

Independent Auditor's Report  
On the Financial Statements of  
Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited  
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

Submitted by  
Howladar Yunus & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

31 May 2021

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**Independent Auditor's Report****To the Shareholders of Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Howladar Yunus & Co.**

House-14 (Level 4 &amp; 5)

Road-16A, Gulshan-1

Dhaka-1212

Bangladesh

**T : +880 2 58815247****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021, 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 other explanatory information.

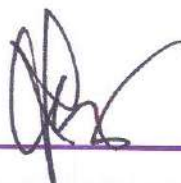
In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in Note 3.

**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 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), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. 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 and Internal Controls**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as explained in Note 3, 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. The Companies Act, 1994 (as amended up to date) require the Management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management functions of the Company.



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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

We also provide 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.

#### Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994 (as amended up to date), the Financial Reporting Act 2015, and the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987, 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 do verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books;
- c) the statements of financial position and statement of comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns; and
- d) the expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the Company's business.

Muhammad Farooq FCA, Managing Partner, Enrolment No.: 0521  
Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: [N/A]

Dated: Dhaka, 31 May 2021

DVC No.: 2105310521AS936991

**Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 March 2021**

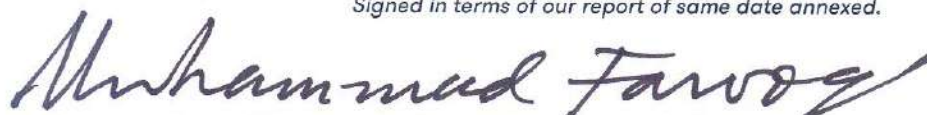
		Amount in Taka	
	Notes	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	6	524,161,716	530,664,407
Capital Work in Progress		10,738,805	9,991,509
Right of use asset		10,414,156	20,027,222
Investment in FDR	7	838,688,197	570,773,818
		<b>1,384,002,874</b>	<b>1,131,456,956</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits & Prepayments	8	27,975,017	34,983,513
Advance Income Tax	9	96,137,096	155,819,839
Inventories	10	236,910,233	220,655,708
Materials in Transit		12,551,523	-
Interest Receivable		11,406,955	8,351,611
Trade Receivable	11	-	34,005,437
Cash & Cash Equivalents	12	41,013,106	37,386,915
		<b>425,993,931</b>	<b>491,203,023</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,809,996,805</b>	<b>1,622,659,979</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>			
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Share Capital	13	353,341,120	353,341,120
Share Premium	14	126,682,565	126,682,565
Retained Earnings	15	738,916,693	716,516,138
		<b>1,218,940,378</b>	<b>1,196,539,823</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	16	19,028,556	20,849,351
		<b>19,028,556</b>	<b>20,849,351</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade Payable	17	123,747,845	88,357,871
Liabilities and Payables for Expenses	18	245,538,708	135,703,905
Current Tax Liabilities	19	198,198,154	159,587,929
Advance from Customers		4,543,164	21,621,100
		<b>572,027,871</b>	<b>405,270,805</b>
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>1,809,996,805</b>	<b>1,622,659,979</b>

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

  
Director

  
Director & Finance Controller

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



Muhammad Farooq FCA, Managing Partner, Enrolment No.: 0521  
Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: [N/A]

Dated: Dhaka, 31 May 2021

DVC No.: 2105310521AS936991

**Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		2020-2021	2019-2020
Income			
Revenue	20	1,660,414,751	1,318,182,180
Less: Cost of Sales	21	811,393,875	642,917,916
Gross Profit		849,020,876	675,264,264
Less: Administrative and Selling Expenses	22	729,443,741	594,636,271
Operating Profit for the Year		119,577,135	80,627,994
Add: Other Income	23	49,379,448	35,972,964
Profit before Income Tax		168,956,582	116,600,958
Less: Income Tax Expenses			
Current Tax	24	148,376,822	38,413,687
Deferred Tax		(1,820,795)	403,277
		146,556,027	38,816,964
Net Profit after Income Tax		22,400,555	77,783,995
Add: Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		22,400,555	77,783,995

