2010-11. Valuation work has been carried out on the basis of Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance in valuing Assets of State Owned Companies as well as professional Judgment. In making Valuation of Assets both Depreciated Replacement Costs and Revaluation Method as suggested in the aforementioned guidelines were followed. In addition requirements of IAS and IFRS was considered. Valuation was made on the basis of 100% inventory, Present condition of assets, Current Market price, inflationary trend of the country, Estimated life time of assets etc.

15 Retained Earnings

Opening balance
Add: Profit for the year

Less: Dividend paid during the year
Amount to be distributed as dividend (Proposed)
Transferred to Tax Holiday Reserve

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
1,304,618,748	808,879,808
955,998,006	585,758,071
2,260,616,754	1,394,637,879
263,848,816	82,452,755
329,811,020	-
27,034,290	7,566,376
620,694,126	90,019,131
1,639,922,628	1,304,618,748

16 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognized and measured in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12: Income Taxes. Related deferred tax expense/(income) have been disclosed in Note: 43. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Deferred tax relating to statement of profit or loss (Note: 16.1)
Deferred tax relating to other comprehensive income (Note: 16.2)

521,718,411	465,768,372
10,396,877	10,396,877
532,115,288	476,165,249

16.1 Deferred tax relating to Statement of Profit or Loss

	Carrying amount	Tax base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
As at 30 June 2020			
Property, plant and equipment (excluding land)	6,015,233,699	3,525,748,454	2,489,485,244
Accounts receivable (Note: 5.1)	2,538,306,389	2,922,702,992	(384,396,603)
Provision for pension, gratuity fund and provident fund (Note: 18)	(18,215,001)	-	(18,215,001)
Net Taxable Temporary Difference			2,086,873,640
Applicable tax rate			25%
Deferred tax liability			521,718,411

Deferred tax relating to Statement of Profit or Loss

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
As at 30 June 2019			
Property, plant and equipment (excluding land)	6,395,709,792	4,276,088,082	2,119,621,711
Accounts receivable (Note: 5.1)	1,997,684,077	2,233,381,822	(235,697,745)
Provision for pension, gratuity fund and provident fund (Note:18)	(20,850,482)	-	(20,850,482)
Net Taxable Temporary Difference			1,863,073,484
Applicable tax rate			25%
Deferred tax liability			465,768,372

		Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
16.2 Deferred tax relating to other comprehensive income			
	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
As at 30 June 2020			
Revaluation reserve of property, plant and equipment	346,561,561	-	346,562,561
Applicable tax rate			3%
Deferred tax liability			10,396,877

Deferred tax relating to other comprehensive income

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
	Taka	Taka	Taka
As at 30 June 2019			
Revaluation reserve of property, plant and equipment	346,562,561	-	346,562,561
Applicable tax rate			3%
Deferred tax liability			10,396,877

17 Security deposits received from clients

Opening Balance	220,378,430	164,005,987
Add: Addition during the year	89,059,592	84,652,148
	309,438,022	248,658,135
Less: Adjustment during the year	(14,495,071)	(28,279,705)
	294,942,951	220,378,430

A detailed schedule of security deposit received from clients is given in **Annexure-C**.

18 Employees' pension, gratuity and provident fund

Employees' pension fund (Note: 18.1)	13,808,952	13,808,952
Employees' gratuity fund (Note: 18.2)	3,611,732	4,901,587
Employees' provident fund (Note: 18.3)	794,317	2,139,943
	18,215,001	20,850,482
18.1 Employees' pension fund	13,808,952	13,808,952

This represents amount payable to BTCL employees worked on deputation and the amount incorporated in the vendor agreement. The above noted amount is adequate against the liabilities on account of the employees worked for the Company as deputed from BTCL and therefore no additional provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements. The Company however, does not have any pension fund.

18.2 Employees' gratuity fund

Opening balance	4,901,587	8,019,892
Add: Provision made during the year	8,820,226	10,744,235
	13,721,813	18,764,127
Less: Paid/Transferred during the year	(10,110,081)	(13,862,540)
	3,611,732	4,901,587

18.3 Employees' provident fund

Opening balance	
Add: Employees' Contribution	
Employer's Contribution	
Less: Transferred to RCPF during the year	

19 Term Loan

Opening balance	
Received during the year	
Total IDB Loan	
Less: Payment during the year	
Current portion of Long Term Loan	
Non-current portion of Long Term Loan	

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
2,139,943	1,926,571
4,694,286	4,081,974
4,697,102	4,081,974
(10,737,014)	(7,950,576)
794,317	2,139,943
2,891,699,606	2,968,702,678
-	-
2,891,699,606	2,968,702,678
(161,005,723)	(77,003,072)
2,730,693,883	2,891,699,606
(352,024,332)	(331,816,695)
2,378,669,551	2,559,882,911

Term Loan Particulars:

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

Loan has been taken from IDB through Bangladesh Government for implementation of Regional Submarine Telecommunications Project, Bangladesh (SMW-5) Project. An agreement named Installment Sale Agreement between The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh and IDB has been signed on 27 August 2014 with effect from 24 November 2014 for loan amount of USD 44 million. Actual loan received by BSCCL in USD 38.048 million. Subsequently Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited signed a subsidiary loan agreement with The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Finance, Finance Division on 15 February 2015. This sub-loan is for a 13 years term with a gestation period of 3 years and the interest payable will be @ 6% per annum.

20 Sundry creditors

Unclaimed IPO Fund	
Unclaimed dividend	
Temporary Loan from Project Director # SMW5	
APOGEE IT	
M.M. Enterprise	
Partex Furniture	
KK Enterprise	
Habib Intelligent Software Ltd.	
Hatil Complex Ltd.	
Spectrum Engineering Consortium Limited	
Express Systems Ltd.	
M.M.International	
Design Associates	
Huawei Technologies (BD). Limited	
Telephone Shilpa Sangstha Ltd.	
Royal Office Equipment	
Cyber Link	
Zetta Power	
Telecom Italia Sparkle Ltd.	
Equinix Singapore PTE Ltd.	
Cogent Communication Ltd	
NTT communications Ltd.	
Withholding tax payable	
Fiber@Home Ltd	
Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd.	
Milky & Associates	

109,101	109,101
36,063,164	4,874,395
1,000	1,000
137,063	-
32,059	-
-	120,909
544,874	6,795,394
322,875	322,875
348,990	-
2,209,492	184,492
4,324,450	4,374,450
817,317	509,998
78,599	-
-	93,649
612,593	-
25,800	16,000
52,380	63,145
-	37,950
20,672,748	19,245,591
1,436,985	1,322,185
454,088	471,630
4,013,867	5,463,914
26,098,437	22,920,030
3,017,952	10,654,560
600,000	-
116,602	116,602

