



ANNUAL REPORT 2019



Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited
(A Joint Venture of CMC and NWPGL)



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina handing over the Award to the MD of BCPCL
For becoming Fastest Growing Power Generation Organization of Bangladesh



MD, BCPCL briefing the Hon'ble Prime Minister on Payra 1320 MW TPP Project

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Chairman's Message



Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL) is at the forefront of power generation from coal. The 5th Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 29 June, 2020 echoes the fast progress of the Company.

Since the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina took the office about 11 years back, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in power sector. The government has taken short-term, mid-term and long-term plans for improving the power system. As a result, power generation, transmission and distribution have obtained momentum and achieved unprecedented success. The general mass of the country has been relieved of the dismal state of electricity left by the previous government.

According to the Power System Master Plan (PSMP), we have to generate 24,000 MW by 2021, 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041. It demands diversification of fuel- especially coal, renewable energy, LNG, nuclear etc. In order to meet the challenge of providing affordable electricity with a very minimum ecological impact, we have adopted and promoted safe, highly efficient, sophisticated and clean coal technologies for the mega coal-fired power plant projects.

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited has been implementing coal- fired two mega power plant projects- Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) & Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase).

The plants' efficiency will be 48.05% with lower emissions and lower fuel cost per kilowatt.

It gives me immense pleasure to inform you that the First Unit of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase), Bangladesh's 1st coal based power plant equipped with the eco-friendly Ultra Supercritical Technology, has successfully completed its IOD on 14 May, 2020. It is a tremendous achievement in the history of power sector of Bangladesh.

BCPCL follows the global practice of corporate social responsibility to address the environmental and social issues. I hope the Company will keep up the practice imbued with the development policy of Bangladesh.

Finally, I wish grand success for the 5th AGM of BCPCL.



Dr. Ahmad Kaikus
Chairman, Board of Directors, BCPCL
&

Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh



Message from the
Chairman, CMC



It is a great pleasure to know that Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Ltd (BCPCL), a Joint Venture of NWPGL and CMC, is going to hold its 5th AGM and publish the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2018-2019. On this occasion, I express heart-felt congratulations to all concerned.

The People's Republic of China has established partnership with Bangladesh for over 44 years. As a neighboring country and trusted partner, China is always with Bangladesh in every field of co-operation. China is very much aware of Bangladesh GDP growth rate; and there is an aspiration for it to become a middle income country in the foreseeable future, given emphasis on its huge demographic potentiality. Therefore, we firmly believe that Bangladesh is a suitable and reliable destination for every sort of investment, especially in the power sector.

To advance the bilateral ties to higher level, Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid an official visit to China from 6 to 11 June, 2014. During her stay in China, CMC and NWPGL signed a Joint Venture Agreement on June 9, 2014 in presence of the Hon'ble Prime Ministers of Bangladesh and China at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing, China. Hence, BCPCL was officially established to implement Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project. Under this condition, BCPCL was incorporated with the Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC), Bangladesh on October 1, 2014 and the operation of the Company is going on in full swing.

I am highly delighted that the First Unit of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant has come into commercial operation amid the COVID-19 on May 14, 2020. BCPCL team and the EPC contractor deserve the credit for it. I hope and believe that the Second Unit of the plant will produce electricity as early as possible.

It couldn't have been made possible without the staunch support of the Government of Bangladesh, the cordial bilateral relations, and above all, the relentless efforts made by the personnel of the Company.

As New China's first large-scale state-owned foreign trade company specialized in import and export of mechanical and electrical products as well as international engineering contracting business, CMC has made historic contributions to the nation's economy and the establishment of the national industrial system. In the new era, CMC continues to keep abreast of the times. We strive to become a common prosperity builder of the "Belt and Road Initiative" and an active participant in global resource allocation. Moreover, we are readily positioned to become a globally renowned engineering contractor and operator as well as a world-class international trade service provider. Therefore, CMC stands ready to deepen the co-operative partnership with Bangladesh. Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) has set the best example in implementation in Bangladesh. Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase) will be implemented within the stipulated time following the preceding reference. Deeply rooted in relations in Bangladesh over the years, CMC has always been devoted to boosting the economic and social development of the country and bringing sustainable well being to the people of Bangladesh.

I, on behalf of CMC, and our people, hope that Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Ltd will play a constructive role in the power sector of the country while following the laws of the land and honoring its due social responsibilities.

Finally, I wish every success to the 5th AGM of BCPCL.



Ruan Guang
Chairman
CMC, China



From the Desk of
Managing Director



It gives me immense pleasure that Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL) is publishing the Annual Report-2019 and holding the 5th Annual General Meeting for the FY 2018-2019. The report delineates the managerial, technical and financial activities of the Company.

I am pleased to share with you the highlights of the Company's performance during the year 2018-2019. BCPCL is a Joint Venture Company of NWPGL and CMC. The Company has commenced its functioning with Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase), located at Dhankhali, Kalapara, Patuakhali. The EPC contract for implementation of the said project was signed on 29 March, 2016 between the Company and Consortium of NEPC & CECC, China.

I am highly glad to inform you that the 1st Unit of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase), country's 1st mega power plant harnessed with the eco-friendly Ultra Supercritical Technology (UST), has successfully performed its commercial operation i.e. IOD on 14 May, 2020. The Second Unit of the plant is expected to be ready for power generation in July, 2020 amid the COVID-19 and subject to power evacuation facility to be provided by Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB), this Unit will be connected with the national grid for commercial operation.

Besides this, another coal-fired mega project Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase) is going to be set up soon at the same location in the vicinity of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase).

I would like to convey my deep, sincere and especial gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina for her spontaneous role to the Power Sector. I express my especial thanks to the Hon'ble Adviser to the Prime Minister for Power, Energy & Mineral Resources Dr. Tawfiq-e-Elahi Chowdhury, BB and Hon'ble State Minister for Power, Energy & Mineral Resources Mr. Nasrul Hamid, MP for their continuous invaluable suggestion and kind support.

I also convey my deep and sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Principal Secretary to the HPM, Prime Minister's Office and Chairman of BCPCL Dr. Ahmad Kaikus for his continuous close monitoring and unstinting support. Moreover, I state my gratitude to the Hon'ble Secretary, Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources Dr. Sultan Ahmed for his proper guidance.

I wish to express my deep and sincere gratitude to the Directors of the Board, my colleagues and to all level of employees for their spontaneous support, co-operation, loyalty and dedication in making the Company sustainable.

I hope that BCPCL will continue to play dynamic role in ensuring integrity, transparency, accountability, capacity building and efficiency in the business arena of our national growing economy.

The Annual Report-2019 is the culmination of the diligent and intellectual works of the employees of BCPCL. I wish the 5th Annual General Meeting of BCPCL and the related events a complete success. I hope and believe that the Company will continue to fulfill the expectations of all stakeholders and will create a new benchmark of excellence.



Engr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam
Managing Director, BCPCL





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CORPORATE ETHOS

Corporate *VISION*

Achieving excellence in power generation and powering growth of Bangladesh.

Core Objectives

- ✦ Corporate Ethics and Compliance
- ✦ Customer Focus
- ✦ Environmental and Financial Sustainability
- ✦ Sustainable Power Growth
- ✦ Business Expansion

Corporate *Mission*

- ✦ To achieve excellence in project implementation and operation of power plants.
- ✦ To ensure stable and reliable power generation.
- ✦ To lead Bangladesh in thermal power generation.
- ✦ To explore business opportunities through market scanning and adopt new business plans accordingly.
- ✦ To practice the highest standards of corporate governance and be a financially sound company.
- ✦ To win with technology and services.
- ✦ To earn the trust and confidence of all stakeholders, surpassing their expectations.
- ✦ To improve the mode of life of the local community in all the projects.
- ✦ To make real what matters.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Power is the prime mover for the economic development of a country. For sustainable growth of GDP, Bangladesh needs sustainable, reliable and cost-effective power generation for feeding its emerging economy. The Government has launched short, mid and long term programs in order to generate 24,000 MW by 2021, 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041 through introduction of fuel mix, public- private partnership for mobilizing finance, demand side management and energy efficiency. North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL) along with other generation entities has been entrusted to achieve this target of the Government.

NWPGL is not alone financially sound to install a coal-based mega project. So, the solution was to establish a strategic alliance of joint venture. For this purpose, NWPGL signed a Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) with CMC on 09.06.2014 at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing, China in presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina and her counterpart the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China His Excellency Li Keqiang in order to implement Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project through establishment of a Joint Venture Company (JVC). In this perspective, Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL) was incorporated with the Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC), Bangladesh on 01.10.2014 under the provision of the Companies Act, 1994. The ratio of ownership of this Company between NWPGL, Bangladesh and CMC, China is 50:50. At present the Company has successfully completed its IOD of the 1st Unit of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase), Bangladesh's 1st coal based power plant equipped with the eco-friendly Ultra Supercritical Technology on May 14, 2020.

The Promoters

1. NORTH-WEST POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED is an enterprise of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) and state-owned company, incorporated and registered with the Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC), Bangladesh on 28.08.2007 under the provision of the Companies Act, 1994; and has its Corporate Office at UTC Building (Level-4), 8 Panthapath, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh;

AND

2. CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION is a wholly state-owned company, incorporated and registered in the State Administration for Industry and Commerce as a corporate group in 1997 under the provision of the Company Law of People's Republic of China and has its Head Office at West Wing of Sichuan Mansion, 1 Fuchengmenwai Avenue, Beijing-100037, China.

BCPCL is implementing Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) and Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase) at Dhankhali, Kalapara of Patuakhali District by using eco-friendly clean coal technology i.e. ultra supercritical technology on turn-key basis.

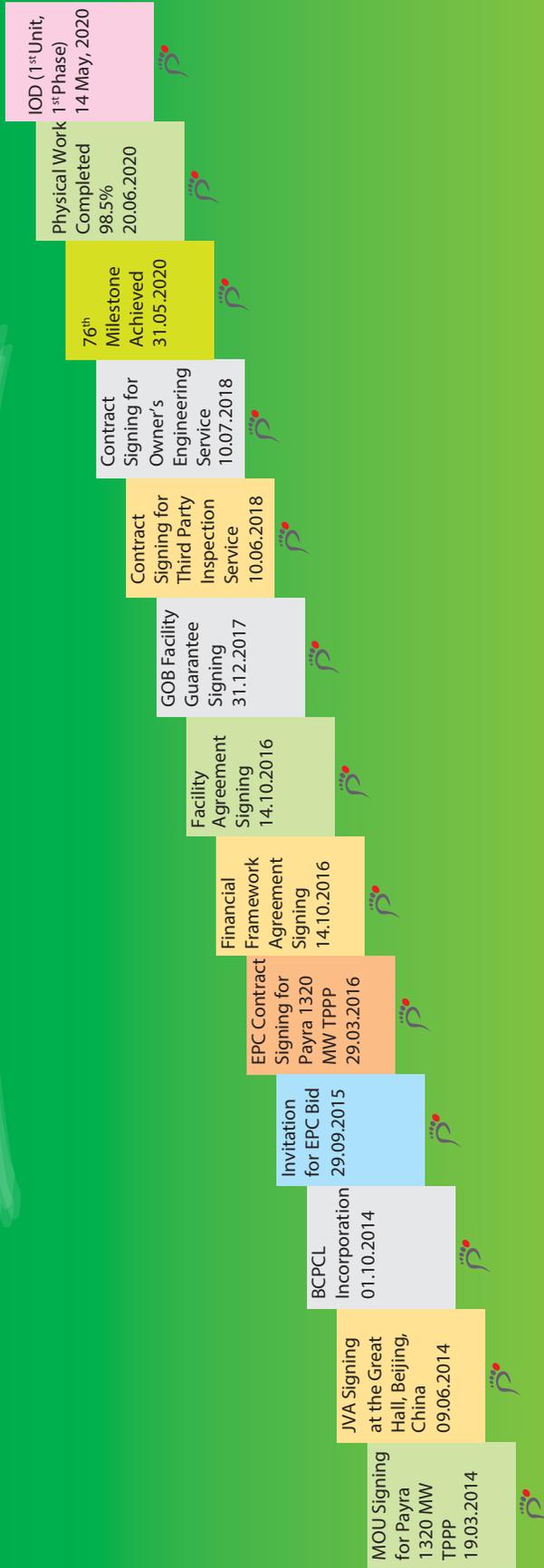
We believe that investors will gain a better understanding upon the Company, if they understand how it responds and performs. It intends to generate competitive, eco-friendly, reliable and flexible power. It will have the industry's most comprehensive portfolio of thermal technologies and hold the leading position in power generation services. In the very outset of development, it will continue to create value for the clients and stakeholders to join hands in creating a splendid future.



COMPANY PROFILE

Name of the Company	: Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (A Joint Venture of CMC and NWPGL)
Date of Registration and Commencement of Business	: 01 October, 2014
Registered Office	: UTC Building (Level-5) 8, Panthapath, Kawran Bazar Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh
Corporate Office	: UTC Building (Level-5) 8, Panthapath, Kawran Bazar Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh
Status of the Company	: Private Limited Company
Line Business	: Generation of Electricity
Initial Operation Date (IOD)	: 14 May, 2020
Present Generation Capacity	: 660 MW (1 st Unit, 1 st Phase)
Current Development Activities	: 1,980 MW (i) 660 MW (2 nd Unit, 1 st Phase) (ii) 1320 MW (2 nd Phase)
Authorized Capital	: BDT 40,000,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	: BDT 30,238,191,500.00
Chairman	: Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office
Managing Director	: Engr. A. M. Khurshedul Alam
Company Secretary (In-charge)	: Mr. Md. Anamul Haque
Auditors	: A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants (A Member Firm of Ernst & Young Global Ltd.)
Bankers	: Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.
E-mail Address	: info@bcpcl.org.bd md@bcpcl.org.bd cs@bcpcl.org.bd
Web site	: www.bcpcl.org.bd

FOOT STEPS OF BCPCL



GOVERNANCE

Shareholding

As per the Joint Venture Agreement of the Company (BCPCL), the equity between the owners, North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL) and China Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CMC), is in proportion of 50:50. NWPGL and CMC are the only two shareholders of the Company and they have injected equity money equally on the basis of resolutions. Currently, the total Paid-up Capital of the Company is BDT 30,238,191,500.00 divided into 3,023,819,150 ordinary shares of BDT 10.00 each. NWPGL and CMC are holding shares in the Company in the following manner:

Shareholders' Position

S/L.	Shareholders	Folio No.	Number of Shares	Face Value per share (BDT)	Nominal Value (BDT)	Balance of Shares		
						30 Nov'2019	30-Jun-19	30-Jun-18
01.	North-West Power Generation Company Ltd	1	1,511,909,575	10	15,119,095,750	1,511,909,575	1,180,509,575	520,000,000
02.	China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CMC)	2	1,511,909,575	10	15,119,095,750	1,511,909,575	1,180,509,575	520,000,000
Total Number of Shares						3,023,819,150	2,361,019,150	1,040,000,000
Total Value of Shares: BDT 30,238,191,500.00								



Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest level of authority in the organization structure. The present strength of the Board of Directors is 6 (six). Of the total six Directors, 3 (three) are Nominee Directors each from NWPGL and CMC. The Board of Directors comprises eminent experts who are committed to the key underlying principles and values. The Board meets periodically to transact matters placed before them that require Board's approval and direction for execution.

Chairman

Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus

Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh

Directors

Mr. Md. Belayet Hossain

Chairman

Bangladesh Power Development Board, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Mr. Ruan Guang

Chairman

China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation, Beijing, China

Engr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam

Chief Executive Officer

North-West Power Generation Company Ltd, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Mr. Zhang Guodong

President

China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation, Beijing, China

Dr. Kang HuBiao

Vice President

China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation, Beijing, China



Directors'
Profile



Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus

Chairman, BCPCL

&

Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh

Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus, Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh, holds the responsibility of Chairman of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited - a joint venture company (JVC) of NWPGL of Bangladesh and CMC of China.

Dr. Kaikaus joined the Bangladesh Civil Service in January 1986. Being a career bureaucrat for long 34 years, he worked at different levels of field administration in different capacity such as Assistant Commissioner, Upazila Magistrate and Upazila Nirbahi Officer. He also worked on deputation in several organizations that include Directorate of Accommodation, Department of Narcotics Control and Bangladesh Services Limited. At the ministerial level, he worked for the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, and Economic Relations Division. He worked as a part-time faculty member at Collin County Community College in Texas, USA and American International University, Bangladesh.

Prior to joining as Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Dr. Kaikaus served as the Senior Secretary of Power Division, the Secretary of Power Division, the Chairman of Bangladesh Energy and Power Research Council. Earlier he worked as Additional Secretary of Power Division. He worked as Deputy Chief of Party of the Policy Research and Strategy Support Program (PRSSP) at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). He has an Excellent combination of civil service experience and high academic accomplishments with solid empirical research involvement. His civil service career provided him

a unique opportunity to work in diverse places encompassing both rural and urban areas, regulatory and development agencies of central government. Academic and research background made him well conversant of development policy perspectives.

Dr. Kaikaus received his Master of Arts degree in Development Economics from the Center for Development Economics, Williams College, Massachusetts, USA and PhD in Public Policy and Political Economy from the University of Texas at Dallas, Texas, USA. His research focus covers interdisciplinary subjects such as governance, poverty, development, labor market, migration, etc.

Dr. Kaikaus has published research papers and survey reports for IFPRI. His one of the significant journal articles was in the World Development Journal on structural transformation in Bangladesh economy. He has expertise on developing questionnaires and sampling frames for surveys.

Dr. Kaikaus has keen knack for imparting training. As a trainer he regularly attends as guest speaker at the Public Administration Training Centre, Bangladesh Civil Service Academy and the Dhaka University. He is blessed with two lovely daughters.





Engr. Md. Belayet Hossain
 Director, BCPCL
 &
 Chairman, BPDB

Engr. Md. Belayet Hossain, Chairman of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) joined BCPCL as a Director on March 1, 2020. He is the Convener of the Audit Committee and the Technical & Procurement Review Committee of the Company.

He came of a respectable Muslim family from Madaripur District. He did his Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from BUET in 1984. He joined as Chairman of BPDB on 12 February, 2020. He is the 37th Chairman of BPDB. Before joining as Chairman, he was the Member (Generation) of BPDB.

He joined Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) as an Assistant Engineer on 28 October, 1984. He worked at the Ghorasal 3rd & 4th Unit Extension Projects, Ghorasal Power Station, Siddhirganj Power Station, Tangi 80 MW Gas Turbine Power Station, Renewable Energy Research & Development Directorate. He was the Project Director of Pre-Payment Metering Project and Chief Engineer (P&D), BPDB. Moreover, he worked in lien at a gas turbine power station under the Dubai Electricity Authority.