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

  
Director



Director & Finance Controller

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



Muhammad Farooq FCA, Managing Partner, Enrolment No.: 0521  
Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: [N/A]

Dated: Dhaka, 31 May 2021

DVC No.: 2105310521AS936991

**Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

Particulars	2021 Taka	2020 Taka
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit / (Loss) during the year	22,400,555	77,783,995
Depreciation	52,185,410	38,366,004
Increase / (decreases) of current liabilities	164,936,271	(35,554,883)
Increase / (decreases) of current assets	78,448,349	29,293,019
<b>Net cash used in Operating Activities</b>	<b>317,970,586</b>	<b>109,888,135</b>
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>		
Investment of FDR	(267,914,379)	(69,511,665)
Capital work in Progress	(747,296)	507,421
Dispose off / (Addition) of fixed assets	(45,682,719)	(74,332,690)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(314,344,395)</b>	<b>(143,336,934)</b>
<b>Cash flow from finance activities</b>		
Cash flow from finance activities	-	-
<b>Net cash from/used in financeing activities (C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Net increase / decrease in cash and bank balance (A+B+C)	3,626,191	(33,448,799)
Opening cash & bank balance	37,386,915	70,835,714
<b>Closing cash &amp; bank balance</b>	<b>41,013,106</b>	<b>37,386,915</b>

Director

Director & Finance Controller



**Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited**  
**Notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

**1 The company and its nature of business**

**1.01 Legal Form**

Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited (hereinafter referred to as "ACCPL" / "the Company") was incorporated in Bangladesh as a private company limited by shares under the Companies Act, 1994 on 16 July 2003 vide Registration No. C-49886 (181)/2003 of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC), Government of Bangladesh. The registered address of the company is located at Baratia Sutipara, 172 & 173, Kalampur, Dhamrai, Dhaka-1350, Bangladesh.

**1.02 Nature of business**

The main objective of the company is to manufacture and market coconut oil, hair oil, shampoo and other products under the trademark 'Dabur' or other trademarks sub-licensed to it by DABUR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, ISLE OF MAN. The companies manufacturing unit is situated at Baratia Sutipara, 172 & 173, Kalampur, Dhamrai, Dhaka-1350, Bangladesh which is engaged in the manufacturing of hair oil, toothpaste, shampoo and other consumer goods. Besides, the company is also engaged in the trading of Fast-moving Consumer Goods (FMCG).

**2 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

**2.01 Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the requirements of the Companies Act, 1994, the Financial Reporting Act 2015, and other relevant local laws, regulations and guidelines as applicable. IFRS comprises of -

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

**2.02 Reporting Period**

The financial year of the company has been determined to be from 01 April to 31 March each year. These financial statements cover one year from 01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 consistently.

**2.03 Basis of Accounting**

The Company prepares its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. When the accrual basis of accounting is used, an entity recognizes items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the framework.

**2.04 Going concern**

As per management assessment the company had adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties related to the event on conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as going concern, and hence, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

**2.05 Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, as modified by derivative financial instruments that are stated at fair value.



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#### 2.06 Functional and presentational currency and level of precision

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Bangladesh Taka at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Bangladesh 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 Bangladesh 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.

#### 2.07 Date of authorisation

The Board of Directors has authorised these financial statements on 31 May 2021.

#### 2.08 Directors' responsibility statement

The Board of Directors takes the responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements.

#### 2.09 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which forms the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results 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.

#### Judgements

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note # 3.01 Depreciation

#### Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumption and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year is included in the following notes:

Note # 15.01 Provision for income tax

Note # 14 Liabilities and payables for expenses

### 3 Significant accounting policies and disclosures

#### 3.01 Property, Plant & Equipment

##### (a) Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant & Equipment are accounted for according to "IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment" at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Capital Work in Progress ("CWIP") comprises of cost of assets not ready for intended use as on the Balance sheet date. CWIP is not depreciated until such time as the relevant asset is completed and ready for its intended use.



