

KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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 2019, the Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 and comply with the Companies Act, 1994, 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 the auditors' professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.



SL	Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1.	<p>Inventories:</p> <p>Inventories represent about 14.31%, 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 cost or net realisable values. As such, management is required to make judgements 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 the 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 realisable value by comparing costs to recent selling prices and assessing the reasonableness of any resulting write down of inventory items. • Assessed whether appropriate provisions have been recognised 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 purchases and sales of the inventories have been captured in the correct accounting period. • Reviewed the historical accuracy of inventory provisions and the level of write-downs.
2.	<p>Appropriateness of revenue recognition and disclosures on the impact of the initial application of IFRS 15.</p> <p>As described in the accounting policy note 3.16 to the financial statements, the company recognises revenue upon transfer of control as per the newly adopted IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The company has reported total revenue of BDT 2,302 million. Refer to note 25 to the financial statements.</p> <p>There is an inherent risk around the appropriateness of revenue recognition due to complexity in accounting standards and involves number of key judgements and estimates.</p> <p>Given the significance and complexities involved in the accounting of Revenue, appropriate recognition of revenue has been considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaken audit procedures over the accuracy of recording of revenue including procedures related to the changes in revenue recognition resulting from the adoption of IFRS 15. • Assessed the environment of the measurement as well as other relevant systems supporting the accounting of revenue. • Assessed manual as well as application controls supporting revenue recognition. • Assessed the invoicing and measurement systems up to entries in the general ledger. • Examined customer invoices and receipts of payment on a test basis. • Tested the revenue charging model against the regulatory guidelines, contractual provisions and accounting standards, on a sample basis. • Assessed the design of the processes set up to account for the transactions in accordance with the new standard. • Assessed whether the sufficiency of disclosures as required by the new standard have been met. • Assessed whether any adjustments is required to be made to opening balances due to the adoption of the new standard.



Reporting on 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 auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance 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 of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Based on the information read and reviewed, 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, 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 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 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 communicate with those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

- 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.

Dated: Chattogram
08 September 2019

Hussain Farhad Co
Hussain Farhad & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Hfc

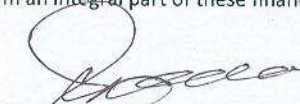


KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2019

	Note(s)	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
		Taka	Taka
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,303,884,221	1,371,421,690
Intangible assets	5	952,397	1,662,505
Capital work-in-progress	6	12,847,598	14,529,904
Investment in associate	7	48,327,650	48,265,804
Other investment	8	5,315,852	4,920,847
Total Non-current Assets		1,371,327,718	1,440,800,750
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	469,273,711	667,063,710
Trade receivables	10	1,098,372,683	1,128,378,143
Other receivables	11	391,548	373,446
Advances, deposits and prepayments	12	46,499,788	58,349,397
Due from affiliated companies	13	273,722,099	421,112,376
Short term investment	14	9,327,332	8,820,656
Cash and cash equivalents	15	9,248,096	6,082,955
Total Current Assets		1,906,835,257	2,290,180,683
Total Assets		3,278,162,975	3,730,981,433
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	16	630,630,000	600,600,000
Share premium		120,000,000	120,000,000
Revaluation reserve		214,391,703	214,391,703
Retained earnings		607,889,066	559,538,849
Total Shareholders' Equity		1,572,910,769	1,494,530,552
Non-current Liabilities			
Long term borrowings	17.01	167,829,216	113,581,686
Defined benefit obligation- gratuity	18	76,083,015	66,478,037
Deferred tax liability	19	44,014,741	43,999,854
Total Non-current Liabilities		287,926,972	224,059,577
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	558,458,901	937,557,390
Current portion of long term borrowings	17.01	150,891,654	90,559,800
Current tax liability	21	43,446,375	36,859,697
Due to affiliated company	22	-	39,918,292
Short term bank loan	23	590,432,585	842,600,806
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	24	74,095,719	64,895,319
Total Current Liabilities		1,417,325,234	2,012,391,304
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,278,162,975	3,730,981,433
Net Assets Value Per Share	33.03	24.94	24.88

The annexed notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Managing Director


Director


Company Secretary

Signed in terms of our annexed report of same date

Dated: Chattogram
08 September 2019

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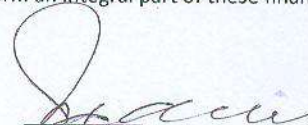

Hussain Farhad & Co.
Chartered Accountants
HFC

KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note(s)	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 Taka	01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 Taka
Revenue	25	2,302,159,637	2,070,885,808
Cost of goods sold	26	(1,884,155,618)	(1,693,676,814)
Gross Profit		418,004,019	377,208,994
Operating expenses	27	(135,820,080)	(120,943,556)
Selling and distribution expenses	28	(56,599,282)	(44,518,310)
Operating Profit		225,584,657	211,747,128
Finance cost	29	(130,101,160)	(102,452,340)
Finance income	30	79,974,391	58,508,370
Profit before other income		175,457,888	167,803,158
Other income	31	5,086,143	1,856,963
Profit/(loss) from investment in associate	7.02	61,846	(31,890)
Profit before income tax and distribution of WPPF and Welfare Fund		180,605,877	169,628,231
Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Fund	24	(9,030,294)	(8,481,412)
Profit before income tax		171,575,583	161,146,819
Provision for income tax:			
-Current tax	21	(33,120,479)	(24,586,468)
-Deferred tax	19	(14,887)	(3,575,523)
Profit after Income Tax		138,440,217	132,984,828
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		138,440,217	132,984,828
Earnings Per Share (Basic)	33.01	2.20	2.21

The annexed notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Managing Director

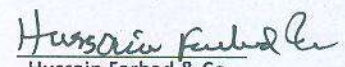

Director


Company Secretary

Signed in terms of our annexed report of same date

Dated: Chattogram
08 September 2019




Hussain Farhad & Co.
Chartered Accountants
HFC

KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Particulars	Amount in Taka				
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as on 01 July 2017	572,000,000	120,000,000	214,391,703	512,354,021	1,418,745,724
Bonus share for the year 2016-2017	28,600,000	-	-	(28,600,000)	-
Cash dividend for the year 2016-2017	-	-	-	(57,200,000)	(57,200,000)
Net Profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	132,984,828	132,984,828
Balance as at 30 June 2018	600,600,000	120,000,000	214,391,703	559,538,849	1,494,530,552
Balance as on 01 July 2018	600,600,000	120,000,000	214,391,703	559,538,849	1,494,530,552
Bonus share for the year 2017-2018	30,030,000	-	-	(30,030,000)	-
Cash dividend for the year 2017-2018	-	-	-	(60,060,000)	(60,060,000)
Net Profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	138,440,217	138,440,217
Balance as at 30 June 2019	630,630,000	120,000,000	214,391,703	607,889,066	1,572,910,769