He visited Russia, China, USA, Singapore, Thailand, India, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Belgium etc. for training and professional purposes.

He is married and blessed with four off-spring.



Mr. Ruan Guang
Director, BCPCL
&
Chairman, CMC, China

Mr. Ruan Guang, Chairman of CMC, is a Director of the BCPCL Board and a member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee of BCPCL. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Chinese Language and Literature and Master's Degree in Economics from Nankai University and completed his EMBA project in Tsinghua University. He is a Senior International Business Specialist.

Since the inception of his career, Mr. Ruan has assumed various job positions. For instance, he was the Director of the General Office in China General Technology (Group) Holding Co., Ltd from 2004 to 2009 and the Vice General Manager in China National Light Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Group. Co. Ltd from 2010 to 2017. Since November 2017, he has been holding the position of Chairman of the Board of China National Machinery Imp. & Exp. Corporation.



Engr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam
 Director, BCPCL
 &
 Chief Executive Officer
 NWPGL, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Engr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam, Chief Executive Officer, NWPGL is a Director of the BCPCL Board. He is also the Managing Director of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited. He is a member of the Audit Committee, Remuneration & Appointments Committee and Technical & Procurement Review Committee of BCPCL. He is a member of the Administrative Affairs Committee and the Technical & Engineering Committee of NWPGL. He is also a Director of the Board of Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Limited (CPGCBL) and a member of the Technical & Engineering Committee of CPGCBL.

He came of a respectable Muslim family from Jamalpur District. He did his B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from BUET in 1976. He has a rich and varied experience of over 44 years in engineering management. He caught the helm of North-West Power Generation Company Limited on 24.11.2008 and Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited on 01.10.2014 in addition. He is responsible for overall administration, finance, corporate planning, business development and co-ordination of the Company. He is also responsible for development of rules, regulations, systems and legal functions and negotiations with commercial sources of credit for future expansion of the Company. He is the key architect to build and expand the brightest corporate image of the Company. Prior to his current assignment of Managing Director of BCPCL & Chief Executive Officer of NWPGL, he was an Additional Chief

Engineer of Bangladesh Power Development Board and had held various posts in multifarious project works of BPDB.

Engr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam has received much prestigious recognition at home and abroad for his outstanding performance in power plant project management. For his transparent and innovative role in project implementation, he has been awarded the Integrity Award for the FY 2017-18 by the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh. Moreover, under his dynamic leadership and close monitoring of the project activities, North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL) has been declared as the Fastest Growing Power Generation Organization of Bangladesh and in this regard, Hon'ble Prime Minister Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina awarded him a trophy, an emblem of recognition at the inauguration of the National Power & Energy Week, 2018.

He is privileged to take part in many high profile training courses, seminars, symposiums, workshops, meetings, inspections, factory tests at home and abroad. He is married and blessed with a daughter, a son and grandchildren.



Mr. Zhang Guodong

Director, BCPCL

&

President, CMC, China

Mr. Zhang Guodong, President of CMC, is a Director of the BCPCL Board and a member of the Audit Committee and Technical & Procurement Review Committee of BCPCL. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Design and Automation from Shandong Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and Master's Degree in Mechanical Design and Manufacturing from Beijing Agricultural Engineering University. He is a Senior Engineer .

Employed by CMC since 1990, he has assumed multiple positions in the company, such as the salesman in the Export Department II, the Deputy Section Chief of CMC, the General Manager of Complete Equipment Engineering Business Department and the Deputy General Manager of CMC. Since January 2018 he has become the President of CMC.



Dr. Kang HuBiao

Director, BCPCL

&

Vice President, CMC, China

Dr. Kang Hubiao, Vice President of CMC, is a Director of the BCPCL Board and a member of the Audit Committee, Remuneration & Appointments Committee and Technical & Procurement Review Committee of BCPCL. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Mining Engineering from China University of Mining & Technology and his Ph.D. from the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

He has held a number of positions since he was employed by CMC. He was once the salesman of Mining and Power Company, the Representative of Bangladesh Project Team, the General Representative and Deputy General Manager of Mining and Power Company, the Deputy General Manager of Energy Business Department and so on. Since March 2018, he has become the General Manager of the Energy Department and the Vice President of CMC.

Board Committees

To ensure the efficiency of the Company's works, the Board has 3 (three) standing committees, which prepare the proposals and issues to be dealt with at the Board's plenary meetings. The Conveners of the Board committees report to the Board on the committee's work at the subsequent Board meetings. The Board has established the following committees:

Remuneration and Appointments Committee

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Position on the Committee
1	Chairman, BCPCL, Dhaka	Convener
2	Chairman, CMC, China	Member
3	Chief Executive Officer, NWPGCL, Dhaka	Member
4	Vice President, CMC, China	Member
5	Company Secretary, BCPCL	Member –Secretary

Audit Committee

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Position on the Committee
1	Chairman, BPDB, Dhaka	Convener
2	Chief Executive Officer, NWPGCL, Dhaka	Member
3	President, CMC, China	Member
4	Vice President, CMC, China	Member
5	CFO, BCPCL	Member-Secretary

Technical and Procurement Review Committee

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Position on the Committee
1	Chairman, BPDB, Dhaka	Convener
2	Chief Executive Officer, NWPGCL, Dhaka	Member
3	President, CMC, China	Member
4	Vice President, CMC, China	Member
5	CTO, BCPCL	Member-Secretary



Management Team

The Management Team of BCPCL is engaged to implement the decisions of Board of Directors. At present the Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director, Company Secretary, Project Director (Chief Engineer) of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project and Assistant Managing Director are responsible for achieving business goals and overseeing the day to day operations and other activities of the Company.

The Managing Director is the chief executive officer of the Company reporting to the Board of Directors. He is the leader of the Management Team of the Company, responsible for overall management of administration, finance, corporate planning, business development and ensuring the compliances of laws, rules and regulations, good governance, corporate culture, including development of set-up, rules, regulations, systems and legal functions of the organization. He is also responsible for supervision of all technical, financial and welfare aspects, negotiation for project financing issues with development partners and listing the Company in the stock exchange(s) etc.

The Deputy Managing Director is a key officer in the management team. He assists the Managing Director in different fields of business of the Company as per requirement.

The Chief Financial Officer acts as a member of the Management Team of the Company to assist the Managing Director for overall financial management, ensuring compliances of laws, rules and regulations for good governance and corporate culture. He reports through the Managing Director to the Board of Directors. He is responsible for the financial forecasting,

negotiating the project financing issues with the development partners and listing the Company in the stock exchange(s), etc. Other fields of important activities include developing and implementing computerized accounting system for the Company, development of internal audit and delegation of financial power, etc.

The Company Secretary is a key officer as well as the compliance officer to the Board. He is the mouthpiece of the Company. He is responsible for providing support services to the BCPCL Board for ensuring compliances of laws, rules and regulations for good governance and corporate culture of the organization. He keeps proper records of the Board meetings and assists the Managing Director in monitoring the implementation of the decisions of the Board of Directors, and is responsible for convening meetings of the Board of Directors as advised with recording minutes of meetings. He has contribution to discussions and reminds the Directors about the legal, governance and other implications of the policies proposed in the meeting: monitors change in relevant regulatory environment and takes appropriate action liaising with Auditors, Advisors and Solicitors. He is engaged in arranging statutory requirements and filing returns and statements with the concerned authorities.

The Project Director (Chief Engineer), Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project is an important officer in the management team. He assists the Managing Director in project implementation activities of the Company as requirement.

The Assistant Managing Director is also a key officer in the management team. He assists the Managing Director in different fields of business of the Company as per requirement and instruction of the competent authority.

Present Management Team



Mr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam
Managing Director



Mr. Wang Xin
Deputy Managing Director
(Additional Charge)



Md. Masudul Islam
Chief Financial Officer
(In-Charge)



Mr. Shah Abdul Moula
Project Director (Chief Engineer)
Payra 1320 MW TPP Project



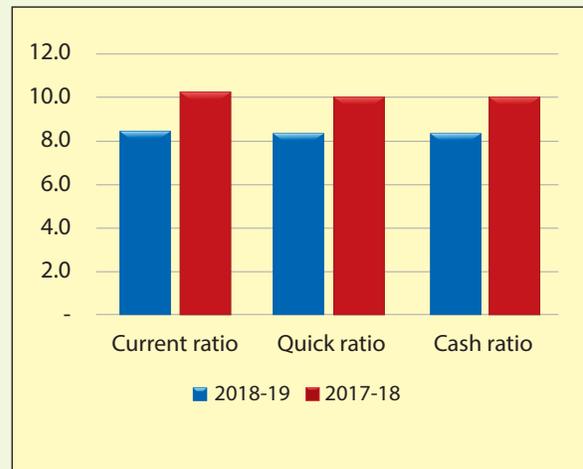
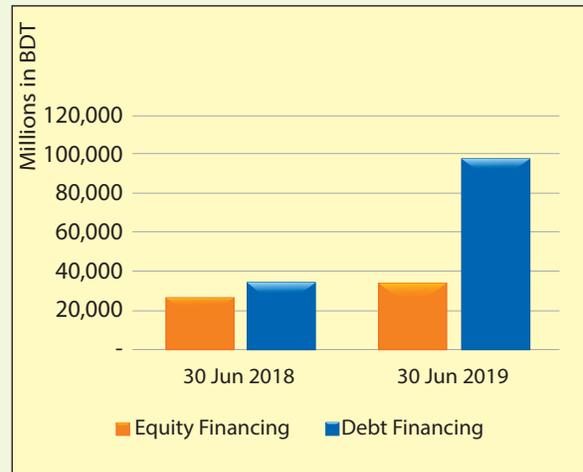
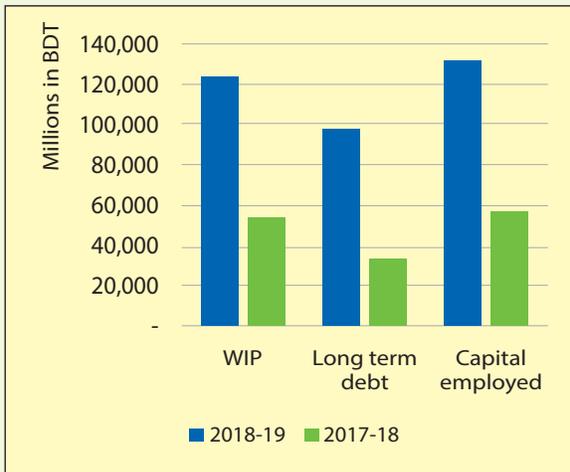
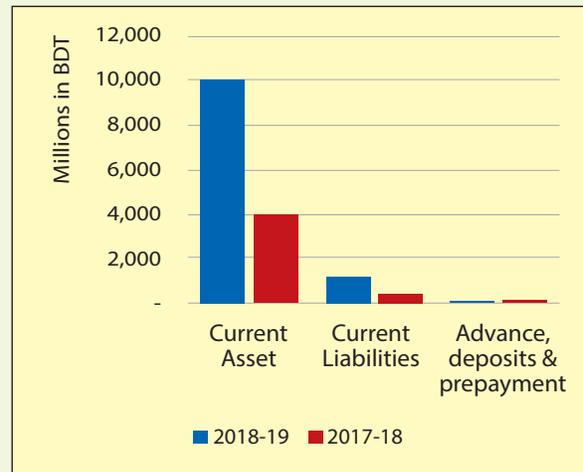
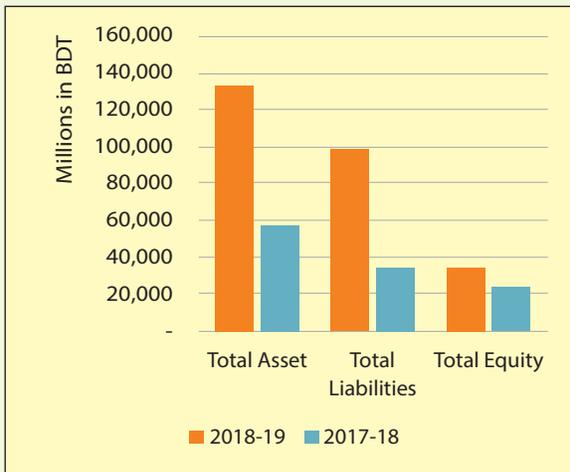
Mr. Qi Yue
Assistant Managing Director
(Additional Charge)



Mr. Md. Anamul Haque
Company Secretary
(In-Charge)

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

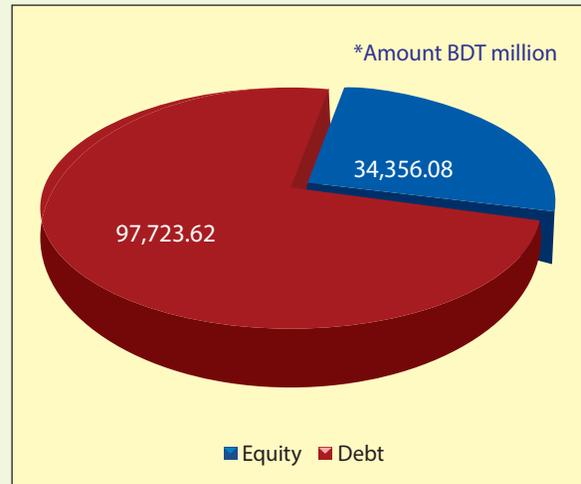
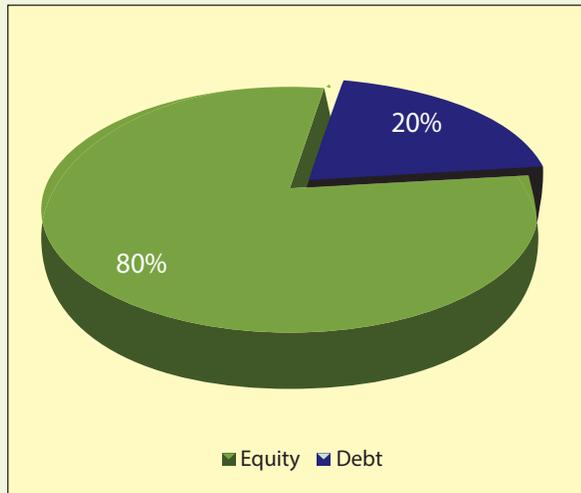
AT A GLANCE FOR FY 2018-19



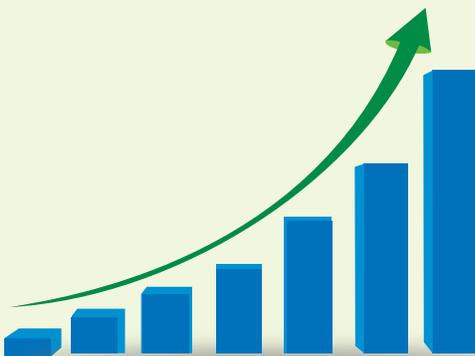
BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

As a Joint Venture Company (JVC), Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL) was incorporated on 1st October, 2014 under the banner of NWPGL, Bangladesh and CMC, China in order to implement Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project. Since the Company started its activities with project, the revenue earnings of the Company have not yet started.

The Government of Bangladesh through Ministry of Finance has issued the Sovereign Guarantee of USD 1.0 billion for NWPGL loan portion (50% of the total loan) in favor of BCPCL towards CEXIM Bank against the said loan facility of USD 1.984 billion for implementing Payra 1320 MW Coal-based Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase). The Financial Framework Agreement (FFA) of USD 1.984 Billion for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) between the CEXIM and BCPCL was signed on 14.10.2016 and the Facility Agreement (FA) was signed on 12 May 2017.



The shareholders (NWPGL and CMC) invested share capital amounting BDT 23,610.19 million out of the total shareholders' contribution of BDT 34,356.08 Million from inception, which is shown in the Statement of Financial Position in the form of BDT 23,610.19 million as Paid-up-Capital and BDT 10,745.89 as Share Money Deposit.

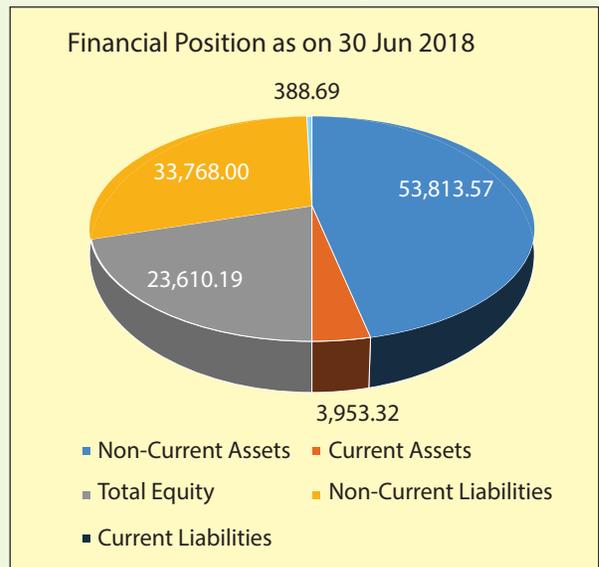
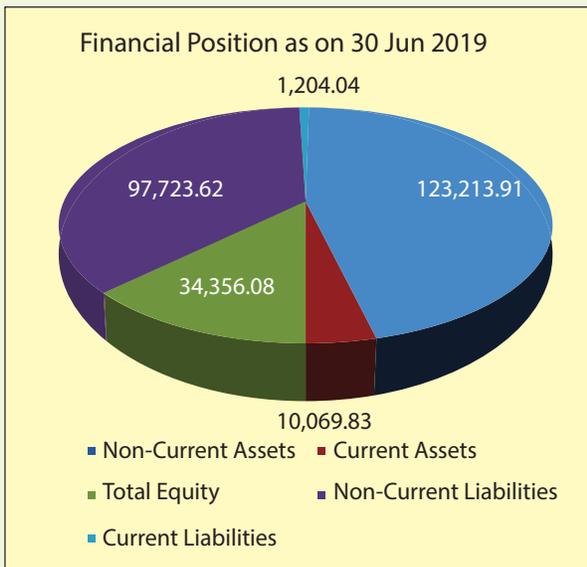


(Figure in million USD)