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**(b) Subsequent cost**

The cost of replacing a component 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 are embodied within the component will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

**(c) Depreciation**

Assets are depreciated following the reducing balance method. Depreciation on assets is charged on a day basis of its use or operation. The depreciation rates for the current year are as follows:

Particulars	Rate
Building & Pavement	10.00%
Plant & machinery	13.91%
Office equipment	13.91%
Computer	40.00%
Furniture & fixture	18.10%
Other assets	18.10%
Vehicles	25.89%

**(d) Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- i) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or
- ii) expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iii) held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- iv) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- i) expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or
- ii) due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iii) held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- iv) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

**(e) Impairment of assets**

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are tested for impairment annually or more frequently whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.



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For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

#### (f) Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment

On disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated and Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant, and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the same and are recognized the net with 'other income' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### 3.02 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.

#### (a) Financial assets

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

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expire, 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 asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### • Cash & bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand & cash at the bank. Cash comprises cash at the bank which is available for use by the Company without any restriction.

#### • Advances, other receivables & prepayments

##### Advances

Advances are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, advances are carried at cost less deduction, adjustment.

##### Other receivable

Other receivable is stated net of provisions, if any.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, Prepayments are carried at cost less charges to Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### • Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is stated net of provisions, if any.



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### **(b) Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that 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 expire.

#### **• Trade payables**

Trade payables and other financial liabilities are recognized when contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the company of resources embodying economic benefits.

### **(b) Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date: whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### **The Company as lessee**

Leased assets are initially recognized as an asset of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are immediately recognized in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized.

### **3.03 Share capital**

Paid up capital represents the total amount of shareholders capital that has been paid in full by the ordinary shareholders. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time.

### **3.04 Consideration on credit risk**

Management believes that there is no significant consideration of credit risk in the accounts receivable.

### **3.05 Employees' benefit schemes**

The company maintains a defined contribution plan for its eligible permanent employees. The eligibility is determined according to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective deeds.

### **(a) Workers' profit participation fund (WPPF)**

The Company provides 5% of its profit before charging such expense as WPPF in accordance with the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (as amended up to date).



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(b) Insurance scheme

The company has a Mediclaim insurance scheme for its permanent employees, premium for which is being charged to Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income annually as per the insurance policy.

(c) Leave encashment

Permanent employees of the company are entitled to receive leave encashment on unveiled earn leave.

3.06 Revenue recognition

(a) Sales of goods

Sales are recognized at the time of delivery of goods from the company's depots, when risk and reward of ownership of goods are transferred to the buyer. The control of the products is said to have been transferred to the customer when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has significant risks and rewards of the ownership of the product or when the customer has accepted the product. Sales are stated net off of returns, discounts and excluding VAT.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued in accordance with "IAS 2: Inventories" at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined at the weighted average method. The cost of raw, packing and semi-finished goods (i.e. WIP) comprises of expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing these items to their present location and condition. The cost of finished goods comprises of cost of raw materials, direct labour and production related overheads (based on normal capacity). Net realizable value is based on the estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to make the sales.

3.8 Provisions

In accordance with the guidelines as prescribed by "IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" provisions are recognised when all the following criteria are met:

- When the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- When it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- Reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.9 Interest income and expenses

Interest income comprises interest income on investment in FDR. Interest income is recognised on accrual basis.

Interest expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings from bank.

3.10 Taxation

The Industrial unit is subject to tax at normal rate less Tax rebate @ 10% as per Para-1 of the S.R.O. 185-law/income tax/2014 dated 01 July 2014 of the Internal Resources Division, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as applicable. Advance Income Tax paid at the import stage for the trading of finished goods is considered as the final discharge of Tax liability for such income under section 82(C) of the Income Tax Ordinance 1984. Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity in which case it is recognised in equity.



#### Current tax

Current tax is expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

#### 3.11 Statement of cash flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with "*IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flow*" and cash flow from operating activities has been presented under the indirect method.

#### 3.12 Events after the reporting date

In accordance with "*IAS 10: Events After the Reporting Period*", the amount recognized in the financial statements are adjusted for the event after the reporting period that provides additional evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. No adjustment is given in the financial statements for the event after the reporting period that is indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period. Material non-adjusting events are disclosed in the financial statements.

