

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**  
**AND**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**OF**  
**NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**



**AHMED MASHUQUE & CO.,** *Chartered Accountants*

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A Member Firm of **Crowe Global**



**Independent Auditors' Report  
to the shareholders of  
NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Naga Mills Private Limited., which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and others explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

**Basis for opinion**

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

**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 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), The Companies Act 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charge with governance are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.





## AHMED MASHUQUE & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. But not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appeared from our examination of those books; and
- c) the company's 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.

Dated: 18 November 2020  
Dhaka



Ahmed Mashuque & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

**NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Statement of financial position**

As at 30 June 2020

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Amount in Taka</u>	
		<u>30-Jun-20</u>	<u>30-Jun-19</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
Non current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.00	1,692,090	65,695
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,692,090</b>	<b>65,695</b>
<b>Shareholder's equity and liabilities</b>			
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	5.00	96,700	96,700
Share money deposits		7	7
Retained earnings		(5,297,712)	(4,745,979)
		<b>(5,201,005)</b>	<b>(4,649,272)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current liabilities			
Liabilities for expense	6.00	775,467	4,169,667
Short term loan		5,435,516	-
Inter-company account		682,112	545,300
		<b>6,893,095</b>	<b>4,714,967</b>
<b>Total shareholder's equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,692,090</b>	<b>65,695</b>

*These financial statements should be read in conjunction with annexed notes.*

  
Managing Director

  
Director

*Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.*

Dated: 18 November 2020  
Dhaka.


  
Ahmed Mashuque & Co  
Chartered Accountants



**NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**  
For the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
Revenue		-	-
<b>Less: Expenditures</b>			
Administrative Expenses	7.00	551,733	4,367,249
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>551,733</b>	<b>4,367,249</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>(551,733)</b>	<b>(4,367,249)</b>
<b>Less: Income tax expenses</b>		-	-
<b>Net profit/(loss) after tax</b>		<b>(551,733)</b>	<b>(4,367,249)</b>
Add: Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(551,733)</b>	<b>(4,367,249)</b>
(Transferred to statement of changes in equity)			

*These financial statements should be read in conjunction with annexed notes.*


  
**Managing Director**

  
**Director**

*Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.*

**Dated: 18 November 2020**  
**Dhaka.**



  
**Ahmed Mashuque & Co**  
**Chartered Accountants**



**NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of changes in equity**  
For the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Amount in Taka

Particulars	Share capital	Share money deposits	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 July 2018	10,000	86,707	(332,730)	(236,023)
Prior year adjustment			(46,000)	(46,000)
Addition during the year	86,700	(86,700)	-	-
Total comprehensive income			(4,367,249)	(4,367,249)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>96,700</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(4,745,979)</b>	<b>(4,649,272)</b>
Balance as at 01 July 2019	96,700	7	(4,745,979)	(4,649,272)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(551,733)	(551,733)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>96,700</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(5,297,712)</b>	<b>(5,201,005)</b>

*These financial statements should be read in conjunction with annexed notes.*

✓  
**Managing Director**

Saurabh Kumar  
**Director**

*Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.*

**Dated: 18 November 2020**  
**Dhaka.**



**NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
For the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	01 April 2020 to 30 June 2020	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Payment for expenses	(3,809,122)	(30,437)
<b>A. Net cash generated by /(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(3,809,122)</b>	<b>(30,437)</b>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
<b>B. Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
C. Short term loan	5,435,516	-
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities</b>	<b>5,435,516</b>	<b>-</b>
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,626,394	(30,437)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	65,696	96,132
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,692,090</b>	<b>65,696</b>

  
Managing Director

  
Director

*Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed*

Dated: 18 November 2020  
Dhaka





## NAGA MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

As at 30 June 2020 and for the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 1.00 1.01 Company profile

**Naga Mills Private Limited**, is a private limited company incorporated in Bangladesh on 06 February 2018 under the Companies Act, 1994 vide registration no. C-142979/2018. The registered office of the company is located at Navana Obaid Eternia, 28-29 Kakrail, Level 12-13, VIP Road Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.

#### 1.02 Nature of business

The main business of the company is to manufacture of all kinds of and/or the allied & byproducts and intermediates of the all type of soaps, soap chips, soap powders, washing soaps, liquid soaps, glycerin's, detergents, detergent cake, detergent powder, shampoo, toiletries, cosmetics and its ingredients etc.

#### 2.00 2.01 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994 and other relevant local laws and regulations as applicable. IFRS comprise of:

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);  
International Accounting Standards (IAS); and  
Interpretations.

The titles and format of these financial statements follow the requirements of IFRS which are to some extent different from the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994. However, such differences are not material and in the view of management IFRS title gives better presentation to the shareholders.

#### 2.02 Reporting period

The financial year of the company has been determined to be from 01 July to 30 June each year. These financial statements cover the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

#### 2.03 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

#### 2.04 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. As per the management assessment, there is no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the companies ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 2.05 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### 2.06 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.





## 2.07 Functional and presentation

These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh currency (Taka), which is both functional currency and presentation currency of the company. All amount have been rounded off to the nearest Taka unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.08 Components of financial statements

The financial statements comprises of:

- (i) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020;
- (ii) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;
- (iii) Statement of changes in equity for the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;
- (iv) Statement of cash flows for the period from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;
- (v) A summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as at 30 June 2020 and for the year ended June 2020.