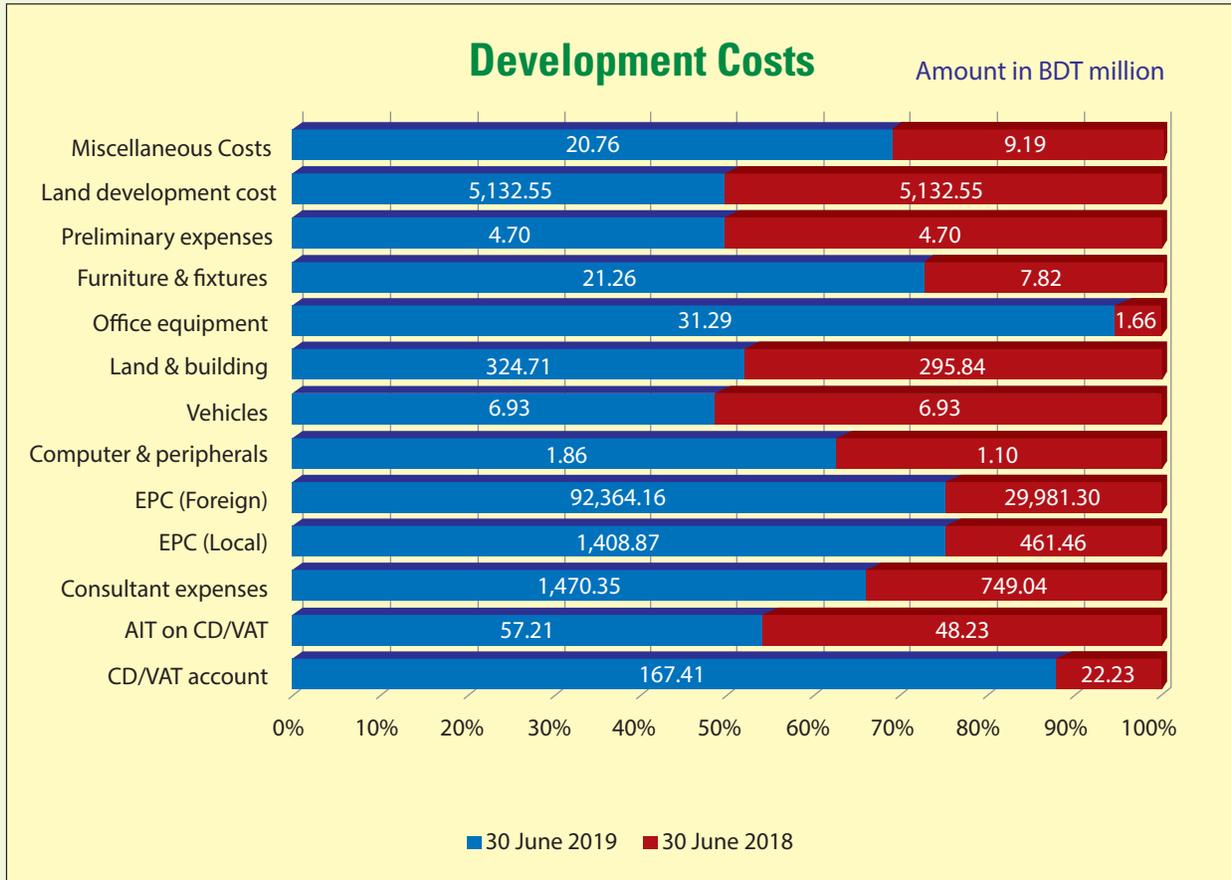


The Company has a total non-current asset amounting BDT 123,213.91 million as on 30 June 2019 which is 128.96% higher than the preceding year. The portion of equity which amounts BDT 34,356.08 million as on 30 June 2019. Total equity and liabilities have been increased by 130.73% Which is more than the previous year. It denotes that BCPCL has a good prospect ahead.

(Figure in million BDT)



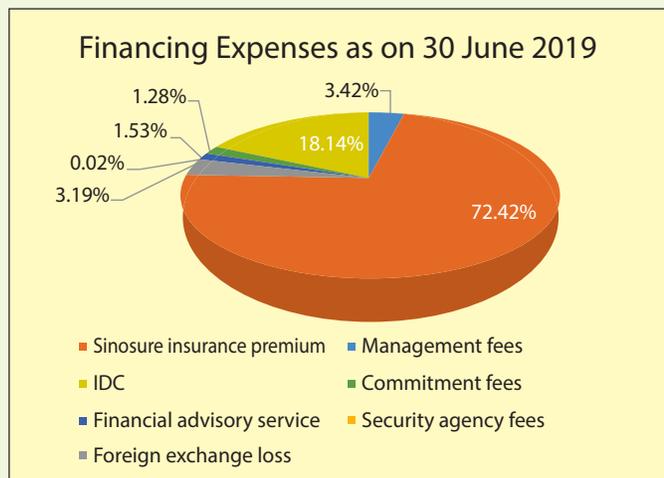
As on 31 October 2019, actual work completed was 90.89% and actual EPC payment made was 82.80%. The Company is exempted from income tax on sale of electricity for 15 years from the commercial production date as per SRO no 213-AIN/Income tax/2013. Conversely, the Company has contributed an amount of BDT 659.63 million during the FY 2018-19 and BDT 322.32million during the FY 2017-18 to the National Exchequer for CD-VAT, AIT etc.



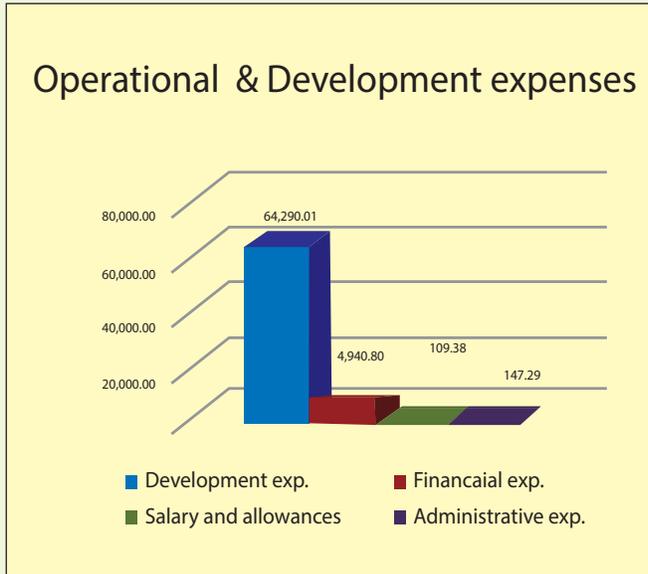
Development expenses augmented significantly in the FY 2018-19 comparing to the preceding year. Total development expense was BDT 101,012.04 million which was progressed by 175.07% and Engineering and procurement (foreign) cost amounting BDT 92,364.15 million which was 208.07% changed comparing to the previous year. Land development and Land & building costs have been incurred to BDT 5,132.55 million and BDT 295.84 million respectively up to the closing of this financial year. Engineering and procurement (local) cost amounting to BDT 461.46 million has been progressed to 205.31% comparing to the last year. It indicates that overall progress of development expenditure is quite satisfactory.

(Figure in million BDT)

Significant financial expense amounting BDT 21,829.32 million has been incurred up to the FY 2018-19 whereas Sinosure insurance premium was BDT 15,809.07 million encompassing 72.42% of total weight of finance cost. The rest 27.58% includes management fees, IDC, commitment fees, financial advisory service, security & process agency fees and foreign exchange loss amounting BDT 746.74 million, BDT 3960.62 million, BDT 278.51 million, BDT 333.87 million, BDT 4.11 million and BDT 696.41 million respectively.



(Figure in million BDT)



Total operational and development expenses incurred to BDT 69,746.53 million during the year which was higher due to the projects' work in progress, major financial transactions, borrowing cost, salary and allowance to the officers and staff, insurance premium, administrative expenses, development expenses and other procurement related work. Since the development work of 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant project at Payra, Patuakhali was going on in full swing to complete the work for launching the power generating within this year, the incurred operating and administrative costs have no reason to be unjustified.

Notice of the 5th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 5th Annual General Meeting of the Hon'ble Shareholders of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL) will be held on 29 June, 2020 at 5.30 pm at the Board Room, Corporate Office, BCPCL, UTC Building (Level-05), 08 Panthapath, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka to transact the following businesses:

Agenda

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 June, 2019 together with the Auditors' Report and the Annual Report of the Board of Directors thereon.
2. To appoint Auditors for the FY 2019-2020 and fix their remuneration.
3. To transact any other business of the Company with the permission of the chair.

All the Members and Directors are requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.

By order of the Board,



Md. Anamul Haque
Company Secretary
(In Charge)
BCPCL, Dhaka.

Memo No.043/BCPCL/AGM-5/201

Date: 08.06.2020

Distribution to:

1. Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus, Chairman, BCPCL Board and Principal Secretary to the HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
2. Mr. Md. Belayet Hossain, Director, BCPCL Board and Chairman, BPDB, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
3. Mr. Ruan Guang, Director, BCPCL Board and Chairman, CMC, Beijing, China.
4. Mr. A.M. Khurshedul Alam, Director, BCPCL Board and CEO, NWPGL, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
5. Mr. Zhang Guodong, Director, BCPCL Board and President, CMC, Beijing, China.
6. Dr. Kang HuBiao, Director, BCPCL Board and Vice President, CMC, Beijing, China.

Copy for kind information:

1. Secretary, Power Division, MoPEMR, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
2. Executive Chairman, BIDA, Dhaka.
3. Chairman, BPDB, Dhaka.
4. Chairman, CMC, Beijing, China.
5. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Bangladesh.
6. Executive Director (Finance/ P&D/ Engineering), NWPGL, Dhaka.
7. Mr. Wang Xin, Deputy Managing Director, BCPCL, Dhaka.
8. General Manager (HR & Admin), NWPGL, Dhaka.
9. Project Director, Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase & 2nd Phase), BCPCL.
10. Mr. Qi Yue, Assistant Managing Director, BCPCL, Dhaka.
11. M/s. A. QASEM & Co., Chartered Accountants, Gulshan Pink City, Suites # 01-03 Level-7, Plot # 15, Road #103, Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh.
12. Office Copy.



Company Secretary (In Charge)
BCPCL, Dhaka



Directors' Report

The Hon'ble Shareholders,

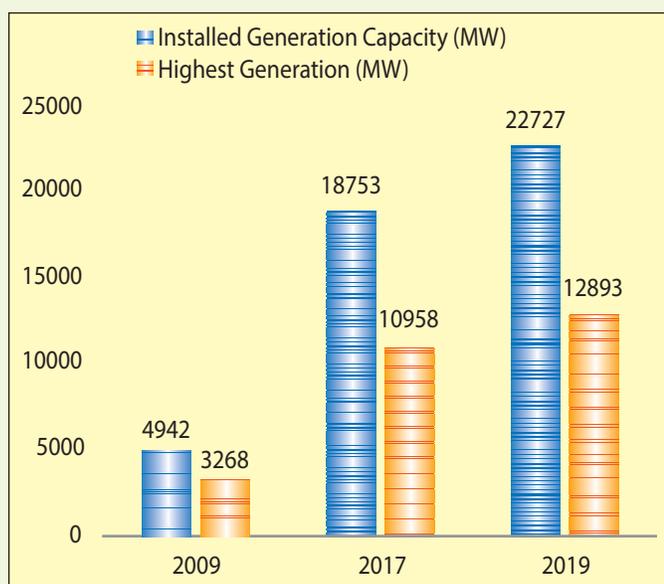
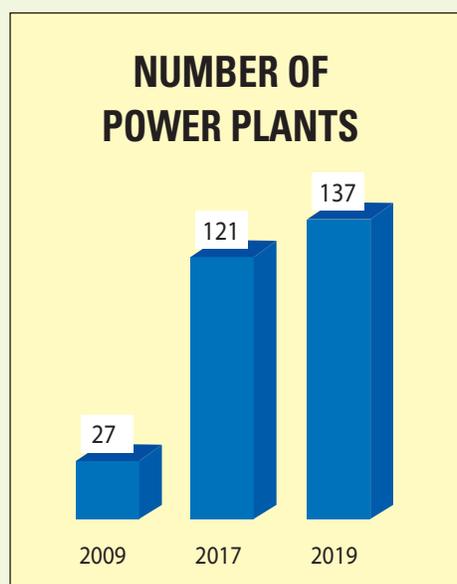
The Directors of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited have the pleasure of welcoming you to the 5th Annual General Meeting and presenting before you the Company Affairs together with the Auditors' Report and the Audited Financial Statements of Accounts of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited for the year ended June 30, 2019.

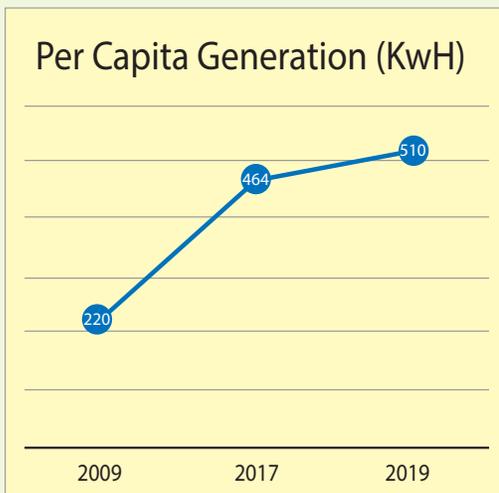
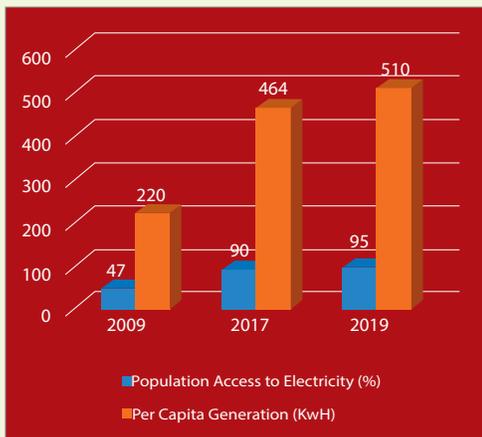
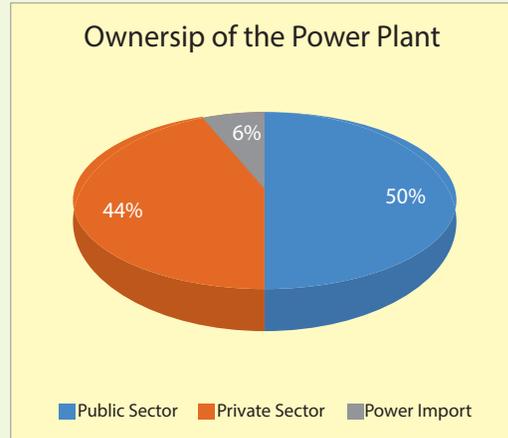
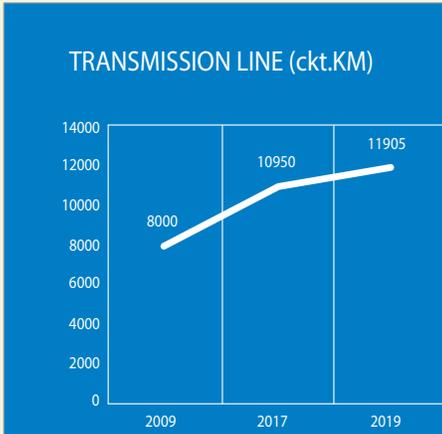
Present Scenario of Power Sector in Bangladesh

Honorable Prime Minister, Her Excellency, Sheikh Hasina has articulated that the Government will provide electricity to every house within the Mujib Year, which will be celebrated from March 2020 to March 2021. With the dynamic leadership of Honorable Prime Minister, the country has experienced an unprecedented growth rate in all sectors in the last decade; among them Power sector is the most frontrunner. The coverage of electricity is an excellent example of inclusive growth. At this instant, country's electricity coverage is 95% of its total population which was only 47% in a few years back. Besides, per capita generation has mounted from 220 KwH in 2009 to 510 KwH in 2019.

Title	2009	2017	2019	Achievement Last Decade (2019-2009)
Number of Power Plants	27	121	137	110
Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	4942	18753	22727	17785
Highest Generation (MW)	3268	10958	12893	9625
Transmission Line (ckt.KM)	8000	10950	11905	3905
Population Access to Electricity (%)	47	90	95	48
Per Capita Generation(KwH)	220	464	510	290
Electricity Consumer Number(In Crore)	1.08	3.03	3.57	2.49
Allocation In ADP(In Crore BDT)	2677	26293	28862	26185
Distribution System Loss (%)	14.33	9.6	9.35	-4.98

Source: Power Cell





Electricity plays key role in the economic development of any country. Demand for electricity has been increasing day by day. Realizing the importance of electricity the Government has set a target to provide electricity to all citizens by 2021. It has declared 'Vision 2021' to raise the economy at the level of a middle-income country scaling up economic growth rate to 12% by 2021 and a developed country by 2041. To meet the demand of electricity quick, short, mid and long-term generation, distribution & transmission projects are in different phases of implementation. As a part of innovating financing, the Government has managed to G2G, bidder's financing and ECA financing for the power projects. However, the co-operation of development partners and the private sector is very essential.

Prospect of Bangladesh Power Sector

The Government of Bangladesh has declared its intention to develop the country in order to become one of the advanced countries by 2041 as the key goal of Vision 2041. To achieve the Vision, this Power Sector Masterplan (PSMP) defines the intended goal and “five key viewpoints” that are to be kept in mind by all the members who are involved in the realization of the goal.

1. Enhancement of imported energy infrastructure and its flexible operation.
2. Efficient development and utilization of domestic natural resources (gas and coal).
3. Construction of a robust, high-quality power network.
4. Maximization of green energy and promotion of its introduction.
5. Improvement of human resources and mechanisms related to the stable supply of energy.

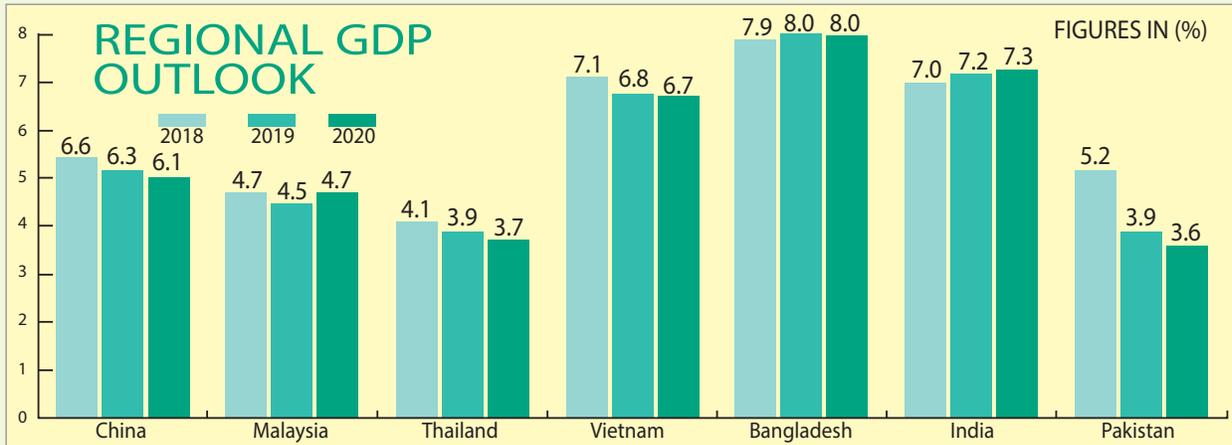
Simultaneously priority has been given for construction of adequate transmission and distribution network to evacuate generated power to the people. Transmission line (132KV, 230 KV, 400KV & 765KV) will be increased from 11,122 circuit kilometer to 36,870 circuit kilometer by 2041. Similarly, distribution line will be enhanced from 455,000 Kilometer to 530,000 Kilometer by 2041.

