

Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd.

Independent auditor's report and financial statements
as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

**Rahman Rahman Huq**

Chartered Accountants

11 & 15 Mohakhali C/A

Dhaka-1212

Bangladesh

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Email: dhaku@kpmg.comInternet: www.kpmg.com/bd**Independent Auditor's Report****To the Shareholders of Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd.****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd. ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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 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 these requirements. 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 of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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, 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. 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.

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 accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books; and
- c) the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns.


M Mahedi Hasan, Partner
Enrolment number: 1000
Rahman Rahman Huq
KPMG in Bangladesh
Chartered Accountants
Firm enrolment number: CAF-001-080



Dhaka:

21 MAY 2026

DVC:

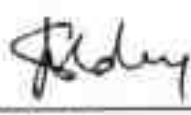
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Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd.
Statement of financial position

<i>In Taka</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	101,523,943	90,922,435
Right-of-use assets	14	26,603,020	43,407,776
Intangible assets	15	166,068	184,935
Non-current assets		128,293,031	134,515,146
Inventories	16	361,516,722	271,513,547
Trade and other receivables	17	131,345,897	95,320,613
Advances, deposits and prepayments	18	35,621,517	58,836,618
Current tax assets	12(C)	99,870,685	72,874,567
Cash and cash equivalents	19	4,603,068	1,621,118
Current assets		632,957,889	500,166,483
Total assets		761,250,920	634,681,629
Equity			
Share capital	20	1,380,432,453	1,067,142,653
Share money deposit	21	-	313,289,800
Accumulated loss		(1,505,602,704)	(1,583,482,527)
Total equity		(125,170,251)	(203,050,074)
Liabilities			
Employee benefits	26	21,650,646	14,032,349
Lease liabilities	27	16,367,975	34,387,272
Non-current liabilities		38,018,621	48,419,621
Bank overdraft	22	28,571,412	127,838,061
Loans and borrowings	23	150,000,000	159,446,143
Trade and other payables	24	166,706,130	93,317,059
Provision for expenses	25	485,389,904	390,061,052
Lease liabilities	27	17,735,104	18,649,767
Current liabilities		848,402,550	789,312,082
Total liabilities		886,421,171	837,731,703
Total equity and liabilities		761,250,920	634,681,629

The notes on pages 7 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.


Financial Controller


Director


Director

As per our report of same date.


Auditor

Dhaka, **21 MAY 2026**

M Mehedi Hasan, Partner
Enrolment Number: 1000
Rahman Rahman Huq
Chartered Accountants
KPMG in Bangladesh
Firm Enlistment Number: CAF-001-080



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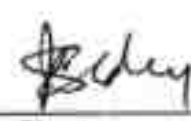
Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Revenue	5	2,475,051,380	1,950,387,637
Cost of sales	6	(1,405,352,975)	(1,193,720,560)
Gross profit		1,069,698,405	756,667,077
Other income	7	2,815,143	2,848,130
Selling and distribution expenses	8	(660,409,804)	(603,253,900)
Administrative expenses	9	(269,360,373)	(220,601,580)
Other expenses	11	-	(1,395,065)
Operating income / (loss)		142,743,371	(65,735,339)
Net finance costs	10	(26,179,994)	(53,609,390)
Profit / (loss) before tax and contribution for workers		116,563,377	(119,344,729)
Contribution to workers' profit participation fund		(5,828,169)	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		110,735,208	(119,344,729)
Income tax expense	12(A)	(32,855,385)	(22,999,998)
Profit / (loss) for the year		77,879,823	(142,344,727)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year		77,879,823	(142,344,727)

The notes on pages 7 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.


Financial Controller


Director


Director

As per our report of same date.


Auditor

Dhaka, 21 MAY 2026

M Mehedi Hasan, Partner
Enrolment Number: 1000
Rahman Rahman Huq
Chartered Accountants
KPMG in Bangladesh
Firm Enrolment Number: CAF-001-080

DVC: 260211000AS175785



Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

In Taka	Share capital	Share money deposit	Accumulated loss	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,057,142,653	123,735,000	(1,441,137,800)	(250,260,147)
Total comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(142,344,727)	(142,344,727)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(142,344,727)	(142,344,727)
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions and distributions				
Share money deposit	-	189,554,800	-	189,554,800
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,057,142,653	313,289,800	(1,583,482,527)	(203,050,074)
Balance at 1 April 2025	1,067,142,653	313,289,800	(1,583,482,527)	(203,050,074)
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	77,879,823	77,879,823
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	77,879,823	77,879,823
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions and distributions				
Share money deposit	313,289,800	(313,289,800)	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	1,380,432,453	-	(1,505,602,704)	(125,170,251)

The notes on pages 7 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements



Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd.