#### 3.13 Earning per share

The Company calculates its earnings per share in accordance with "*IAS 33: Earnings Per Share*".

#### Basic earnings

This represents earnings for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders. As there were no preference shares requiring returns or dividends, minority interest or extraordinary items, the net profit after tax for the year has been considered as fully attributable to the ordinary shareholders.



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#### Basic earnings per share

This has been calculated by dividing the basic earnings by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

#### 3.14 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a 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.

#### 3.15 Materiality and aggregation

The Company presents separately each material class of similar items and items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial. Financial statements result from processing large numbers of transactions or other events that are aggregated into classes according to their nature or function.

#### 3.16 Accruals, provisions and contingencies

##### (a) Accruals

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees. Accruals are reported as part of trade and other payables.

##### (b) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive 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. Provision is ordinarily measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

##### (c) Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized in the statement of financial position of the Company.



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### 3.17 IFRS 16: Leases

"IFRS 16: Leases" provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to record all leases on the statement of financial position, unless the lease term is under 12 months or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance.

On April 1, 2019, the Company recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases that had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of "IAS 17: Leases". These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2019. The Company applied the simplified transition approach and did not restate comparative amounts for the prior year. Right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses). The Company has elected not to reassess whether a contract entered into before the transition date is, or contains, a lease and relied on its previous assessment.

Leases are recognized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

Rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in lease liabilities in the statement of financial position. The property and equipment acquired under leases are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

### 3.18 New accounting standards not yet adopted

A number of standards and amendments to standards are issued but not yet effective for annual periods beginning after 01 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted. However, the company has not early applied the following new standards in preparing these financial statements.

These amendments have no material impact on the financial statements of the company.

### IFRS 17: Insurance Contract

Insurance Contracts are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2021. Earlier adoption is permitted. This has not been applied in preparing the financial statements.



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### 3.19 Impact of COVID-19

Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a vast outbreak of the COVID-19 virus worldwide and this soon turned into a pandemic scenario. Countries around the world started to impose lockdowns to curb the virus spread. During late March'20, the Government of Bangladesh also enforced a country-wise lockdown to contain the virus infection and the lockdown continued until 30 May 2020. Amid this pandemic situation, almost all economic and business activities came to standstill during the lockdown period but ACCPL's operation was normal for its diversified products nature and business operations as normal during the whole year. Management continuously monitored the situation and took necessary measures to cultivate resilient processes to combat the situation. While preparing these financial statements, management assessed that COVID-19 did not cast any doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 4 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.

The company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

#### 5 Comparative information /figures

Relevant comparative information has been presented in the financial statements. Previous year's figures have been rearranged /reclassified and restated wherever possible and considered necessary to conform to current year's presentation.



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**Amount in Taka**

**31-Mar-21**

**31-Mar-20**

**6 Property, Plant & Equipment**

Cost  
Less: Accumulated depreciation  
WDV

905,713,749	860,031,029
381,552,032	329,366,622
<b>524,161,716</b>	<b>530,664,407</b>

Property, Plant & Equipment represents the written down value of the capital assets held by the company as of the date of Statement of Financial Position. Detail has been given in Annexure - A.

**7 Investment in FDR**

State Bank of India, Dhaka  
HSBC Bank, Dhaka

838,688,197	570,773,818
-	-
<b>838,688,197</b>	<b>570,773,818</b>

**8 Advances, deposits & prepayments**

**Advances:**

Advance to staff  
Advance to C & F agent and Suppliers

**Deposits:**

Bank guarantee margin  
Rent

Security service

**Prepayments:**

Prepaid expenses

848,467	865,652
20,518,575	26,835,646
242,287	376,163
2,457,780	2,457,780
-	0
3,907,908	4,448,272
<b>27,975,017</b>	<b>34,983,513</b>

**9 Advance Income Tax**

Balance at 1st April  
Add: Addition during the year  
Less: Adjustment during the year

155,819,839	96,757,771
50,083,855	59,062,068
(109,766,597)	-
<b>96,137,096</b>	<b>155,819,839</b>