Bangladesh Economic Environment

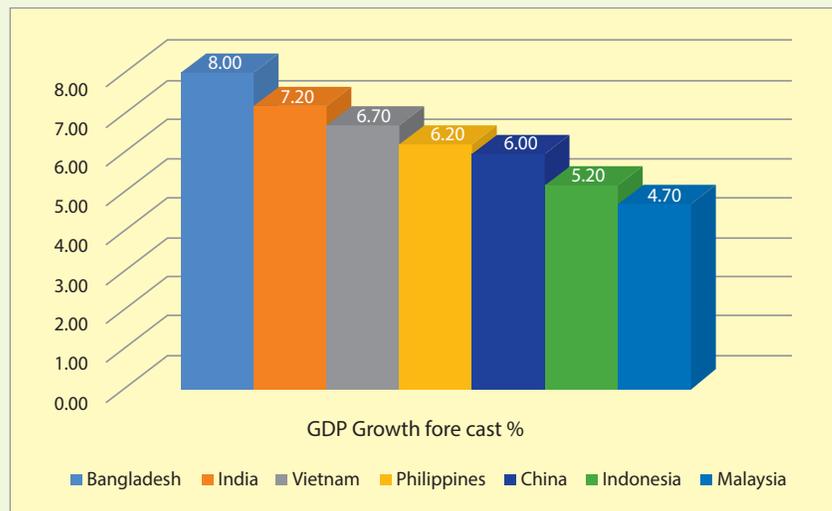
Bangladesh is the 39th largest in the world economy in nominal terms and 29th largest by purchasing power parity. Bangladesh is classified among the next Eleven Emerging Market middle income economies and a frontier market. The World Bank, a global lender and development partner, declares Bangladesh as the 5th fastest growing economy after Ethiopia, Rwanda, Bhutan and India respectively in its latest report: The Bangladesh Development Update April 2019.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Manila-based regional lender, has dubbed Bangladesh as the fastest growing economy in the Asia-Pacific region, while forecasting 8% gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the current fiscal year based on the continuing positive trend in exports and public investments. However, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) estimates 8.13% GDP growth for the FY 2019-20. ADB forecasts it in its flagship economic report, titled “Asian Development Outlook 2019,” released on Wednesday, 3rd April 2019. According to ADB, Bangladesh is also expected to post higher GDP growth in the current fiscal year compared to other Asian countries.

For the FY 2018-19, ADB forecasts 7.2% GDP growth for India; 3.9% for Pakistan; 6.8% for Vietnam; 3.9% for Thailand; 4.5% for Malaysia; 6.6% for Myanmar; 2.5% for Hong Kong; 6.2% for Nepal; and 3.6% for Sri Lanka. The report also forecasts that growth in the region will soften to 5.7% in 2019 and 5.6% in 2020. Developing Asia’s growth in 2018 was 5.9%.



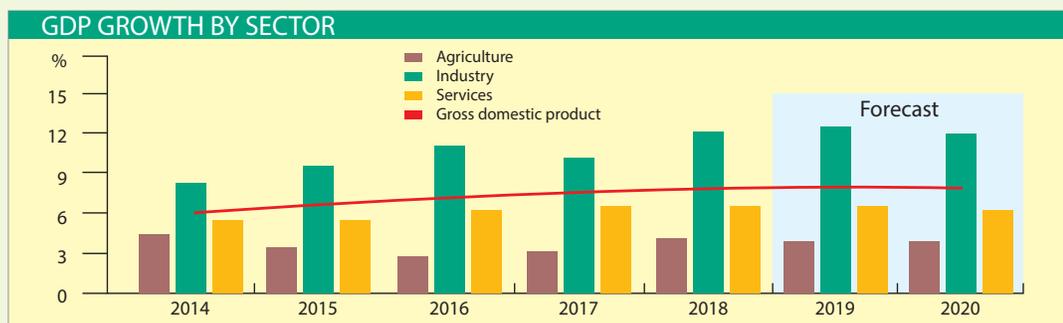
As per the last ADB outlook, GDP forecast is as follows:



Source: ADB outlook Update September 2019.

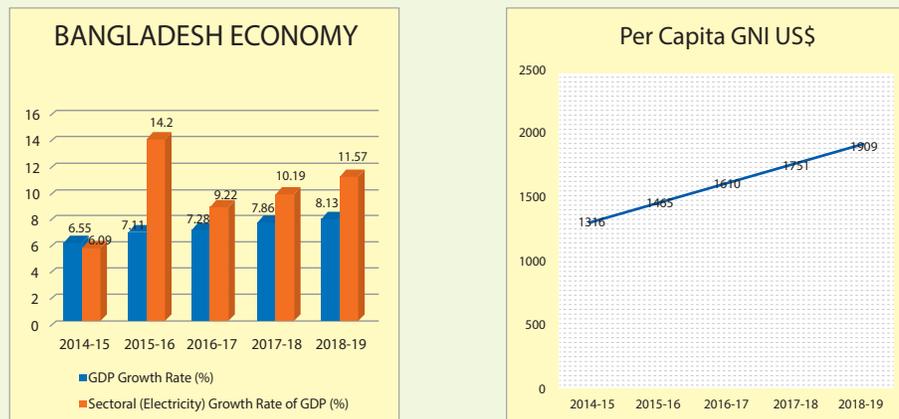
ADB also forecasts that public investment will remain strong as Bangladesh government continues to expedite the implementation of large infrastructure projects and other large projects with overseas support. Private investment is expected to rise too, supported by measures to increase private sector credit, reform initiatives to improve the ease of doing business and plans to make several hundred industrial plots available in special economic zones.

According to BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) data, in the FY 2017-18, investment to GDP ratio was 31.23% of which 7.97% was from public investment and 23.26% from private sector investment.



Source: ADB

However, for the current fiscal year, the government forecasts that the investment to GDP ratio will stand at 31.57% of which 8.17% will come from the public throughout such impressive track record for growth and development, Bangladesh is aspiring to be a middle-income country by its 50th anniversary. Bangladesh Economy & Per Capita GNI are as follows:



In the last fiscal year 2018-19, the economy of Bangladesh illustrates a decent picture, with robust and stable growth of 8.13% in GDP growth. After years of languishing in the neighborhood of 6%, this is the 3rd consecutive year that the economic growth is above 7%. Such strong growth comes with political and economic stability, infrastructural development, consistent sector growth, stable inflation, moderate public debt and greater resilience to external shocks. The country continues to make a steady progress in reducing poverty and improving social indicators. Poverty has declined steadily and other social indicators, like gender disparity in education and maternal mortality have also improved. Throughout this process, the country has diversified away from an agrarian to a more manufacturing-based economy with rapid growth in the ready-made garments industry.

It is undergoing a transformation from a low income to a middle income economy. The move from LDC to developing country status will improve and attract the investor's interest and support the growth of export industries. As a South Asian country, Bangladesh continues to generate a strong growth which is significantly lifting the Gross National Income (GNI) from US\$1,751 in the FY 2017-18 to US\$1909 in the FY 2018-19.

The Global Economic Prospects (GEP), a flagship report of the World Bank Group, has painted a brighter picture of Bangladesh's economy in the next two fiscal years, pinning hopes on strong domestic demand, exports, investments and remittance. According to this report, Bangladesh is among the top 17 out of 134 countries in the list of GEP forecasts that are projected to have a growth rate of 6.4% or more in the FY 2017-18. Another analysis by Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC), one of the largest multi-national professional bodies headquartered in London, UK, depicts that Bangladesh has the potential to be among the fastest growing economies in coming years, which will help it take 28th place among the world's most powerful economies by 2030.

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Industry Characteristics

The power market is witnessing several different trends. Bangladesh is facing with an urgent need for new generation capacity for either peak or base load to meet up the growing demand of electricity, which is directly linked to her economy and demographic dynamics. Despite a slowdown in growth in Bangladesh, the economy still remains the largest markets for new thermal power plants in the years to come. There is a very high degree of correlation between power sector growth and economic growth. It is imperative that power sector needs to grow for sustainable economic growth.

Why Ultra Supercritical Technology?

Conventional coal-fired power plants have efficiency of about 32%. On the contrary, ultra supercritical power plants operate at temperatures and pressures above the critical point of water i.e. above the temperature and pressure at which the liquid and gaseous phases of water co-exist in equilibrium, at which there is no difference between water gas and liquid water. This results in higher efficiencies above 45%. Ultra supercritical power plants require less coal per megawatt-hour, leading to lower emissions (including CO₂ & Hg), higher efficiency and lower fuel costs.

In recent years, the Clean Coal Technology has been a must in power generation. The very best Clean Coal Technology must be based on high efficiency plants where the coal consumption per kWh of electricity will be the lowest, and as a natural consequence bring the best reduction of emissions. The ultra supercritical power cycle is the ultimate commercial technology, due to its high electric efficiency of just below 50%.

To meet the challenge of fulfilling the demand of electricity of the country at affordable cost with a very minimum environmental impact, the Company intends to adopt and promote safe, efficient, sophisticate and clean technologies for power generation. The Company is setting up coal-fired units with eco-friendly ultra supercritical technology for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase & 2nd Phase) upon turnkey basis, targeting higher efficiency and lower fuel costs.

Project Management

The Company has a plan to establish a state-of-the-art IT enabled Project Monitoring Centre (PMC) for facilitating fast track project implementation. It intends to establish an integrated Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) platform for monitoring and controlling of critical project activities spread across various functions like engineering, contracts and finance. This interface will help in getting timely inputs for decision making.

Plant

SL	Name of the Plant	Fuel	Generation Capacity	IOD
01	Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1 st Phase), Patuakhali	Coal	660 MW	1 st Unit: May 14, 2020 (IOD)



Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)



Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)



Control Room at Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)



Rest House at Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)

Projects

(a) Projects-in-progress

SL	Name of the Project	Fuel	Generation Capacity	Expected COD
01	Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1 st Phase), Patuakhali	Coal	660 MW	2 nd Unit: July, 2020
02	Payra 1320 MW (2x660) Thermal Power Plant Project (2 nd Phase), Patuakhali	Coal	1320 MW	3 rd Unit: June, 2022 4 th Unit: December, 2022
Total 1980 MW				

Salient Features of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase)

Invitation for Bid	29.09.2015
EPC Contract signing	29.03.2016
EPC Contractor	Consortium of NEPC & CECC, China
EPC Contract Price	1.56 Billion USD
Total Project Cost	2.48 Billion USD
Project Financier	CEXIM Bank
Progress of EPC Work	Physical Progress: 98.5 %
	Financial Progress: 78 %
Plant capacity	1320 MW (2 x 660 MW)
Boiler Technology	Ultra Supercritical (27 mPa/600/610°C)
Turbine Heat Rate	7522 KJ/KWh
Cooling Water System	Closed Circulation of Water Using Cooling Tower
Power Evacuation	400 KV GIS Substation 400 KV Transmission Line (Payra Power Plant – Gopalganj – Dhaka)
Primary Fuel	Sub – Bituminous / Bituminous Coal
Coal Sourcing	P.T. Bayan Resources Tbk, Indonesia
Coal Transportation	Oldendorff, Germany
IOD	First Unit: May 14, 2020
Expected COD	Second Unit: July, 2020



Turbine Hall of Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase)



Coal Yard of Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase)



400 KV GIS Substation of Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase)



Bird's Eye View of Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase)

Salient Features of Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase)

Invitation for Bid	14.06.18
EPC Contract signing	16.05.19
EPC Contractor	Consortium of CECC & NEPC
EPC Contract Price	1.44 Billion USD
Total Project Cost	2.06 Billion USD
Project Financier	CEXIM Bank
Plant capacity	1320MW (2x660)
Boiler Technology	Ultra-supercritical (27mpa/600/610c)
Turbine Heat Rate	7492 KJ/KWh
Cooling Water System	Closed circulation of water using cooling tower
Power Evacuation	400KV GIS Substation 400 KV Transmission Line (Payra Power Plant-Gopalganj-Dhaka)
Primary Fuel	Sub-Bituminous/Bituminous coal
Coal Sourcing	Indonesia & Australia
Coal Transportation	Oldendorff, Germany
Expected COD	3 rd Unit: June, 2022 4 th Unit: December, 2022

Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant, when completed and come into full operation, will contribute to a great extent to the national economy by producing reliable and uninterrupted electricity at a very economic rate. The production cost per unit will be appx. Tk. 7/- as per the present market price of coal. Irrigation, small and medium industries, garments industries, ICT sector etc. will be directly and highly benefited by the electricity generated at cheaper rate from coal. The society will get rid of the economic emancipation. Thus, the country's economy will bloom in the positive direction sharply.

(b) Future Development Plant

SL	Name of the Project	Fuel	Generation Capacity	Expected COD
01	Dighipara 1000 MW Ultra Supercritical Thermal Power Plant Project	Coal	1000 MW	June, 2025

LEGACY OF COAL



WHAT IS COAL: Coal is a shiny black rock. Coal has lots of energy in it. When it is burned, coal makes heat and light energy. The cave men used coal for heating, and later for cooking. Burning coal was easier because coal burned longer than wood and, therefore, did not have to be collected as often. People began using coal in the 1800s to heat their homes. Trains and ships used coal for fuel. Factories used coal to make iron and steel. Today, we burn coal mainly to make electricity.

COAL IS A FOSSIL FUEL: Coal was formed during the Permo-Carboniferous Period. Back then, much of the earth was covered by huge swamps. They were filled with giant ferns and plants. As the plants died, they sank to the bottom of the swamps. Over the years, thick layers of plants were covered by dirt and water. They were packed down by the weight. After a long time, the heat and pressure changed the plants into coal. Coal is called a fossil fuel because it was made from plants that were once alive. Since coal comes from plants, and plants get their energy from the sun, the energy in coal also came from the sun. The coal we use today took millions of years to form. We can't make more in a short time. That is why coal is called non-renewable.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COAL: Coal is the most plentiful fuel in the fossil family and it has the longest and, perhaps, the most varied history. Coal has been used for heating since the cave man. Archeologists have found evidence that the Romans in England used it in the second and third centuries (100- 200 AD). In the 1700s, the English found that coal could produce a fuel that burned cleaner and hotter than wood charcoal. During the 1300s in North America, the Hopi Indians used coal for cooking, heating and to bake the pottery they made from clay. Coal was later rediscovered in the United States by explorers in 1673. The Industrial Revolution played a major role in expanding the use of coal. James Watt invented the steam engine which made it possible for machines to do work previously done by humans and animals. Mr. Watt used coal to make the steam to run his engine. During the first half of the 1800s, the Industrial Revolution spread to the United States. Steamships and steam-powered railroads were main forms of transportation, and they used coal to fuel their boilers. In the second half of the 1800s, more uses for coal were found. During the Civil War, weapons factories were beginning to use coal. By 1875, coke (which is made from coal) replaced charcoal as the primary fuel for iron blast furnaces to make steel.

The burning of coal to generate electricity is a relative newcomer in the long history of this fossil fuel. It was in the 1880s when coal was first used to generate electricity for homes and factories. By 1961, coal had become the major fuel used to generate electricity in the United States. Long after homes were being lighted by electricity produced by coal, many of them continued to have furnaces for heating and some had stoves for cooking that were fueled by coal.

COAL MINING AND TRANSPORTATION: Most coal is buried under the ground. If coal is near the surface, miners dig it up with huge machines. First, they scrape off the dirt and rock, then dig out the coal. This is called surface mining. After the coal is mined, they put back the dirt and rock. They plant trees and grass. The land can then be used again. This is called reclamation. If the coal is deep in the ground, tunnels called mine shafts are dug down to the coal. Machines dig the coal and carry it to the surface. Some mine shafts are 1,000 feet deep. This is called deep mining, or underground mining.

In the mine, coal is loaded in small coal cars or on conveyor belts which carry it outside the mine to where the larger chunks of coal are loaded into trucks that take it to be crushed (smaller pieces of coal are easier to transport, clean, and burn). The crushed coal can then be sent by truck, ship, railroad, or barge. You may be surprised to know that coal can also be shipped by pipeline. Crushed coal can be mixed with oil or water (the mixture is called a slurry) and sent by pipeline to an industrial user.



CONVERTING COAL INTO ELECTRICITY: Nine out of every 10 tons of coal mined in the world today are used to make electricity. Electricity from coal is the electric power made from the energy stored in coal. Carbon, made from ancient plant material, gives coal most of its energy. This energy is released when coal is burned.

The process of converting coal into electricity has multiple steps and is similar to the process used to convert oil and natural gas into electricity:

1. A machine called a pulverizer grinds the coal into a fine powder.
2. The coal powder mixes with hot air, which helps the coal burn more efficiently, and the mixture moves to the furnace.
3. The burning coal heats water in a boiler, creating steam.
4. Steam from the boiler spins the blades of an engine called a turbine, transforming heat energy from burning coal into mechanical energy that spins the turbine engine.
5. The spinning turbine is used to power a generator, a machine that turns mechanical energy into electric energy. This happens when magnets inside a copper coil in the generator spin.
6. A condenser cools the steam moving through the turbine. As the steam is condensed, it turns back into water.
7. The water returns to the boiler, and the cycle begins again.

DELIVERING ELECTRICITY: Electricity-generating plants send out electricity using a transformer, which changes the electricity from low voltage to high voltage. This is an important step, as it gives electricity the jolt it needs to travel from the power plant to its final destination. Voltages are often as high as 500,000 volts at this point. Electricity flows along transmission lines to substation transformers. These transformers reduce the voltage for use in the local areas to be served. From the substation transformers, electricity travels along distribution lines, which can be either above or below the ground, to cities and towns. Transformers once again reduce the voltage — this time to about 220 to 240 volts — for safe use inside homes and businesses. The delivery process is instantaneous. By the time you have flipped a switch to turn on a light, electricity has been delivered.

COAL'S ROLE IN ELECTRICAL SUPPLY: Natural gas and oil are also used to make electricity. How does coal compare to these other fossil fuels? In terms of supply, coal has a clear advantage as it has abundant deposit and supplies in many countries in the world. But what about costs? The mining, transportation, electricity generation, and pollution-control costs associated with using coal are increasing, but both natural gas and oil are becoming more expensive to use as well. The cost of using coal should continue to be even more competitive, compared with the rising cost of other fuels. In fact, generating electricity from coal is cheaper than the cost of producing electricity from natural gas. Inexpensive electricity, such as that generated by coal, means lower operating costs for businesses and for homeowners. This advantage can help increase coal's competitiveness in the marketplace.