 Managing Director


 Director



 Company Secretary



KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note(s)	01 July 2018	01 July 2017
		to 30 June 2019	to 30 June 2018
		Taka	Taka
A. Operating activities			
Received from customers		2,361,167,442	1,824,323,485
Received from other sources		3,435,183	3,298,500
Paid to suppliers		(1,996,571,842)	(1,483,747,345)
Paid for operating expenses		(126,339,037)	(71,193,514)
Cash generated by operations	32.00	241,691,746	272,681,126
Interest paid (net)		(82,484,931)	(66,360,542)
Income Tax Paid		(31,949,450)	(21,280,367)
Net cash flows from operating activities		127,257,365	185,040,217
B. Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(35,179,286)	(98,400,681)
Addition to intangible assets		-	-
Proceed from sale of non-current assets		1,734,000	305,500
Increase in investments		(901,681)	(584,346)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(34,346,967)	(98,679,527)
C. Financing activities			
Dividend Paid		(59,907,195)	(57,158,688)
Receipt / (Repayment) of long term loans		114,579,384	(77,584,407)
Repayment of lease finance		-	(646,529)
Receipt of short term borrowings		(252,168,221)	224,663,437
Short term loan paid to affiliated companies		107,471,985	(175,367,455)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(90,024,047)	(86,093,642)
D. Net changes of cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		2,886,351	267,048
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,082,955	5,609,269
F. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		278,790	206,638
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E+F)		9,248,096	6,082,955
Net operating cash flows per share	33.04	2.02	3.08


 Managing Director


 Director


 Company Secretary



KDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended 30 June 2019

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) with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms. The company was converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company through an Extra-Ordinary 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 Extra Ordinary 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). 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 Extra-Ordinary 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 Associates

(i) Formation and Legal Status of SKYS Securities Limited

SKYS Securities Limited is an associate of the company having 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. 50,132,000 (50,132 shares @ Tk. 1,000 each).

(ii) Nature of Business

The principal activities of the company is stock broking as a 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.



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 2019;
- b) A statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019;
- c) A statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019;
- d) A statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019; 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 and other applicable laws and regulations:

- a) The Income Tax Ordinance 1984
- b) The Income Tax Rules 1984
- c) The Value Added Tax Act 1991
- d) The Value Added Tax Rules 1991
- e) Securities and Exchange Commission Rules 1987
- 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 07 September 2019.

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 Cash Flows Statement

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-17	Leases
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

2.11 Initial application of new standards

The entity has initially applied IFRS 9 (see 3.08) and IFRS 15 (see 3.16) from 01 July 2018. These two new standards do not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the management in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

2.12 Standards adopted but not yet effective

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) has adopted following new standard and amendment to standard -

IFRS - 16 Leases

IFRS 16 eliminates the earlier operating/finance lease dual accounting model for leases. Instead, there is a single, financial position accounting model, similar to current finance lease accounting. Issued in January 2016, the new IFRS is replaced the existing guidance in IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16 on its financial statements.

2.13 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with IAS and IFRS requires management to make judgements, 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 judgements 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: 21	Current tax liability

2.14 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.

2.15 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
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- 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 2019 are consistent with those policies and methods adopted in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

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 derecognised. 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 2019 and these are stated at cost.

3.05 Leasehold Assets

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the company at their fair value at the date of acquisition or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

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.

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.

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 180 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 uncollectability 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 uncollectability 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 25% on operational income after deducting 50% of income as export rebate resulting in an effective tax rate of 12.50% on operational income. Besides this, the company charged tax at a rate of 25% 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) 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, short term borrowings and due to affiliated companies 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.



4.00 Property, plant and equipment - at revalued model

	Amount in Taka									
	Land and Land development	Plant and Machineries	Administrative Building	Factory Building	Office Equipment	Electric Installation	Furniture & Fixture	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
At cost										
Balance as on 01 July 2017	419,730,792	845,729,927	42,090,876	356,460,485	26,272,242	41,393,090	13,501,476	24,343,952	66,293,547	1,835,816,387
Addition during the year	-	25,275,329	8,613,654	86,387,636	2,011,929	46,379,001	1,020,787	2,510,218	-	172,198,554
Disposal/Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-	(120,000)	-	-	-	(1,346,385)	(1,466,385)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	419,730,792	871,005,256	50,704,530	442,848,121	28,164,171	87,772,091	14,522,263	26,854,170	64,947,162	2,006,548,556
Balance as on 01 July 2018	419,730,792	871,005,256	50,704,530	442,848,121	28,164,171	87,772,091	14,522,263	26,854,170	64,947,162	2,006,548,556
Addition during the year	11,483,912	9,203,410	112,500	11,135,005	986,453	2,548,104	342,099	1,050,109	-	36,861,592
Disposal/Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(654,950)	(654,950)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	431,214,704	880,208,666	50,817,030	453,983,126	29,150,624	90,320,195	14,864,362	27,904,279	64,292,212	2,042,755,198
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as on 01 July 2017	-	285,237,271	15,376,467	128,439,727	17,134,438	24,961,842	10,117,773	21,435,712	37,646,202	540,349,432
Charged for the year	-	55,717,642	1,301,426	17,934,737	2,282,029	8,612,701	1,294,200	1,822,876	7,269,671	96,235,282
Adjustment for disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	(111,464)	-	-	-	(1,346,384)	(1,457,848)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	340,954,913	16,677,893	146,374,464	19,305,003	33,574,543	11,411,973	23,258,588	43,569,489	635,126,866
Balance as on 01 July 2018	-	340,954,913	16,677,893	146,374,464	19,305,003	33,574,543	11,411,973	23,258,588	43,569,489	635,126,866
Charged for the year	-	58,150,244	1,662,312	21,631,625	2,353,050	10,434,086	1,132,987	1,987,784	6,963,933	104,316,021
Adjustment for disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(571,910)	(571,910)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	399,105,157	18,340,205	168,006,089	21,658,053	44,008,629	12,544,960	25,246,372	49,961,512	738,870,377
Carrying amount										
As at 30 June 2018	419,730,792	530,050,343	34,026,637	296,473,657	8,859,168	54,197,548	3,110,290	3,595,582	21,377,673	1,371,421,690
As at 30 June 2019	431,214,704	481,103,509	32,476,825	285,977,037	7,492,571	46,311,566	2,319,402	2,657,907	14,330,700	1,303,884,221

Depreciation allocated to:

Note(s)	Allocation Basis	01 Jul 2018 to		01 Jul 2017 to	
		30 Jun 2019	Taka	30 Jun 2018	Taka
26.02	80%	83,452,817		76,988,226	
27.00	20%	20,863,204		19,247,056	
		104,316,021		96,235,282	