**10 Inventories**

Raw materials  
Packing materials  
Stores and Spares  
Finished goods  
Work-in-progress

Less: Material written off

63,599,369	76,929,090
53,262,630	48,840,443
517,085	509,789
87,647,995	64,941,791
35,996,087	31,188,535
<b>241,023,166</b>	<b>222,409,648</b>
4,112,933	1,753,940
<b>236,910,233</b>	<b>220,655,708</b>



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		Amount in Taka	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
<b>11 Trade Receivable</b>			
Rafique Brothers	-	9,652,448	
Zahir Traders	-	1,049,673	
Nexus Sales & Distribution	-	18,539,707	
M/S Maa Enterprise	-	790,166	
Seraj Trading	-	405,335	
Others	-	3,568,108	
	-	<b>34,005,437</b>	
<b>12 Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>			
Cash in hand	172,668	84,520	
<b>Cash at bank:</b>			
HSBC Bank	10,455,350	41,755	
Brac Bank	4,643,874	-	
State Bank of India	300,683	442,668	
CITI Bank N.A	117,741	117,891	
Standard Chartered Bank	25,322,791	36,700,082	
	<b>41,013,106</b>	<b>37,386,915</b>	
<b>13 Share Capital</b>			
<b>Authorized Share Capital</b>	<b>500,000,000</b>	<b>500,000,000</b>	
50,000,000 Ordinary shares of Taka 10 each			
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital</b>	<b>353,341,120</b>	<b>353,341,120</b>	
35,334,112 Ordinary shares of Taka 10 each			
Shareholding position of the company is as follows:			
	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>Nominal Value in Taka</b>	<b>Nominal Value in Taka</b>
DABUR International Limited	26,853,925	268,539,250	268,539,250
ACI Limited (Ordinary shares)	8,480,187	84,801,870	84,801,870
	<b>35,334,112</b>	<b>353,341,120</b>	<b>353,341,120</b>
	<b>No. of Right Shares</b>	<b>2021 Premium</b>	<b>2020 Premium</b>
<b>14 Share premium</b>			
DABUR International Limited	19,255,750	96,278,750	96,278,750
ACI Limited (Ordinary shares)	6,080,763	30,403,815	30,403,815
		<b>126,682,565</b>	<b>126,682,565</b>
<b>15 Retained earnings</b>			
Opening retained earnings		386,849,900	309,065,905
Add: Net profit during the year		22,400,555	77,783,995
		<b>409,250,455</b>	<b>386,849,900</b>



16 Deferred tax liabilities

Opening balance
Charged during the year
Previously overcharged
Net Charged during the year in P/L Account
Closing balance (Note 16.01)

Amount in Taka	
31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
20,849,351	20,446,074
(1,820,795)	403,277
-	-
(1,820,795)	403,277
19,028,556	20,849,351

16.01 Computation of deferred tax liabilities

The deferred tax has been recognised and measured in accordance with the provision of "IAS 12: Income Taxes".

Deferred tax liability are arrived at as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Tax base	Taxable/ (deductible) Temporary difference
Building & Pavement	147,181,691	134,388,784	12,792,907
Plant & machinery	194,588,936	131,050,195	63,538,741
Computer	3,865,542	3,158,071	707,471
Cylinder & Moulds	16,287,955	11,162,803	5,125,152
Office equipment	8,156,730	8,113,755	42,974
Furniture & fixture	12,014,763	16,071,769	(4,057,006)
Vehicles	6,494,279	6,087,710	406,570
Provision for gratuity & Leave	-	20,007,405	(20,007,405)
Encashment	-	-	-
Temporary difference	388,589,896	330,040,492	58,549,404
Applicable tax rate			32.5%
Deferred tax liability			19,028,556

17 Trade creditors

Creditors- Intercompany
Creditors- Foreign & Services
Creditors- Goods
Creditors- Capital Goods

32,806,852	30,799,245
49,568,937	31,545,978
40,218,684	25,538,378
1,153,372	474,270
123,747,845	88,357,871

18 Liabilities and payables for expenses

Outstanding expenses (Note-18.01)
Employee benefits expenses (Note-18.02)
Custom clearing A/C
VAT and Supplementary Duty Payable
Income Tax deducted at Source
Lease Liabilities
VAT deducted at source