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Fames & R	-	174,225
ACE Autos	119,988	-
Amader Somoy	186,299	-
Arthosuchak	3,500	-
Bangladesh Science House	100,000	-
Bank Bima Shilpa	40,000	-
BD Jobs.Com	4,095	-
Bangla Media Ltd.	96,255	-
M/S Islamia Traders	1,870	-
M/S MS Power Engineering	36,400	-
M/S Syeed Automobiles	6,750	-
Murad Reza	143,750	-
Hurricane Electric Internet Service	297,704	-
Summit Communications Ltd.	6,405,870	11,314,629
Galpo Ghar	40,000	-
ICB Securities Trading Company Limited	1,610,932	1,610,932
Innovative Technology & Engineering	24,188	-
Kazi Mynul Hassan	71,875	-
Khondoker Advertisement	60,000	-
NRB Telecom Ltd.-IIG	10,000	-
Pabna Automobiles	4,950	-
Padakkhep Bangladesh	50,000	-
Payable to BTCL	35,159,628	105,735,016
Payable to BTCL Staff College(Focus Point)	23,000	23,000
New S.N. Motors	16,700	16,700
Payable to BTRC	14,729,510	7,680,789
Asia Pacific Communication Ltd.	17,167	17,167
Sony Chocolate Industries Ltd.	341,242	361,103
Sikder Filling & Service Station	79,242	126,305
Capital Law Chamber	146,280	146,280
ECCE,CUET	50,000	50,000
ICAB Puja Udjapan Parishad	-	20,000
Expo Media & Publications Ltd.	-	7,000
M2M Communications	16,200	-
Next Tech Ltd.	22,400	5,600
Dynamic Travels	-	718,940
Modern Erection Ltd.	-	220,500
Peshajibi Samonnoy Parishad	25,000	25,000
Rangpur Bivag Samity Dhaka	50,000	-
SA Rashid & Associates	28,750	28,750
S.F.Ahmed & Co.	345,000	299,000
Southern Automobiles Ltd.	28,819	29,751
Shakil Motors	43,142	-
Share biz Pvt. Ltd.	42,946	-
Suraya Parveen & Associates	51,750	-
The Financial Express	99,468	181
The Daily Amader Orthonity	43,200	-
The Weekly Protimuhurto	30,000	-
The Detective	30,000	-
Legacy Legal Corporate	-	74,750
Zico Motors	37,950	37,950
17th BCS Forum	-	50,000
Jatir Alo	-	40,000

Anika Enterprise
Telnet Communication Ltd.
Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation
The Daily Janakantha
The Daily Bangladesh Pratidin
Dream Energy
BD ren
CDBL
Corporate Sangbad .Com
Unearned Revenue
Manik Traders
S.T. Enterprise
The Daily Observer

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
69,310	69,310
11,025	3,675
40,958	40,958
74,520	-
27,945	37,260
99,426	-
-	3,800,000
4,417	-
4,025	-
4,508,800	3,329,988
-	38,812
41,918	91,753
115,211	-
167,859,812	213,923,194

20.1 Aging of sundry creditors

The aging of Sundry creditors as at the statement of financial position date was as follows:

Past due 0-90 days	11,798,658	45,236,370
Past due 91-180 days	22,831,976	18,749,357
Past due 181 -365 days	15,179,724	109,021,118
Past due more than 365 days	118,049,454	40,916,348
	167,859,812	213,923,194

21 Provision for income tax

Opening balance	393,874,301	323,622,563
Add: Provision made during the year	240,032,242	70,251,738
Less: Settlement for previous year	-	-
	633,906,543	393,874,301

Annexure - E

For the income year 2010-2011 an amount of Tk. 25,240,639 has been demanded by DCT against of which appeal is processed to High Court Division. For the income year 2012-2013 after revised assessment of DCT the demand amount is Tk. 7,879,309 which has already been paid and receiving certificate is pending. We have filed an appeal for the Income year 2013-2014 to the High Court Division. As per revised order of DCT Tk. 4,079,846 has been deposited and receiving certificate is pending for the year 2014-2015. Assessment Order of income year 2015-2016 was received in which DCT demanded Tk. 56,88,726. Return of the income year 2016-2017 was filed to DCT for assessment and DCT demanded Tk. 94,36,501 for this year. Now assessment for the year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 remains under process at DCT u/s 173. Assessment order for the year 2017-2018 was received from DCT which creates tax refundable of tk. 2,32,45,907 and income year 2018-2019 remains in processing at DCT.

22 Provision for WPPF and WF

Opening balance	38,948,113	14,693,423
Add: Provision made during the year	62,599,014	38,948,113
	101,547,127	53,641,536
Less: Settlement for previous year	(38,948,113)	(14,693,423)
	62,599,014	38,948,113

23 VAT Payable

VAT payable against Receivable	495,857,274	523,727,987
VAT payable against Deduction at source	3,826,239	20,050,945
	499,683,513	543,778,932

This represents the amount of Tk. 495,857,274 VAT receivable from clients against revenue receivable arising from International Private Leased Circuit (IPLC) rentals, IP transit service, and Co-location charges. In addition to that this amount of Tk. 3,826,239 includes VAT deducted from other parties and suppliers.

24 Liabilities for expenses

Office rent
Audit & other fees
Provision for different expenses
Telephone bill
Electricity bill
Donation

Accrued Interest on IDB loan

25 IPLC (International Private Leased Circuit) Rent

SMW-4
SMW-5

26 Circuit activation charge

Circuit Activation Charge-IPLC-SMW-4
Circuit Activation Charge-IPLC-SMW-5
Circuit Activation Charge-IP Transit
Circuit Activation Charge-ISP
Circuit Activation Charge-ITC
Circuit Activation Charge-Co-location-IIG
Circuit Activation Charge-Co-location-SMW-4
Circuit Activation Charge-Co-location-SMW-5

This represents charges imposed to clients for activation of new circuits.

27 IP Transit Service

This represents the service charges for providing internet bandwidth to IIGs and ISPs.

28 Co-Location Charges

SMW-4
SMW-5
IP Transit -IIG

This represents charges to customers for using BSCCL's resources at Cox'sBazar, Kuakata and Dhaka.

29 IP Transit Service -Export

This represents charges to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for IP transit service. Export to BSNL has been discontinued from 8th February 2020.

Referring to the note number 25 to 29, Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)'s turnover is mainly comprised of IPLC Rent, IP Transit Service and Co-location Service. In addition to that, substantial effort of BSCCL's management, Govt. policy of digitalization of govt. service and introduction of 4G services contributed to increase in overall IPLC consumption in the country. Consequently, BSCCL's revenue also increased.

30 Electricity and generator fuel

Electricity bill
Fuel for generator

This cost is directly related to cost of operation.

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
4,800,000	4,800,000
138,000	69,000
224,205	927,887
45,368	19,350
642,119	236,164
-	9,364
5,849,692	6,061,765
124,194,467	218,909,724
130,044,159	224,971,489
711,486,547	702,856,798
1,215,547,947	734,050,926
1,927,034,494	1,436,907,724
4,620,000	1,650,000
6,710,000	17,655,000
332,000	550,000
3,000	418,000
120,000	100,000
3,000	9,000
860,000	60,000
600,000	1,090,000
13,248,000	21,532,000
459,323,412	397,696,503
26,840,030	22,846,311
35,300,774	17,928,215
47,428	3,582
62,188,232	40,778,108
36,848,250	58,751,638
10,604,826	9,895,355
1,863,440	1,939,238
12,468,266	11,834,593

		Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
31	Landing station and cable route repair	931,600	1,046,890
	This cost is directly related to cable route and landing station maintenance for Cox's Bazar, Kuakata.		
32	Backhaul & Data Connectivity Charge		
	Backhaul Charge	107,864,656	135,425,158
	Data Connectivity & Fiber Core Charge	548,442	512,303
	License & Membership fees	361,895	-
	Revenue Sharing Cost	7,048,721	6,429,555
	Co-location cost	10,000	-
		115,833,714	142,367,016
	This cost represents backhaul charges and for data connectivity & fiber core charge.		
33	IP Transit Cost	56,100,568	45,467,343
	This cost represents the cost of purchasing IP bandwidth from Telecom Italia Sparkle, NTT Communications Ltd, Equinix Singapore Pte Ltd. and Cogent Communications Ltd.		
34	Lease Rent	339,768	703,441
	This rent represents rent of leasing land of beach manhole for Kuakata landing station from Bangladesh Parjaton Corporation.		
35	Depreciation of core machinery	418,493,015	419,335,228
	This represents the depreciation charged on core machinery which are directly related to PLC and IIP transit revenue.		
36	Operation and maintenance expenses		
	This represents amount paid to SEA-ME-WE 4 & 5 during the period for expenses of cable operation and maintenance purpose. The break-up of the expenses is as under:		
	SEA-ME-WE-4	27,881,127	10,834,064
	SEA-ME-WE-5	170,445,427	187,493,601
		198,326,554	198,327,665
37	General and administrative expenses		
	Salary and allowances	109,080,893	96,814,905
	Managing Director's remuneration	1,974,871	3,515,394
	Festival bonus	8,137,452	7,164,833
	Office rent	19,609,800	14,240,450
	Repair and maintenance	2,962,235	2,790,119
	Internet Expenses	-	287,204
	Business Development Expenses	4,124,794	3,888,600
	Fees and Subscription	1,544,352	1,624,458
	Gratuity provision	8,820,226	10,744,235
	Vehicles Maintenance	1,853,433	2,346,180
	Board and other meetings fees	4,022,198	3,458,049
	Consultancy fees	1,024,600	649,725
	Audit Fees	510,600	428,950
	Medical Expenses	210,786	-
	Consortium meeting expenses	3,843,784	1,455,792
	Advertisement and publicity expenses	2,800,355	2,267,158
	Vehicles running expenses	2,092,455	2,577,418
	Travelling & conveyance	1,462,634	1,760,663

