

**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 2022**

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 2022, 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 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 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. 3,199,681,329 is recognized in the income statement of KDS Accessories Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022. 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 timing of recognition of revenue by	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

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	<p>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 (Refer to note 9)</u> Inventories represent about 18.63%, 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.
<p>3.</p>	<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>
<p>4.</p>	<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).

Hoda Vasi

Reporting on other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 30 June 2022 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.

Hoda Vasi