4.01 Property, plant and equipment - at cost model

	Land and Land development	Plant and Machineries	Administrative Building	Factory Building	Office Equipment	Electric Installation	Furniture & Fixture	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
At cost										
Balance as on 01 July 2017	205,339,089	845,729,927	42,090,876	356,460,485	26,272,242	41,393,090	13,501,476	24,343,952	66,293,547	1,621,424,684
Addition during the year	-	25,275,329	8,613,654	86,387,636	2,011,929	46,379,001	1,020,787	2,510,218	-	172,198,554
Disposal/Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-	(120,000)	-	-	-	(1,346,385)	(1,466,385)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	205,339,089	871,005,256	50,704,530	442,848,121	28,164,171	87,772,091	14,522,263	26,854,170	64,947,162	1,792,156,853
Balance as on 01 July 2018	205,339,089	871,005,256	50,704,530	442,848,121	28,164,171	87,772,091	14,522,263	26,854,170	64,947,162	1,792,156,853
Addition during the year	11,483,912	9,203,410	112,500	11,135,005	986,453	2,548,104	342,099	1,050,109	-	36,861,592
Disposal/Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(654,950)	(654,950)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	216,823,001	880,208,666	50,817,030	453,983,126	29,150,624	90,320,195	14,864,362	27,904,279	64,292,212	1,828,363,495
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as on 01 July 2017	-	285,237,271	15,376,467	128,439,727	17,134,438	24,961,842	10,117,773	21,435,712	37,646,202	540,349,432
Charged for the year	-	55,717,642	1,301,426	17,934,737	2,282,029	8,612,701	1,294,200	1,822,876	7,269,671	96,235,282
Adjustment for disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	(111,464)	-	-	-	(1,346,384)	(1,457,848)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	340,954,913	16,677,893	146,374,464	19,305,003	33,574,543	11,411,973	23,258,588	43,569,489	635,126,866
Balance as on 01 July 2018	-	340,954,913	16,677,893	146,374,464	19,305,003	33,574,543	11,411,973	23,258,588	43,569,489	635,126,866
Charged for the year	-	58,150,244	1,662,312	21,631,625	2,353,050	10,434,086	1,132,987	1,987,784	6,963,933	104,316,021
Adjustment for disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(571,910)	(571,910)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	399,105,157	18,340,205	168,006,089	21,658,053	44,008,629	12,544,960	25,246,372	49,961,512	738,870,377
Carrying amount										
As at 30 June 2018	205,339,089	530,050,343	34,026,637	296,473,657	8,859,168	54,197,548	3,110,290	3,595,582	21,377,673	1,157,029,987
As at 30 June 2019	216,823,001	481,103,509	32,476,825	285,977,037	7,492,571	46,311,566	2,319,402	2,657,907	14,330,700	1,089,492,518



	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Taka	Taka
7.03 Summary of financial information of equity accounted investee:		
Non-current assets	90,502,547	87,664,421
Current assets	150,240,406	149,099,526
Total assets	240,742,953	236,763,947
Share capital	50,132,000	50,132,000
Revaluation surplus (CSE Membership)	37,873,300	37,873,300
Retained earnings	15,502,197	15,369,736
Shareholders' equity	103,507,497	103,375,036
Current liabilities	137,235,456	133,388,911
Total liabilities	137,235,456	133,388,911
Total equity & liabilities	240,742,953	236,763,947

	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
	Taka	Taka
Revenue	10,072,991	7,909,703
Other income	3,403,094	3,837,724
Expenses	(13,343,624)	(11,815,729)
Net profit	132,461	(68,302)

8.00 Other investment

Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts	5,315,852	4,920,847
	5,315,852	4,920,847

Name of Banks	Purpose	Period	Interest rate		
Bank Asia Limited	Bank Guarantee	1 year	7.00%	4,151,700	3,911,144
Exim Bank Limited	Bank Guarantee	3 years	6.5%-9.25%	1,164,152	1,009,703
				5,315,852	4,920,847

9.00 Inventories

Raw materials	341,571,661	468,878,644
Work-in-process	26,269,317	27,448,184
Finished goods	11,564,987	10,121,068
Stores & spares	47,798,637	52,924,969
Goods in transit	42,069,109	107,690,845
	469,273,711	667,063,710

9.01 Quantitative movement of raw materials and finished goods

Raw Materials

Product name	Unit	Opening balance	Procurement	Available for consumption	Consumption	Closing balance
Liner Paper	Kg	4,156,121	9,909,613	14,065,734	(13,132,832)	932,902
White Liner Paper	Kg	49,060	75,218	124,278	(124,278)	-
Medium Paper	Kg	2,099,835	8,070,231	10,170,066	(9,022,508)	1,147,557
Duplex Board	Kg	13,798	139,252	153,050	(143,468)	9,582
Stitching Wire	Kg	1,608	-	1,608	(1,608)	-
Yarn	Kg	52,925	188,243	241,168	(168,141)	73,027
Starch	Kg	28,905	309,000	337,905	(337,905)	-
Adhesive Powder	Kg	14,991	236,000	250,991	(219,062)	31,929
Art Card	Kg	47,356	15,734	63,090	(57,315)	5,775
Chemical	Ltr	2,855	14,884	17,739	(17,269)	470
Resin	Kg	47,384	189,860	237,244	(236,017)	1,227
PP Strap	Kg	14,824	15,360	30,184	(30,184)	-
Rubber Thread	Kg	10,222	14,000	24,222	(18,158)	6,064
Transfer Flim	Kg	2,672	2,879	5,551	(5,388)	162
P. Ink	Kg	10,719	19,265	29,984	(22,679)	7,305
Pigment	Kg	734	1,260	1,994	(1,893)	101
Ribbon	Kg	10,659	1,520,122	1,530,781	(1,528,632)	2,149
Self Adhesive Sticker	Kg	112	-	112	(112)	-
OPP Gum Tape	Kg	21,076	100,890	121,967	(84,865)	37,102
GPPS/PP/HIPS	Kg	1,617	194,000	195,617	(187,106)	8,512
		6,587,472	21,015,812	27,603,285	(25,339,420)	2,263,864



9.01 Quantitative movement of raw materials and finished goods

Finished goods

Product name	Unit	Opening balance	Production	Available for sale	Sales	Closing balance
Carton	Pcs	83,850	26,210,626	26,294,476	(26,173,400)	121,076
Label	Pcs	403,575	87,492,430	87,896,005	(87,538,834)	357,171
Elastics and Narrow Fabrics	Yards	687,500	19,076,753	19,764,253	(19,054,918)	709,335
Offset Printing	Pcs	139,321	87,763,426	87,902,747	(87,701,409)	201,338
Heat Transfer Printing	Pcs	25,891	11,768,543	11,794,434	(11,774,459)	19,975
Button	GG	7,795	208,659	216,454	(211,283)	5,171
Gum Tape	Rolls	3,747	643,139	646,886	(643,870)	3,016
Hanger	Pcs	468,510	21,390,858	21,859,368	(21,771,975)	87,393
		1,820,189	254,554,434	256,374,622	(254,870,148)	1,504,474

	Note(s)	30 June 2019 Taka	30 June 2018 Taka
10.00 Trade receivables			
Opening balance		1,128,378,143	845,978,918
Add: Addition during the year	25.00	2,302,159,637	2,070,885,808
Add: Adjustment for foreign currency translation gain	10.02	29,002,345	35,836,902
		3,459,540,125	2,952,701,628
Less: Realized during the year		(2,361,167,442)	(1,824,323,485)
		1,098,372,683	1,128,378,143

10.01 Trade receivables have been stated at their nominal value. Trade receivables are accrued in the ordinary course of business. These are carried at invoice amount. All receivables are secured by Letter of Credit (L/C) and have been considered as good and realizable. Therefore, no amount was written off as bad debt and no debt was considered as doubtful to provide for.

10.02 Foreign currency translation gain arises due to translation of foreign currency denominated trade receivables at the reporting date.