## 3.00 Significant accounting policies

### 3.01 Property, plant and equipment

#### a) Recognition and measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially recognized at its cost of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, in accordance with IAS-16: Property, Plant and Equipment. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discount and rebates, and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner.

#### b) Subsequent cost

The cost of replacing or up-gradation of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

#### c) Disposal

On disposal of property, plant and equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated and gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, which is determined with reference to the net book value of the assets and net sales proceeds.

### 3.02 Adoption of IFRS 16: Lease

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee may elect not to recognise the implication of the standard in case of a short term leases or leases for low valued underlying asset. Naga Mills Private Limited has a lease agreement of office rent which the management of the company recognise as lease for underlying low value assets.

### 3.03 Income tax

Income tax expenses comprises current and deferred tax . Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that its relates to items recognized directly in equity in which case it is recognized in equity.

### 3.04 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and cash which are available for use by the Company without any restriction. 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.





### 3.05 Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the Statement of financial position when the company has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate thereof can be made.

### 3.06 Revenue recognition

#### (a) Sales of goods

Revenue is recognized as and when the entity satisfies the performance obligation based on the contract(s) with a customer (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practice) where the parties are committed to perform their obligation in the contract by allocating transaction price to the performance obligation as determined in the contract.

### 3.07 Statement of cash flows

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

### 3.08 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and the company intends to either to settle on the net basis, or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### 3.09 Materiality and aggregation

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

### 3.10 Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into International taka at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into International taka at the exchange rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated into International taka at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the respective head of income/expenses.

### 3.11 Financial risk management policies

The management of the company has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. Financial risk management policies require establishing standard procedures to identify and analyze the main risks to which the company is exposed and continually deploying and managing risk management systems designed to eliminate or reduce the probability that risks will arise and to limit their impact.

### 3.12 General

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Taka as the currency represented in these financial statements.





		Amount in Taka	
		30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
4.00	Cash and cash equivalent		
	Cash at bank:		
	Standard Chartered	1,692,090	65,695
		<u>1,692,090</u>	<u>65,695</u>
5.00	Share Capital		
	Authorized Capital	30,000,000	30,000,000
	(3,000,000 shares of TK. 10 each)		
	Issued, subscribed & paid up share capital	96,700	96,700
	(9670 shares of TK. 10 each)		
	Shareholder position of the company is as under:		
	NAGA LIMITED	96,430	96,430
	(9643 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 per share)		
	Mr. K.S. Kamalakannan	90	90
	(9 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 per share)		
	Mr. Sounder Kannan	90	90
	(9 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 per share)		
	Ms. M. Jayalalitha	90	90
	(9 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 per share)		
		<u>96,700</u>	<u>96,700</u>
6.00	Liabilities for expense		
	Professional fees	204,807	3,922,167
	Rent payable	90,000	160,000
	TDS & VDS payable	423,161	30,000
	Audit fees	57,500	57,500
		<u>775,468</u>	<u>4,169,667</u>
7.00	Administrative expenses		
	Professional fees	210,130	3,833,844
	Audit fees	57,500	57,500
	Travelling expenses	136,811	288,318
	Office rent	138,000	138,000
	Bank charge	3,965	2,070
	Printing & stationery	-	1,466
	License & registration	5,327	-
	Postal expense	-	46,051
		<u>551,733</u>	<u>4,367,249</u>



## 8.00 Related party disclosures

### Related party transaction

During the year the company carried out some transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. 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 Disclosure*.

Amount in taka				
30-Jun-20				
Name & relation of the related party transaction	Nature of transaction	Opening Balance as on 01 July 2019	Transaction value	Amount due
Naga Limited, India Parent Company	Loan	-	5,435,516	5,435,516
	Payment for expenses	545,300	136,811	682,112
Total		545,300	5,572,327	6,117,628

## 9.00 Financial risk management

The Board of Directors 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 analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies, procedures and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risks
- Liquidity risks
- Market risk

### • Credit risk

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

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

In monitoring credit risk, debtors are grouped according to their risk profile, i.e. their legal status, financial condition, ageing profile etc. Accounts and other receivables are mainly related to the Company's buyers. The company's exposure to credit risk on accounts receivables is mainly influenced by the individual payment characteristics of credit purchaser. Credit risk does not arise in respect of any other receivables.

### a) Exposure to credit risk

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Note # 4

1,692,090

1,692,090





#### • Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The company's approach to managing liquidity (cash and bank balances) is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses.

Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash and bank balances to meet expected operational expenses, including financial obligations through preparation of the cash flow forecast, based on time line of payment of the financial obligation and accordingly arranging for sufficient liquidity/fund to make the expected payment within due date.

In extreme stressed conditions, the company may get support from the shareholders in the form of shareholder's loan/capital contribution.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities :

As at 30 June 2020				
Current liabilities	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	3 months or less	More than 3 months - 12 months
Liabilities for expense	775,467	(775,467)	-	(775,467)
Inter-company account	682,112	(682,112)	-	(682,112)
	<b>1,457,579</b>	<b>(1,457,579)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,457,579)</b>

#### • Market risk

Market risk is the risk that any change in market conditions, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices that 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 level.


#### Currency risk

##### Transaction risk

Transaction risk arises from risk of adverse exchange rate movements occurring in the course of normal international transaction.

##### Interest rate 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 minimise the risks surrounding interest payments and receipts.

  
Managing Director

  
Director

