

**Hoda Vasi
Chowdhury & Co**

To
The Shareholders
KDS Accessories Limited
191-192, Baizid Bostami Road
Nasirabad I/A, Chattogram-4210
Bangladesh

**Audited Financial Statements
Of
KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT to the Shareholders of KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED** (the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, together with the notes numbering 01 to 45 annexed thereto.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the accompanying Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and comply with the Companies Act 1994 (amendment in 2020), the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in "Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

SL.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1.	Revenue (Refer to note 26) Revenue of TK. 2,217,942,652 is recognized in the income statement of KDS Accessories Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicator of the company and therefore there is an inherent risk of manipulation of the	In light of the fact that the high degree of complexity we assessed the Company's processes and controls for recognizing revenue as part of our audit. Furthermore, in order to mitigate the inherent risk in this area, our audit approach included testing of the controls and the substantive audit procedure, including:- ➤ We evaluated the Company's accounting



	<p>timing of recognition of revenue by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p> <p>As described in the accounting policy 3.16 to the financial statements, the company recognizes revenue upon transfer of control as per IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contract with Customers.</p>	<p>policies pertaining to revenue recognition and assessed compliance with the policies in terms of IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We identified and tested controls related to revenue recognition and our audit procedure focused on assessing the invoicing and measurement systems up to entries in the general ledger. Examining customer's invoices and receipts of payment on a sample basis. ➤ We conducted substantive testing of revenue recorded over the year using sampling techniques, by examining the relevant supporting documents including sales invoices and challans. In addition, we confirmed certain customers' receivable balances at the reporting date, selected on a sample basis by considering the amounts outstanding with those customers. ➤ Furthermore, we tested the sales transactions recognized shortly before and after the reporting date, including the sales returns recorded after that date, to examine whether sales transactions were recorded in the correct recording periods.
<p>2.</p>	<p><u>Inventories</u> (Refer to note 9)</p> <p>Inventories represent about 18.54%, of the total assets of the Company; inventories are thus a material item to the financial statements. Please refer to note 09 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As described in the accounting policy note 3.07 to the financial statements, inventories are valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable values. As such, management is required to make judgments in determining whether inventories are being appropriately valued, and also need to make provision for aged inventories, if required.</p> <p>Due to the value and volume of inventories being held by the Company at the reporting date and complexities involved in the accounting and presentation thereof, inventories has been considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over inventories; including observing the process of management's year-end inventory count. ➤ Verified a sample of inventory items to ensure that costs have been appropriately recorded. ➤ Tested on a sample basis the net realizable value by comparing costs to recent selling prices and assessing the reasonableness of any, resulting in write down of inventory items. ➤ Assessed whether appropriate provision have been recognized for aged, damaged, slow-moving or obsolete inventories by reviewing the age of inventories held and evaluating management's basis for determining the usability of inventories. ➤ Performed cut-off tests to determine that the purchase and sales of the inventories have

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		<p>been considered in correct accounting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reviewed the historical accuracy of inventory provision and the level of write downs.
3.	<p>Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer to note 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The company has a large number of Property, Plant and Equipment items. In view of availability of latest machinery due to modern technology, the obsolescence & impairment may be noticed in existing machineries. ➤ Management has concluded that there is no impairment in respect of all assets. This conclusion required significant management judgment. Hence we considered this to be a key audit matter. 	<p>Our audit procedure in this area included, among others;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessing the consistency of methodologies used for depreciating the assets; ➤ Checking on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the accounting of PPE by management; and ➤ For selected samples, performing physical observation to assess management's determination on whether the equipment is obsolete, and testing the assumptions used in estimating recoverable amount, such as estimated useful life and replacement cost. <p>Examine management's periodic review of Property, Plant and Equipment for determination of impairment and obsolescence.</p>
4	<p>Measurement of Deferred Tax (Refer to note 19)</p> <p>The Company recognizes deferred taxes relating to property, plant and equipment, investment in associates and employee benefits (Gratuity), which are very complex in nature.</p> <p>As such accounting for deferred taxes involves management judgment in developing estimates of tax exposures and contingencies in order to assess the adequacy of tax provision. Hence, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls in respect of the company and the process of recognition of deferred taxes. ➤ Using our own tax specialists to evaluate the tax bases and company tax strategy. ➤ Assessing the accuracy and completeness of deferred tax, and ➤ Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statements' disclosures, including disclosures of assumptions, judgments and sensitivities. We involved tax specialists to assess key assumptions, control recognition and measurement of deferred tax liabilities (Assets).

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Reporting on other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 30 June 2021 year ended Annual Report other than the financial statements and our audit report thereon. We obtained the Director's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Financial information, and Corporate Governance report prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining reports of the Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that we have nothing to report in this regard

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements of the Company in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Companies Act 1994 (amendment in 2020), the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) 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

John Doe

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

(a) 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

John Doe

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.

(b) 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.