CLEANING UP COAL: Coal is our most abundant fossil fuel. But coal is not a perfect fuel. Trapped inside coal are traces of impurities like sulfur and nitrogen. When coal burns, these impurities are released into the air. While floating in the air, these substances can combine with water vapor (for example, in clouds) and form droplets that fall to earth as weak forms of sulfuric and nitric acid. Scientists call it "acid rain." There are also tiny specks of minerals—including common dirt—mixed in coal. These tiny particles don't burn and make up the ash left behind in a coal combustor. Some of the tiny particles also get caught up in the swirling combustion gases and, along with water vapor, form the smoke that comes out of a coal plant's smokestack. Some of these particles are so small that 30 of them laid side-by-side would barely equal the width of a human hair! Also, coal like all fossil fuels is formed out of carbon. All living things—even people—are made up of carbon. (Remember—coal started out as living plants)

But when coal burns, its carbon combines with oxygen in the air and forms carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a colorless, odorless gas, but in the atmosphere, it is one of several gases that can trap the earth's heat. Many scientists believe this is causing the earth's temperature to rise, and this warming could be altering the earth's climate. Sounds like coal is a dirty fuel to burn. Many years ago, it was. But things have changed. Especially in the last 20 years, scientists have developed ways to capture the pollutants trapped in coal before they can escape into the air. We also have new technologies that cut back on the release of carbon dioxide by burning coal more efficiently. Many of these technologies belong to a family of energy systems called "clean coal technologies."

HOW DO WE MAKE COAL CLEANER? Actually there are several ways. One way is to clean the coal before it arrives at the power plant. This is done by simply crushing the coal into small chunks and washing it. Another way is to use "scrubbers" that remove the sulfur dioxide (a pollutant) from the smoke of coal-burning power plants.

HOW DO SCRUBBERS WORK? Most scrubbers rely on a very common substance found in nature called "limestone." We literally have mountains of limestone throughout the world. When crushed and processed, limestone can be made into a white powder. Limestone can be made to absorb sulfur gases under the right conditions—much like a sponge absorbs water. In most scrubbers, limestone (or another similar material called lime) is mixed with water and sprayed into the coal combustion gases (called "flue gases"). The limestone captures the sulfur and "pulls" it out of the gases. The limestone and sulfur combine with each other to form either a wet paste (it looks like toothpaste), or in some newer scrubbers, a dry powder. In either case, the sulfur is trapped and prevented from escaping into the air.

THE CLEANEST COAL TECHNOLOGY —A REAL GAS! We can even turn coal into a gas—using lots of heat and water—in a process called gasification. When coal is turned into a gas, we can burn it and use it to spin a gas turbine to generate electricity. The exhaust gases coming out of the gas turbine are hot enough to boil water to make steam that can spin another type of turbine to generate even more electricity. But why go to all the trouble to turn the coal into gas if all you are going to do is burn it? A big reason is that the pollutants in coal—like sulfur, nitrogen and carbon dioxide—can be almost entirely cleaned up when coal is changed into a gas. In fact, scientists have ways to remove 99.9 percent of the sulfur and small dirt particles from coal gas. Gasifying coal is one of the best ways to clean pollutants out of coal. Another reason is that the coal gases don't have to be burned. They can also be used as valuable chemicals. Scientists have developed ways to turn coal gases into everything from liquid fuels for cars and trucks to plastic toothbrushes!

COAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a colorless, odorless gas that is produced naturally when humans and animals breathe. The main source of manmade CO₂ emissions, however, is the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas and coal) for energy production. Carbon dioxide is important for plants and animals, but if too much of it is produced, it can build up in the air and trap heat near the earth's surface. This is called the greenhouse effect. To clean CO₂ from power plants, scientists have been studying how to capture the CO₂ coming up a power plant's smokestack before it gets into the air. The CO₂ can then be gathered, transported, and eventually stored deep underground or in the ocean, where it's supposed to sit for a long, long time. Scientists are even studying ways to recycle the CO₂ into new materials. The technical name for this process is carbon capture and storage, or carbon sequestration. It is expected that coal and other fossil fuels will remain a major energy source for years to come. Many environmentalists believe that capturing and storing CO₂ from power plants, combined with other efforts, could help fight climate change. Scientists continue to research and develop carbon sequestration technologies. It is important to make sure these new processes are environmentally acceptable and safe. For example, scientists must determine that CO₂ will not escape from under the ground, or contaminate drinking water supplies. Carbon capture and storage is an exciting area of research and development for today's scientists.

Import of Coal

The coal requirement for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase) is estimated to be 4.12 million tons per year (Mt/y), which will be imported from Indonesia, Australia and China. From September 2019, the plant has initiated importing coal from Indonesia to feed its requirement for testing, commissioning and synchronization work prior to its initial operation. The statistics of coal import from September to December 2019 by the plant is shown below:

No.	Month	Qty (MT) 5050 GAR	Name of Mother Vessel
01	September, 2019	19790	MV XIN HAI TONG 8
02	October, 2019	20720	MV ERNA OLDENDORFF
03	November, 2019	18860	MV KRISTINITA
04	do	16670	MV ERNA OLDENDORFF
05	do	20545	MV ROSITA
06	December, 2019	17260	MV CLIPPER ENDEAVOUR
07	do	18620	MV EM JADE
08	do	14007	MV ERNA OLDENDORFF

Coal Transportation Route



In the above map, it is visible that Indonesia and Australia are two potential coal producing and exporting countries. Both the countries are prominent globally for their high calorific valued coal, which are mostly used in power generation and other heavy industries. Indonesia is comparatively feasible for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase & 2nd Phase) for its geographic location; and for the better quality and competitive price of coal. At present, we are importing coal from Indonesia for the time being and later on we shall import coal from Australia also.



First ship of coal reached Payra 1320 MW TPP Jetty on 19 September, 2019 with a load of 14,790 MT Regular Coal of 5050 GAR and 5000 MT of Bedding Coal



Second ship of coal reached Payra 1320 MW TPP Jetty on 26 October, 2019 with a load of 20,720 MT Regular Coal of 5050 GAR



Third ship of coal reached Payra 1320 MW TPP Jetty on 19 November, 2019 with a load of 13,360 MT Regular Coal of 5050 GAR and 5500 MT of Bedding Coal



Fourth ship of coal reached Payra 1320 MW TPP Jetty on 24 November, 2019 with a load of 16670 MT Regular Coal of 5050 GAR

Recent Agreements & Contracts

S/L	Name of Agreement	By and between	Date of Signing
01	Contract for Owner's Engineering Services for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase)	BCPCL & Minconsult, Malaysia in association with SEEC & PEMEC	10.07.2018
02	Contract for appointing Consultant for Bangladesh-China Technical Institute	BCPCL & Dr. Md. Shah Alam Majumder	22.01.2019
03	EPC Contract for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase)	BCPCL & Consortium of CECC & NEPC	16.05.2019
04	Coal Transportation Agreement for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)	Bangladesh-China Power Company Ltd & Oldendorff Carriers GmbH & Co. Ltd.	07.06.2019
05	Coal Supply Agreement for Payra MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)	Bangladesh-China Power Company Ltd & PT. Bayan Resources Tbk, Indonesia	17.06.2019
06	O&M Contract for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)	BCPCL & Consortium of China Datang Overseas Electric Technology and O&M Co. Ltd and CECC	29.06.2019
07	Expert Witness of Plant Performance Testing for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)	BCPCL & HRL Technology Group, Australia	03.11.2019

Safety and Security

Safety and Security at workplace is one of the prime concerns and utmost importance is given to provide safe working environment and to inculcate safety awareness among the employees. The Company recognizes and accepts its responsibility for establishing and maintaining a safe and secured working environment for all its installations, employees and associates. The Company ensures stringent implementation of EHS (Environment, health & safety) policy.

Environment Management

The Company has adopted sound environment management practices and advanced environment protection system to minimize impact of power generation on environment. It has also adopted advanced and higher efficiency technologies such as ultra supercritical boiler for the project: Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Projects (1st Phase & 2nd Phase). It is designing its upcoming plant to use imported low-ash coal. High efficiency Electro-Static Precipitators (ESPs) with advanced control systems shall be provided in the coal-based power station to keep Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) below permissible limits. Fugitive emission from ash pond will be controlled by maintaining water cover and tree plantation. Control of water pollution and promotion of water conservation will be taken up in power generation by using 3Rs (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) as guiding principles. Apart from this, the Company has obtained EIA for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project from the Department of Environment (DOE).

Resettlement of the Project Affected Persons

As per commitment of the Company, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been successfully done and “Shawpner Thikana” Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project has been inaugurated and keys of the houses have been handed over by Her Excellency Shiekh Hasina, Hon’ble Prime Minister, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh to the concerned affected people during the inauguration.

Salient Features of Shawpner Thikana

Name of the Project	:	Shawpner Thikana - Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project
Executing Entity	:	North- West Power Generation Company Limited
Maintaining Entity	:	Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited
Location	:	Mouza: Nishanbaria & Madhupara; Union: Dhankhali; Thana: Kalapara; District: Patuakhali
Area of the Project	:	16 Acres of Land
Inauguration of the Project	:	27 October, 2018
Resettled Families	:	130
Common Facilities	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance; Fencing; Internal Road with Drainage System • School & Play Ground • Mosque • Graveyard • Tube Wells - 48 and Ponds- 02 • Office-cum-Community Centre • Community Clinic • Shops and Bazar • Electricity Access to each house



Hon'ble Prime Minister handing over Keys of a House to a Beneficiary under Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Program



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina visiting Swapner Thikana-Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project



Main Gate of Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project



Bangladesh-China Technical Institute under Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project



Community Clinic under Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project



The Mosque under Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project

Human Resource Management

The Management firmly believes that highly motivated, dedicated and competent human resource is the key to the Company's success in its business endeavors. It attracts and retains a well-diversified pool of human resources with highly qualified academic and experienced background. The Company has set forward a vision to continuously reshape its Human Resource Department with robust training and innovation programs. The present demographic characteristics have also enabled to gain a stable teamwork leading to effective and efficient service delivery. Majority of the employees are young and are learning to be the more experienced professionals in their area. There is good bonding among the employees who are trained to promote mutual respect at the workplace.

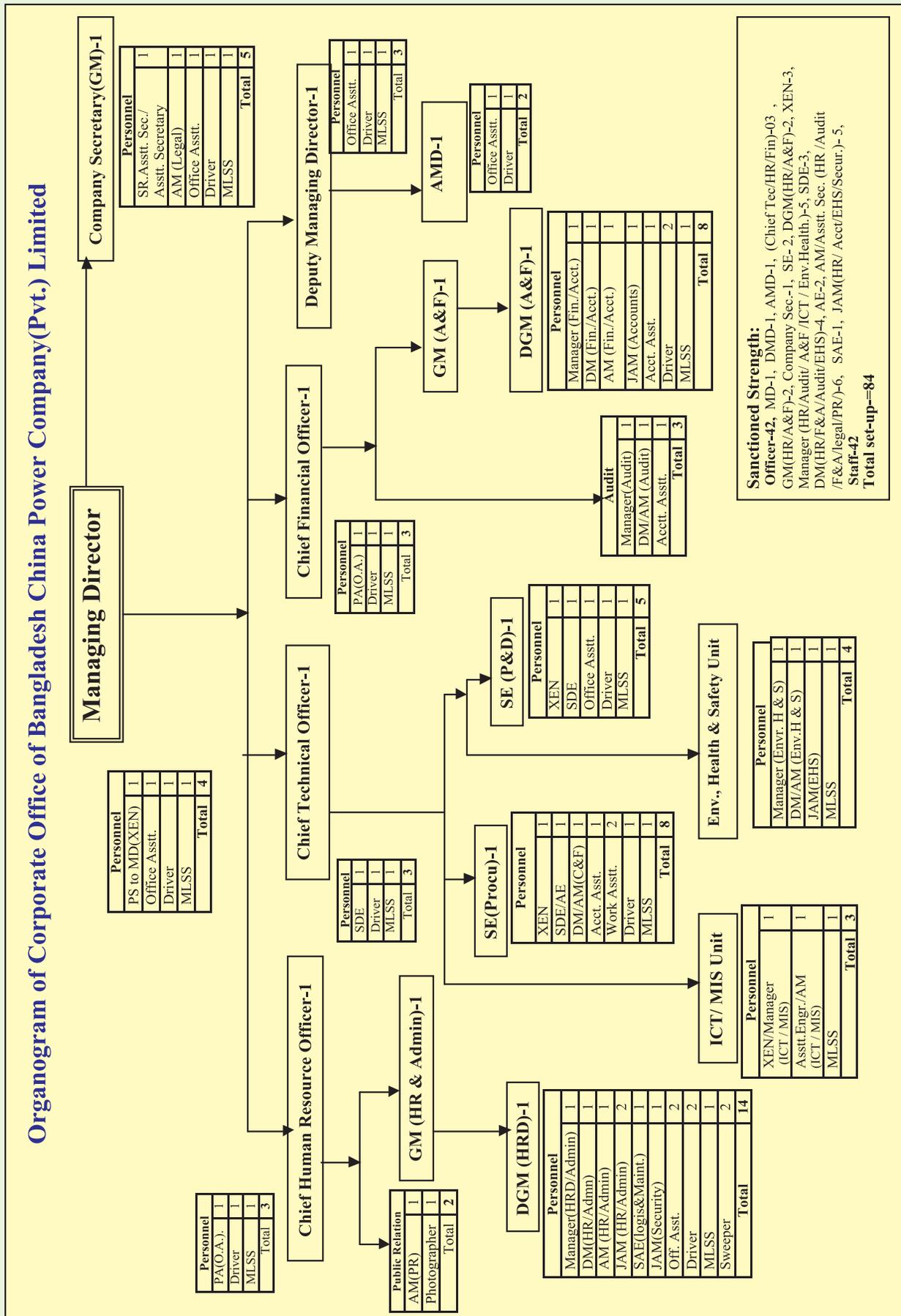
Manpower Statistics as on 30 June, 2019

SL	Name of the Post	Set-Up	Working	Vacant	Remarks
1	Managing Director	1	1	0	(In-Charge)
2	Deputy Managing Director	1	1	0	(In-Charge)
3	Chief Technical Officer	1	0	1	
4	Chief Human Resource Officer	1	0	1	
5	Chief Financial Officer	1	0	1	(In-Charge)
6	Chief Engineer	2	1	1	
7	Company Secretary (GM)	1	1	0	
8	GM (HR)	1	1	0	(In-Charge)
9	GM (Acc. & Finance)	1	1	0	
10	Assistant Managing Director	1	1	0	(In-Charge)
11	SE (P&D/Procurement)	6	0	6	
12	DGM (HRD)	1	0	1	
13	DGM (Acc.& Finance)	1	0	1	(In-Charge)
14	Executive Engineer (XEN)	22	3	19	
15	PS to MD	1	0	1	
16	Manager (HR/Admin)	2	1	1	
17	Manager (Acc./Fin./Audit)	3	1	2	
18	XEN/Manager (ICT)	1	0	1	
19	Manager (Commercial)	1	0	1	
20	Manager (Chemical)	1	0	1	
21	Manager (Security)	1	0	1	
22	Manager (C&F)	1	0	1	
23	Manager (Facility)	1	1	0	
24	Senior Medical officer (Manager)	1	0	1	
25	Manager (EHS)	1	0	1	
26	Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE)	36	6	30	

SL	Name of the Post	Set-Up	Working	Vacant	Remarks
27	DM (HR& Admin)	3	0	3	
28	DM (Acc./Fin./Audit)	4	0	4	
29	DM (EHS)	2	0	2	
30	DM (Commercial)	1	0	1	
31	Assistant Engineer	47	39	8	
32	Asstt. Secretary/ Senior Asst.Sec	1	0	1	
33	AM (HR/Admin/Transport)	3	1	2	
34	AM (Acct./Fin./ Audit)	3	2	1	
35	DM/AM (C&F)	5	1	4	
36	AM (Chemical)	1	0	1	
37	AM (Store)	2	0	2	
38	AM (Facility)	1	0	1	
39	AM (Legal)	1	0	1	
40	AM (Security)	1	1	0	
41	AM (Envr.Health & Safety)	1	0	1	
42	Medical officer	2	2	0	
43	Sub-Assistant Engineer	44	5	39	
44	JAM (HR & Admin)	4	2	2	
45	JAM (Acct./Fin./Audit)	3	3	0	
46	JAM (Env. Health & Safety)	4	1	3	
47	JAM (Security)	3	1	2	
48	JAM (Chemical)	3	0	3	
49	JAM (Commercial)	1	0	1	
50	JAM (Store)	2	0	2	
51	JAM (PA to PM)	1	0	1	
52	JAM (Medical Assistant)	2	1	1	
53	Junior Asst. Manager (PR)	1	0	1	
	Total officer	237	78	159	
53	Foreman	12	0	12	
54	Office Assistant	26	4	22	
55	Account Assistant	5	1	4	
56	Caretaker (Rest House)	5	0	5	
57	Security Supervisor	4	4	0	
58	Welder	5	0	5	
59	Technician	58	0	58	
60	Operator	8	0	8	
61	Rigger	4	0	4	

SL	Name of the Post	Set-Up	Working	Vacant	Remarks
62	Crane Operator/Jetty Crane Ope.	4	0	4	
63	Attendant	44	0	44	
64	Driver	42	2	40	
65	Scaffolder	2	0	2	
66	Turner	3	0	3	
67	Laboratory Assistant	4	0	4	
68	Battery Attendant	2	0	2	
69	Plumber	2	1	1	
70	Painter	2	0	2	
71	Carpenter	4	0	4	
72	Masson	2	0	2	
73	Master (Speed Boat)	2	1	1	
74	Engine Driver (Speed Boat)	3	1	2	
75	Work Assistant	69	12	57	
76	Reagent Charger	2	0	2	
77	Sampler	2	0	2	
78	Store Keeper	4	0	4	
79	Line Man	2	2	0	
80	X-Ray Technician/Lab.Techni.	3	0	3	
81	Junior Staff Nurse	2	0	2	
82	Midwife	1	0	1	
83	Cook	4	1	3	
84	Store Helper	6	0	6	
85	Cook Helper	6	1	5	
86	Speep Boat Helper	4	2	2	
87	Shift Messenger	4	0	4	
88	Office Support Staff (OSS)	45	3	42	
89	Security Guard	74	18	56	
90	Gardener	6	0	6	
91	Sweeper	10	1	9	
	Total Staff	487	54	433	
	Grand Total	724	132	592	