	30 June 2019 Taka	30 June 2018 Taka
10.03 Trade receivables include affiliated companies		
KDS Apparels Limited	2,457,091	650,123
KDS Fashion Limited	47,900,053	41,474,135
KDS Garment Industries Limited	3,376,556	14,777,008
KDS Logistics Limited	1,536,342	740,828
KDS IDR Limited	61,790,845	35,514,830
KYCR Coil Industries Ltd.	318,476	172,451
	117,379,363	93,329,376
10.04 Ageing of trade receivables		
Dues within 3 Months	531,398,510	513,906,467
Dues over 3 Months but within 6 months	566,974,173	614,471,676
	1,098,372,683	1,128,378,143
10.05 Trade receivables - classification by security and related party:		
Receivable considered good and secured	1,098,372,683	1,128,378,143
Receivable considered good without security	-	-
Receivable considered doubtful or bad	-	-
Receivable due by directors or other officers	-	-
Receivable due from companies under same management	117,379,363	93,329,376
Maximum receivable due by directors or officers at any time	-	-
11.00 Other receivables		
Accrued interest income on FDR	391,548	373,446
	391,548	373,446



		30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
12.00 Advances, deposits and prepayments			
Advances	12.01	31,619,647	44,732,285
Security deposits	12.02	11,989,449	11,694,449
Prepayments	12.03	2,890,692	1,922,663
		46,499,788	58,349,397
12.01 Advances			
Against salary and allowances		683,360	783,229
Against advertisement		-	500,000
Against income tax	12.01.01	25,066,268	19,650,619
Others		5,870,019	23,798,437
		31,619,647	44,732,285
12.01.01 Advance income tax			
Opening balance		19,650,619	18,190,240
Add: Paid/deducted during the year		25,027,516	19,615,367
Less: Adjusted during the year		(19,611,867)	(18,154,988)
Closing balance		25,066,268	19,650,619
12.02 Security deposits			
T & T		20,000	20,000
Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Company Limited		1,555,200	1,260,200
Gazipur Palli Bidyut Samity		9,065,088	9,065,088
Karnaphuli Gas Transmission Limited		549,161	549,161
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL)		500,000	500,000
Gulshan Club Limited		300,000	300,000
		11,989,449	11,694,449
12.03 Prepayments			
Insurance premium		1,895,331	1,687,098
Upfront interest		995,361	235,565
		2,890,692	1,922,663
12.04	The directors consider that all the above advances, deposits and prepayments are either adjustable or recoverable in cash or in kind and for that no provision against them are required at this stage.		
13.00 Due from affiliated companies			
KDS Poly Industries Limited		245,393,333	421,112,376
KDS Thread Limited		28,328,766	-
		273,722,099	421,112,376
13.01	The amount represent short term loan provided to KDS Poly Industries Limited and KDS Thread Limited as and when required to meet funding requirement. All transactions were done through banking channel and interests were charged on outstanding balances.		
14.00 Short term investment			
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts		9,327,332	8,820,656
		9,327,332	8,820,656

Above Fixed Deposits maintained with Bank Asia Limited, Agrabad Branch, Chattogram have been kept as lien. The rate of interest is 6%-7% per annum.

		30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Note(s)	Taka	Taka
15.00 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	15.01	1,104,586	917,833
Cash at bank	15.02	8,143,510	5,165,122
		9,248,096	6,082,955
15.01 Cash in hand			
Head office		675,365	538,420
Dhaka office		292,975	346,807
Gazipur factory office		136,246	32,606
		1,104,586	917,833



15.02 Cash at Bank			30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Name of Banks	Branch	Account Type	Taka	Taka
Bank Asia Limited	MCB Banani	SND	1,248	1,220
Bank Asia Limited	Agrabad	USD	1,605	1,571
Bank Asia Limited	Agrabad	Retention Quota	214,283	209,781
Bank Asia Limited	MCB Banani	Retention Quota	656,191	495,763
Bank Asia Limited	MCB Banani	RAD	731	715
Bank Asia Limited	MCB Banani	RAD	36,570	2,164,001
Bank Asia Limited	MCB Banani	SND	181,240	283,137
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	Jubilee Road	Current	310,259	5,421
HSBC	Agrabad	Current	15,973	2,116
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	Motijheel	Escrow	122,397	120,653
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	Motijheel	Escrow-USD	618,769	642,647
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	Motijheel	Escrow-GBP	13,133	14,061
NCC Bank Limited	Baridhara	Current	140,945	13,495
Standard Chartered Bank	Agrabad	Current	594,231	776,209
Standard Chartered Bank	Agrabad	Current	477,320	351,338
Standard Chartered Bank	Agrabad	Current	4,758,615	81,962
Trust Bank Limited	Dewan Bazar	Current	-	1,032
			8,143,510	5,165,122

16.00 Share capital

Authorized Capital

200,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000

Issued, subscribed and paid-up Capital

1,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 21 April 1991	10,000	10,000
2,100,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 17 June 2004	21,000,000	21,000,000
10,505,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 30 June 2010	105,050,000	105,050,000
17,522,340 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 6 March 2012	175,223,400	175,223,400
9,871,660 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 8 June 2013	98,716,600	98,716,600
12,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk.10 each issued through IPO 10 September 2015	120,000,000	120,000,000
5,200,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 01 September 2016 (Bonus share)	52,000,000	52,000,000
2,860,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 07 November 2017 (Bonus share)	28,600,000	28,600,000
3,003,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each as at 04 November 2018 (Bonus share)	30,030,000	-
63,063,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10 each	630,630,000	600,600,000

16.01 Shareholding position

Name of the shareholders	30 June 2019		30 June 2018	
	Percentage of holding	Number of shares	Percentage of holding	Number of shares
Mr. Khalilur Rahman	55.17%	34,790,160	46.92%	28,181,046
Mr. Salim Rahman	14.09%	8,886,241	16.16%	9,703,245
Mr. S. M. Shameem Iqbal	0.72%	455,688	5.38%	3,233,925
Ms. Hasina Iqbal	1.03%	650,622	4.62%	2,772,144
Ms. Tahsina Rahman	3.84%	2,424,344	3.84%	2,308,899
Ms. Tahmina Rahman	0.00%	384	0.00%	366
KDS Garments Inds. Limited	2.01%	1,268,589	2.01%	1,208,180
General Public (IPO)	23.13%	14,586,971	21.07%	12,652,195
	100%	63,063,000	100%	60,060,000



16.02 Classification of shares by holding

Slab by number of shares	No. of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Holding (%)
Less than 500	2,691	407,968	0.65%
From 500 to 5,000	2,248	3,848,617	6.10%
From 5,001 to 10,000	245	1,808,216	2.87%
From 10,001 to 20,000	122	1,749,140	2.77%
From 20,001 to 30,000	39	959,795	1.52%
From 30,001 to 40,000	18	642,912	1.02%
From 40,001 to 50,000	8	360,834	0.57%
From 50,001 to 100,000	25	1,682,317	2.67%
From 100,001 to 1,000,000	17	5,812,308	9.22%
Above 1,000,000	3	45,790,893	72.61%
	5,416	63,063,000	100%

17.00 Long term borrowings

	Note(s)	30 June 2019 Taka	30 June 2018 Taka
Opening balance		204,141,486	281,725,894
Add: Received during the year		200,000,000	-
Add: Interest applied		26,825,738	23,390,381
Add: Bank charges		77,650	118,150
		431,044,874	305,234,425
Less: Paid during the year		(112,324,005)	(101,092,939)
Closing balance		318,720,870	204,141,486

17.01 Current/non-current classification

Due within one year		150,891,654	90,559,800
Due after one year		167,829,216	113,581,686
		318,720,870	204,141,486

17.02 Details of long term borrowings

Bank Asia Limited - Agrabad	17.03	8,996,442	21,387,546
Bank Asia Limited - MCB Banani	17.04	29,877,127	37,207,792
Trust Bank Limited	17.05	64,716,446	96,368,698
NCC Bank Limited	17.06	3,706,734	4,694,290
Southeast Bank Limited	17.07	24,473,455	44,483,160
IIDFC Limited	17.08	186,950,666	-
		318,720,870	204,141,486

17.03 Bank Asia Limited, Agrabad, Chattogram.

Total sanctioned amount	Tk. 6.50 Crore
Year	2015
Purpose	Machinery Import
Interest rate	10% (Revised from time to time)
Tenure	Five years
Payment method	The loan is repayable in equal monthly installment (EMI).
Securities	i) Hypothecation on movable assets.