(c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

(e) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(f) obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994 (amendment in 2020) and the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987, we also report the following:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- ii) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books and;
- iii) the statement of financial position and statement of Profit or Loss and Other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.
- iv) the expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Hoda

Chattogram, 02 NOV 2021

**For and on behalf of
Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants**

Showkat Hossain

**Showkat Hossain FCA
Senior Partner
Enrollment No: 0137**

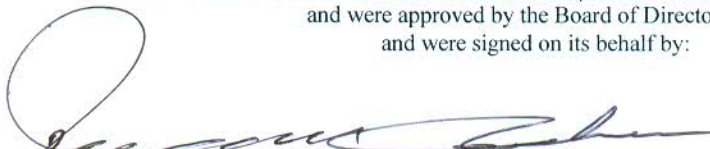
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KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2021

	Note(s)	30 June 2021 Taka	30 June 2020 Taka
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
		1,308,175,388	1,267,648,743
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,134,828,380	1,215,343,500
Intangible assets	5	381,561	880,906
Capital work-in-progress	6	137,973,878	-
Investment in SKYS Securities Limited	7	30,377,066	-
Investment in Associate	7.01	-	45,859,477
Other investment	8	4,614,503	5,564,860
CURRENT ASSETS			
		2,453,463,469	2,043,246,131
Inventories	9	697,376,716	568,639,804
Trade receivables	10	1,057,580,923	934,575,587
Other receivables	11	412,087	1,391,682
Advances, deposits and prepayments	12	66,483,490	64,941,150
Due from affiliated companies	13	394,075,968	273,803,670
Short term investment	14	5,050,918	9,895,747
Cash and cash equivalents	15	232,483,367	189,998,491
TOTAL ASSETS		3,761,638,857	3,310,894,874
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
		1,761,810,181	1,654,527,148
Share capital	16	711,823,610	662,161,500
Share premium	16.03	120,000,000	120,000,000
Revaluation reserve	16.04	214,391,703	214,391,703
Retained earnings	16.05	715,594,868	657,973,945
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		179,267,520	146,125,621
Long term borrowings	17.01	46,313,895	14,610,040
Defined benefit obligation- gratuity	18	103,342,964	90,799,401
Deferred tax liability	19	29,610,661	40,716,180
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		1,820,561,156	1,510,242,105
Trade and other payables	20	1,260,020,069	791,171,309
Unclaimed Dividend	21	870,788	535,680
Current portion of long term borrowings	17.01	17,163,975	59,382,368
Current tax liability	22	40,205,635	40,479,550
Due to affiliated company	23	185,241	-
Short term bank loan	24	444,672,467	542,111,982
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	25	57,442,981	76,561,217
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,761,638,857	3,310,894,874
Net Assets Value Per Share	34.03	24.75	24.99

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 45
and were approved by the Board of Directors on **25.10.2021**
and were signed on its behalf by:


Chairman

Managing Director

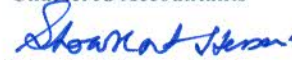

Company Secretary



Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed

Chattogram, 02 NOV 2021

For and on behalf of
Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants


Showkat Hossain FCA
Senior Partner


Enrollment No : 0137

DVC: 2111020137AS356872

KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note(s)	30 June 2021 Taka	30 June 2020 Taka
Revenue	26	2,217,942,652	1,922,326,909
Cost of goods sold	27	(1,793,318,558)	(1,499,651,072)
Gross Profit		424,624,094	422,675,837
Operating expenses:			
Administrative expenses	28	(149,880,645)	(134,226,944)
Selling and distribution expenses	29	(60,942,673)	(51,194,793)
Operating Profit		213,800,776	237,254,100
Finance cost	30	(65,019,149)	(101,634,278)
Finance income	31	50,038,948	45,668,239
Profit before other income		198,820,575	181,288,061
Other income	32	2,530,350	2,643,473
Profit/(loss) for discontinuation from investment in associate under equity	7.06(ii)	(15,482,411)	-
Profit/(loss) from investment in associate	7.04	-	(2,468,173)
Profit before income tax and distribution of WPPF and Welfare Fund		185,868,514	181,463,361
Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Fund	25	(9,293,426)	(9,073,168)
Profit before income tax		176,575,088	172,390,193
Provision for income tax:			
-Current tax	22	(30,735,459)	(31,009,375)
-Deferred tax	19	11,105,519	3,298,561
Profit after Income Tax		156,945,148	144,679,379
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income - net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		156,945,148	144,679,379
Earnings Per Share (Basic)	34.01	2.20	2.03

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 45
and were approved by the Board of Directors on **25.10.2021**
and were signed on its behalf by:


Chairman



Managing Director


Company Secretary

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed

Chattogram, 02 NOV 2021

For and on behalf of
Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants


Showkat Hossain FCA
Senior Partner

Enrollment No : 0137

DVC : 2111020137A5356872



KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Amount in Taka

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as on 01 July 2019	630,630,000	120,000,000	214,391,703	607,889,066	1,572,910,769
Bonus share for the year 2018-2019	31,531,500	-	-	(31,531,500)	-
Cash dividend for the year 2018-2019	-	-	-	(63,063,000)	(63,063,000)
Net Profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	144,679,379	144,679,379
Balance as at 30 June 2020	662,161,500	120,000,000	214,391,703	657,973,945	1,654,527,148
Balance as on 01 July 2020	662,161,500	120,000,000	214,391,703	657,973,945	1,654,527,148
Bonus share for the year 2019-2020	49,662,110	-	-	(49,662,110)	-
Cash dividend for the year 2019-2020	-	-	-	(49,662,115)	(49,662,115)
Net Profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	156,945,148	156,945,148
Balance as at 30 June 2021	711,823,610	120,000,000	214,391,703	715,594,868	1,761,810,181
Note(s)	16	16.03	16.04	16.05	