168,565,968	84,681,859
57,630,269	28,359,726
3,119,272	9,735,319
8,375,817	6,630,603
2,501,026	2,357,043
3,054,232	3,251,864
2,292,124	687,492
245,538,708	135,703,905



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Amount in Taka

**18.01 Outstanding expenses**

Administrative expenses  
Sales, marketing & distribution expenses  
Audit fees  
Freight clearing & other vendors

31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
26,198,632	22,151,147
133,946,933	54,564,275
500,000	500,000
7,920,403	7,466,437
<b>168,565,968</b>	<b>84,681,859</b>

**18.02 Employee benefits expenses**

Salary & allowances  
Employees gratuity  
Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Fund  
Leave encashment

29,175,035	11,183,239
10,783,523	6,243,000
8,447,829	5,842,220
9,223,882	5,091,267
<b>57,630,269</b>	<b>28,359,726</b>

**19 Current tax liabilities**

Provision for income tax  
Balance at 1st April  
Add: Provision for the year  
Less: Adjusted during the year

159,587,929	121,174,242
148,376,822	38,413,687
(109,766,597)	-
<b>198,198,154</b>	<b>159,587,929</b>



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		Amount in Taka	
		01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020
<b>20 Revenue</b>			
Gross Sales		2,012,150,899	1,611,857,688
Less : VAT and SD		351,736,147	293,675,508
		<b>1,660,414,751</b>	<b>1,318,182,180</b>
Sale of manufacturing products		1,616,379,944	1,274,548,338
Sale of imported finished goods		44,034,807	43,633,842
		<b>1,660,414,751</b>	<b>1,318,182,180</b>
<b>21 Cost of sales</b>			
Opening Stock		222,409,648	246,475,449
Add: Purchased during the year		789,012,343	584,020,531
Less: Closing Stock		241,023,166	222,409,648
		770,398,825	608,086,332
Add: Factory Overhead (Note: 21.01)		40,995,050	34,831,584
		<b>811,393,875</b>	<b>642,917,916</b>
<b>21.01 Factory overhead</b>			
Factory general expenses		951,955	883,052
Power and utility		11,168,856	10,442,758
Insurance		4,302,005	4,532,997
Lab & testing expenses		701,147	703,320
Technical Know-How Fees		16,163,799	12,745,483
Repair & maintenance		7,707,288	5,523,973
		<b>40,995,050</b>	<b>34,831,584</b>
<b>21.01.01 Technical Know-How Fees</b>			
Sale of manufactured goods		1,616,379,944	1,274,548,338
Less: Other adjustment		-	-
Net revenue for royalty purposes		1,616,379,944	1,274,548,338
Royalty @ 1% on the net revenue		16,163,799	12,745,483
<b>22 Administrative and selling expenses</b>			
Salaries and other benefits (Note 22.01)		208,329,232	167,887,405
Selling, administration & general expenses (Note 22.02)		456,297,175	367,019,079
Depreciation		64,817,334	59,729,786
		<b>729,443,741</b>	<b>594,636,271</b>
<b>22.01 Salaries and other benefits</b>			
Salary and allowances		182,448,990	144,293,931
Wages		12,421,642	12,530,097
Staff welfare		2,819,454	2,940,782
Insurance		2,191,316	2,280,375
Workers' Profit Participation and Welfare Fund		8,447,829	5,842,220
		<b>208,329,232</b>	<b>167,887,405</b>



## 22.02 Selling, administration & general expenses

Rent, Rates & Taxes  
Vehicle repair and maintenance  
Vehicle fuel expenses  
General charges  
Utilities expenses  
Audit fees  
Insurance expenses  
Professional fees  
Entertainment  
Postage and telephone  
Stationeries & office supplies  
News paper & periodicals  
Traveling & conveyance expenses  
Overseas traveling  
Sales, marketing & distribution expenses  
Promotional expenses  
Recruitment expenses  
Guest house expenses  
Security service charges  
Donation  
Finance Cost  
Bank charges