17.04 Bank Asia Limited, MCB Banani, Dhaka.

Total sanctioned amount	Tk. 7.30 Crore
Year	2015
Purpose	Construction of factory building, utility building.
Interest rate	10% (Revised from time to time)
Tenure	Seven years
Payment method	The loan is repayable in equal monthly installment (EMI).
Securities	i) Personal Guarantee of directors.

17.05 Trust Bank Limited, Dewan Bazar, Chattogram.

Total sanctioned amount	Tk. 30.00 Crore
Year	2017
Purpose	Working Capital
Interest rate	11% (Revised from time to time)
Tenure	Four years



Payment method The loan is repayable in Equal Monthly Installment (EMI).
 Securities i) Personal Guarantee of directors.
 ii) Hypothecation on movable assets.

17.06 NCC Bank Limited, Baridhara, Dhaka

Total sanctioned amount Tk. 55.75 Lac
 Year 2017
 Purpose Motor Vehicle
 Interest rate 13.00% (Revised from time to time)
 Tenure Five years
 Payment method The loan is repayable in Equal Monthly Installment (EMI).
 Securities i) Personal Guarantee of directors.
 ii) Registration of the vehicle in the joint name of NCC Bank Limited and KDS Accessories Limited

17.07 Southeast Bank Limited, Agrabad, Chattogram.

Total sanctioned amount Tk. 6 Crore
 Purpose Retrofitting Works
 Year 2017
 Interest rate 12% (Revised from time to time)
 Tenure Three years
 Payment method The loan is repayable in Equal Monthly Installment (EMI).
 Securities i) Personal Guarantee of directors.
 ii) Hypothecation on movable assets.

17.08 Industrial and Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IIDFC) Limited, Agrabad, Chattogram.

Total sanctioned amount Tk. 20 Crore
 Purpose Working Capital
 Year 2019
 Interest rate 13.75% (Revised from time to time)
 Tenure Four years
 Payment method The loan is repayable in Equal Monthly Installment (EMI).
 Securities i) Personal Guarantee of directors.

18.00 Defined benefit obligation- gratuity

	Note(s)	30 June 2019 Taka	30 June 2018 Taka
Opening balance		66,478,037	59,715,197
Add: Provision made during the year	26.02 & 27	11,478,903	8,375,464
		77,956,940	68,090,661
Less: Paid during the year		(1,873,925)	(1,612,624)
Closing balance		76,083,015	66,478,037

19.00 Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability has been calculated below at the applicable tax rate on the difference between the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per financial statements and tax written down value and financial position method for gratuity obligation and investment in associates.

	30 June 2019 Taka	30 June 2018 Taka
Opening balance	43,999,854	40,424,331
Provided during the year		
Taxable/(deductible) temporary difference of PPE and intangible asset (excluding land)	1,203,140	4,427,256
Provision for Gratuity	(1,200,622)	(845,355)
Investments in associates	12,369	(6,378)
	14,887	3,575,523
Adjusted during the period		
Closing balance	44,014,741	43,999,854



Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities /(assets) are as follows :

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Taxable / (Deductible) Temporary Difference	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)
	Taka	Taka	Percentage	Taka	Taka
Property, plant & equipment	873,621,914	478,221,384	12.50%	395,400,530	49,425,066
Gratuity	(76,083,015)	-	12.50%	(76,083,015)	(9,510,377)
Investment in associates	48,327,650	23,405,000	15% - 20%	24,922,650	4,100,052
Net taxable temporary difference				344,240,165	44,014,741
				30 June 2019	30 June 2018
			Note(s)	Taka	Taka
20.00 Trade and other payables					
Trade payable			20.01	418,872,754	815,590,719
For revenue expenses			20.02	137,094,202	117,965,152
For other finance			20.03	2,491,945	4,001,519
				558,458,901	937,557,390
20.01 Trade payable					
Liability for imported goods				399,702,319	797,026,915
Liability for local goods				19,170,435	18,563,804
				418,872,754	815,590,719
Liability for imported goods includes foreign currency translation loss of Tk. 2,506,638 (foreign currency translation loss for the corresponding year 2017-2018 was of Tk. 20,095,733) arising due to translation of trade payables in foreign currency at the reporting date.					
20.02 For revenue expenses					
Audit fee				297,000	270,000
C & F charges				5,408,753	11,073,238
Commission on sales				3,187,244	-
Electricity bill				110,865	482,145
Employee salaries and director's remuneration				26,430,721	25,454,954
Gas charges				1,557,032	1,661,952
Insurance expenses				5,449,542	4,036,602
Provident fund				79,073,891	65,302,885
Rent expenses				15,312,274	9,506,806
Telephone & mobile bill				266,880	176,570
				137,094,202	117,965,152
20.03 For other Finance					
IPO over subscription money payable				584,168	619,875
Staff income tax				899,105	1,274,210
Supplier income tax				291,261	229,123
Tax & VAT on rent expenses				101,851	1,385,348
Tax & VAT on audit fee				82,500	71,250
VAT payable-others				165,076	206,534
Dividend deposited but not yet claimed				367,984	215,179
				2,491,945	4,001,519
21.00 Current tax liability					
Opening balance				36,859,697	32,093,217
Add: Provision made during the year			21.01	33,120,479	24,586,468
				69,980,176	56,679,685
Less: Paid/adjusted during the year				(26,533,801)	(19,819,988)
				43,446,375	36,859,697
				30 June 2019	30 June 2018
				Rate	Taka
21.01 Reconciliation of effective tax rate					
Profit before tax				171,575,583	161,146,819
Total income tax expense				19.30%	33,120,479
				15.26%	24,586,468



	30 June 2019		30 June 2018	
	Rate	Taka	Rate	Taka
Factors affecting the tax charge:				
Tax using the applicable rate	25.00%	42,893,896	25.00%	40,286,705
Difference between accounting and fiscal depreciation	-1.40%	(2,406,280)	-5.49%	(8,854,511)
Inadmissible expenses	1.23%	2,112,185	1.11%	1,791,092
Difference between WPPF & WF provision and payment	0.13%	220,240	-0.52%	(840,367)
Difference between gratuity provision and payment	1.40%	2,401,245	1.05%	1,690,710
Rebate on export sales	-6.98%	(11,970,345)	-5.89%	(9,495,134)
Adjustment for reduced rated taxable income	-0.07%	(115,000)	0.00%	-
Unrealised (profit)/loss from investment in associates	-0.01%	(15,462)	0.00%	7,973
	19.30%	33,120,479	15.26%	24,586,468
			30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Note(s)		Taka	Taka
22.00 Due to affiliated company				
KDS Thread Limited			-	39,918,292
			-	39,918,292
22.01				
The amount represent short term loan received from KDS Thread Limited as and when required to meet funding requirement. All transactions were done through banking channel and interest was charged on outstanding balances.				
23.00 Short term bank loan				
Bank Overdraft	23.01	14,945,579	31,083,819	
Loan Against Trust Receipt (LATR)	23.02	24,850,614	110,838,032	
Local Documentary Bill Purchase (LDBP)	23.03	351,688,492	320,172,498	
Demand Loan and Time Loan	23.04	198,947,900	380,506,457	
		590,432,585	842,600,806	
23.01 Bank Overdraft				
Bank Asia Limited		13,461,436	28,483,690	
Southeast Bank Limited		1,484,143	2,600,129	
		14,945,579	31,083,819	
23.02 Loan Against Trust Receipt (LATR)				
Standard Chartered Bank		-	80,263,002	
Southeast Bank Limited		24,127,227	29,695,417	
Bank Asia Limited		723,387	879,613	
		24,850,614	110,838,032	
23.03 Local Documentary Bill Purchase (LDBP)				
Bank Asia Limited		203,465,183	260,552,663	
Standard Chartered Bank		148,223,309	59,619,835	
		351,688,492	320,172,498	
23.04 Demand Loan and Time Loan				
Bank Asia Limited		118,947,900	229,281,457	
Standard Chartered Bank		80,000,000	-	
Ducth Bangla Bank Limited		-	151,225,000	
		198,947,900	380,506,457	
24.00 Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund				
Opening balance			64,895,319	61,364,257
Add: Provision made during the year			9,030,294	8,481,412
Add: Interest during the year	27.00		8,319,440	6,892,528
Less: Paid during the year			(8,149,334)	(11,842,878)
			74,095,719	64,895,319