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 45
and were approved by the Board of Directors on **25.10.2021**
and were signed on its behalf by:


Chairman


Managing Director


Company Secretary



KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note(s)	30 June 2021 Taka	30 June 2020 Taka
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Received from customers	45.01	2,100,606,240	2,095,597,938
Received from other sources	45.02	3,332,107	1,108,640
Paid to suppliers	45.03	(1,392,592,999)	(1,320,400,327)
Paid for operating expenses	45.04	(195,261,453)	(143,065,431)
Cash provided by operations	33.00	516,083,895	633,240,821
Interest paid (net)	45.05	(22,005,402)	(58,858,088)
Income tax paid	45.06	(25,447,048)	(36,596,027)
Net cash provided by/(used in) Operating activities		468,631,445	537,786,706
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	45.07	(154,890,122)	(603,464)
Addition to intangible assets	45.08	-	(379,500)
Proceed from sale of non-current assets	45.09	36,618	612,008
Increase in investments	45.10	5,795,186	(817,423)
Net cash provided by/(used in) Investing activities		(149,058,318)	(1,188,380)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid	45.11	(49,327,007)	(62,895,304)
Receipt/(repayment) of long term borrowings	45.12	(10,514,538)	(244,728,462)
Receipt/(repayment) of short term borrowings	45.13	(97,439,515)	(48,320,603)
Short term loan receipt/(paid) from/to affiliated companies	45.14	(120,087,057)	(81,571)
Net cash provided by/(used in) Financing activities		(277,368,117)	(356,025,940)
D. Net increase/(decrease) of cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		42,205,010	180,572,386
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		189,998,491	9,248,096
F. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	45.15	279,866	178,009
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E+F)		232,483,367	189,998,491
Net operating cash flows per share	34.04	6.58	8.12

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 45
and were approved by the Board of Directors on **25.10.2021**
and were signed on its behalf by:


Chairman


Managing Director


Company Secretary



KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended 30 June 2021

1.00 REPORTING ENTITY

1.01 Formation and Legal Status

KDS Accessories Limited (formerly KDS Packaging Industries Ltd.) was incorporated on 21 April 1991 as a private limited company by shares (Registration no- C-H-C-862/154 of 1991) under Companies Act 1913 (since replaced and substituted by the Companies Act 1994 which was amended in 2020) with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms. The company was converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company through an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17 April 2012 and was subsequently approved by RJSC on 26 November 2012. The Company commenced its commercial production on 01 July 1991. Its Head Office is located at 255, Nasirabad I/A, Chattogram and factory is located at 191-192 Baizid Bostami Road, Nasirabad I/A, Chattogram and the Company established its 2nd unit at Mirzapur, Gazipur at Dhaka in the year 2009. The Company is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE) as a publicly quoted company. Trading of the shares of the company started in two stock exchanges from 15 October 2015.

The name KDS Packaging Industries Ltd. was changed to KDS Accessories Limited pursuant to the Special Resolution in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22 April 2010. The change of name was certified by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms on 11 May 2010 pursuant to the provision of section 11, sub-section (7) of the Companies Act 1994 (Act XVIII of 1994 which was amended in Act XIV of 2020). The company refixed the face value of its shares from Tk. 100 to Tk. 10 each and enhanced its Authorized Share Capital from Tk. 200,000,000 to Tk. 2,000,000,000 with approval of the shareholders through an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10 August 2010.

1.02 Nature of Business

The principal activities of the Company are producing different types of standard cartons, display cartons, woven labels, smart labels, offset, silk screen, web thermal printing, button, cold peel, hot peel, puff, glitter, hanger, image and sublimation transfers and marketing thereof.

1.03 Description of Investment in Associates

(i) Formation and Legal Status of SKYS Securities Limited

SKYS Securities Limited is a common directorship company having 23,405 no. of shares @ Tk. 1,000 per share ie. 46.69% holding in paid up capital. It was incorporated on 17 June 1997, vide the certificate CH-2675 of 1997 and commenced operation on 01 January 2006. Paid up capital at the reporting date stands at Tk. 150,132,000 (150,132 shares @ Tk. 1,000 each). From 29 October 2020 KDS Accessories Limited's share holding percentage is reduced to 15.59% (Refer to note 7.05).

(ii) Nature of Business

The principal activities of the company is stock broking as member of Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE) an allied service under Securities & Exchange Commission's Rules and Regulations.

2.00 BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

2.01 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the company under reporting have been prepared on a going concern basis following accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow statement in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted in Bangladesh by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).