Amount in Taka	
01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021	01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020
11,731,241	11,241,036
636,451	642,150
110,827	222,752
2,441,734	2,142,139
3,008,628	2,806,120
500,000	500,000
127,980	352,333
12,329,668	7,751,196
123,971	2,660,693
3,104,815	2,350,619
2,130,193	1,651,576
59,259	95,752
26,641,817	21,945,651
(31,112)	1,661,918
383,545,405	295,168,190
4,051,102	11,178,635
1,787,512	450,200
756,115	1,041,193
1,998,050	2,187,366
-	15,000
284,647	275,853
883,379	678,708
<b>456,297,175</b>	<b>367,019,079</b>

## 23 Other income

Interest income  
Scrap Sales

46,876,371	35,714,975
2,503,077	257,990
<b>49,379,448</b>	<b>35,972,964</b>

## 24 Current tax

Profit before income tax  
Income tax during the year  
Adjusted during the year

168,956,582	116,600,958
146,556,027	38,413,687
-	-
<b>146,556,027</b>	<b>38,413,687</b>

Tax rate for the private entity is 32.5% of profit before tax.



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25 Basic earnings per share (EPS)

Profit after tax  
Number of shares  
Basic EPS

Amount in Taka	
2020-2021	2019-2020
22,400,555	77,783,995
35,334,112	35,334,112
0.63	2.20

26 Particulars of employee

Nationality:

Bangladeshi  
Non-Bangladeshi

127	121
5	4
132	125

27 Capacity utilization

Installed capacity (in Cases)  
Utilized capacity (in Cases)  
Percentage of utilization (%)

802,756	775,331
572,221	557,678
71%	72%

28 Information relating to consumption of materials

	2020-2021	
	Quantity Kg/Pcs	Value Taka
Raw materials	60,128,636	229,522,302
Packing materials	2,989,789	489,696,634

	2019-2020	
	Quantity Kg/Pcs	Value Taka
	3,688,661	402,193,855
	49,060,257	205,409,348

29 Value of import calculated on CIF basis

	2020-2021	
	Foreign currency (in USD)	Equivalent Taka
Raw materials	3,216,655	273,254,821
Packing materials	150,396	12,776,169
Finished Goods	262,327	22,284,661
Capital machinery	62,939	5,346,683
Spare parts	13,884	1,179,440
Other	-	-
	3,706,201	314,841,774

	2019-2020	
	Foreign currency (in USD)	Equivalent Taka
	3,087,398	261,203,956
	171,143	14,432,455
	194,767	16,495,611
	602,723	50,359,565
	6,396	540,420
	-	-
	4,062,427	343,032,007



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### 30 Related party disclosures

#### (a) Related party transactions

During the year, the company made a number of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The name of related parties, nature of transactions, their total value and closing balance have been set out in accordance with the provisions of "IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures".

Name of the party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Purchase during the year	Paid during the year	Outstanding amount	
					31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Dabur India Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	Purchase of goods	162,754,980	174,092,455	1,210,884	-
Dabur Nepal Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Purchase of goods	9,806,873	12,421,328	2,178,062	1,579,695
Dabur International Limited	Holding Company	Technical Know-How Fees	16,163,799	12,004,395	29,027,826	27,754,706
			188,725,652	198,518,179	32,416,773	29,334,401

#### (b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the provisions of "IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures", in respect of the compensation of key management personnel. Under "IAS 24 (Paragraph 9): Key Management Personnel" are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity. The remuneration to the Key Management Personnel is set out below.

Name of the Key Management Personnel	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Transaction value	Paid during the year	Outstanding amount	
					31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Mr. Biswajit Kumar Das	Director	Short-term employee benefits	17,547,764	17,547,764	-	-
		Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-
Mr. Rakesh Kumar Agrawal	Director	Short-term employee benefits	5,762,498	5,762,498	-	-
		Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-
			23,310,262	23,310,262	-	-

#### 31 Contingent Liability

VAT authority  
Letter of credit  
Disputes pending with judicial authorities

Amount in Taka	
31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
-	-
50,046,656	32,623,340
225,916,934	224,973,383
275,963,590	257,596,723

#### 32 Capital expenditure commitment

Estimated Amount of contract remaining to be executed on Capital Account Taka 18,859,232.