As per provision of Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF) and Welfare Fund (WF) of Labor Act 2006, the company has been maintaining provision of WPP & WF since 2010. Subsequently Workers Participation Committee (WPC) was formed and approval of Office of The Joint Director of Labor, Chattogram Division was also obtained. Meantime the company has credited interest on the non-distributed WPP & WF fund till 30 June 2019 with a view to protecting the interest of the workers. However, during the year the Company has distributed WPPF and Welfare Fund for the year 2012. The Company expects to distribute the remaining fund gradually.

	Notes	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019		01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
25.00 Revenue					
Export sales	25.01	28,376,280	2,302,159,637	26,436,512	2,070,885,808
		28,376,280	2,302,159,637	26,436,512	2,070,885,808



25.01 Details of export sales during the year are as follows :

Product name	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019		01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	
	(%)	Taka	(%)	Taka
Carton	77.41%	1,782,071,439	77.07%	1,596,128,495
Label	3.53%	81,177,670	2.95%	61,178,765
Elastics and Narrow Fabrics	5.53%	127,283,883	5.79%	119,909,951
Offset Printing	2.91%	66,910,837	4.80%	99,313,875
Heat Transfer Printing	0.60%	13,867,267	0.99%	20,484,094
Button	5.04%	116,112,745	4.88%	100,994,947
Gum Tape	0.96%	22,058,018	0.77%	15,867,839
Hanger	4.03%	92,677,778	2.75%	57,007,842
	100%	2,302,159,637	100%	2,070,885,808

	Note(s)	01 July 2018	01 July 2017
		to 30 June 2019	to 30 June 2018
		Taka	Taka
26.00 Cost of goods sold			
Raw materials consumed	26.01	1,570,610,082	1,395,532,530
Factory overhead	26.02	315,215,863	301,552,422
Cost of Production		1,885,825,945	1,697,084,952
Add: Opening work-in-process		27,448,184	18,432,284
Less: Closing work-in-process	9.00	(26,269,317)	(27,448,184)
Cost of goods manufactured		1,887,004,812	1,688,069,052
Goods used for sample making	28.00	(1,405,275)	(1,325,455)
		1,885,599,537	1,686,743,597
Opening finished goods		10,121,068	17,054,285
Cost of goods available for sale		1,895,720,605	1,703,797,882
Closing finished goods	9.00	(11,564,987)	(10,121,068)
		1,884,155,618	1,693,676,814
26.01 Raw materials consumed			
Opening inventory		468,878,644	307,994,045
Add: Purchases during the year		1,443,303,099	1,556,417,129
Total materials available		1,912,181,743	1,864,411,174
Less: Closing inventory	9.00	(341,571,661)	(468,878,644)
		1,570,610,082	1,395,532,530
26.02 Factory overhead			
Salaries, wages and others		131,912,641	110,082,498
Ansar/security cost		3,333,218	3,197,895
Depreciation	4.00	83,452,817	76,988,226
Electricity expenses		8,806,712	16,090,823
Fuel expenses		12,972,814	11,417,629
Gas and furnace oil expenses		22,875,827	33,671,757
Generator running expenses		1,850,388	1,830,669
Gratuity	18.00	2,295,781	1,675,093
Insurance premium		2,342,158	2,088,987
Labour charges		3,168,445	3,740,975
Printing and processing charges		4,131,579	2,689,955
Repair and maintenance		5,602,884	5,166,800
Stores and spares consumption	26.03	19,086,508	22,400,411
Telephone expenses		1,654,228	1,245,215
Testing fee		3,352,704	1,451,329
Uniform and liveries		809,685	924,189
Vehicle maintenance expenses		7,035,739	6,219,681
Water and sanitation expenses		531,735	670,290
		315,215,863	301,552,422
26.03 Stores and spares consumption			
Opening inventory		52,924,969	43,169,743
Add: Purchases during the year		13,960,176	32,155,637
Total spare parts available		66,885,145	75,325,380
Less: Closing inventory	9.00	(47,798,637)	(52,924,969)
		19,086,508	22,400,411



	Note(s)	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 Taka	01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 Taka
27.00 Operating expenses			
Salaries and wages		61,140,088	52,019,667
Director's remuneration		2,500,000	2,500,000
Audit fee		379,500	341,250
Amortization	5.00	710,108	1,064,487
Depreciation	4.00	20,863,204	19,247,056
Consultancy fee		-	251,000
Electricity expenses		1,554,126	2,839,557
Entertainment		2,104,048	1,842,474
Fuel expenses		2,289,320	2,014,876
Gratuity	18.00	9,183,122	6,700,371
Group insurance		619,633	587,833
Guest house expenses		345,600	357,466
Insurance expenses		1,839,583	1,807,532
Interest on WPPF	24.00	8,319,440	6,892,528
Internet expenses		1,898,056	1,953,836
Medical expenses		313,608	190,117
Miscellaneous expenses		1,145,120	1,043,420
Periodicals expenses		27,305	27,610
Office maintenance		392,040	720,290
Postage and parcel expenses		650,777	461,183
Printing and stationeries		2,137,809	1,790,233
Professional fees		375,203	410,420
Rent expenses - Dhaka office		7,027,680	6,708,240
Rent, rates, license, renewal and others fee		2,588,675	2,900,386
Repair and maintenance		988,744	911,788
Security cost - Ansar cost		588,215	564,334
Fooding expenses		2,234,580	1,894,427
Training expenses		26,629	29,840
Telephone		1,654,228	1,245,215
Travelling and conveyance		1,141,890	935,044
Vehicle maintenance expenses		781,749	691,076
		135,820,080	120,943,556
28.00 Selling and distribution expenses			
Salaries, wages and allowances		14,718,580	12,447,949
Advertisement expenses		1,184,273	2,943,194
Carriage outward		27,921,975	25,351,432
Employee reward		-	37,000
Sales promotion and commission expenses		11,369,179	2,413,280
Sample expenses	26.00	1,405,275	1,325,455
		56,599,282	44,518,310
29.00 Finance cost			
Interest on bank and inter company loan		117,021,386	91,357,383
Bank charges and commission		13,079,774	11,094,957
		130,101,160	102,452,340
30.00 Finance income			
Interest earned from FDR		1,037,191	652,446
Interest earned from STD		30,744	33,181
Interest income from inter-company receivable		46,566,396	35,392,121
Gain/(Loss) on currency fluctuation		32,340,060	22,430,622
		79,974,391	58,508,370
31.00 Other income			
Rental income		1,560,000	1,560,000
Gain on sale of assets		1,650,960	296,963
Wastage Sales		1,875,183	-
		5,086,143	1,856,963