Insurance Premium	
Printing and Office stationery	
Postage and courier expenses	
Entertainment	
AGM expenses	
Bank charges and commission	
Telephone Bill	
Legal Fees	
Rent, rates & taxes	
Training Expenses	
Books & Periodicals	
CSR Expenses	
Innovation Expenses	
Reception & Dinner	
Recruitment expenses	
National Integrity and Strategy Training Expenses	

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
10,886	1,720
2,268,225	2,375,252
36,582	48,801
1,517,779	1,694,147
1,483,135	1,734,729
1,699,279	1,250,183
84,060	77,440
2,641,334	5,851,311
381,580	435,930
2,679,126	2,041,847
55,164	84,730
2,234,002	-
772,347	561,171
1,472,443	1,104,370
420,213	544,628
1,080,226	1,402,469
192,911,849	175,222,860

38 Provision for bad & doubtful debts

Closing balance of provision for bad & doubtful debts	
Less: Opening balance of provision for bad & doubtful del	

384,396,603	235,697,745
(235,697,745)	(159,439,126)
148,698,858	76,258,619

Provision made for the year according to the company policy.

39 Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

36,807,642	35,709,433
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This represents the depreciation charged on other than core machinery. For further details **Annexure-A** is referred.

40 Bank interest and other income

Rest house rent and others	
Interest on FDR & Others	
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	
Landing Station Cross Connection Charge	
Dividend income	

2,742,267	12,478,723
174,416,412	121,169,135
-	1,154,551
-	2,171,593
1,375,995	1,505,660
178,534,674	138,479,662

41 Gain/(loss) on investment in shares

Opening market value of investment	
Add: Investment during the year	
Total cost of investment(B)	
Closing Market Value of Investment (A)	
Gain/(Loss)(A-B)	

34,348,102	35,974,737
-	-
34,348,102	35,974,737
25,201,905	34,348,102
(9,146,197)	(1,626,635)

42 Current tax expense

Detail calculation of current tax expenses has presented in **Annexure - E**.

43 Deferred tax (income)/expense

Closing balance of deferred tax liability	
Opening balance of deferred tax liability	
Deferred tax (income)/expense	

521,718,411	465,768,372
465,768,372	342,815,911
55,950,039	122,952,461

44 Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders	
Weighted average number of ordinary Shares outstanding during the year	
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	

955,998,006	585,758,071
164,905,510	164,905,510
5.80	3.55

The increase in EPS is the result of increase in revenue from the ordinary course of the business activities which has been disclosed in the notes 25 to 29 in the Revenue Part of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year under consideration. There was no Extraordinary Transactions during this year.

44.1 Diluted earnings per share is not calculated during the period as the number of potential shares could not be calculated because of valuation of the company could not be done due to pandemic situation of Covid-19. However, after considering the notification of Financial Reporting Council (FRC), the Board of Directors of BSCCL has appointed ICB Capital Management Limited as Issue Manager and a Chartered Accountants Firm as a valuer of assets & liabilities as a process to issue shares in favour of Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MoPT& IT) against equity money received from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for an amount of Tk 1,660,000,000.

45 Net Asset Value

Total Assets
Less: Total Liabilities

Number of Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each at Financial Position date

NAV-Per Share

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
12,149,886,201	11,412,266,642
5,399,871,184	5,024,589,795
6,750,015,017	6,387,676,847
164,905,510	164,905,510
40.93	38.74

46 Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS)

Net cash flows from operating activities (A)
Number of Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each at Financial Position date (B)

Net operating cash flows per share (NOCFPS) (C=A/B)

1,132,621,810	1,203,688,020
164,905,510	164,905,510
6.87	7.30

Revenue of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited has been increased comparing to that of last year. But due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic situation collection from clients has been decreased slightly during the period March-2020 to June-2020 even though, BSCCL has emphasized on revenue collection and took some stern steps for the realization. Consequently Net Operating Cash Flows per Share of BSCCL has been decreased comparing to that of previous year. Please note that there was no significant cash flow due to Extraordinary Transactions during this year.

46.1 Reconciliation of Net income or Net profit with cash flows from operating activities.:

Net Profit Before Tax

Adjustment to reconcile profit to net cash provided by operating activities:

Depreciation
Financial Charges
Loss on Investment in Share
Loss on disposal of fixed assets
Provision for Bad debts
Other Income
(Increase)/Decrease in Advance Income tax
(Increase)/ Decrease in other receivable
(Increase)/ Decrease in debtors
(Increase)/ Decrease in adv. & deposit
Increase/(Decrease) in sundry creditors
Increase/(Decrease) in Security Deposit
Increase/(Decrease) in Employees Pension, Gratuity and PF

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
1,251,980,287	778,962,269
455,300,658	455,044,662
158,328,141	168,304,981
9,146,197	1,626,635
14,051,991	-
148,698,858	76,258,619
(178,534,674)	(138,479,662)
(190,860,026)	(114,768,924)
170,382,532	134,836,020
(689,321,171)	(455,533,830)
6,416,347	4,336,363
(74,239,781)	116,594,535
74,564,521	56,372,443
(2,635,480)	(2,904,934)

Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for WPPF and WF
Increase/(Decrease) in VAT Payable
Increase/(Decrease) in Liability for Expenses
Net cash flows from operating activities

Amount in Taka	
30 June 2020	30 June 2019
23,650,901	24,254,690
(44,095,418)	98,436,651
(212,073)	347,501
1,132,621,810	1,203,688,020

47 Financial risk management

The management of the company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company's risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies, procedures and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments.

- * Credit risk
- * Liquidity risk
- * Market risk

47.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the company if a client or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables.

As per terms and conditions of agreement with the clients, sale of Bandwidth is on prepaid basis. But for some unavoidable reasons a portion of sale remains outstanding and to make it acceptable management has made a credit recovery committee and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. As at 30 June 2020, receivables from Mango Teleservices Limited and other clients against whom litigations has been initiated are subject to significant credit risk. Risk exposures from other financial assets, i.e. cash at bank and other external receivables are nominal.

The uncertain economic environment has resulted in increase in credit risk and liquidity risk for many companies and BSCCL also faces some challenges in recovering the receivables due to COVID-19. But BSCCL management critically observed the situation. It is found that that the overall market demand is in upward trend despite COVID-19 pandemic and hence it is expected that BSCCL could manage to minimize the dues to a reasonable extent in the near future. As such BSCCL management assumes that there is no need to provide sensibility disclosure regarding Credit and Liquidity Risk related to receivables.