2.02 Basis of Reporting

The financial statements are prepared and presented for external users by the company in accordance with identified financial reporting framework. Presentation has been made in compliance with the requirements of IAS 1 – "Presentation of Financial Statements". The financial statements comprise of:

- a) A statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021;
- b) A statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021;
- c) A statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2021;
- d) A statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2021; and
- e) Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory information.

2.03 Regulatory Compliances

As required, KDS Accessories Limited complies with the following major legal provisions in addition to the Companies Act 1994 (amended in 2020) and other applicable laws and regulations:

- a) The Income Tax Ordinance 1984
- b) The Income Tax Rules 1984
- c) The Value Added Tax Act 2012
- d) The Value Added Tax Rules 2016
- e) Securities and Exchange Ordinance 1969
- f) The Customs Act 1969
- g) The Labour Act 2006 (as amended in 2013)



2.04 Authorization for Issue

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 25.10.2021.

2.05 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for land and land development of property, plant and equipment which is measured at revalued amount and inventories which are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.06 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are expressed in Bangladesh Taka which is both functional currency and reporting currency of the Company. The figures of financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.

2.07 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared principally in accordance with IAS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and the cash flows from operating activities have been presented under direct method. A reconciliation of net income or net profit with cash flows from operating activities making adjustments for non-cash items, for non-operating items and for the net changes in operating accruals as per requirement of Securities and Exchange Rules 1987.

2.08 Going Concern

The company has adequate resources to continue its operation in foreseeable future. For this reason the directors continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The current revenue generations and resources of the company provide sufficient fund to meet the present requirements of its existing business and operation.

2.09 Reporting Period

The financial statements of the company covers one year from 01 July to 30 June and is followed consistently.

2.10 Application of Accounting Standards

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with requirement of IASs (International Accounting Standards) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) as applicable in Bangladesh. The following IASs and IFRSs are applied to preparation of the financial statements for the year under report:

Accounting Standards

IAS-1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS-2	Inventories
IAS-7	Statement of Cash Flows
IAS-8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IAS-10	Events after the Reporting Period
IAS-12	Income Taxes
IAS-16	Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS -19	Employee Benefits
IAS-21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate
IAS-23	Borrowing Costs
IAS-24	Related Party Disclosures
IAS-26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans
IAS-28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
IAS-33	Earnings Per Share
IAS-36	Impairment of Assets
IAS-37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
IAS-38	Intangible Assets
IFRS-7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
IFRS-9	Financial Instruments
IFRS-13	Fair Value Measurement
IFRS-15	Revenue from Contract with Customers
IFRS-16	Leases



2.11 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with IAS and IFRS 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 on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note: 4	Property, plant and equipment
Note: 5	Intangible assets
Note: 9	Inventories
Note: 10	Trade receivables
Note: 18	Defined benefit obligation- gratuity
Note: 19	Deferred tax liability
Note: 22	Current tax liability

2.12 Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements of the Company

The Board of Directors of KDS Accessories Limited is responsible for the preparation and presentation of financial statements of the Company.

2.13 Comparative Information and reclassification

Comparative information has been disclosed for all numerical information in the financial statements and also the narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant for understanding of the current period financial statements. To facilitate comparison, certain relevant balances pertaining to the previous period have been rearranged/reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to current periods presentation.

3.00 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The specific accounting policies selected and applied by the company's directors for significant transactions and events that have material effect within the framework of IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", in preparation and presentation of financial statements have been consistently applied throughout the period and were also consistent with those used in earlier periods.

For a proper understanding of the financial statements, these accounting policies are set out below in one place as prescribed by the IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The recommendations of IAS-1 relating to the format of financial statements were also taken into full consideration for fair presentation.

Set out below is an index of the significant accounting policies, the details of which are available on the following:

3.01	Consistency
3.02	Property, Plant and Equipment
3.03	Intangible Assets
3.04	Capital Work-in-Progress
3.05	Leasehold Assets
3.06	Investment in Associates
3.07	Inventories
3.08	Financial Instruments
3.09	Impairment
3.10	Share Capital
3.11	Revaluation Reserve
3.12	Employee Benefits
3.13	Taxation
3.14	Loans and Borrowings
3.15	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
3.16	Revenue Recognition
3.17	Operating Income
3.18	Finance Income and Cost
3.19	Foreign Currency Transaction / Translation
3.20	Related Party Transactions
3.21	Earnings Per Share (EPS)
3.22	Measurement of Fair Values
3.23	Events after the Reporting Period

3.01 Consistency

Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies and methods of computation used in preparation of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 are consistent with those policies and methods adopted in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.