#### 33 Rent Expenses

The company usually leases depo and guest house. The leases typically run for a period of years as mentioned in the lease agreements, with an option to renew the lease after that date.

During the period an amount of Taka 9,534,900 was recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of office rent which is as follows:

	Amount in Taka	
	2020-2021	2019-2020
Godown rent	7,064,700	6,688,200
Guest house rent	2,470,200	2,332,200
	9,534,900	9,020,400



### 34 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 the 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:

Advances, deposits & prepayments  
Investment in FDR  
Interest receivable  
Bank balances(except cash in hand)

Amount in taka	
31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
27,732,730	34,607,350
838,688,197	570,773,818
11,406,955	8,351,611
40,840,438	37,302,395
918,668,320	651,035,174

#### b) Ageing of accounts receivables

The aging of the gross account receivable at the reporting date was:

Invoiced 0 to 30 days  
Invoiced 31 to 60 days  
Invoiced 61 to 90 days  
Invoiced 91 to 210 days  
Invoiced 211 and above

-	22,919,749
-	489,136
-	10,126,438
-	470,114
-	-
-	34,005,437



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• **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 the preparation of the cash flow forecast, based on the timeline of payment of the financial obligation and accordingly arranging for sufficient liquidity/fund to make the expected payment within due date.

In extremely 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 :

March 31, 2021					
Current liabilities	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	3 months or less	3-6 months	6-12 months
Trade payable	123,747,845	(123,747,845)	(123,747,845)	-	-
Liabilities and payables for expenses	245,538,708	(245,538,708)	(245,538,708)	-	-
Current tax liabilities	198,198,154	(198,198,154)	-	-	(198,198,154)
Advance from customers	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>567,484,707</u>	<u>(567,484,707)</u>	<u>(369,286,553)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(198,198,154)</u>

• **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 the acceptable level.

**Currency risk**

**Transaction risk**

Transaction risk arises from the 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.

Director

Director & Finance Controller



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Asian Consumer Care (Pvt.) Limited  
Schedule of Property, Plant & Equipment  
As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation				Written down value as at 31.03.2021	Written down value as at 31.03.2020
	Balance as at 01.04.2020	Addition during the year	Adjustment during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2021	Rate	Balance as at 01.04.2020	Charged during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2021	
Freehold land	135,571,820	-	-	135,571,820	-	-	-	-	135,571,820
Building & Pavement	297,997,917	1,140,136	-	299,408,053	10.00%	135,873,825	16,352,537	152,224,362	147,181,591
Plant & machinery	333,603,245	35,276,314	(215,625)	368,663,934	13.91%	146,026,550	28,816,475	174,074,998	194,588,936
Computer	11,260,505	2,530,764	(63,550)	13,727,719	40.00%	8,793,525	1,529,024	9,862,177	3,865,542
Cylinder & Moulds	25,707,332	5,270,650	(993,000)	30,010,983	18.10%	11,216,351	3,267,870	13,723,028	2,466,980
Office equipment	11,304,088	2,094,621	(56,998)	13,339,711	13.91%	4,193,818	1,035,368	5,182,981	11,190,982
Furniture & fixture	24,139,153	2,262,376	(1,856,969)	24,544,560	18.10%	11,578,912	2,394,255	12,530,098	7,110,270
Vehicles	20,146,669	-	-	20,146,669	25.89%	11,583,642	2,268,748	13,952,389	12,560,541
Sub Total	860,031,029	48,870,861	(3,188,142)	905,713,749	-	329,366,622	55,204,268	381,552,032	530,694,407
Capital work-in progress	9,991,509	747,296	-	10,738,805	-	-	-	-	9,991,509
Right of use asset	29,640,289	-	-	29,640,289	32.43%	9,613,067	9,613,066	19,226,133	20,027,222
Grand Total	899,662,826	49,618,158	(3,188,142)	946,092,842	-	338,979,689	64,817,334	400,778,165	560,683,138



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