Statement of cash flows

		For the year ended 31 March	
In Taka	Note	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		77,879,823	(142,344,727)
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	13(B)	25,798,839	21,081,094
- Depreciation on right-of-use assets	14(B)	16,804,756	16,804,756
- Prior year adjustment for right-of-use assets	14	-	3,519,363
- Amortisation	15	63,867	58,204
- Loss on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	11	-	1,395,065
- Finance costs	10	26,179,994	53,609,390
- Income tax expense	12(A)	32,855,385	22,999,998
		179,582,664	(22,876,857)
Changes in:			
- Inventories		(90,003,175)	(85,276,867)
- Trade and other receivables		(36,025,284)	(578,181)
- Advances, deposits and prepayments		23,215,101	(20,152,470)
- Trade and other payables		73,389,067	(23,094,940)
- Employee benefits		7,618,297	2,056,949
- Provisions for expenses		95,328,852	104,964,951
Cash used in operating activities		253,105,522	(44,957,215)
Income taxes paid	12(C)(i)	(59,861,483)	(48,209,646)
Finance cost paid	10	(26,179,994)	(53,609,390)
Net cash generated / (used) from operating activities		167,074,045	(146,776,251)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	13	(36,400,344)	(32,090,459)
Acquisition of intangible assets	15	(45,000)	(150,000)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	78,076
Net cash used in investing activities		(36,445,344)	(32,162,383)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from/(payment of) loans and borrowings	23(A)	(9,446,143)	(29,781,100)
Share money deposit received	21	-	189,554,800
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)	27	(18,495,637)	(15,251,009)
Re-measurement of lease liabilities	27	(438,322)	564,363
Net cash flows from financing activities		(28,380,102)	145,107,054
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		102,248,599	(33,831,580)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning		(126,216,943)	(92,385,363)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March*	19	(23,968,344)	(126,216,943)

*Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

The notes on pages 7 to 36 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Notes to the financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd. ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in Bangladesh on 9 May 2001 in the name of Godrej SaraLee Bangladesh Pvt Ltd under the Companies Act, 1994 bearing registration number C-43053. Subsequently in the year 2010 the name of the company was changed to Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt Ltd. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Godrej Tanzania Holdings Ltd. The ultimate parent of the Company is Godrej Consumer Products Limited, a Company incorporated in India. The registered address of the Company is SMC Tower, Level 19, Plot No. 33, Road No - 17, Banani, Dhaka - 1213, Bangladesh.

The principal activities of the Company are to manufacture, import, market and sell Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) which include liquid mosquito destroyer (LMD), insect killer aerosol, hair colour, hand wash, air freshener, liquid detergent, soap etc.

2. Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on

21 MAY 2026

Details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes thereto are included in Note 32.

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka (Taka/Tk/BDT) which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Taka, unless otherwise indicated.

4. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

A. Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following note:

Note 27 - Lease term: whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension option.

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following note:

Note 16 - Allowance of net realizable value of inventories



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Revenue

See accounting policy in Note 32(A)(i).

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Finished goods sales	5(A)	2,451,174,729	1,913,302,693
Raw material sales		23,876,651	37,084,944
		2,475,051,380	1,950,387,637

A. Finished goods sales

In Taka		For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Locally manufactured		1,871,951,662	1,436,173,929
Imported finished goods		579,223,067	477,128,764
		2,451,174,729	1,913,302,693

6. Cost of sales

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Materials consumed			
Opening stock of raw and packing materials		116,866,504	75,848,904
Purchase of raw and packing materials during the year		782,268,622	735,434,858
Carriage inwards		2,833,303	2,142,948
Supplementary duty		37,412,149	38,555,939
Closing stock of raw and packing materials	15	(146,837,999)	(116,866,504)
		792,542,679	733,116,146
Manufacturing overhead			
Factory labour and wages		15,094,451	12,342,787
Factory utilities		4,737,585	4,335,683
Consumable spare parts		4,652,652	1,725,164
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	13(B)	25,194,262	20,613,327
Amortisation	15	63,867	58,204
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	14(B)	5,611,063	5,611,063
Adjustment for right-of-use assets	14(A)	-	3,519,383
Insurance		3,173,298	2,094,904
Repairs and maintenance		5,639,079	3,444,181
Total manufacturing overhead		64,166,257	53,744,675
Opening stock of work-in-progress		39,391,902	17,875,601
Closing stock of work-in-progress	16	(14,232,872)	(39,391,902)
		25,159,030	(21,516,301)
Cost of production		881,867,866	765,344,520
Opening stock of finished goods		83,568,077	67,138,304
Purchase of finished goods		580,857,014	444,805,813
Closing stock of finished goods	16	(140,939,982)	(83,568,077)
		523,485,109	428,376,040
		1,405,352,975	1,193,720,560

7. Other income

See accounting policy in Note 32(A)(ii).