3.02 Property, Plant and Equipment

i) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation except land and land development which are carried at revalued amount and subsequent impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of asset. The cost of self constructed asset includes the cost of material and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

ii) Pre-Operating Expenses and Borrowing Costs

Interest and other incurred by the company in respect of borrowing of fund are recognized as expenses in the year in which they incurred unless the activities that are necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for its intended use are in progress. Expenses capitalized also include applicable borrowing cost considering the requirement of IAS-23 "Borrowing Costs".

iii) Subsequent Costs and Maintenance Activities

The company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the cost of replacing part of such an item when the cost is incurred, it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repair and maintenance is normally charged off as revenue expenditure in the year in which it is incurred. In situation where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefit expected to be obtained from the use of fixed assets, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the assets. All other costs are recognized to the profit and loss account as expenses if incurred. All upgradation/enhancement are generally charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits.

iv) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Financial statement of the company has been prepared on historical cost price basis. However, the prices of land have been increased substantially during the last few years due to high inflationary trend. In this circumstance, management of KDS Accessories Limited had decided to determine fair market value of the land through revaluation. Syful Shamsul Alam & Co, Chartered Accountants had revalued the lands of the company as on 31 December 2012, following "current cost method". Such revaluation resulted in a valuation surplus aggregating Tk. 214,391,703.

v) Depreciation

Land is held on a freehold basis and is not depreciated considering the unlimited life. In respect of all other property, plant and equipment, depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on straight line method over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognized. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the entity. After considering the useful life of assets as per IAS-16 "Property, plant and equipment", the annual depreciation have been applied equal allocation of total cost over useful life of assets which is considered reasonable by the management.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Upon retirement of assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and resulting gain or loss is charged or credited to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

vi) Impairment of Assets

The company reviews the recoverable amount of its assets at each reporting date. If there exists any indication that the carrying amount of assets exceeds the recoverable amount, the company recognizes such impairment loss in accordance with IAS-36 "Impairment of Assets".

vii) Retirement and Disposals

An asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal. On disposal of property, plant & equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated. Gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized as gain or loss from disposal of asset under other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.



3.03 Intangible Assets

i) Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Intangible asset is recognized when all the conditions for recognition as per IAS 38 Intangible assets are met. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

ii) Amortization

Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on straight line method at the rate of 20% to 33.33% per annum. Amortization is charged on an asset when the asset is available for use i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Amortization of an asset ceases at earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognised.

iii) Subsequent Cost

Subsequent cost is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

3.04 Capital Work-in-Progress

Capital work-in-progress represents the cost incurred for acquisition and/or construction of property, plant and equipment that were not ready for use at the end of 30 June 2021 and these are stated at cost.

3.05 Leasehold Assets

The Objective of IFRS 16 is to report information that (a) faithfully represents lease transactions and (b) Provides a basis for users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. To meet that objective, a lessee should recognise assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

During the year the Company (KDS Accessories Limited) has no lease obligation.

3.06 Investment in Associates

The company's investment in associates is accounted for in the financial statements using the Equity Method in accordance with IAS 28: 'Investment in Associates & Joint Ventures'. Investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition which is classified as non-current assets in the statement of financial position. The investor's share of investee's profit or loss is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Adjustment after the date of acquisition to the carrying amount has been made for changes in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee that arising from the revaluation of property, plant & equipment and from foreign currency translation differences. The investor's share of those changes is recognized in other comprehensive income of the investor.

The excess of company's share of net assets' value of associates over cost of investments has been recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as share of associate's profit or loss during the year following the provisions of IAS 28.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions with associate are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the company's interest in investee.

As criteria for considering an investment as "Investment in Associate" is no longer exists, Investment in SKYS Securities Limited is no longer required to report as Investment in Associate under IAS-28. Hence, as stipulated in IAS-28, recognition of Investment under Equity Method is discontinued and the fair value of the investment in SKYS is recognized on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9.

3.07 Inventories

i) Nature of Inventories

Inventories comprise of raw materials, work-in-process, finished goods, stores & spares and goods in transit.

ii) Valuation of Inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost or net realizable value in accordance with the Para of 21 and 25 of IAS-2 "Inventories" after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving item and details of valuation are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Valuation method</u>
i) Raw materials	Valued at Cost or Net Realisable Value whichever is lower.
ii) Finished goods	Valued at Cost or Net Realisable Value whichever is lower.
iii) Goods-in-transit	Valued at Cost.
iv) Stores and spares	Based on weighted average method.
v) Work-in-process	Valued at Cost or Net Realisable Value whichever is lower.

3.08 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.



3.08.01 Financial Assets

The Company initially recognizes loans, receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred.

Financial assets include Trade Receivables, Others Receivables, Advances, Deposits and Prepayments, Short Term Investments, and Cash and cash equivalents.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, loans, trade receivables, other receivables and deposits.

a) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivable consists of due proceeds against sales through L/C with a tenure of 30 days to above 90 days and realizable at the maturity date. Trade receivable is initially recognized at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given in return. After initial recognition these are carried at cost less impairment losses due to un-collectability of any amount so recognized.

Other receivables is initially recognized at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given in return. After initial recognition, these are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any, due to un-collectability of any amount so recognized.

b) Advances, Deposits and Prepayments

Advances are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, advances are carried at cost less deductions, adjustments or charges to other account heads such as Property, Plant and Equipment, Inventory or Expenses.

Deposits are measured at payment value.