(a) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Trade receivables, net	(Note: 5.1)	2,538,306,389	1,997,684,077
Other receivables	(Note: 5.2)	49,347,772	42,571,624
Financial assets - investment in shares	(Note: 8)	25,201,905	34,348,102
Cash and cash equivalents	(Note: 9)	2,418,539,714	2,023,140,004
		5,031,395,780	4,097,743,807

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables as at the statement of financial position date by geographic regions was:

Domestic	2,821,953,594	2,169,480,674
Foreign (Export to India)	100,749,398	63,901,148
	2,922,702,992	2,233,381,822

b) Ageing of trade receivables

The ageing of gross trade receivables as at the statement of financial position date was:

Past due 0-90 days	19,561,492	531,269,995
Past due 91-180 days	576,220,638	380,486,985
Past due 181-365 days	1,941,681,546	312,447,877
Past due more than 365 days	385,239,316	1,009,176,966
	2,922,702,992	2,233,381,822

c) Impairment losses

Impairment losses on the above receivables were recognised as per the company policy and recommendation made by Audit Committee.

47.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they falls due. The company's approach to managing liquidity (cash and cash equivalents) is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet expected operational expenses, including financial obligations through preparation of the cash flow forecast, prepared based on time line of payment of the financial obligation and accordingly arrange for sufficient liquidity/fund to make the expected payment within due date.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities of the company:

As at 30 June 2020

	Contractual cash flows (Taka)	1 year or less Taka	More than 1 year Taka
Security deposits received from clients	294,942,951	29,494,295	265,448,655
Employees' pension, gratuity and Provident fund	18,215,001	18,215,001	-
Sundry creditors	167,859,812	167,859,812	-
VAT payable	499,683,513	499,683,513	-
Provision for WPPF and WF	62,599,014	62,599,014	-
Liabilities for expenses	130,044,159	130,044,159	-
	1,173,344,450	907,895,794	265,448,655

As at 30 June 2019

	Contractual cash flows (Taka)	1 year or less Taka	More than 1 year Taka
Security deposits received from clients	220,378,430	22,037,842.99	198,340,587
Employees' pension and gratuity fund	20,850,482	20,850,482	-
Sundry creditors	213,923,194	213,923,194	-
VAT payable	543,778,932	543,778,932	-
Provision for WPPF and WF	38,948,113	38,948,113	-
Liabilities for expenses	224,971,489	224,971,489	-
	1,262,850,640	1,064,510,053	198,340,587

47.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that any change in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

a) Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risk on payment of operation and maintenance expense, its reimbursement to and from consortium members and payment to foreign creditors against Upstream purchase. All of the company's foreign currency transactions are denominated in USD.

i) Exposure to currency risk

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Foreign currency denominated liabilities		
Payable against IP transit cost	(26,875,393)	(26,503,320)
Unclaimed IPO Fund	(109,101)	(109,101)
Net exposure	(26,984,494)	(26,612,421)
The following rate has been applied:	Taka	Taka
US Dollar (\$)	84.71	83.95

ii) Foreign exchange rate sensitivity analysis for foreign currency expenditures

A change of 10 basis points in foreign currencies would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss of the company by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates remain constant.

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
2019-2020				
US Dollar (10% movement)	2,698,449	(2,698,449)	-	-
2018-2019				
US Dollar (10% movement)	2,661,242	(2,661,242)	-	-

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that arises due to changes in interest rates on borrowings. The company is not significantly exposed to fluctuation in interest rates as it has neither floating interest rate bearing financial liabilities nor entered into any type of derivative instrument in order to hedge interest rate risk as at 30 June 2020.

Profile

As at 30 June 2020, the interest rate profile of the company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

Fixed rate instruments

Financial assets (short term investments-FDR) 2,321,423,551 1,887,465,948

Financial liabilities

2,730,693,883 2,891,699,606

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the company together with carrying amount shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	As at 30 June 2020		As at 30 June 2019	
	Carrying amount Taka	Fair value Taka	Carrying amount Taka	Fair value Taka
Financial assets				
Assets carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in shares	25,201,905	25,201,905	34,348,102	34,348,102
Held to maturity assets				
Short term investment-FDR	2,321,423,551	2,321,423,551	1,887,465,948	1,887,465,948
Loans and receivables				
Trade receivables, net	2,538,306,389	2,538,306,389	1,997,684,077	1,997,684,077
Other receivables	49,347,772	49,347,772	42,571,624	42,571,624
Financial assets for trading purpose	-	-	-	-
	4,934,279,617	4,934,279,617	3,962,069,752	3,962,069,752
Financial Liabilities:				
Liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Liabilities carried at amortised costs				
Security deposits received from clients	(294,942,951)	(294,942,951)	(220,378,430)	(220,378,430)
Sundry creditors	(167,859,812)	(167,859,812)	(213,923,194)	(213,923,194)
VAT payable	(499,683,513)	(499,683,513)	(543,778,932)	(543,778,932)
Provision for WPPF and WF	(62,599,014)	(62,599,014)	(38,948,113)	(38,948,113)
Liabilities for expenses	(130,044,159)	(130,044,159)	(224,971,489)	(224,971,489)
	(1,155,129,449)	(1,155,129,449)	(1,242,000,158)	(1,242,000,158)

48. Bandwidth capacity

Present Capacity
Utilization (Monthly Average)
Percentage of utilization

Gbps	Gbps
1,800	1,800
908	616
50.44%	34.23%

49. Capital management

Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of total equity of the company. The Board of Directors monitors the level of capital as well as the level of dividend to the ordinary shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividend, return on capital to shareholders, issue new shares or obtain long-term debt. The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

50. Remittance of dividend

No amount has been remitted as dividend during the year.

51 Remittance of foreign currency to consortium and others

Property, Plant and Equipment
Operation and maintenance expenses
IP Transit & Membership cost

30 June 2020 USD	30 June 2019 USD
809,616	83,000
2,104,221	1,879,907
540,893	423,147
3,454,730	2,386,054

52 Earnings in foreign Exchange

During the year, earnings in foreign exchange for export of IP Transit service, royalty, know-how, professional and consultation fees, interest & dividend is nil but the company received foreign exchange of US\$ 15,368.48 equivalent to Tk 12,92,699.12 on account of reimbursement of power sharing cost from Telecom Malaysia Berhad (SMW#5).

53 Contingent liabilities and commitments

BSCCL is currently involved in a number of legal proceedings, including inquiries from, or discussions with, governmental authorities that are incidental to its operations. However, the company is not currently involved in any legal proceedings which may have a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the company as such provision has not been recognised in these financial statements.

(i) BTCL claim office rent:

On 13 January 2013, BTCL claimed some office rent for using office space by BSCCL for the period from 01 July 2008 to 30 June 2012. BTCL claimed total Tk. 11,538,320 excluding VAT regarding office rent. Due to excess rent claimed by BTCL compare to market rate, BSCCL disagreed to pay the excess office rent and made a provision of Tk. 4,800,000 regarding this claim based on the market rent rate. As a result, a dispute of Tk. 6,738,320 was arisen between BSCCL and BTCL and the decision is pending for the long time.

(ii) Income Tax:

For the income year 2010-2011 an amount of Tk. 25,240,639 has been demanded by DCT against of which appeal is processed to High Court Division. Assessment Order of income year 2015-2016 was received in which DCT demanded Tk. 56,88,726 against which application was made to DCT for correction u/s 173. Return of the income year 2016-2017 was filed to DCT for assessment and DCT demanded Tk. 94,36,501 against which application was made to DCT for correction u/s 173. Now assessment for the year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 remains under process at DCT & 2018-2019 remains under process at DCT.

54 Director's responsibility statement

The Board of Directors take the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

55 Related party disclosures

55.1 As per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity (i.e. BSCCL) that is preparing its financial statements. Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged as per IAS 24.

Related parties include the company's directors, key management personnel, associates, companies under common directorship etc. as per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". All transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted at arm's length at normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions using valuation modes, as admissible.

