

Kohinoor Chemical Company (Bangladesh) Limited

Auditors' Report and Financial Statements As at and for the year ended 30 June 2024



মালেক সিদ্দিকী ওয়ালী, চার্টার্ড একাউন্টেন্টস

৯-জি, মতিঝিল বাণিজ্যিক এলাকা, ঢাকা-১০০০

Malek Siddiqui Wali

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Kohinoor Chemical Company (Bangladesh) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Kohinoor Chemical Company (Bangladesh) Limited** (the company) which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the company act 1994, and other applicable law and regulations.

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) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh, 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.

Emphasis of Matter:

1. With reference to the note number 23.02 (Bangladesh workers welfare foundation) of the financial statements that describes Tk. 6,115,802 regarding payable to Bangladesh workers welfare foundation was not yet transferred to the foundation as of June 30, 2024. However, this amount was subsequently paid after the reporting date.

2. We draw attention to the note no. 24 which describes that the unclaimed dividend of Tk. 7,169,548 older than three years. According to BSEC directive no. BSEC/CBSEC/CMRRCD/2021-386/03, dated: 14 January 2021, the company is required to transfer the unclaimed dividend, which is older than three years, to Capital Market Stabilization Fund.

Key Audit Matters

Risk	Our response
<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>At the year ended, the company's reported total revenue of Tk. 5,789,042,682.</p> <p>Revenue is measured net of trade discount and VAT. Time of revenue recognition is matter. The revenue may overstated for the early recognition of revenue to achieve the desire result.</p>	<p>We have tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy of revenue recognition; • Issuance of VAT challan; • Segregation of duties in invoice creation and modification; and • Timing of revenue recognition. <p>Our substantive procedures in relation to the revenue recognition comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining supporting documentation for sales transactions recorded either side of year end as well as credit notes issued after the year end date to determine whether revenue was recognized in the correct period; • VAT is correctly dealt with; • Critically assessing manual journals posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items; and • Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting Standards.
Please see the note 26 in the financial statements.	
<p>Valuation of inventory</p> <p>The balance of inventory of the Company at the year-end was Tk. 1,226,269,073 held in the company's warehouse.</p> <p>Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. As a result, the Directors apply judgment in determining the appropriate values for slow-moving or obsolete items.</p>	<p>We challenged the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the value of the inventory and related provisions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory controls operating across the Company in respect of inventory management; • to attend the physical inventory counts and reconciling the count results to the inventory listings to test the completeness of data; • to review the inventory costing procedures and methodology. • comparing the net realizable value, obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to the year-end, to the cost price of a sample of inventories and comparison to the associated provision to assess whether inventory provisions are complete; • reviewing the historical accuracy of inventory provisioning, and the level of inventory write-offs during the year; and • Challenging the completeness of inventory provisions through assessing actual and forecast sales of inventory lines to assess whether provisions for slow- moving/obsolete stock are valid and complete.

Please see the note 7 in the financial statements.	
Measurement and recognition of deferred tax	
The balance of reported deferred tax liability of the company was Tk. 11,882,918 as on June 30, 2024.	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the recognition and measurement of deferred tax.
The risk for the financial statements is that these provisions may not properly measured for all types of temporary difference as per IAs 12: Income Tax.	We have assessed the appropriateness of the carrying amounts of net asset value as per tax base and accounting base. We have also assessed the rate of deferred for each temporary difference.
Risk	Our response
	Also, we examined the accounting treatment of deferred tax.
Please see the note 19 in this financial statements.	

Other Information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have not been provided the Director's report and other information contained within the annual report except the financial statements to the date of our auditor's report. We expect to obtain the remaining reports of the Annual report after the date of our auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Companies Act, 1994 require the Management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management functions of the Company.

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 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 judgment 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.
- 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 are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters 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:

- 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 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 profit and loss and other 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.



Malek Siddiqui Wali, Chartered Accountants
RJSC Firm Registration No: P-50041/2022

Dated, Dhaka
November 06, 2024
DVC No.:

Swadesh Ranjan Saha, FCA
Enrolment No: 0718