Organogram of Corporate Office of Bangladesh China Power Company(Pvt.) Limited



Organogram for O&M of Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant

Chief Engineer (Plant Manager)

Asst. Chief Engr.	1
SDE	1
PS/JAM	1
Office Asst.	1
Driver	2
(OSS)	3
Total	10

Summary	
Officer	164
Staff	379
Total	543

Accounts & Finance	
Manager	1
DM	1
JAM	1
JAM	2
Acc. Asstt.	1
Office Asstt.	1
Driver	1
OSS	1
Total	09

Chemical Unit 1&2	
Manager(Chem.)	1
DM/JAM(Chem.)	2
JAM(Chem.)	4
Lab. Asstt.	4
Attendant	8
Reagent Changer	3
Sampler	2
OSS	1
Driver	1
Total	25

SE, Operation	
SE(Operation Attach)	
XEN(Operator)	1
SDE	1
AM(Admin)	1
SAE	1
PA(OA)	2
Driver	2
OSS	2
Total	11
Operation (Shift)	
XEN(Shift-in-charge)	4
SDE (shift)	8
AE(shift)	8
SAE	8
Attendant(Steam/Turbine/BOP)	36
Shift Messgr.	4
Driver	1
Total	69

SE (Maintenance)	
SE	1
XEN	1
SDE	1
AE	1
AM(Admin)	1
PA/OA	3
Driver	2
OSS	2
Total	11
Facility Unit	
Manager (Facility)	1
AM(Facility)	1
JAM(Facility)	1
Caretaker	4
Driver	1
Work Asstt	2
Cook	3
Cook Helper	3
Cleaner	2
(OSS)	2
Total	20

Coal & Ash Handling	
XEN	1
SDE	1
AE	2
JAM/SAE	2
Operator Excavator	2
Op. Dump. Truc.	2
Op. Bulldozer	2
Op. Forklift	2
Jetty Crane Op.	2
Technician (M)	2
Work Asstt.	4
Driver	1
OSS	1
Total	24

SF (Coal Supply Management)	
SE	1
XEN	1
Manager (Com.)	1
SDE	2
DM (Com.)	2
AE	2
AM (C&M)	2
SAE	2
Office Asstt.	2
Driver (1-Heavy)	2
(OSS)	1
Total	17

Medical Centre	
Sr. Medical Officer	1
Medical Officer	2
Medical Asstt. (JAM)	2
Junior Staff Nurse	2
X-ray Techni.	1
Lab Technician	2
Driver(Ambulance)	1
Midwife	1
OSS	1
Total	11

HR Division	
Manager(HR)	1
DM (Admin)	1
AM (Admin/Wef)	2
JAM (HR)	1
Office Asstt.	3
Driver	1
Work-support Staff (OSS)	2
Total	11

Environment, Health & Safety	
DM	1
JAM	2
Total	3

Security	
Manager (Sec)	1
DM/AM(Sec)	1
JAM	1
Sec. Supvtr.	4
Driver (Patrol duty)	1
Security Guard	50
(OSS)	1
Total	59

Civil Division	
XEN	1
SDE	1
AE	2
SAE	2
Plumber	2
Carpenter	2
Masson (St.Boat)	1
Master (St.Boat)	2
Engine Driver	2
Driver	1
Work Asstt.	3
Helper (SB)	2
OSS	1
Gardener	4
Sweeper	4
Total	30

Store Division	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	2
JAM/Sec/SAE	2
Store Keeper	4
Store Helper	6
Driver	1
OSS	1
Total	19

Workshop Division	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	2
SAE	2
Foreman	2
Technician(Mech)	8
Welder	1
Turner	3
Painter	2
Carpenter	2
Work Asstt.	2
Driver	1
OSS	2
Total	32

Steam Generator Division	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	4
SAE	4
Foreman	2
Welder (high pr.)	2
Technician	10
Scarfholder	2
Rigger	2
Work Asstt.	8
Driver	1
OSS	2
Total	40

Turbine Division	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	4
SAE	4
Foreman	2
Crane Operator	2
Technician	10
Welder	2
Work Asstt.	8
Rigger	2
Driver	1
(OSS)	2
Total	40

I&C Division	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	4
SAE	2
Foreman	2
Technician (IM)	8
Work Asstt.	6
Driver	1
OSS	2
Total	28

Electrical Division-2	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	4
SAE	4
Foreman	2
Technician (E)	8
Line man	2
Work Asstt.	8
Driver	1
(OSS)	1
Total	34

Electrical Division-1	
XEN	1
SDE	2
AE	4
SAE	4
Foreman	2
Technician (Elec./Armature Winder)	12
Battery Attendant	1
Work Asstt.	8
Driver	1
(OSS)	2
Total	38



Recruitment and Selection Process

The perceived aim of recruitment by the Management of BCPCL is to discover and attract potential employees to involve them with appropriate organizational works. This involves keeping an outreach for prospective candidates with the qualifications, skills and qualities required by the Company. The Company's Service Rules promotes strict and transparent recruitment through its well-defined selection policy to ensure that the best people for the best role are selected and recruited.

Employee Relations

The Company takes pride in its employees. The human resource has been the back-bone of the Company in driving operational and financial performance. As a commitment towards the Company's core values, employees' participation in management is effective based on mutual respect, trust and a feeling of being a progressive partner in growth and success. Both employees and management complement each other's efforts in furthering the interest of the Company as well as its stakeholders, signifying and highlighting overall harmony and cordial employee relations prevalent in the Company.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The performance targets for the FY 2019-2020 had been set in the 26th Board Meeting using a reliable tool for monitoring and regulating business activities, technical standards, cost reduction, maximum availability of the project to ensure reliable commissioning power plant. It is poised to effectively guide the Company to become a financially viable company. The KPI targets and achievement of BCPCL for the FY 2019-2020 are as follows:

Performance Indicator	Targets
Development Target: Physical progress of Payra 1320 MW TPPP (Phase-1)	100%
Financial progress of Payra 1320 MW TPPP (Phase-1)	80%
Development Target: Physical progress of Payra 1320 MW TPPP (Phase-2)	20%
Financial progress of Payra 1320 MW TPPP (Phase-2)	70%
Training Hours	60 hours

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance is the overall control of activities in a company. It is concerned with the formulation of long-term objectives and plans and the proper management structure (organization, systems and people) to achieve them. At the same time, it entails making sure that the structure functions to maintain the corporation's integrity and responsibility to its various constituencies. The structure to ensure corporate governance, for our purpose, includes the Honorable Shareholders & Creditors, Board of Directors, top management and others. Role of each of these stakeholders is crucial in guaranteeing responsible corporate performance. Before examining the role of each of these groups, it is useful to understand the relevance of corporate governance in the present context. From the very beginning, the Company tries its level best to nurture and follow the good corporate governance. At present, the governance of the Company is formally provided at three levels: the Board of Directors, its Committees and the Management Team.



The Company continues to maintain its industry leadership, by pursuing excellence in everything it does including standards of business conduct. The Company's philosophy on Corporate Governance revolves around principle of ethical governance and is aimed at conducting of business in an efficient, accountable and transparent manner and in meeting its obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders. This objective has been achieved by adopting corporate practices based on principles of transparency, accountability, fairness and integrity to create long-term sustainable value for all its stakeholders.

Right to Information

The Company is very much conscious of the issues following the rules and regulations under the Right to Information Act, 2009 and the Right to Information Rules 2010.

Project Financing

The Company has been implementing Payra 1320MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) with the estimated project cost of USD 2.48 Billion financed through 20% equity investment provided by BCPCL's shareholders (CMC, Chaina and NWPGL, Bangladesh) and the rest 80% debt provided through loan from the Export- Import Bank of China (CEXIM Bank).

The Company has arranged the project loan. For this purpose, the Framework Financial Agreement of USD 1.984 Billion for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) between the CEXIM Bank and BCPCL was signed on 14.10.2016 in presence of the Hon'ble President of the People's Republic of China and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Government of Bangladesh at the Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh. Then, the Government of Bangladesh through Ministry of Finance has issued the Sovereign Guarantee of USD 1.0 billion for the NWPGL loan portion (50% of the total loan) in favor of BCPCL towards CEXIM Bank against the said loan facility of USD 1.984 billion for implementing the Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project.

Later on, BCPCL reached financial close with CEXIM Bank on 3 May 2018 and made its first drawdown on 7 May 2018. The Company received loan of USD 1,159.56 million (Equivalent BDT 97,982.66 million) as on 30 June, 2019 and USD 1,354 million (Equivalent BDT 115,017.89 million) as on 30 November 2019.

The Company (BCPCL) has been implementing Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase) with estimated project cost of USD 2,063.62 million. As per the Feasibility Study Report, Equity-Debt Ratio will be 20:80. A negotiation is going on with CEXIM Bank regarding the financing of the second phase. Effective life of the plant is expected to be 25 years. The project implementation work is already going on. The expected Commercial Operation Date (COD) of 3rd Unit of 2nd Phase is June, 2022.

Investment as Equity Capital

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited is a joint venture company under the banner of NWPGL and CMC. The shareholders (NWPGL and CMC) invested Equity Capital amounting BDT 10,745.89 million during the FY 2018-19 out of the total equity contribution of BDT 34,356.08 million from inception, which is shown in the Statement of Financial Position in the form of BDT 23,610.19 million as Paid-up-Capital and BDT 10,745.89 million as Share Money Deposit. Recently, BDT 6,628 million of Share Money Deposit was converted to the Paid-Up-Capital. Summary of the Equity and Debt Financing as on 30 June 2019 is as follows:

(Figures in million USD)

Project Financing	Financing Plan(\$M)	Actual Financing(\$M)	Percentage
Equity Financing (20% of Total Project cost)	496.00	406.58	81.97%
Debt Financing (80% of Total Project cost)	1,984.00	1,156.49	58.29%
Total Project Financing	2,480.00	1,563.07	63.03%

* Exchange rate 1 USD = BDT 84.50 as on 30 June 2019 (Source: Bangladesh Bank)

A comparative graph of Project Financing as on 30 June 2019 and 30 November 2019 is as follows:



Growth in Work-In-Progress



The Work-In-Progress (WIP) was BDT 123,214.91 million as on 30 June 2019 achieving the 128.96% growth comparing to the last PY year. The trend line of WIP is increasing up to Jun'18 due to the injection of capital and usages in the development activities. As the first phase is almost eve of closing the work, the WIP has got a slack motion in Jun'19. It reflects the swiftest progress in developing the EPC related work.

Financial Position

The Comparative Financial Position of the Company for the 2017-2018 and FY 2018-2019 is as follows:

(Figure in million BDT)

Particulars	2018-2019	2017-2018	% Change
Non-Current Assets	123,213.91	53,813.57	128.96%
Current Assets	10,069.83	3,953.32	154.72%
Total Assets	133,283.74	57,766.88	130.73%
Total Equity	34,356.08	23,610.19	45.51%
Non-Current Liabilities	97,723.62	33,768.00	189.40%
Current Liabilities	1,204.04	388.69	209.77%
Total Equity & Liabilities	133,283.74	57,766.88	130.73%

A comparative picture showing the composition of Assets, Equity and Liabilities over the last two years is presented below:

(Figure in million BDT)



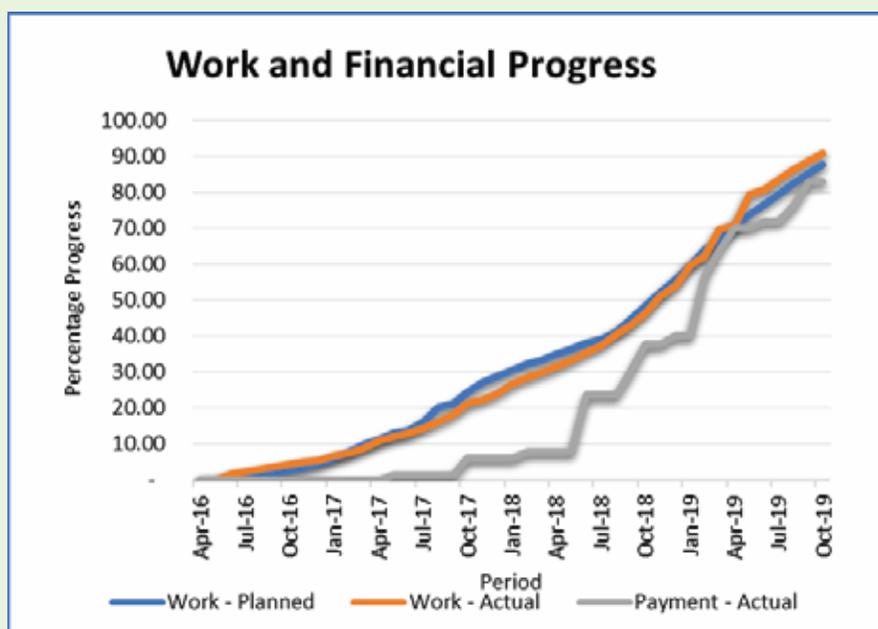
Chart: Comparative Picture of the Financial Position over the last two years.

During the FY 2018-2019, the Non-Current Assets increased by BDT 69,400.34 million (128.96%) from the previous year indicating 92.44% of total asset in the FY 2018-19 and 93.16% of total asset in the FY 2017-18. The Capital Work-in-Progress is representing most part of the Non-Current Assets. The Current Asset increased by BDT 6,116.51 million (154.72%) from the FY 2017-18 to the FY 2018-19 and Equity increased by BDT 10,746 million (45.51%) from the FY 2017-18 to the FY 2018-19 as a result of capital injection by the respective shareholders of the Company. Non-Current Liabilities increased by 189.40% compared to the previous year due to loan financing of BDT 63,956 million from the Export-Import Bank of China during the FY 2018-19.

Work and Financial Progress

The initial EPC (Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Commissioning) contract value was USD 1,536.42 million and BDT 1,959.47 million and the amended contract value is now USD 1,720.11 million and BDT 3,957.12 million. The total payment made as on 30 November 2019 amounted to USD 1,272 million and BDT 1,622 million.

As on 30 June 2019, work planned for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase) was 76.92%, actual work completed was 80.78% and actual payment made was 71.90% as per initial plan. A comparison in connection to the planned work and actual work along with financial progress as on 31 October 2019 is presented in the graph:



Contribution to National Exchequer

The Company is exempted from income tax on sales of electricity for the first 15 years from the commercial production date as per SRO No. 213-AIN/Income tax/2013. Conversely, the Company has contributed an amount of BDT 659.63 million during the FY 2018-2019 and BDT 322.32 million during the FY 2017-2018 to the National Exchequer. The details are as follows:

(Figures in million BDT)

Particulars	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018
Corporate tax (Other Income)	42.09	46.08
AIT	18.9	55.87
CD/VAT	145.18	15.34
TDS & VDS	406.95	144.05
Government license & Regulatory fees	46.51	60.98
Total Contribution to National Exchequer	659.63	322.32

Chart: Proportion of the Contribution to National Exchequer over the last two years

With the investment in the power generation and the payment of taxes, the Company is making a significant contribution to the country's development, growth and employment.



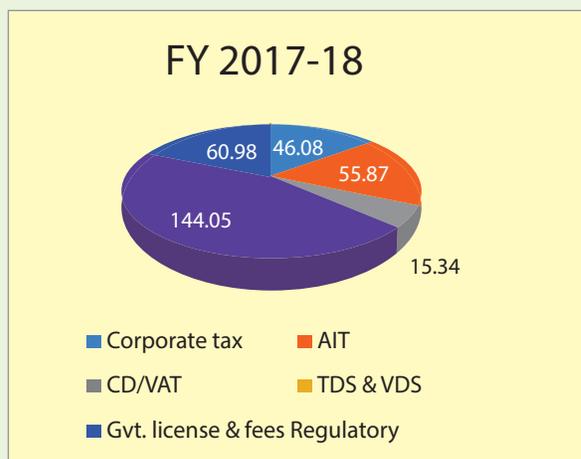
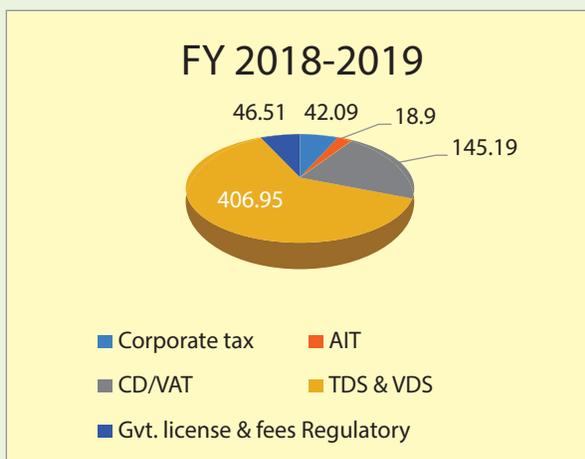


Chart: Proportion of the Contribution to National Exchequer over the last two year

Financial Analysis

BCPCL is a newly-established promising power generation company. It has been expanding with project works. All investment securities are initially recognized at cost, including acquisition charges associated with the investment. It has a capital management process in place to measure, deploy and monitor its available capital and assess its adequacy. This capital management process aims to achieve four major objectives: exceed regulatory thresholds and meet longer-term internal capital target, maintain strong credit ratings, manage capital levels commensurate with the risk profile of the Company and provide its shareholders with acceptable returns.

Risk Factors and Management Perception Regarding the Risk

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. BCPCL’s product is sold exclusively to Bangladesh Power Development Board, which is a government entity and major the shareholder (99.99%) of BCPCL as well. The sales are made under the conditions of long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Moreover the history of payment and sovereign backing ensures the risk of failures to pay by our customer is minimal.



Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may be unable to meet short term financial demands. This usually occurs due to the inability to convert a security or physical asset to cash without a loss of capital and / or income in the process. BCPCL has its focus on repayment when it comes to meeting short & long term debt. BCPCL has maintained debt levels within operational limits to ensure there is no liquidity crisis. It has a strong base which enables the company to service its debt obligations in particular through operating earnings. The strong revenue and operating margin shown by BCPCL will mitigate any such liquidity risk.

Competitive Condition of the Business: BCPCL is operating in a free market economy regime. The company may face competition challenging the profitability of the business. The Company is working in a sector for which the demand is always increasing. Hence, the risk of competition causing a fall in profitability is very low.

Interest & Exchange Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the company faces due to unfavorable movement in the interest rates. On the other hand exchange rate risk arise when taka may be devalued significantly against dollar and BCPCL may suffer due to such fluctuation. In order to mitigate such risks appropriate and reasonable hedging mechanisms have been employed by BCPCL with a view to keep the cost minimum and similar strategies will be followed in the future.