(a) Name of the Directors along with all related Firms/Companies/Institutions/Parties as at 30 June 2020.

Sl No.	Name of the Directors	Status with the company	Name of the related Ministries/ Companies/ Parties etc.	Remarks
1	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman	Chairman	Secretary, Posts & Telecommunications Division, MoPT & IT	Nominated by GOB
2	Mr. Md.Azizul Islam	Director	Additional Secretary-Posts & Telecommunications division, MoPT & IT	Nominated by GOB
3	MS. Kulsum Begum	Director	Joint Secretary, Finance Division, MoF	Nominated by GOB
4	Mr. Md.Monjur Rahman	Director	Joint Secretary, MoST	Nominated by GOB
5	Col Rakibul Karim Chowdhury, afwc, psc	Director	Col Staff, AHQ, GS Br (SD Dte), Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka	Nominated by GOB
6	Dr. Md. Mahbulul Alam Joarder	Director	Professor -Institute of Information Technology, University of Dhaka	Nominated by GOB
7	Mr. Hossian Khaled	Independent Director	Director-DCCI	Nominated by GOB
8	Mr. N.K.A Mobin, FCS, FCA	Independent Director	Council Member, ICAB	Nominated by GOB
9	Mr. Mashiur Rahman	Managing Director	BSCCL	Nominated by GOB

(b) Transactions with the following companies where the Directors of the company are related for the year ended 30 June 2020:

Sl No.	Name of the company (Related party)	Name of the Director	Relationship of the Director with the company	Type of transaction	Transactions during the year
1	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman	Chairman	Bandwidth sale	474,742,869
2	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Co-location Sale	-
3	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Backhaul Purchase	68,593,187
4	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Backhaul (Co-location Purchase)	813,600
5	Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd.	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Bandwidth sale	14,338,255

(c) Outstanding balances at at 30 June 2020

Sl. No.	Name of the company (Related party)	Name of the Director	Relationship of the Director with the company	Type of transaction	Opening balance 01.07.2019	Amount of transaction during the year 2019-2020		Closing balance 30.06.2020
						Addition	Adjustment/Received	
1	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman	Chairman	Bandwidth sale	1,124,426,529	474,742,869	(737,441,945)	861,727,454
2	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Co-location Sale	21,463,462	-	-	21,463,462
3	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Backhaul Purchase	31,833,823	68,593,187	(77,005,692)	23,421,317
4	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Backhaul (Co-location) Purchase	468,000	813,600	(604,800)	676,800
5	Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd.	Mr. Md.Nur-Ur-Rahman		Bandwidth sale	8,259,416	14,338,255	(10,760,028)	11,837,643

55.2 Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. (Para 9; IAS 24- Related Party Disclosure).

Even though it is very difficult to differentiate and exact the key personnel management in the organization's hierarchy of the Company (BSCCL), generally, MD, CS, GM and DGM possess authority and responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly.

The company's key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories are stated below:

a) Short Term Employee Benefits - Employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which fall due wholly within twelve months during the period in which the employees render service. Such as -

(i) MD's Remuneration

	Amount in Taka	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Salary	1,974,871	3,515,394
Bonuses	363,754	453,360
WPPF	185,000	81,630
	2,523,625	4,050,384

ii) Other Key Management personnel remuneration and benefit

Salary	17,258,801	15,377,138
Bonuses	2,898,207	1,762,164
WPPF	1,376,630	571,410
Leave encashment	203,000	209,126
	21,736,638	17,919,838

b) Post Employment Benefits - Employee benefits such as Gratuity, provident fund and leave encashment.

Gratuity	13,158,195	8,274,275
Provident Fund	847,403	679,848
	14,005,598	8,954,123

c) Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Employee benefits that is not due to be paid wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Such as - long service benefits or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long service benefits, long term disability benefits.

No such benefits are available in the Company hence, it is not applicable.

d) Termination Benefits

Employee benefits payable as result of either: (i) an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before normal retirement date; or (ii) an entity's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

e) Share based payment

An entity shall recognize the goods or services received or acquired in a share based payment transaction when it obtains the goods or as the services are received. The entity shall recognize a corresponding increase in equity if the goods or services were received in an equity settle share based payment transaction, or a liability if the goods or services were acquired in a cash settled share based payment transaction.

No such benefits are available in the Company hence, it is not applicable.

(f) Director's Board Meeting Attendance Fees

485,567

525,905

(g) Other Disclosures

The Directors of the company did not take any benefit from the company other than the board meeting attendance fees as disclosed above.

- 1 Expense reimbursed to the managing agent -Nil
- 2 Commission or other remuneration payable separately to a managing agent or his associate -Nil
- 3 Commission received or receivable by the managing agent or his associate as selling or buying agent of other concerns in respect of contracts entered into such concerns with the company - Nil
- 4 The money value of the contracts for the sale or purchase of goods and materials or supply of services, entered into by the company with the managing agent or his associate during the financial year.
- 5 Any other perquisites or benefit in cash or in kind stating - Nil
- 6 Other allowances and commission including guarantee commission - Nil.
- 7 i) Pensions-Nil ii) Gratuities-Tk 13,158,195 iii) Payment from Provident Fund, in excess of own subscription and interest thereon-Nil iv) Compensation for loss of office -Nil and v) Consideration in connection with retirement from office -Nil

56 Segment information

Business activities of BSCCL are not organized on the basis of differences in related services or differences in geographical areas of operations. It essentially provides similar services to clients across the country.

57 Comparatives

Comparative information in the following major areas has been rearranged to conform to current year's presentation.

58 Number of employees

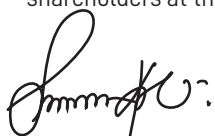
(a) The number of employees employed in the company throughout the year who received aggregate remuneration not less than Tk.36,000 was Nil.

(b) The number of employees employed in the company for part of the year who received aggregate remuneration not less than Tk.3,000 per month was Nil.

(c)As at 30 June 2020 the number of regular employees receiving remuneration of Tk.36,000 or above per annum was 120 (2019: 113).

59 Events after the reporting period

The Board of Directors of BSCCL, at its 182nd meeting held on 22 October 2020 proposed 20% Cash Dividend on the paid-up capital equivalent to Taka 329,811,020 for the year 2019-2020. This dividend is subject to final approval by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company.



Chief Financial Officer

Date: 22 October 2020



Company Secretary



Managing Director



Director

Annexure-A

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Schedule of Property, Plant & Equipment