Prepayments are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, prepayments are carried at cost less charges to profit or loss.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

According to IAS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows" cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposit and cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" provides that cash and cash equivalent are not restricted in use. Considering the provision of IAS 7 and IAS 1, cash in hand and bank balances have been considered as cash and cash equivalents.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and are not classified in any other categories of financial assets. Generally available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequent to initial recognition at fair value and changes therein other than impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. Financial assets which are not traded in the market have been valued at cost unless any indication of impairment in value of such financial assets exist. Cumulative gain/losses recognized in the other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon derecognition or reclassification.

3.08.02 Financial Liabilities

The company initially recognizes all financial liabilities on the trade date which is the date the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

a) Trade and Other Payables

The company recognizes a 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 company of resources embodying economic benefits.

b) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings comprise loans and operational overdraft.



3.09 Impairment

i) Financial Assets

Financial assets are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

ii) Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

3.10 Share Capital

Paid-up-capital represents total amount contributed by the shareholders and bonus shares issued by the company to the ordinary shareholders. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as expenses as and when incurred. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of a winding up of the company, ordinary shareholders will be rank after all other shareholders. Creditors are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation before all shareholders.

3.11 Revaluation Reserve

Revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of land and land development.

3.12 Employee Benefits

i) Short Term Employee Benefits

Salaries, bonuses and allowances are accrued in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

ii) Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Fund

The Company maintains a Worker's profit participation and welfare fund at 5% of net profit before tax as per the requirement of The Companies Profit (worker's participation) (amendment) ordinance 1985 & Labour Act 2006 (As amended in 2013).

iii) Defined Contribution Plan

The company maintains an unrecognized provident fund for its officers only. Both the employees and company contribute 10% of basic salary to the fund.

iv) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity

The company maintains a Gratuity scheme for its officers only. Officers are entitled to gratuity when their length of service reaches five years. Provision has been made in the books on monthly basis based on the rules of the scheme.

3.13 Taxation

i) Current Tax

Income Tax is calculated and provision is made in accordance with IAS 12 'Income taxes'. As per 6th schedule Part A Para 28 of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 provision for income has been made at the rate of 22.50% on operational income after deducting 50% of income as export rebate resulting in an effective tax rate of 11.25% on operational income. Besides this, the company charged tax at a rate of 22.50% on other income of this company.

ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax liabilities are the amount of income taxes payable in the future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are the amount of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of timing differences arising between the carrying values of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date. The impact of changes on the account in the deferred tax assets and liabilities has also been recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as per IAS-12 "Income Taxes".

The deferred tax asset/income or liability/expenses does not create a legal liability/recoverability to and from the income tax authority.

Deferred tax on revaluation surplus of lands has not been recognized in the financial statements on the ground that income tax payable at source on capital gain during registration of sale of land are generally borne by the buyer. Hence, possibility of having any income tax implications on land is very remote.



3.14 Loans and Borrowings

Principal amount of the loans and borrowings are stated at their outstanding amount. Borrowings repayable within twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as current liabilities whereas borrowings repayable after twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as non-current liabilities. Accrued interest and other charges are classified as current liabilities.

3.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the company has a legal or contractual obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Contingencies arising from claims, litigations, assessments, fine, penalties etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", contingent liabilities and commitments are disclosed in the financial statements.

3.16 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when invoice for products and services are made and the significant risk and reward of ownership are transferred to the customers, recovery of the consideration is probable, associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The five step model has been complied in case of revenue recognition.

Specific policies regarding the recognition of revenue are as follows:

Revenue from sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods shall be recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- a) the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and customer obtains control of the goods;
- b) it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur;
- c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

3.17 Operating Income

Operating income includes gain / (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment and rental income. Operating income is recognized as revenue on accrual basis.

3.18 Finance Income and Cost

3.18.01 Finance Income

Interest income on Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR), Short Term Deposits (STD), Gain/loss on currency fluctuation and amounts due from affiliated companies is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective rate of interest applicable.

3.18.02 Finance Cost

Interest expenses comprises interest expense on operational overdraft, LATR, term loan and short term borrowings except expenses related to acquisition/construction of assets, incurred during the period are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on accrual basis.

3.19 Foreign Currency Transaction / Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Bangladesh Taka at the Exchange rate prevailing on the date of transactions in accordance with IAS - 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate." Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the Statement of Financial Position date are translated into Bangladesh Taka at the rate of exchange prevailing at the Statement of Financial Position date. All exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

3.20 Related Party Transactions

The objective of IAS-24 "Related Party Disclosure" is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or to exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Interest income/expenses on amount due to/due from affiliated companies has been recognized periodically.



3.21 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The company calculates its earnings per share in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS-33 "Earnings Per Share" which has been reported on the face of Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

i) Basic Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

ii) Diluted Earnings Per Share:

No diluted earnings per share was required to be calculated for the year under review as there was no scope for dilution of Earnings Per Share for the year.

3.22 Measurement of Fair Values

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the entity uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The fair value of land of property, plant and equipment has been determined based on the current cost method and net realizable value method as applicable.

3.23 Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the date of Statement of Financial Position or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the Financial Statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.