Dividend

As the Company is at the outset of implementation stage i.e. at pre-commercial operation stage, no net income is accrued to declare dividend to the members for the period.

Post-Balance Sheet Events

No material events occurred after the balance sheet/ reporting date, non-disclosure of which could affect the ability of the users of these financial statements to make an appropriate evaluation.

Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the Companies Act-1994 and other applicable laws and regulations. The Company maintains its books of accounts and prepares financial statements considering the following:

Selection of appropriate accounting policy and apply the same consistently

- ❖ Preparation of financial statements on the going-concern basis and accrual basis of accounting.
- ❖ Preparation of financial statements as per the guidelines of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS).
- ❖ Making reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, if necessary, for ensuring free and fair presentation of financial information so that the users of information can make their reasonable decisions.
- ❖ Maintaining the books of accounts up-to-date so that the financial position of the Company is reflected with reasonably accuracy.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board is responsible to present a true and fair view of the Company's financial performance and position as a part of good governance and to that end, the Directors confirm to the best of their knowledge 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 accounts of the Company have been maintained;

- ❖ Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the Financial Statements and that the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgments;
- ❖ The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) have been followed in preparation of the Financial Statements and any departure therefrom has been adequately disclosed;
- ❖ The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;
- ❖ There is no doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease trading. The Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The current resources of the Company provide sufficient funds and attributable credit facilities to meet the present requirements of its existing business. Since, there is no material uncertainty related to events or conditions at reporting date which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, for this reason, management continues to adopt going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Auditors' Report

The auditors, A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants (A Member Firm of Ernst & Young Global Ltd.) have submitted their Report for the FY 2018-2019. I, on behalf of the Board of Directors, request the honor of the Hon'ble Shareholders (Members) to receive and adopt the Auditors' Report.

Appointment of Auditors:

As per the Facility Agreement signed between The Export-Import Bank of China and Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited on May 12, 2017, "Auditor" means Price Waterhouse Coopers, KPMG, Ernst & Young or Deloitte (including a local affiliate of any of the foregoing), or such other firms of independent accountants of recognized international standing as may be appointed by the Borrower with the prior approval of the Lender. Provided that these audit firms are treated as Big-4 in Bangladesh. In accordance with the Lender's requirements, it is necessary to appoint any audit firm under the direct affiliation of any Big-4 audit firms. In Bangladesh, there is no Big-4 audit firm working directly but only the two affiliated firms of the Big-4 namely A Qasem & Co (affiliated of Ernst & Young), Rahman Rahman Huq (affiliated of KPMG) are working.

Pursuant to Section-210 of the Companies Act 1994, the Board of Directors of BCPCL took a resolution of assent in its 30th Board Meeting for placing the Expression of Interest (EOI) of M/s A Qasem & Co (Ernst & Young in Bangladesh) in its 5th AGM to appoint them as external auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2019-2020 until the conclusion of the next AGM at audit fees of BDT 400,000.00 (Four Hundred Thousand) only excluding VAT (15%).

In order to build the corporate image and fulfill the Lender's requirements, it is inevitable to appoint M/s A Qasem & Co (Ernst & Young in Bangladesh) as the auditors of the Company for the year 2019-2020. The Hon'ble Shareholders (Members) are, therefore, requested to receive and adopt the proposal. If appointed at ensuing annual general meeting, they will hold office until the conclusion of next annual general meeting of the Company on fixed remuneration and other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the Company and the auditors.

Business Philosophy

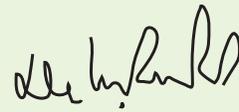
The business philosophy of BCPCL is to provide reliable electricity and services of such quality that the stakeholders will receive the superior value; the employees will share in the success and the investors will receive a superior return on investment. It attempts to gain a reputation for a long time.

The Annual Report-2019

The Company Authority has prepared the Annual Report-2019. I, on behalf of the Board of Directors, request the honor of the Hon'ble Members (Shareholders) to receive and adopt the Annual Report-2019.

Acknowledgement

The Board places on record its deep and sincere appreciation for the strenuous services of Managing Director and Secretary of the Company. The Board also wishes to convey its grateful thanks to the Company's esteemed Shareholders (Members) and other associated officers and employees of the Company for their full support and hearty co-operation.



Dr. Ahmad Kaikus

Chairman, Board of Directors, BCPCL

&

Principal Secretary to HPM, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh



Memorable Events &
Remarkable Views



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina handing over the Award to the MD of BCPCL
For becoming Fastest Growing Power Generation Organization of Bangladesh



Hon'ble Prime Minister with the officials of BCPCL & NWPGL at the Payra 1320 MW
Thermal Power Plant (1st Phase)



Hon'ble Chairman, CMC, China handing over a Cheque to the Hon'ble Prime Minister For the Boy Scout Activites during the inauguration of Payra TPP Resettlement Project



The Visit of H.E. Ambassador to the People's Republic of China to Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project



Coal Supply Agreement Signing Ceremony For Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (1st Phase)



4th Annual General Meeting of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited



Board Meeting of BCPCL



Former Hon'ble Senior Secretary Power Division (at present Principal Secretary to the HPM) visiting Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project



Former Hon'ble Senior Secretary Power Division (at present Principal Secretary to the HPM) visiting Payra Thermal Power Plant Resettlement Project



Basic Design Meeting for Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Project (2nd Phase)



Inauguration of Bangladesh-China Technical Institute by the Hon'ble Managing Director of BCPCL



Bangladesh-China Technical Institute



Workshop on Chimney Height for Coal Based Power Plants at the Department of Environment



Inaugural Ceremony of Community Clinic at Payra Resettlement Area

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

of

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

As at & for the year ended 30 June 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Shareholders of
Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (the "Company"), which comprise statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2019, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and comply with the Companies Act, 1994 and other applicable Laws and Regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's 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 and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's 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 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, the Companies Act, 1994 and other applicable Laws and Regulations 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.

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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 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 company's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994 we also report that:

- (i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- (ii) 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; and
- (iii) the statements of financial position dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns.

Dated, Dhaka
01 December 2019


A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

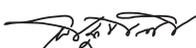
Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	Amounts in BDT	
		30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Capital work in progress	4	123,213,907,725	53,813,568,997
		123,213,907,725	53,813,568,997
Current assets			
Interest receivable	5	-	12,546,688
Advances, deposits and prepayments	6	41,134,137	65,298,613
Cash and cash equivalents	7	10,028,700,506	3,875,469,749
		10,069,834,643	3,953,315,050
Total assets		133,283,742,368	57,766,884,047
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	23,610,191,500	10,400,000,000
Share money deposit	9	10,745,891,600	13,210,191,500
Total equity		34,356,083,100	23,610,191,500
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loan	10	97,723,618,954	33,768,000,000
		97,723,618,954	33,768,000,000
Current liabilities			
Others payable	11	1,143,788,184	333,921,118
Provision for tax	12	44,950,327	47,549,829
Provision for gratuity	13	14,862,250	6,851,600
Provision for expenses	14	439,553	370,000
		1,204,040,314	388,692,547
Total liabilities		98,927,659,268	34,156,692,547
Total equity and liabilities		133,283,742,368	57,766,884,047

The annexed notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

See annexed report of even date.

Dated, Dhaka
01 December 2019


A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Amounts in BDT

	Share capital	Share Money Deposit	Total
As at 1 July 2017	1,000	2,694,753,000	2,694,754,000
Addition during the year	-	20,915,437,500	20,915,437,500
Issuance of common share	10,399,999,000	(10,399,999,000)	-
As at 30 June 2018	10,400,000,000	13,210,191,500	23,610,191,500
As at 1 July 2018	10,400,000,000	13,210,191,500	23,610,191,500
Addition during the year	-	10,745,891,600	10,745,891,600
Issuance of common share	13,210,191,500	(13,210,191,500)	-
As at 30 June 2019	23,610,191,500	10,745,891,600	34,356,083,100

The annexed notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

See annexed report of even date.

Dated, Dhaka
01 December 2019


A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Amounts in BDT

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Operating activities		
Net cash from operating activities	-	-
Investing activities		
Payment towards Capital work in progress	(67,880,983,226)	(46,176,245,314)
Payment as Advance, deposits and prepayments	(20,530,675)	(58,531,061)
Net cash used in investing activities	(67,901,513,901)	(46,234,776,375)
Financing activities		
Proceed by raising paid-up capital	-	10,399,999,000
Received share money deposit	10,745,891,600	5,382,885,290
Received long term loan	63,308,853,058	33,727,680,000
Net cash used in financing activities	74,054,744,658	49,510,564,290
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,153,230,757	3,275,787,915
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	3,875,469,749	599,681,834
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	10,028,700,506	3,875,469,749

The annexed notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Director

See annexed report of even date.

Dated, Dhaka
01 December 2019


A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Reporting entity

1.1 Company profile

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was incorporated on 01 October 2014 as a Private Limited Company in Bangladesh under the Companies Act 1994 vide reg. no C - 118576/14. This is a joint venture agreement between China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CMC) and North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL). NWPGL signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CMC), China on 19 March 2014. Later on, NWPGL signed the Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) with CMC on 09 June 2014 at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing, China in presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Government of Bangladesh and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China in order to implement thermal power plant project by using eco-friendly ultra-supercritical technology on turn-key basis and by establishing a Joint Venture Company (JVC). Then, Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BCPCL) was formed. The registered and corporate head office is located at UTC Building (Level # 5), 8 Panthapath, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka - 1215, Bangladesh and the power plant is located at Payra, Dhankali Union, Kalapara Upazila, Patuakhali District, Bangladesh. First Phase, 1320MW TPPP, is about to finish and expecting to start commercial operation from December 2019 and 2nd phase implementation work has already been started.

1.2 Nature of business

The principal activity of the Company is to set up power plants for generation of electricity and sale the same to Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) to enhance the national development programs.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) vide letter no 1/1/ICAB - 2017 dated 14 December 2017. The compliance status of these IFRS is as follows:

Name of IFRS/IAS	Compliance Status
IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements	Complied
IAS 2: Inventories	Not Applicable
IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows	Complied
IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Complied
IAS 10: Events after the Reporting Period	Complied
IAS 11: Construction Contracts	Not Applicable
IAS 12: Income Taxes	Complied
IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment	Complied
IAS 17: Leases	Complied
IAS 18: Revenue	Not Applicable
IAS 19: Employee Benefits	Complied
IAS 20: Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Not Applicable
IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Complied
IAS 23: Borrowing Costs	Complied
IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures	Complied
IAS 26: Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Complied
IAS 27: Separate Financial Statements	Not Applicable
IAS 28: Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	Not Applicable
IAS 29: Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	Not Applicable

Name of IFRS/IAS	Compliance Status
IAS 32: Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	Complied
IAS 33: Earnings Per Share	Not Applicable
IAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting	Complied
IAS 36: Impairment of Assets	Complied
IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets	Complied
IAS 38: Intangible Assets	Complied
IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	Complied
IAS 40: Investment Property	Not Applicable
IAS 41: Agriculture	Not Applicable
IFRS 1: First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Not Applicable
IFRS 2: Share based Payment	Not Applicable
IFRS 3: Business Combinations	Not Applicable
IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts	Complied
IFRS 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Not Applicable

Name of IFRS/IAS	Compliance Status
IFRS 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Not Applicable
IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Complied
IFRS 8: Operating Segments	Not Applicable
IFRS 9: Financial Instruments	Complied
IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements	Not Applicable
IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements	Complied
IFRS 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Complied
IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement	Complied
IFRS 14: Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Not Applicable
IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Complied
IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	Not Applicable

Compliance with other regulatory requirements

The Company complied with the requirements of following laws and regulations from various government bodies:

- i) The Companies Act, 1994;
- ii) The Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 and amendment thereon;
- iii) The Income Tax Rules, 1984;
- iv) The Value Added Tax Act, 1991;
- v) The Value Added Tax Rules, 1991;
- vi) The Stamp Act, 1899;
- vii) The Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 and amended in 2015;
- viii) The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969;
- ix) The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987;
- x) Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission Act, 2003;
- Xi) Payra Port Authority Act, 2013;
- Xii) Environment Conservation Act, 1995 and the Amendments thereafter;
- xiii) Other applicable laws and regulations.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented has been rounded off to the nearest BDT.

2.4 Standards issued but not yet to be effective

IFRS 16: Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are optional exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

IFRS 16: Leases, effective from annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Company has not early applied this standards in preparing these financial statements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers at or before the date of initial application of IFRS 16. The Company is assessing the potential impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements.

2.5 Reporting period

The financial period of the Company covers one year from 01 July to 30 June of the corresponding year and is followed consistently.

2.6 Comparative information

Comparative information including narrative and descriptive one is disclosed in respect of the preceding period where it is relevant to enhance the understanding of the current period's financial statements.

2.7 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimates and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in these financial statements are stated in the following notes:

Note 12 - Provision for tax

Note 13 - Provision for gratuity

Note 14 - Provisions for expenses

2.8 Going concern

The management of the Company have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease trading. The Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The current resources of the Company provide sufficient funds and attributable credit facilities to meet the present requirements of its existing business. Since, there is no material uncertainties related to events or conditions at reporting date which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, for this reason, management continues to adopt going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.



2.9 Accrual basis of accounting

The Company prepares its financial statements, except the statement of cash flows, using the accrual basis of accounting. When the accrual basis of accounting is used, an entity recognises the elements of financial statements such as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the conceptual framework.

2.10 Materiality and aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.11 Offsetting

The entity does not offset any assets and liabilities or income and expense, unless required or permitted by the IFRS and IASs.

3.0 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Capital Work in Progress

Capital work in progress consists of acquisition costs, directly attributable borrowing costs, capital components and related installation costs and other development, revenue and administrative expenditures until the date when the assets ready to use for its intended purpose. Capital work in progress is stated at cost less impairment if any, until the construction is completed. Upon completion of construction, the cost of such assets together with the cost directly attributable to construction, including capitalization of the borrowing costs are transferred to the respective class of assets and depreciated when the asset is completed and commissioned. No depreciation is charged on capital work in progress.

3.2 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non derivative financial instruments comprise deposits, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, share capital and interest-bearing borrowings.

3.2.1 Financial assets

The Company initially recognises receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the transaction.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

The Company's financial assets comprises advance, deposits & prepayments, investments and cash & cash equivalents.

3.2.1.1 Investments

Investment in fixed deposit receipt is shown in the financial statements at its cost and interest income is recognised quarterly.

3.2.1.2 Advance, deposits and prepayments

Advances with no stated interest are measured at the original amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial. Deposits are measured at payment value.

3.2.1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balance and deposits with financial institutions that are readily convertible.

3.2.2 Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises financial liabilities in its statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. The Company recognises such financial liability when its contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company's financial liabilities comprise other payable.

3.2.2.1 Other payables

Other payables are recognised when contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the Company of resources embodying economic benefits. Trade and other payable are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, if necessary.

3.3 Inventories

The Company is yet to start commercial production, so there was no closing inventory as at 30 June 2019.

3.4 Employee benefits

The Company maintain both defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan for its eligible employees. The eligibility is determined according to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective deeds. The Company has accounted for and disclosed employee benefits in compliance with the provisions of IAS 19: Employee Benefits.

The cost of employee benefits is charged off as revenue expenditure in the period to which the contributions relate. The Company's employee benefits include the following:

3.4.1 Defined contribution plan (provident fund)

The Company has a recognized provident fund with effect from 31 October 2017 vide letter # Nothi No: 1A /PF-4/2017-18/828 dated 29 October 2017. This registered provident fund scheme (defined contribution plan) for employees of the Company are eligible to be members of the fund in accordance with the rules of the provident fund constituted under an irrevocable trust. All permanent employees contribute 10% of their basic salary to the provident fund and the Company also makes equal

contribution. The Company recognizes contribution to defined contribution plan as an expense when an employee has rendered services in exchange of such contribution. The legal and constructive obligation is limited to the amount it agrees to contribute to the fund.

3.4.2 Defined benefit plan (gratuity fund)

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan (gratuity fund) other than a defined contribution plan. The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme, provision in respect of which is made annually covering all its permanent eligible employees.

3.5 Provision

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and if 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.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits are required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed.

3.6 Revenue recognition

Sale of the products shall be recognized upon delivery of goods and services and raising invoices to Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) in compliance with the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company has not yet entered into commercial operation and therefore no revenue was generated in this financial year.

3.7 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transaction are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on 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, are determined as under:

- i) Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate at the reporting date.
- ii) 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.
- iii) 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.

3.8 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost that can be directly attributable to a qualifying asset is capitalized during construction period. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are those borrowing cost that would have been avoided if the expenditure or the qualifying asset that not been made. All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs relating to projects have been charged to capital work-in-progress as interest during construction (IDC).

3.9 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All such loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair-value including transaction costs.

3.10 Finance income and expense

Finance income comprises interest on short term investment. Finance income is recognised on an accrual basis and net off from capital work-in-progress. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings from bank.

3.11 Income tax

There is no income tax provided in this financial year except on other income because coal based private sector power generation Company is exempted from Income tax for 15 years for their Revenue income .

3.12 Statement of cash flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared under direct method in accordance with IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows.

3.13 Leases

"Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in the income statement.

"Leased assets are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

3.14 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and error

Accounting policies

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, requirements and practices used by an entity in preparing and presenting its Financial Statements. An existing accounting policy should only be changed where a new accounting policy will result in reliable and more relevant information being presented. Any changes in accounting policy required to be accounted for retrospectively except where it is not practicable to determine the effect in prior periods.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires many estimates to be made on the basis of latest available, reliable information. The effect of a change in accounting estimates should, therefore, be recognized prospectively.

Prior period error

A prior period error is where an error has occurred even though reliable information was available when those Financial Statements were authorized for issue. IAS 8 requires retrospective restatement of financial statements to adjust prior period errors as if the prior period error had never been occurred.

3.15 Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the financial statements. Amounts recognised in the financial statements are adjusted for events after the reporting period that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. No adjustment is given in the financial statements for events after the reporting period that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period.

3.16 Date of authorisation

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 01 December 2019.