As at 30 June 2020

Name of assets	Cost			Accumulated depreciation			WDV as at 30 June 2020		
	As at 01 July 2019	Additions during the period	Adjustment during the period	As at 30 June 2020	Rate	As at 01 July 2019		Charged during the period	Adjustment during the period
a. Freehold assets									
Land and land development	122,612,477	-	-	122,612,477	-	-	-	-	122,612,477
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-4	2,659,367,038	-	55,501,047	2,603,865,991	10.00%	1,850,082,472	107,683,360	41,281,556	1,916,484,275
Core equipment-IPLC-SMW-5	5,548,720,007	68,516,056	-	5,617,236,063	5.00%	554,440,681	281,266,410	-	835,707,091
Core equipment-IIG	220,178,218	12,605,376	-	232,783,594	14.29%	114,610,614	29,543,245	-	144,153,859
Building	63,415,462	-	-	63,415,462	8.33%	22,090,523	3,756,813	-	25,847,335
Building-SMW-5	291,283,034	-	-	291,283,034	5.00%	29,128,303	14,564,152	-	43,692,455
Floor development	2,654,065	-	-	2,654,065	8.33%	1,950,184	63,989	-	2,014,173
Security barak & security wall	7,827,297	-	-	7,827,297	8.33%	2,852,266	452,276	-	3,304,541
Deep tube-well & pump house	2,343,837	-	-	2,343,837	8.33%	1,737,500	55,122	-	1,792,622
Deep tube-well & pump house-SMW-5	1,334,855	-	-	1,334,855	5.00%	133,486	66,743	-	200,228
Generator-500 KVA(SMW#5)	13,694,661	-	4,719,570	18,414,231	10.00%	2,738,932	2,340,475	444,862	5,524,269
500 KV sub-station	3,284,000	-	-	3,284,000	10.00%	2,832,306	64,528	-	2,896,834
500 KV sub-station-SMW-5	17,866,349	-	(4,719,570)	13,146,779	5.00%	1,759,541	657,339	(444,862)	11,747,611
Power system	35,631,806	-	-	35,631,806	10.00%	26,689,065	1,277,535	-	27,966,599
Power system-SMW-5	20,847,215	-	-	20,847,215	5.00%	2,084,722	1,042,361	-	3,127,082
Power system-IIG	387,555	-	-	387,555	20.00%	77,511	77,511	-	155,022
Boundary wall	11,673,668	-	-	11,673,668	8.33%	3,438,193	748,680	-	4,186,873
Boundary wall-SMW-5	38,218,321	-	-	38,218,321	5.00%	3,821,832	1,910,916	-	5,732,748
Ducting from beach manhole	18,960,526	-	-	18,960,526	10.00%	10,789,105	1,167,346	-	11,956,450
Ducting from beach manhole-SMW-5	21,813,789	-	-	21,813,789	5.00%	2,181,379	1,090,689	-	3,272,068
Vehicles	55,191,012	-	-	55,191,012	20.00%	35,527,945	3,932,613	-	39,460,558
Office equipment and furniture	37,898,703	5,323,903	-	43,222,606	10.00%	12,685,108	2,923,508	-	15,608,616
Co-Location point	916,051	-	-	916,051	12.50%	346,604	81,350	-	427,954
Co-Location point-SMW-5	1,397,121	-	-	1,397,121	5.00%	119,093	69,856	-	188,950
Office decoration	5,103,400	2,598,720	-	7,702,120	10.00%	2,357,234	419,743	-	2,716,977
Water Treatment Plant & Others	220,500	-	-	220,500	20.00%	44,100	44,100	-	88,200
Sub-total	9,202,840,967	89,044,054	55,501,047	9,236,383,973	-	2,684,518,697	455,300,657	41,281,556	3,098,537,799
b. Revalued assets									
Land and land development	346,561,561	-	-	346,561,561	-	-	-	-	346,561,561
Sub-total	346,561,561	-	-	346,561,561		-	-	-	346,561,561
Total balance as at 30 June 2020 (a+b)	9,549,402,528	89,044,054	55,501,047	9,582,945,535		2,684,518,697	455,300,657	41,281,556	3,098,537,798
Total balance as at 30 June 2019 (a+b)	9,499,133,939	53,510,993	3,242,404	9,549,402,528		2,231,771,972	455,044,662	2,297,936	2,684,518,697
									6,864,883,830

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited

Schedule of Trade Receivable

As at 30 June 2020

SL#	Name of Customer	Amount in Tk.			
		Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Collection during the year	Closing Balance
1	1 Asia Alliance Communication Ltd	5,044,709		500,000	4,544,709
2	1 Asia Alliance Gateway Ltd	4,257,981	-	-	4,257,981
3	Aamra Technologies Ltd	48,451,846	139,083,045	76,695,479	110,839,412
4	Aamra Technologies Ltd(SMW#5)	147,490,905	381,379,351	264,325,006	264,545,250
5	ADN International Gateway LtdSMW#4		6,313,003	-	6,313,003
6	ADN International Gateway LtdSMW#5		18,746,582	-	18,746,582
7	ADN Telecom LtdIIG(ISP)	5,878,243	12,315,908	8,757,134	9,437,017
8	AKCEYCOM LtdIIG(ISP)	51,423	-	-	51,423
9	Always On Network BD LtdIIG(ISP)	940,719	3,290,260	2,380,939	1,850,041
10	Apple Global Tel Communications Ltd	4,047,909	-	-	4,047,909
11	Bangla Phone LtdIIG(ISP)	4,559,524	-	-	4,559,524
12	Bangla Tel Ltd	1,595,924	6,423,562	5,143,975	2,875,511
13	Bangla Trac Communications Ltd.	1,238,550	-	-	1,238,550
14	Bangladesh Internet Exchange LtdIIG	762,142	-	-	762,142
15	Bangla Phone LtdCoLocation Charge	878,465	-	-	878,465
16	BD Hub LtdIIG	22,053,085	63,514,695	48,624,747	36,943,033
17	BD Link Communication Ltd	1,208,090	3,140,273	2,475,808	1,872,555
18	BDREN/UGCISP	1,481,592	7,509,677	2,394,000	6,597,269
19	BESTEC Telecom Ltd	2,356,856		50,000	2,306,856
20	BG International Gateway Ltd	14,933,943		1,687,481	13,246,462
21	BG Tel Ltd.	460,601	6,423,562	4,159,260	2,724,903
22	Bharti Airtel Limited(Airtel)	761,701	-	-	761,701
23	Brac Net LtdIIG(ISP)	466,412	4,303,282	3,257,769	1,511,925
24	BSNL	63,901,148	36,848,250	-	100,749,398
25	BTCL	989,547,810	254,217,999	539,162,588	704,603,221
26	BTCL CoLocation(IPLCSMW#4)	10,033,750	-	-	10,033,750
27	BTCL Power&Rack(IPLCSMW#4)	11,429,712	-	-	11,429,712
28	BTCL SMW#5	114,687,231	220,524,871	178,087,869	157,124,233
29	BTRC for DC&DR	5,009,500	5,701,890	6,826,871	3,884,520
30	BTS Communication(BD) LtdISP(IIG)	239,703	862,638	574,304	528,037
31	CEL Telecom Ltd	1	-	-	1
32	Chittagong Online LtIIG(ISP)	553,194	5,823,194	4,885,769	1,490,620
33	Cox Link ITIIG(ISP)		323,808	280,701	43,107
34	Cybergate Ltd	13,231,198	62,053,722	42,870,243	32,414,678
35	Cybergate LtdIIG	2	-	-	2