4 a) PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT -at Revalued Model

Particulars	Cost (Amount in Taka)				Depreciation (Amount in Taka)				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2021 (Taka)
	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2020	Addition During the Year	Disposed During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2021	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2020	Charge During the Year	Adjustment During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2021	
Land and Land Development:	431,214,704	-	-	431,214,704	-	-	-	-	431,214,704
Building:									
Administrative Building	50,817,030	-	-	50,817,030	20,008,142	1,667,937	-	21,676,079	29,140,951
Factory Building	454,345,966	-	-	454,345,966	189,904,564	21,818,342	-	211,722,906	242,623,060
	505,162,996	-	-	505,162,996	209,912,706	23,486,279	-	233,398,985	271,764,011
Plant & Machinery:									
Plant & Machinery	890,979,429	9,302,041	-	900,281,470	457,777,255	58,508,445	-	516,285,700	383,995,770
Equipment & Appliance:									
Office Equipment	29,792,397	923,739	162,962	30,553,174	23,763,758	1,822,259	149,590	25,436,427	5,116,747
Electric Installation	90,805,595	1,035,341	-	91,840,936	53,536,555	8,163,507	-	61,700,062	30,140,874
	120,597,992	1,959,080	162,962	122,394,110	77,300,313	9,985,766	149,590	87,136,489	35,257,621
Furniture & Fixtures	15,002,527	72,612	-	15,075,139	13,315,457	550,468	-	13,865,925	1,209,214
Computer Equipment	28,956,401	516,636	215,775	29,257,262	27,119,507	1,089,112	204,308	28,004,311	1,252,951
Motor Vehicles:									
Motor Vehicles	63,438,188	5,065,875	347,975	68,156,088	54,583,499	3,786,453	347,973	58,021,979	10,134,109
As on 30 June 2021	2,055,352,237	16,916,244	726,712	2,071,541,769	840,008,737	97,406,523	701,871	936,713,389	1,134,828,380
As on 30 June 2020	2,042,755,198	13,451,063	854,024	2,055,352,237	738,870,977	101,991,782	854,022	840,008,737	1,215,343,500

i) Depreciation Allocated to:
 Factory Overhead - note 27.02
 Operating Expenses - note 28.00

Allocation Basis	30 June 2021 Taka	30 June 2020 Taka
80%	77,925,219	81,593,426
20%	19,481,304	20,398,356
	97,406,523	101,991,782



4 b) PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT -at Revalued Model

Particulars	Cost (Amount in Taka)				Depreciation (Amount in Taka)				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2020 (Taka)
	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2019	Addition During the Year	Disposed During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2020	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2019	Charge During the Year	Adjustment During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2020	
Land and Land Development:	431,214,704	-	-	431,214,704	-	-	-	-	431,214,704
Building:									
Administrative Building	50,817,030	-	-	50,817,030	18,340,205	1,667,937	-	20,008,142	30,808,888
Factory Building	453,983,126	362,840	-	454,345,966	168,006,089	21,898,475	-	189,904,564	264,441,402
	504,800,156	362,840	-	505,162,996	186,346,294	23,566,412	-	209,912,706	295,250,290
Plant & Machinery:									
Plant & Machinery	880,208,666	10,770,763	-	890,979,429	399,105,157	58,672,098	-	457,777,255	433,202,174
Equipment & Appliance:									
Office Equipment	29,150,624	641,773	-	29,792,397	21,658,053	2,105,705	-	23,763,758	6,028,639
Electric Installation	90,320,195	485,400	-	90,805,595	44,008,629	9,527,926	-	53,536,555	37,269,040
	119,470,819	1,127,173	-	120,597,992	65,666,682	11,633,631	-	77,300,313	43,297,679
Furniture & Fixtures	14,864,362	138,165	-	15,002,527	12,544,960	770,497	-	13,315,457	1,687,070
Computer Equipment	27,904,279	1,052,122	-	28,956,401	25,246,372	1,873,135	-	27,119,507	1,836,894
Motor Vehicles:									
Motor Vehicles	64,292,212	-	854,024	63,438,188	49,961,512	5,476,009	854,022	54,583,499	8,854,689
As on 30 June 2020	2,042,755,198	13,451,063	854,024	2,055,352,237	738,870,977	101,991,782	854,022	840,008,737	1,215,343,500
As on 30 June 2019	2,006,548,556	36,861,592	654,950	2,042,755,198	635,126,866	104,316,021	571,910	738,870,977	1,303,884,221

i) Depreciation Allocated to:
Factory Overhead - note 27.02
Operating Expenses - note 28.00

Allocation Basis	30 June 2020 Taka	30 June 2019 Taka
80%	81,593,426	83,452,817
20%	20,398,356	20,863,204
	101,991,782	104,316,021