	<u>01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019</u>	<u>01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018</u>
	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
32.00 Reconciliation of cash generated by operations		
Profit before income tax	171,575,583	161,146,819
Depreciation charged	104,316,021	96,235,282
Amortization charged	710,108	1,064,487
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1,650,960)	(296,963)
Profit/(loss) from investment in associate	(61,846)	31,890
Finance Income	(79,974,391)	(58,508,370)
Finance Cost	130,101,160	102,452,340
Increase in Inventory	197,789,999	(211,998,837)
Increase in Trade Receivables (after adjusting foreign currency fluctuation gain)	59,007,805	(246,562,323)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other receivables	-	1,738,500
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances, Deposits and Pre-payments	17,265,258	25,750,375
Increase in Trade and Other payables (after adjusting foreign currency fluctuation loss)	(376,192,369)	391,334,024
Increase in provision of WPPF and WF	9,200,400	3,531,062
Increase in the provision of gratuity	9,604,978	6,762,840
	<u>241,691,746</u>	<u>272,681,126</u>
33.00 Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
33.01 Basic Earnings Per Share		
The computation of EPS is given below:		
Total earnings attributable to the ordinary shareholders	138,440,217	132,984,828
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	63,063,000	60,060,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	63,063,000	60,060,000
Basic Earnings Per Share	<u>2.20</u>	<u>2.21</u>
Restated Earnings Per Share (Basic)*		<u>2.11</u>
*EPS for the year 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been restated based on the new weighted average number of ordinary shares in accordance with para 64 of IAS 33.		
33.02 Diluted EPS		
No diluted EPS was required to be calculated for the year since there was no scope for dilution of share during the year under review.		
33.03 Net Asset Value Per Share (NAV)	<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June 2018</u>
	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
Total Assets	3,278,162,975	3,730,981,433
Less: Liabilities	1,705,252,206	2,236,450,881
Net Asset Value (NAV)	1,572,910,769	1,494,530,552
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	63,063,000	60,060,000
Net Assets Value (NAV) per share	<u>24.94</u>	<u>24.88</u>
33.04 Net operating cash flow per share	<u>01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019</u>	<u>01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018</u>
	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
Net operating cash flows (from statement of cash flows)	127,257,365	185,040,217
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	63,063,000	60,060,000
Net operating cash flow per share	<u>2.02</u>	<u>3.08</u>
34.00 Contingent liabilities and commitment		
Contingent liabilities and commitment at the reporting date are as follows		
34.01 Bank guarantee	<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June 2018</u>
	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
Bank Asia Limited	6,616,100	6,036,100
EXIM Bank Limited	605,865	605,865
	<u>7,221,965</u>	<u>6,641,965</u>
34.02 L/C liabilities		
Bank Asia Limited	104,357,955	146,489,794
Standard Chartered Bank	86,350,862	156,653,544
	<u>190,708,817</u>	<u>303,143,338</u>



34.03 Capital expenditure commitment

There is no capital expenditure commitment as at 30 June 2019.

35.00 Directors' interest in contracts with the company

There was no transaction resulting in Directors' interest with the company.

36.00 Credit facility not availed

There was no credit facility available to the company under any contract, but not availed as on 30 June 2019 other than trade credit available in the ordinary course of business.

37.00 Related party transactions

During the year the Company carried out a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business on an arms' length basis. Names of those related parties, nature of those transactions and their total value have been set out in accordance with the provisions of IAS-24: Related Party Disclosures.

SL No.	Name of the Related Parties	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Balance as on 01 July 2018	Transaction during the year (Net)	Balance as on 30 June 2019
1	KDS Apparels Limited	Common directorship	Receivable against Sales	Dr. 650,123	1,806,968	Dr. 2,457,091
2	KDS Fashion Limited	Common directorship	Receivable against Sales	Dr. 41,474,135	6,425,918	Dr. 47,900,053
3	KDS Garment Inds. Ltd.	Common directorship	Receivable against Sales	Dr. 14,777,008	(11,400,452)	Dr. 3,376,556
4	KDS Logistics Limited	Common directorship	Receivable against Sales	Dr. 740,828	795,514	Dr. 1,536,342
5	KDS IDR Limited	Common directorship	Receivable against Sales	Dr. 35,514,830	26,276,015	Dr. 61,790,845
6	KYCR Coil Ind. Limited	Common directorship	Receivable against Sales	Dr. 172,451	146,025	Dr. 318,476
7	KDS Poly Ind. Limited	Common directorship	Short Term Loan	Dr. 421,112,376	(175,719,043)	Dr. 245,393,333
8	KDS Thread Limited	Common directorship	Short Term Loan	Cr. (39,918,292)	68,247,058	Dr. 28,328,766

38.00 Events after the reporting period

The Board of Directors at the meeting held on 07 September 2019 has recommended 10% cash and 5% stock dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019.

39.00 Employee position of KDS Accessories Limited

Number of employees whose monthly salary was below Tk. 5,300

Number of employees whose monthly salary was above Tk. 5,300

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Number of employees whose monthly salary was below Tk. 5,300	1,297	1,208
Number of employees whose monthly salary was above Tk. 5,300	1,297	1,208

40.00 Quantitative information of production capacity for the year ended 30 June 2018

Particulars	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019			01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018		
	Production Capacity (Pcs/GG)	Actual Production (Pcs/GG)	Capacity Utilization in (%)	Production Capacity (Pcs/GG)	Actual Production (Pcs/GG)	Capacity Utilization in (%)
Carton	30,000,000	26,210,626	87.37%	30,000,000	28,056,047	93.52%
Label	175,964,208	87,492,430	49.72%	175,964,208	84,551,555	48.05%
Elastics and Narrow Fabrics	30,576,000	19,076,753	62.39%	30,576,000	20,367,440	66.61%
Offset Printing	150,009,600	87,763,426	58.51%	150,009,600	142,034,113	94.68%
Heat Transfer Printing	24,960,000	11,768,543	47.15%	24,960,000	19,663,593	78.78%
Button	360,000	208,659	57.96%	360,000	189,998	52.78%
Gum Tape	4,290,000	643,139	14.99%	4,290,000	380,875	8.88%
Hanger	45,000,000	21,390,858	47.54%	45,000,000	21,873,908	48.61%

For calculation of capacity utilization, weighted average of actual production capacity of each product has been considered.



41.00 Financial instruments- Financial risk management

International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures - requires disclosure of information relating to both recognized and unrecognized financial instruments, their significance and performance, accounting policies, terms and conditions, net fair values and risk information- the company's policies for controlling risks and exposures.

The management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies, procedures and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the following risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company's management of capital. The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments.

- a) Credit risk
- b) Liquidity risk
- c) Market risk

41.01 Credit risk

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

(a) Exposure to credit risk

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

	<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June 2018</u>
	Taka	Taka
Investments in FDRs (Short term & long term)	14,643,184	13,741,503
Advances, deposits and prepayments	46,499,788	58,349,397
Trade and other receivables	1,098,764,231	1,128,751,589
Due from affiliated companies	273,722,099	421,112,376
Cash at bank	8,143,510	5,165,122
	<u>1,441,772,812</u>	<u>1,627,119,987</u>

(i) Trade and other receivables

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry in which customers operate. However, based on the company's operations there is no concentration of credit risk.

