

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Paper Processing and Packaging Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Paper Processing and Packaging Ltd.** (“**the Company**”), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020, and 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give true and fair view, in all material respects, 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) where practicable, the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 and other applicable laws 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 and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matters

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention on the matters disclosed:

1. The company reported BDT 3,393,080 (**Ref: Note No # 19.00**) as Payment for WPPF and Welfare Fund. The WPPF is yet to be recognized. The fund is to be divided in the ratio 80:10: 10 for employee, Government fund and welfare fund respectively. But we have been informed that full amount has been distribute among the employees.
2. As disclosed in **Note: 3.00** to the financial statements, property, plant and equipment of BDT 307,523,664 was reported in the statement of financial position. While we checking fixed asset register all the information like identification number, Purchase date, cost, accumulated depreciation, WDV was found not updated.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statement of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk
Revenue recognition	
<p>During the year ended 30 June 2020, the Company reported sales revenue of BDT 200,163,768 which has decreased by BDT (189,719,442) as compared with previous year.</p> <p>Revenue is recognized based on point of delivery and when relevant performance obligations are met. The company adopted IFRS: 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' for first time during the year.</p> <p>We considered sales revenue as an item of significant audit areas during our audit because of its predominance in determining the financial performance of the Company.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following to test the design and operating effectiveness of key control focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Segregation of duties in invoice creation and modification. ➤ Timing of revenue recognition considering step by step procedure. <p>Our substantive procedures in relation to revenue recognition and measurement comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Obtaining understanding and documenting the process of revenue recognition and measurement followed by the Company. ➤ Tracing performance obligations stipulated and contract value in the contract with invoice and delivery challan issued to evaluate point of recognition and measurement. ➤ Testing occurrence and accuracy of sales revenue recognized by inspecting source documents such as contract made with the customer, delivery challan and VAT challan. ➤ Assessing accuracy and comparing revenue recognized during the year with VAT returns submitted to VAT authority; ➤ Finally assessing the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure notes with IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers.
See note no. 22, Revenue in the financial statements	
Valuation of closing inventories	
<p>Closing inventories aggregating to BDT 91,042,228 was recognized in the statement of financial position as on 30 June 2020. Compared with previous year, this has increased by BDT 4,736,279.</p> <p>Closing inventories were all held at factory</p>	<p>Our audit responses comprise the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Evaluating the design and implementation of key inventory control operating across factory premises.

<p>premises of the Company. Since determining valuation of these inventories involves management judgements which results in estimation uncertainty, we considered this an area of significant audit attention to be emphasized during the audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attending and observing the physical inventory count at the reporting date. ➤ Evaluating compliance with instructions of management count procedures during the count. ➤ Inspecting physical stock counting report as on 30 June 2020 and reconciling count results to closing inventories listings and performing test count on selected items to test completeness, accuracy and existence of inventories. ➤ Reviewing composition of cost of inventories comprising raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods and comparing net realizable value on selected samples to test their valuation.
<p>See note no. 4, Inventories in the financial statements</p>	
<p>Property, plant and equipment</p>	
<p>Property, plant and equipment (PPE) was carried at BDT 307,523,664 representing over 41% of total assets of the company as on 30 June 2020. The company reported addition to PPE of BDT 979,717 during the year.</p> <p>Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are subject to recognition and measurement criteria only after satisfactorily meeting relevant requirement as per IAS 16: Property, plant and equipment, we identified this element of the assets as an area with higher risk of material misstatement which would require significant audit attention during our audit.</p> <p>The company is also required to perform assessment for impairment when there is condition which suggests indication of assets being impaired.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures performed during the audit to address the risks identified consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Obtaining and documenting detailed understanding regarding procurement process of PPE and identified relevant control points and their implementation. ➤ Reviewing recognition, measurement and valuation basis of PPE in compliance with requirement of IAS 16: Property, plant and equipment. ➤ Inspecting supporting documents against the acquisition of PPE made during the year to test their accuracy, valuation and ownership in the financial statements. ➤ Assessing the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures notes to the financial statements with the requirement of IAS 16 and other relevant IFRSs.
<p>See note no. 3, Property, plant and equipment in the financial statements</p>	

Measurement of current year income tax and deferred tax	
<p>During the year, the Company recognized current year income tax of Tk. 10,008,188 and deferred tax Tk. 3,128,947 respectively in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.</p> <p>Determination of both current year income tax and deferred tax involves compliance with the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO) 1984 and latest finance act along with IAS 12: Income Tax, there is a higher risk of material misstatement that amount charged in profit or loss might be over/understated due to nature of the item.</p>	<p>Our audit responses adopted during the audit to address the risk identified comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Obtained and documented management procedures involved in determining both current year income tax and deferred tax. ➤ Obtained understanding and reviewed relevant section of the ITO and SRO to test the accuracy of rate applied by the Company. ➤ Reviewed rate of depreciation used in determining tax depreciation in compliance with the latest finance act which is used to determine taxable profit and deferred tax. ➤ Re-performed detailed calculation of current year income tax and deferred tax as given by the Company. ➤ Inspected latest assessment order completed and compared amount of tax paid by the Company with amount recognized in the financial statements.
See note no. 28 & 15, income tax & deferred tax expenses in the financial statements	
Bank Loan	
<p>As referred to Notes No 13 & 17 in the financial statements the company recognized Long Term Loan of BDT 77,960,024 and Short-term Loan of BDT 146,292,426 respectively at their reporting date.</p> <p>These borrowings from banks were considered as key audit matter because this external form of credit facilities availed by the company and require fulfillment of several terms and conditions as mentioned in loan sanction letter issued by lending institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Our substantive audit procedure adopted during the audit includes the following test or details ➤ Inspecting relevant board minutes in support of bank loans reported in the financial statements. ➤ Agreeing outstanding balances with confirmation letter received from the banks. ➤ Agreeing finance costs charged by the company with loans statements provided by banks to test accuracy and completeness of expenses in relation to bank loans

Other Matter

Due to the outbreak of global pandemic “Covid-19” declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) and subsequent spread of the virus resulting in deteriorating situation in Bangladesh during the conduct of audit at the company, our audit procedures were mainly tailored to the material areas of the financial statements with more emphasis placed on obtaining documentary evidence from the company and testing their accuracy using the online platforms and limited physical verification to avoid the risk of getting contacted the virus and safety of audit team members.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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, the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 and other applicable laws and regulations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The companies Act, 1994 require the management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management factions 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.

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 exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained 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.
- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in circumstances.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluded 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.
- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and event in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicated 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 identified during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicated 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 determined 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 described these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determined 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 and relevant notifications issued by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, we also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and records as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- c) The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the Company dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- d) The expenditures incurred were for the purposes of the Company's business.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: December 08, 2020
DVC: 2012090478AS944339



Ahmed Zaker & Co.
Chartered Accountants