4.1 a) PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT-at Cost Model

Particulars	Cost (Amount in Taka)				Depreciation (Amount in Taka)				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2021 (Taka)
	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2020	Addition During the Year	Disposed During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2021	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2020	Charge During the Year	Adjustment During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2021	
Land and Land Development:	216,823,001	-	-	216,823,001	-	-	-	-	216,823,001
Building:									
Administrative Building	50,817,030	-	-	50,817,030	20,008,142	1,667,937	-	21,676,079	29,140,951
Factory Building	454,345,966	-	-	454,345,966	189,904,564	21,818,342	-	211,722,906	242,623,060
	505,162,996	-	-	505,162,996	209,912,706	23,486,279	-	233,398,985	271,764,011
Plant & Machinery:									
Plant & Machinery	890,979,429	9,302,041	-	900,281,470	457,777,255	58,508,445	-	516,285,700	383,995,770
Equipment & Appliance:									
Office Equipment	29,792,397	923,739	162,962	30,553,174	23,763,758	1,822,259	149,590	25,436,427	5,116,747
Electric Installation	90,805,595	1,035,341	-	91,840,936	53,536,555	8,163,507	-	61,700,062	30,140,874
	120,597,992	1,959,080	162,962	122,394,110	77,300,313	9,985,766	149,590	87,136,489	35,257,621
Furniture & Fixtures	15,002,527	72,612	-	15,075,139	13,315,457	550,468	-	13,865,925	1,209,214
Computer Equipment	28,956,401	516,636	215,775	29,257,262	27,119,507	1,089,112	204,308	28,004,311	1,252,951
Motor Vehicles:									
Motor Vehicles	63,438,188	5,065,875	347,975	68,156,088	54,583,499	3,786,453	347,973	58,021,979	10,134,109
As on 30 June 2021	1,840,960,534	16,916,244	726,712	1,857,150,066	840,008,737	97,406,523	701,871	936,713,389	920,436,678
As on 30 June 2020	1,828,363,495	13,451,063	854,024	1,840,960,534	738,870,977	101,991,782	854,022	840,008,737	1,000,951,797

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS at Cost Less Accumulated Amortization - note 3.03

Particulars	Cost (Amount in Taka)				Amortization (Amount in Taka)				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2021 (Taka)
	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2020	Addition During the Year	Disposed During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2021	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2020	Charge During the Year	Adjustment During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2021	
Computer Software	6,735,393	-	-	6,735,393	5,854,487	499,345	-	6,353,832	381,561
As on 30 June 2021	6,735,393	-	-	6,735,393	5,854,487	499,345	-	6,353,832	381,561
As on 30 June 2020	6,355,893	379,500	-	6,735,393	5,403,496	450,991	-	5,854,487	880,906



4.1 b) PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT-at Cost Model

Particulars	Cost (Amount in Taka)				Depreciation (Amount in Taka)				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2020 (Taka)
	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2019	Addition During the Year	Disposed During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2020	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2019	Charge During the Year	Adjustment During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2020	
Land and Land Development:	216,823,001	-	-	216,823,001	-	-	-	-	216,823,001
Building:									
Administrative Building	50,817,030	-	-	50,817,030	18,340,205	1,667,937	-	20,008,142	30,808,888
Factory Building	453,983,126	362,840	-	454,345,966	168,006,089	21,898,475	-	189,904,564	264,441,402
	504,800,156	362,840	-	505,162,996	186,346,294	23,566,412	-	209,912,706	295,250,290
Plant & Machinery:									
Plant & Machinery	880,208,666	10,770,763	-	890,979,429	399,105,157	58,672,098	-	457,777,255	433,202,174
Equipment & Appliance:									
Office Equipment	29,150,624	641,773	-	29,792,397	21,658,053	2,105,705	-	23,763,758	6,028,639
Electric Installation	90,320,195	485,400	-	90,805,595	44,008,629	9,527,926	-	53,536,555	37,269,040
	119,470,819	1,127,173	-	120,597,992	65,666,682	11,633,631	-	77,300,313	43,297,679
Furniture & Fixtures	14,864,362	138,165	-	15,002,527	12,544,960	770,497	-	13,315,457	1,687,070
Computer Equipment	27,904,279	1,052,122	-	28,956,401	25,246,372	1,873,135	-	27,119,507	1,836,894
Motor Vehicles:									
Motor Vehicles	64,292,212	-	854,024	63,438,188	49,961,512	5,476,009	854,022	54,583,499	8,854,689
As on 30 June 2020	1,828,363,495	13,451,063	854,024	1,840,960,534	738,870,977	101,991,782	854,022	840,008,737	1,000,951,797
As on 30 June 2019	1,792,156,853	36,861,592	654,950	1,828,363,495	635,126,866	104,316,021	571,910	738,870,977	1,089,492,518

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS at Cost Less Accumulated Amortization - note 3.03

Particulars	Cost (Amount in Taka)				Amortization (Amount in Taka)				Written Down Value as on 30.06.2020 (Taka)
	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2019	Addition During the Year	Disposed During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2020	Opening Balance as on 01.07.2019	Charge During the Year	Adjustment During the Year	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2020	
Computer Software	6,355,893	379,500	-	6,735,393	5,403,496	450,991	-	5,854,487	880,906
As on 30 June 2020	6,355,893	379,500	-	6,735,393	5,403,496	450,991	-	5,854,487	880,906
As on 30 June 2019	6,355,893	-	-	6,355,893	4,693,388	710,108	-	5,403,496	952,397