Ageing of trade receivables

The ageing of gross value at the reporting date that was not impaired was as follows:

	<u>30 June 2019</u>	<u>30 June 2018</u>
	Taka	Taka
Dues within 3 Months	531,398,510	513,906,467
Dues over 3 Months but within 6 months	566,974,173	614,471,676
	<u>1,098,372,683</u>	<u>1,128,378,143</u>

The management believes that the amounts are collectible in full, based on historic payment behaviour and extensive

(ii) Due from affiliated companies

The carrying amount represents amount paid to one of the inter companies to meet its operational finance from time to

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

The company held cash at bank of Tk. 8,143,510 at 30 June 2019 (2018: Tk. 5,165,122), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The balance with banks are maintained with both local branch of International banks and domestic scheduled banks.



(b) Credit exposure by credit rating

	As at 30 June 2019		
	Credit rating	Amount in Taka	(%)
Trade receivables	NR	1,098,372,683	95.14%
Other receivables	NR	391,548	0.03%
Advances, deposits and prepayments	NR	46,499,788	4.03%
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand		1,104,586	0.10%
Cash at Banks		8,143,510	0.71%
Bank Asia Limited	AA2	1,091,868	13.41%
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	AA+	310,259	3.81%
HSBC	AAA	15,973	0.20%
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	AA	754,299	9.26%
National Credit & Commerce Bank	AA	140,945	1.73%
Standard Chartered Bank	AAA	5,830,166	71.59%

41.02 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Interest rate	Contractual cash flows			Total
			Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
As at 30 June 2019	Taka	Percentage	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Long term borrowings	318,720,870	10.00%-13.75%	150,891,654	167,829,216	-	318,720,870
Trade and other payable	558,458,901	N/A	558,458,901	-	-	558,458,901
Short term bank loan	590,432,585	4.98%-12.00%	590,432,585	-	-	590,432,585
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	74,095,719	12.50%	74,095,719	-	-	74,095,719
	1,541,708,075		1,373,878,859	167,829,216	-	1,541,708,075
As at 30 June 2018						
Long term borrowings	204,141,486	11.00%-12.00%	90,559,800	113,581,686	-	204,141,486
Trade and other payable	937,557,390	N/A	937,557,390	-	-	937,557,390
Short term bank loan	842,600,806	4.81%-12.00%	842,600,806	-	-	842,600,806
Due to affiliated company	39,918,292	9.42%	39,918,292	-	-	39,918,292
Provision for WPPF and Welfare Fund	64,895,319	11.25%	64,895,319	-	-	64,895,319
	2,089,113,293		1,975,531,607	113,581,686	-	2,089,113,293

41.03 Market risk

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

(a) Currency risk exposure and its management

The company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the company.

As at 30 June 2019, the Company was exposed to foreign currency risk in respect of financial liabilities denominated in the following currencies:

(i) Exposure to currency risk**As at 30 June 2019****Foreign currency denominated assets**

	GBP	USD	Taka
Cash and cash equivalents	125	18,345	1,541,282
Trade receivables	-	13,185,746	1,098,372,683
	125	13,204,092	1,099,913,965

Foreign currency denominated liabilities

Liability for Local Documentary Bill Purchase (LDBP)	-	4,161,994	351,688,492
Liability for Accepted Bills for Payment (ABP)	17,510	4,707,732	399,702,319
	17,510	8,869,726	751,390,811

Net exposure

	(17,385)	4,334,366	348,523,154
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As at 30 June 2018**Foreign currency denominated assets**

Cash and cash equivalents
Trade receivables

	GBP	USD	Taka
Cash and cash equivalents	125	43,096	3,528,539
Trade receivables	-	13,836,642	1,128,378,143
	125	13,879,738	1,131,906,682
Foreign currency denominated liabilities			
Liability for Local Documentary Bill Purchase (LDBP)	-	3,825,239	320,172,498
Liability for Accepted Bills for Payment (ABP)	16,779	9,499,962	797,026,915
	16,779	13,325,201	1,117,199,413
Net exposure	(16,654)	554,537	14,707,269

The company has translated all of its monetary items in foreign currency at the end of its accounting period by using two different rates since the bank offering two different rates for settling its assets and liabilities in foreign currency.

The following significant exchange rate is applied during the year:

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
US Dollar		
For denoting asset in foreign currency	83.30	81.55
For denoting liabilities in foreign currency	84.50	83.70
GBP		
For denoting asset in foreign currency	104.65	112.05
For denoting liabilities in foreign currency	108.45	112.05

Being a 100% export oriented company, the company can directly mitigate foreign currency risk exposure by tradeoff between import and export.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the GBP and US Dollar against BD Taka at the reporting date would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	30 June 2019		30 June 2018	
	Profit or loss		Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
USD (2% movement)	7,273,065	(7,273,065)	916,373	(916,373)
GBP (2% movement)	(37,046)	37,046	(37,321)	37,321

(b) Transaction risk

Transaction risk is the risk that the company will incur exchange losses when the accounting results are translated into the home currency.

(c) Economic risk

Economic risk refers to the effect of exchange rate movements on the international competitiveness of the company.

(d) Interest risk

Interest rate risk arises from movement in interest rates. The company needs to manage interest rate risk so as to be able to repay debts as they fall due and to minimize the risks surrounding interest payments and receipts.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the company is as follows.

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	Taka	Taka
Fixed- rate instruments		
Financial assets	288,365,283	434,853,879
Financial liabilities	(909,153,455)	(1,086,660,584)
	(620,788,172)	(651,806,705)
Variable- rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	-	-

(e) Other market price risk

The company is exposed to equity price risk, which arises from available for sale equity and debt securities. Management of the company monitors its investment portfolio based on market indices and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Directors.



42.00 Financial Instruments- Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note ref.	Carrying amount						Total Taka
	Fair value through profit or loss Taka	Held to maturity Taka	Loans and receivables Taka	Available for sale Taka	Other financial liabilities Taka		
30 June 2019							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
10 & 11	-	-	1,098,764,231	-	-	-	1,098,764,231
13	-	-	273,722,099	-	-	-	273,722,099
8 & 14	-	-	-	14,643,184	-	-	14,643,184
15.02	-	-	8,143,510	-	-	-	8,143,510
			1,380,629,840	14,643,184			1,395,273,024
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
17	-	-	-	-	(318,720,870)	-	(318,720,870)
20	-	-	-	-	(558,458,901)	-	(558,458,901)
23	-	-	-	-	(590,432,585)	-	(590,432,585)
					(1,467,612,356)		(1,467,612,356)
30 June 2018							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
10 & 11	-	-	1,128,751,589	-	-	-	1,128,751,589
13	-	-	421,112,376	-	-	-	421,112,376
8 & 14	-	-	-	13,741,503	-	-	13,741,503
15.02	-	-	5,165,122	-	-	-	5,165,122
			1,555,029,087	13,741,503			1,568,770,590
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
17	-	-	-	-	(204,141,486)	-	(204,141,486)
20	-	-	-	-	(937,557,390)	-	(937,557,390)
22	-	-	-	-	(39,918,292)	-	(39,918,292)
23	-	-	-	-	(842,600,806)	-	(842,600,806)
					(2,024,217,974)		(2,024,217,974)