		Amounts in BDT	
	Notes	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
4 Capital work in progress			
Opening balance		53,813,568,997	2,146,593,601
Add: Development expenditure (Annexure -A)		69,230,825,611	51,587,400,256
Add: Revenue expenditure (Annexure -B)		256,673,377	207,276,925
Add: Income tax expenses	12	42,095,649	46,076,950
		123,343,163,634	53,987,347,732
Other income	4.1	(120,273,283)	(131,079,335)
Advance income tax (AIT)	6.2.1	(8,982,625)	(42,699,400)
		123,213,907,725	53,813,568,997
4.1 Other income			
Interest received (SND)	4.1.1	86,322,543	37,776,277
Interest received (FDR)	4.1.2	192,525	88,743,769
Transportation charge		7,200	7,200
Sale of tender document		168,000	-
Sale of scrap materials		8,600,000	-
Recruitment fees		2,513,705	57,000
Foreign exchange gain/loss		22,334,110	4,375,000
Miscellaneous income		135,200	413,400
Total other income		120,273,283	131,372,646
Foreign exchange gain/loss		-	(293,311)
Net other income		120,273,283	131,079,335
4.1.1 Interest received (SND)			
Jamuna Bank Limited		280,133	17,779,197
Rupali Bank Limited (Rupali Sadan)		20,133	18,061,540
Taka Equity Account		72,253,158	1,148,198
Janata Bank Limited		-	159,783
Rupali Bank Limited (Local Office)		-	627,559
USD Loan Account		63,970	-
Taka Compensation A/C		839	-
Taka Loan Account		1,352,096	-
USD Equity Account		4,701,758	-
Taka Cheque Account		555,240	-
Taka Revenue account		7,095,216	-
		86,322,543	37,776,277

	Notes	Amounts in BDT	
		30 June 2019	30 June 2018
4.1.2 Interest received on FDR			
AB Bank Limited		-	8,074,411
Shahajalal Islami Bank Limited		-	4,625,000
Jamuna Bank Limited		-	23,125,000
NRB Commercial Bank Limited		-	1,960,000
Mutual Trust Bank Limited		-	5,781,250
Standard Bank Limited		-	17,812,500
Mercantile Bank Limited		-	5,937,500
Social Islami Bank Limited		-	2,375,000
Premier Bank Limited		-	1,260,195
Janata Bank Limited		192,525	17,792,913
		192,525	88,743,769
4.A Borrowing cost			
Interest expenses		3,670,553,907	298,943,452
Interest income on surplus fund		-	(8,874,475)
		3,670,553,907	290,068,977
5 Interest receivable			
Interest receivable on FDR		-	3,947,998
Interest receivable on surplus fund		-	8,598,690
		-	12,546,688
6 Advances, deposits and prepayment			
Temporary advance	6.1	2,513,241	1,104,720
Advance income tax	6.2	31,764,958	57,983,569
Advance to contractors	6.3	6,686,938	6,210,324
Security deposit for electricity connection	6.4	169,000	-
		41,134,137	65,298,613
6.1 Temporary advance			
Opening balance		1,104,720	206,740
Addition during the year		33,013,043	29,884,623
		34,117,763	30,091,363
Adjustment/received during the year		(31,604,522)	(28,986,643)
		2,513,241	1,104,720

This represent amount paid to employees to meet the expenses required for official work and which will be adjusted upon submission of bill/voucher.

		Amounts in BDT	
	Notes	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
6.2 Advance income tax			
Opening balance		57,983,569	6,540,813
Addition during the year	6.2.1	18,904,413	55,873,142
		76,887,982	62,413,955
Adjustment during the year	6.2.2	(45,123,024)	(4,430,386)
		31,764,958	57,983,569
6.2.1 Addition during the year			
TDS at interest on FDR		414,058	8,479,577
TDS at interest on bank account		9,507,730	4,694,165
TDS at Custom House		8,982,625	42,699,400
		18,904,413	55,873,142
6.2.2 Adjustment during the year			
Adjustment with tax return		(44,695,151)	(3,969,298)
Excess TDS refund		(427,873)	(461,088)
		(45,123,024)	(4,430,386)
6.3 Advance to contractors			
Opening balance		6,210,324	20,000
Addition during the year		4,161,369	6,712,200
		10,371,693	6,732,200
Adjustment/received during the year		(3,684,755)	(521,876)
		6,686,938	6,210,324
6.4 Security deposit for electricity connection			
Opening balance		-	-
Addition during the year		169,000	-
		169,000	
7 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	7.1	40,000	40,000
Cash at bank	7.2	10,028,660,506	3,559,956,826
FDR with maturity date of 3 month or less	7.3	-	315,472,923
		10,028,700,506	3,875,469,749
7.1 Cash in hand			
Corporate office		20,000	20,000
Payra site office		20,000	20,000
		40,000	40,000

Amounts in BDT

7.2 Cash at bank

Phase-1

Notes	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Taka Revenue Account (32-1308117-07)	27,703,442	11,823,893
Rupali Bank Limited (SND-240002084)	-	570,268
Rupali Bank Limited (FC-5018)	-	44,952,816
Rupali Bank Limited (SND-0026024000170)	-	274,054,502
Taka Compensation Account	839	-
Jamuna Bank A/C (SND-011-0320001526)	-	139,637,421
SCB TAKA Equity Account (32-1308117-03)	5,991,519,144	3,056,702,967
SCB TAKA Loans Account (32-1308117-08)	278,406	251,717
SCB USD Loans Account (01-1308117-02)	587,121	31,963,242
USD Equity Account (01-1308117-05)	2,870,512,309	-
TAKA Cheque Account (32-1308117-09)	74,199,961	-
	8,964,801,222	3,559,956,826

Phase-2

SCB (01-1308117-11)	562,859,284	-
SCB (01-1308117-12)	501,000,000	-
	1,063,859,284	-
	10,028,660,506	3,559,956,826

7.3 FDR with maturity date of 3 months or less

AB Bank Limited	-	-
Janata Bank Limited	-	315,472,923
	-	315,472,923

8 Share capital

Authorised capital

4,000,000,000 ordinary shares of BDT 10 each for FY 2018-19; 4,000,000,000 ordinary shares of BDT 10 each for FY 2017-18

40,000,000,000	40,000,000,000
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Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

2,361,019,150 ordinary shares of BDT 10 each fully paid in cash FY 2018-19 ; 1,040,000,000 ordinary shares of BDT 10 each fully paid in cash FY 2017-18

23,610,191,500	10,400,000,000
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Composition of issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital during financial year 2018 - 2019

Name of shareholders	No. of Share	Percentage (%)	Face value per share (Taka)	Amounts in BDT	Amounts in BDT
China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CMC)	1,180,509,575	50%	10	11,805,095,750	5200000000
North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL)	1,180,509,575	50%	10	11,805,095,750	5200000000
Total	2,361,019,150	100%		23,610,191,500	10,400,000,000

Amounts in BDT

	Notes	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
9 Share money deposit			
Opening balance		13,210,191,500	2,694,753,000
Addition during the year	9.1	10,745,891,600	20,915,437,500
		23,956,083,100	23,610,190,500
Share issue during financial year 2018 - 2019		(13,210,191,500)	(10,399,999,000)
		10,745,891,600	13,210,191,500
9.1 Addition during the year			
CMC (Cash)		6,861,891,600	10,457,718,750
NWPGL (Cash)		3,884,000,000	5,325,165,540
NWPGL (in kind)		-	5,132,553,210
		10,745,891,600	20,915,437,500
10 Long term loan			
Opening balance		33,768,000,000	-
CEXIM Bank loan received		63,308,853,058	33,727,680,000
Foreign currency fluctuation loss		646,765,896	40,320,000
		97,723,618,954	33,768,000,000
11 Others payable			
Phase-1			
Interest payable (IDC)		866,825,380	298,943,452
Telephone, telex & fax, internet (BTCL) payable		417,395	32,000
Telephone, telex & fax, internet (Phone bill) payable		30,197	-
Office equipment (IP camera by Era Construction)		19,649,000	-
Fuels & lubricants (Ramna) payable		16,905	17,307
Fuels & lubricants (M/S Bismillah Filling Station) payable		269,364	-
Advertising & promotion (Ittefaq+Finance) payable		103,314	-
Stationery & Printing Expenses (Fair Play) payable		70,153	-
Stationery & Printing Expenses (Haji Majibar & Jahanara Traders) payable		234,434	-
Vehicle rent (LAM) payable		594,426	545,120
Commitment fees payable		51,758,173	-
Retention money payable	11.1	1,718,710	-
Consultant's fee (Min) payable		150,436,520	34,371,377
Electricity bill (WEZDC) payable		7,677	11,862
Electricity bill (Patuakhali Palli bidyut Samiti) payable		7,843	-
Withholding tax payable	11.2	430,000	-
Withholding VAT payable	11.3	344,000	-
		1,092,913,491	333,921,118

	Notes	Amounts in BDT	
		30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Phase-2			
Consultant's fee		50,874,693	-
		1,143,788,184	333,921,118
11.1 Retention money			
LAM Enterprise		518,029	-
Times organization		520,586	-
Saiuj Consultants		248,364	-
Esquire Electronics Limited		424,231	-
M/s. Banna Enterprise		7,500	-
		1,718,710	-
11.2 Withholding tax payable			
Opening balance		-	12,260,948
Addition during the year		221,257,151	70,315,065
		221,257,151	82,576,013
Payment during the year		(220,827,151)	(82,576,013)
		430,000	-
11.3 Withholding VAT payable			
Opening balance		-	15,326,186
Addition during the year		185,690,496	73,735,401
		185,690,496	89,061,587
Payment during the year		(185,346,496)	(89,061,587)
		344,000	-
12 Provision for tax			
Opening balance		47,549,829	6,160,896
Addition during the year (120,273,283*35%)		42,095,649	46,076,950
A. Sub total		89,645,478	52,237,846
B. Adjustment during the year		(44,695,151)	(4,688,017)
For FY 2015 - 2016		-	(718,719)
For FY 2016 - 2017		-	(3,969,298)
For FY 2017 - 2018		(44,695,151)	-
Closing Balance (A-B)		44,950,327	47,549,829
13 Provision for gratuity			
Opening balance		6,851,600	1,504,400
Addition during the year		8,010,650	5,347,200
		14,862,250	6,851,600
14 Provision for expenses			
Opening balance		370,000	125,000
Addition during the year		439,553	370,000
		809,553	495,000
Payment during the year		(370,000)	(125,000)
		439,553	370,000

Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited

Schedule of capital work in progress

Annexure - A

Development Expenditure

Amounts in BDT

Head of account	30 June 2019	Addition during the year	Phase - 1	Phase - 2	30 June 2018
Development expenditure:					
CD/VAT account	167,408,679	145,180,448	145,180,448	-	22,228,231
AIT on CD/VAT	57,213,375	8,982,625	8,982,625	-	48,230,750
Consultant expenses (Minconsult)	1,389,852,526	640,815,098	582,872,744	57,942,354	749,037,428
Engineering, procurement & commissioning (local)	1,408,865,255	947,407,998	947,407,998	-	461,457,257
Engineering, procurement & commissioning (foreign)	92,364,157,127	62,382,859,960	62,382,859,960	-	29,981,297,167
Computer & peripherals	1,837,295	762,782	762,782	-	1,074,513
Vehicles	6,926,000	-	-	-	6,926,000
Land & building	295,838,112	-	-	-	295,838,112
Office equipment	30,928,540	29,268,974	29,268,974	-	1,659,566
Furniture & fixtures	21,257,163	13,436,961	13,436,961	-	7,820,202
Web hosting	23,000	-	-	-	23,000
Preliminary expenses	631,025	-	-	-	631,025
Land development cost	5,132,553,210	-	-	-	5,132,553,210
Legal advisory fees	4,064,000	-	-	-	4,064,000
LC commission	5,886,185	-	-	-	5,886,185
Civil works	14,877,000	11,571,000	11,571,000	-	3,306,000
Renovation & decoration	28,868,452	28,868,452	28,868,452	-	-
Consultant fees (others)	80,494,837	80,494,837	80,494,837	-	-
Plant machinery and equipment	362,500	362,500	362,500	-	-
Financing expenses:					
Management fees	746,754,131	-	-	-	746,754,131
Sinosure insurance premium	15,809,068,167	-	-	-	15,809,068,167
Process agent fees	506,309	-	-	-	506,309
Foreign exchange loss	696,408,881	656,088,881	656,088,881	-	40,320,000
Security agency fees	3,585,850	1,799,100	1,799,100	-	1,786,750
Financial advisory service (Huizi)	333,865,125	333,865,125	333,865,125	-	-
Commitment fees	278,506,963	278,506,963	278,506,963	-	-
IDC (interest during construction)	3,960,622,884	3,670,553,907	3,670,553,907	-	290,068,977
(a) Total development expenditure	122,841,362,591	69,230,825,611	69,172,883,257	57,942,354	53,610,536,980

Annexure - B

Revenue Expenditure

Amounts in BDT

Head of account	30 June 2019	Addition during the year	Phase - 1	Phase - 2	30 June 2018
Administration expenses:					
Traveling allowance of officers	75,693,171	20,738,109	20,738,109	-	54,955,062
Traveling allowance of staff	138,587	49,021	49,021	-	89,566
Office rent	2,546,046	-	-	-	2,546,046
Taxes, license & fees	109,006,035	46,508,067	46,508,067	-	62,497,968
Electricity expense	681,107	296,553	296,553	-	384,554
Postage & telegraph	221,299	123,353	123,353	-	97,946
Telephone, telex & fax, internet	2,277,834	1,082,391	1,082,391	-	1,195,443
Legal fees	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Corporate social responsibility	3,500,000	500,000	500,000	-	3,000,000
Ceremonial expenses	26,857,662	18,253,471	18,253,471	-	8,604,191
Consultation fee	34,721,426	13,348,107	13,348,107	-	21,373,319
Charge allowance	28,305,940	6,307,604	6,238,257	69,347	21,998,336
Stationery	7,608,690	3,225,683	3,225,683	-	4,383,007
Advertising and promotion	4,058,092	1,745,467	1,745,467	-	2,312,625
Miscellaneous expenses	356,111	32,010	32,010	-	324,101
Vehicle rent	18,068,430	8,433,088	8,433,088	-	9,635,342
Donation & contribution	670,000	570,000	570,000	-	100,000
Insurance of motor vehicles	487,524	-	-	-	487,524
Repair & maintenance - car/vehicle	779,428	398,005	398,005	-	381,423
Repair & maintenance - office furniture	211,462	121,763	121,763	-	89,699
Repair & maintenance - equipment & tools	33,100	33,100	33,100	-	-
Petrol, diesel & lubricants	7,445,266	4,305,562	4,305,562	-	3,139,704
Bank charges & commission	14,403,814	568,723	565,015	3,708	13,835,091
Entertainment	5,844,567	3,636,278	3,636,278	-	2,208,289
Office maintenance	4,383,214	3,088,531	3,088,531	-	1,294,683
Board meeting expense	10,005,583	1,964,375	1,964,375	-	8,041,208
AGM expense	3,652,727	-	-	-	3,652,727
Audit fee	1,341,353	467,603	467,603	-	873,750
Honorarium (Board of Directors)	10,923,059	6,089,266	6,089,266	-	4,833,793
Honorarium (officer)	2,832,590	100,000	100,000	-	2,732,590
Honorarium (committee & others)	1,684,610	852,530	852,530	-	832,080
Books & periodicals	2,153,271	42,178	42,178	-	2,111,093
Training expense	4,637,943	326,798	326,798	-	4,311,145
Recruitment expense	3,917,739	2,393,239	2,393,239	-	1,524,500
Liveries & uniforms	478,154	132,629	132,629	-	345,525
Conveyance	134,667	52,753	52,753	-	81,914
Group insurance premium	2,304,334	1,492,414	1,492,414	-	811,920
Testing fees	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-
Total of administration expenses	392,390,835	147,289,671	147,216,617	73,055	245,101,164
(b) Revenue general expenditure	611,939,368	256,673,377	256,600,323	73,055	355,265,991
Total project-in-progress - local (a+b)	123,453,301,959	69,487,498,988	69,429,483,580	58,015,408	53,965,802,971

Annexure - B

Revenue Expenditure

Amounts in BDT

Head of account	30 June 2019	Addition during the year	Phase - 1	Phase - 2	30 June 2018
Revenue general expenditure:					
Salary & allowance:					
Pay of officers	71,224,851	32,365,768	32,365,768	-	38,859,083
Pay of officers (casual)	9,848,373	3,049,602	3,049,602	-	6,798,771
Pay of staff	11,959,319	7,351,841	7,351,841	-	4,607,478
Pay of staff (casual)	9,963,692	2,782,512	2,782,512	-	7,181,180
House rent allowance of officers	34,040,338	15,252,955	15,252,955	-	18,787,383
Medical allowance officers	619,277	337,943	337,943	-	281,334
Conveyance allowance of officers	3,823,286	1,829,020	1,829,020	-	1,994,266
Project allowance	10,371,241	8,333,033	8,333,033	-	2,038,208
New year allowance of officers	1,440,210	592,163	592,163	-	848,047
Employee electricity allowance officers	1,636,710	756,401	756,401	-	880,309
Education support allowance of officer	147,589	64,000	64,000	-	83,589
Entertainment allowance of officer	207,994	72,000	72,000	-	135,994
Servant allowance of officers	20,081	-	-	-	20,081
Sweeper allowance of officers	20,081	-	-	-	20,081
Security allowance of officers	20,081	-	-	-	20,081
Gas allowance of officers	359,600	-	-	-	359,600
Water & sewerage of officers	196,880	-	-	-	196,880
House rent allowance of staff	5,719,536	3,510,440	3,510,440	-	2,209,096
Medical allowance staff	1,497,329	949,362	949,362	-	547,967
Washing allowance of staff	91,446	71,640	71,640	-	19,806
New year allowance of staff	300,093	174,048	174,048	-	126,045
Conveyance allowance of staff	2,198,470	1,391,248	1,391,248	-	807,222
Employee electricity allowance staff	602,232	383,807	383,807	-	218,425
Project allowance	3,081,410	2,546,504	2,546,504	-	534,906
Education support allowance	122,033	109,000	109,000	-	13,033
Bonus of officers	12,573,602	5,774,488	5,774,488	-	6,799,114
Bonus of staff	2,711,465	1,431,740	1,431,740	-	1,279,725
Bonus of officers (casual)	185,445	115,380	115,380	-	70,065
Bonus of staff (casual)	73,380	46,050	46,050	-	27,330
Incentive bonus of officer	3,012,605	3,012,605	3,012,605	-	-
Incentive bonus of officer (casual)	40,000	40,000	40,000	-	-
Incentive bonus of staff	498,500	498,500	498,500	-	-
Incentive bonus of staff (casual)	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-
Dearness allowance of officers	195,407	-	-	-	195,407
Employers contribution	8,339,898	4,033,860	4,033,860	-	4,306,038
Medical reimbursement	5,758,676	2,711,993	2,711,993	-	3,046,683
Gratuity	14,862,250	8,010,650	8,010,650	-	6,851,600
Leave encashment of officer	1,435,599	1,435,599	1,435,599	-	-
Leave encashment of staff	334,053	334,053	334,053	-	-
	219,548,533	109,383,706	109,383,706	-	110,164,827



📍 Jurisdiction of Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited



Bangladesh-China Power Company (Pvt.) Limited
(A Joint Venture of CMC and NWPGL)

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