SL#	Name of Customer	Amount in Tk.			
		Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Collection during the year	Closing Balance
36	Cybergate LtdSMW#5	30,356,291	118,297,439	94,048,528	54,605,202
37	DBL Telecom Ltd	3	-	-	3
38	Delta Infocom Ltd	3,118,358	-	200,000	2,918,358
39	Earth Telecommunication LtdIIG	50,781,361	10,912,089	22,116,501	39,576,949
40	Earth Telecommunication LtdSMW#5	18,366,238	74,829,944	36,241,650	56,954,531
41	Earth Telecommunications Pvt.Ltd	9,829,316	58,991,774	30,160,601	38,660,489
42	Equitel Communication LtdIIG	175,817	1,550,926	1,379,201	347,542
43	Exabyte LtdIIG	226,771	-	-	226,771
44	Fiber @ Home Global Ltd(SMW#5)	4,542,091	38,144,823	17,919,776	24,767,139
45	Fiber@Home Global Ltd	40,397,946	86,069,890	51,086,270	75,381,566
46	Fiber@Home Global Ltd(ITC)	5,164,478	8,984,276	6,352,000	7,796,754
47	Fiber@Home Golbal LtdIIG	23,765,826	64,709,887	47,113,712	41,362,001
48	Fiber@Home Ltd Power&Rack(SMW#5)	494,000	1,048,800	963,680	579,120
49	Fiber@Home Ltd(Power&Rack)SMW#4	279,539	697,717	577,479	399,777
50	Fiber@Home LtdColocation (SMW#5)	970,336	13,993,516	6,430,673	8,533,179
51	Fiber@Home Ltd -CoLocation Charge	9,000,663	16,853,983	25,240,691	613,954
52	First Communication Ltd	3,258,547	-	-	3,258,547
53	Global Fair Communication LtdIIG	70,101	-	-	70,101
54	Global Voice Telecom Ltd	(182,312)	-	110,177	(292,489)
55	HRC Technologies Ltd	6,663,460	6,423,562	4,218,878	8,868,143
56	Infocom LtdIIG(ISP)	120,651	1,374,033	1,007,724	486,960
57	InterCloud Ltd	32,496	-	-	32,496
58	ITel LtdIIG	65,550	-	-	65,550
59	Kay Telecommunication Ltd	9,465,845	-	-	9,465,845
60	Kloud Technologies Ltd		58,220	25,654	32,566
61	KS Network LtdIIG (ISP)	4,850,615	13,547,884	9,766,534	8,631,965
62	Level 3 Carrier Ltd	28,938,827	73,252,263	49,752,575	52,438,515
63	Level3 Carrer Ltd(Power&Rack)IIG		23,008	23,008	-
64	Level3 Carrier Ltd(SMW#5)	61,388,287	313,699,043	198,233,850	176,853,480
65	Managewell Communication Ltd(SMW#5)	6,907,706	9,373,291	10,075,269	6,205,728
66	Managewell Communincations Ltd	6,790,805	3,156,502	10,238,644	(291,337)
67	Mango Tele Services Ltd.	154,928,896	-	-	154,928,896
68	Maxnet Online	12,653,417	-	-	12,653,417
69	Maxnet OnlinelIIG	13,626,984	2,643,914	9,478,451	6,792,447
70	Mir Telecom Ltd.	2,437,457	2,746,217	1,783,052	3,400,623

SL#	Name of Customer	Amount in Tk.			
		Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Collection during the year	Closing Balance
71	NMS Technologies LtdIIG (ISP)	133,802	679,332	338,245	474,889
72	Novocom Ltd	10,211,414	-	-	10,211,414
73	Novocom Ltd-(ITC)	3,155,266	18,285,000	10,719,250	10,721,016
74	Novocom Ltd-IIG	592,264	-	-	592,264
75	Novotel	2,166,539	-	-	2,166,539
76	Orange Communication LtdIIG(ISP)	39,210	-	-	39,210
77	Peerex Network-IIG	16,449,145	182,811,797	87,936,772	111,324,170
78	Pioneer Services Ltd-IIG(ISP)	52,500	346,599	225,630	173,469
79	Planet Satellitell(ISP)	1,263,898	-	163,898	1,100,000
80	Platinum Communications Ltd	1	-	-	1
81	Premium Connectivity Ltd-IIG(ISP)	11,250	690,979	316,196	386,033
82	Radiant Communication Ltd	4,712,242	-	200,000	4,512,242
83	Ranks Telecom Ltd	542,476	-	-	542,476
84	Ratul Telecom Ltd	13,275,840	-	-	13,275,840
85	REGO Communication Ltd	1,289,008	-	100,000	1,189,008
86	Roots Communications Ltd	2,017,997	7,674,616	4,443,122	5,249,491
87	Sky Tel Communication Ltd	3	-	-	3
88	Skytel Communications Ltd-IIG	10,801,942	30,311,070	18,116,453	22,996,559
89	SM Communication Ltd	1,344,610	-	-	1,344,610
90	SS Online LtdIIG-(ISP)		137,655	69,575	68,080
91	SSDTech LtdIIG-(ISP)	38,504	644,971	443,785	239,690
92	Summit Communciation Power&Rack(5)	416,500	1,173,000	793,050	796,450
93	Summit Communication Ltd (ITC)	3,565,614	10,503,518	5,886,144	8,182,988
94	Summit Communication Ltd -ColocSMW5	6,552,462	26,012,223	15,687,686	16,876,998
95	Summit Communication LtdIIG	45,777,286	137,550,062	88,848,383	94,478,965
96	Summit Communication LtdIPLC(SMW#5)	45,157,736	289,754,678	172,720,891	162,191,523
97	Summit Communication Ltd Power&Rack	634,682	1,799,520	1,216,632	1,217,570
98	Summit Communication ADCN Terminati	108,326	-	5,186	103,140
99	Summit Communications Ltd	40,392,346	137,565,959	90,399,533	87,558,772
100	Summit Communications Ltd CoLoctio	4,021,279	13,724,089	8,734,748	9,010,620
101	Teletalk Bangladesh LtdIIG (ISP)	7,264,173	14,137,610	9,575,872	11,825,911
102	Teletalk BD LtdCoLocation-(SMW#5)	50,243	200,645	239,156	11,731
103	Telex Ltd	18,880,608	-	-	18,880,607
104	Vision Tel Ltd	5,422,425	-	-	5,422,425
Grand Total		2,233,381,822	3,034,185,895	2,344,864,725	2,922,702,992

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Schedule of Security Deposit received from Clients

As at 30 June 2020

SL#	Name of Customer	Amount in Tk.			
		Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance
1	Aamra Technologies Ltd	10,580,000	6,672,372	-	17,252,372
2	Aamra Technologies Ltd(SMW#5)	32,027,233	2,496,938	-	34,524,171
3	ADN Telecom LtdIIG(ISP)	1,891,290	-	-	1,891,290
4	AKCEYCOM LtdIIG(ISP)	39,388	-	-	39,388
5	Always On Network BD LTDIIG(ISP)	326,244	50,801	-	377,045
6	Apple Network Ltd	1,012,390	-	-	1,012,390
7	Bangla Phone Ltd(IIG)	147,591	-	-	147,591
8	Bangla Tel Ltd	688,608	-	-	688,608
9	Bangla Trac	1,012,977	-	-	1,012,977
10	Bangladesh Internet ExchangeLtdIIG	62,100	-	-	62,100
11	BanglaPhone LtdIIG(ISP)	550,160	-	-	550,160
12	BD Hub LtdIIG	4,549,271	2,546,100	776,250	6,319,121
13	BD Link Communication Ltd	2,299,712	-	-	2,299,712
14	BDREN/UGCISP	850,000	-	-	850,000
15	BG Tel Ltd	2,328,497	-	-	2,328,497
16	Brac Net LtdIIG(ISP)	349,110	-	-	349,110
17	BTCL	8,912,611	-	3,677,054	5,235,557
18	BTRC(DC&DR)	195,500	-	-	195,500
19	BTS Communication(BD)LtdISP	74,520	-	-	74,520
20	Chittagong Online LtdIIG(ISP)	417,526	10,619	-	428,145
21	Cox Link ITIIG(ISP)	-	42,826	-	42,826
22	Cybergate Ltd	5,635,000	2,026,875	-	7,661,875
23	Cybergate LtdIIG	89,183	-	89,183	-
24	Cybergate LtdSMW#5	11,440,064	-	2,086,584	9,353,480
25	Cybergate Online Ltd(Power&Rack)IIG	11,019	-	-	11,019
26	Digicon Telecommunication Ltd	1	-	-	1
27	Earth Telecommunication LtdIIG	962,010	1,239,413	-	2,201,423
28	Earth Telecommunication LtdSMW#5	6,700,475	-	-	6,700,475
29	Earth Telecommunications Pvt.Ltd	3,191,250	4,165,760	-	7,357,010
30	Equitel Communication LtdIIG	311,166	51,750	-	362,916
31	Fiber @ Home Global Ltd(SMW#5)	2,902,324	-	-	2,902,324
32	Fiber@Home Golbal LtdIIG	7,548,255	-	-	7,548,255
33	Fiber@Home Ltd	8,050,000	-	-	8,050,000
34	Fiber@Home Ltd(ITC)	968,559	-	-	968,559
35	Fiber@Home LtdCoLocation	3,949,107	717,000	-	4,666,107

SL#	Name of Customer	Amount in Tk.			
		Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance
36	Fiber@Home LtdColocation (SMW#5)	716,250	431,250	-	1,147,500
37	Fiber@Home LtdPower&Rack(SMW#4)	-	15,525	-	15,525
38	Global Voice Ltd	688,608	-	-	688,608
39	HRC Technologies Ltd	528,549	-	-	528,549
40	Infocom LtdIIG(ISP)	86,573	-	-	86,573
41	Kloud Technologies LtdISPColoca	-	11,102	-	11,102
42	KS Network LtdIIG(ISP)	1,128,127	-	-	1,128,127
43	Level 3 Carrier Ltd	3,591,000	4,853,750	-	8,444,750
44	Level3 Carrer Ltd(Power&Rack)IIG	-	9,929	-	9,929
45	Level3 Carrier Ltd(SMW#5)	18,978,771	18,003,464	-	36,982,235
46	Managewell Communication Ltd(SMW#5)	2,185,823	-	-	2,185,823
47	Managewell Communications Ltd	1,218,801	-	-	1,218,801
48	Maxnet OnlinIIG	7,866,000	-	7,866,000	-
49	Mir Telecom	5,412,537	-	-	5,412,537
50	NMS Technologies LtdIIG(ISP)	56,350	-	-	56,350
51	Novocom Ltd	5,294,702	-	-	5,294,702
52	Novocom Ltd(ITC)	1,541,736	-	-	1,541,736
53	Peerex NetworksIIG	5,115,285	15,671,626	-	20,786,911
54	Pioneer Services LtdIIG(ISP)	28,750	-	-	28,750
55	Planet SatellitIIG(ISP)	165,347	-	-	165,347
56	Premium Connectivity LtdIIG(ISP)	28,750	26,250	-	55,000
57	Roots Communication Ltd	896,153	-	-	896,153
58	Skytel Communications LtdIIG	2,843,962	259,516	-	3,103,478
59	SS Online LtdIIG(ISP)	-	26,738	-	26,738
60	SSDTech LtdIIG(ISP)	198,156	-	-	198,156
61	Summit Communication Ltd(ITC)	836,101	460,000	-	1,296,101
62	Summit Communication LtdColocSW#5	1,673,250	684,000	-	2,357,250
63	Summit Communication LtdIIG	13,564,752	711,563	-	14,276,314
64	Summit Communication LtdSMW5	11,580,385	20,497,970	-	32,078,355
65	Summit Communications Ltd	12,288,057	6,876,208	-	19,164,264
66	Summit Communications LtdColocati	1,196,460	500,250	-	1,696,710
67	Teletalk BD LtdIIG(ISP)	345,000	-	-	345,000
68	Venus Telecom Ltd	251,057	-	-	251,057
Grand Total		220,378,430	89,059,592	14,495,071	294,942,951

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for IIG Unit
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Revenue			
Circuit Activation Charges	26	338,000	977,000
IP Transit Service	27	459,323,412	397,696,503
Co-Location Charges	28	47,428	3,582
IP Transit Service-Export	29	36,848,250	58,751,638
		496,557,090	457,428,723
Direct cost of operation			
Electricity and generator fuel		2,308,571	2,330,892
Backhaul & Data connectivity Charges	32	115,833,714	142,367,016
IP Transit Cost	33	56,100,568	45,467,343
Exchange Loss/(gain)		(7,902)	30,547
Depreciation of core machinery (Schedule-A)		29,543,245	26,391,901
		203,778,196	216,587,700
Gross profit		292,778,894	240,841,024
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses		38,210,156	31,823,977
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		987,183	1,158,963
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts		52,883,071	12,040,769
		92,080,410	45,023,709
Operating profit		200,698,485	195,817,314
Non-operating income			
Bank interest and other income		466,233	421,250
Profit before WPPF & WF		201,164,718	196,238,564
Provision for contribution to WPPF & WF		9,579,272	9,344,694
Profit before taxation		191,585,446	186,893,870
Less: Current tax expenses		25,463,180	23,361,734
Net profit after tax		166,122,266	163,532,137
Total comprehensive income		166,122,266	163,532,137

Annexure-E

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Calculation of Current Tax Provision

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Particulars	Total Amount	Exemption rate	Exempted Amount	Chargeable Income	Tax Rate	Tax Liability
Profit Before Taxation	1,251,980,287					
Add: Provision for bad debt	148,698,858					
Provision for WPPF & WF	-					
Provision for gratuity	-					
Excess perquisite	7,612,406					
CSR expense	2,234,002					
Accounting depreciation	455,300,657					
	<u>1,865,826,210</u>					
Less: Tax depreciation	836,942,718					
Total taxable income	<u>1,028,883,491</u>					
Less: Non -operating Income	178,534,674					
Profit on which tax holiday is applicable	<u>850,348,817</u>					
Profit as per Ratio of Sales	681,384,507	0%	-	681,384,507	25%	170,346,127
Profit-ILG as per Ratio of Sales	168,964,310	40%	67,585,724	101,378,586	25%	25,344,646
Tax on Other Income				177,158,679	25%	44,289,670
Tax on Dividend Income				1,375,995	20%	275,199
Total			67,585,724	961,297,767		240,255,642
Investment tax credit		CSR	PMR Fund	Total		Rebate
		2,234,002	-	2,234,002	10%	223,400
Net tax liability						240,032,242

Annexure-F

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
Calculation of Average Effective Tax Rate
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Components of tax expense

Current tax expense	(Note-42)	240,032,242
Deferred tax expense	(Note-43)	55,950,039
Total income tax expense		295,982,281

Explanation of the relationship between tax expense & profit before tax

(i) A numerical reconciliation between tax expense & the profit before tax

Profit before tax **1,251,980,287**

Current tax expense

Tax expense on business income(applicable tax rate-25%)	195,690,773
Tax expense on other income (applicable tax rate-25%)	44,289,670
Tax expense on dividend income(applicable tax rate-20%)	275,199
Investment tax credit (applicable tax rate-25%)	(223,400)
Total Current tax expense	240,032,242

Deferred tax expense

Closing balance of deferred tax liability	521,718,411
Opening balance of deferred tax liability (Note-43)	465,768,372
Total deferred tax expense(B)	55,950,039

Total income tax expense(A+B) **295,982,281**

(ii) A numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate & applicable tax rate

Tax effect on business income	16%
Tax effect on other income	4%
Tax effect on deferred tax expense	4%
Tax effect on Dividend Income	0.02%
Tax effect on Investment tax credit	-0.02%
Average effective tax rate	24%

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

Rahman's Regnum Center (6th, 7th & 8th Floor) 191/B, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road
Dhaka-1208, Bangladesh, Tel: 88 02 8879192, 88 02 8879194, Web: www.bscccl.com

PROXY FORM

I/We
of being a shareholder
of **Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited** do hereby appoint

Mr./Mrs
of
(or failing his/her)

Mr./Mrs
of as my/our proxy to attend
and vote on my/our behalf at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 09 December,
2020 (Wednesday) at 11:00 A.M. through Virtual Platform or at any adjournment or any ballot to be taken in
consequence thereof.

Signed this day of 2020.

.....
Signature of the proxy

BO ID No.

No of shares being held

Revenue
Stamp of
Tk. 20/=

.....
Signature of the Shareholder(s)

Notes:

- I). This Form of Proxy, duly filled and stamped must be submitted at least 72 hours before the AGM at the Registered Office of the Company.
- II). Signature of the Shareholder must be in accordance with the specimen signature registered with the Company.

Use Mask Stay Safe





বাংলাদেশ সাবমেরিন ক্যাবল কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (বিএসসিসিএল)
Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

Rahman's Regnum Center (6th, 7th & 8th Floor) 191/B, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road
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