In Taka		For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Scrap sales		2,815,143	2,848,130
		2,815,143	2,848,130



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Selling and distribution expenses

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Advertisement expenses	8(A)	416,444,478	415,830,806
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	14(B)	4,196,014	4,196,014
Meeting expenses		456,506	821,044
Royalty expenses		7,492,643	-
Warehouse rent		2,590,627	1,670,036
Sales incentives		9,100,342	8,652,280
Sales officers' salaries and expenses		113,824,617	85,800,121
Travelling expenses		31,095,665	22,112,240
Loading-unloading expenses		3,691,242	2,746,859
Transportation expenses		29,735,548	24,404,879
Insurance expenses		6,640,869	4,564,803
Distributors' claim for damage		35,141,253	32,655,020
		660,409,804	603,253,900

A. Advertisement expenses

Advertisement - electronic media	352,369,221	322,277,655
Advertisement - press media	370,000	560,000
Advertisement - others	63,705,257	92,793,152
	416,444,478	415,830,806

9. Administrative expenses

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Salaries and benefits		197,271,342	159,310,968
Staff welfare		2,863,952	3,086,198
Training and recruitment		1,618,647	2,355,368
Travelling and conveyance		16,170,202	11,488,351
Postage and courier		195,826	123,543
Printing and stationery		1,295,317	1,192,157
Telephone and internet		2,409,702	2,514,802
Bank charges		7,191,679	6,466,100
Entertainment		930,159	573,398
Repairs and maintenance		72,413	57,600
Subscriptions and donations		383,600	405,000
Utilities and others		5,569,191	5,003,387
Insurance		1,802,260	1,311,182
Audit fees		2,115,402	1,599,996
Professional charges		13,335,120	4,964,962
Legal expense		1,407,241	5,377,509
Office rent		1,395,582	2,166,647
Vehicle rent		2,565,686	2,580,900
License, registration and development		1,273,857	1,340,496
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	13(B)	604,577	487,767
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	14(B)	6,997,679	6,997,679
Business supply service		1,339,238	-
Gifts and presents		2,534	17,244
Debtors and advances written-off		549,268	1,180,229
		269,360,373	220,601,580



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Net finance costs

See accounting policy in Note 32(B).

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Finance income	10(A)	(484,396)	1,197,246
Finance costs	10(B)	26,664,390	52,412,144
		26,178,994	53,809,390

A. Finance income

Interest income on bank deposits	(76,802)	-
Realised exchange gain	(7,307)	(26,806)
Unrealised exchange gain	(400,287)	1,224,053
	(484,396)	1,197,246

B. Finance costs

Imputed interest on lease liabilities	27(A)(V)	3,992,397	8,547,542
Interest expense on bank overdraft		19,995,477	39,065,377
Realised exchange loss		2,676,516	6,799,224
Unrealised exchange loss		-	-
		26,664,390	52,412,144

11. Other expenses

See accounting policy in Note 32(F)(i).

In Taka	For the year ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Loss on sale of fixed asset	-	1,395,065
	-	1,395,065



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Income tax expense

See accounting policy in Note 32(D).

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

In Taka	Note	For the year ended 31 March	
		2026	2025
Current tax expense			
Current year	12(B)	32,855,385	22,999,998
		32,855,385	22,999,998

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

In Taka	2026		2025	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit / (loss) before income tax		110,735,208		(119,344,729)
Income tax under applicable tax rate	27.50%	30,452,182	27.50%	-
As per normal computation:				
Income from regular source		-		-
Income for treatment of disallowances as per section 55		-		-
Tax expense (A)		-		-
Minimum tax				
Minimum tax		32,855,385		22,999,998
Tax expense (B)		32,855,385		22,999,998
Gross receipts:				
Receipts from reduced rate sources u/s 163(5)	1.00%	24,661,240	0.60%	11,702,326
Tax expense (C)		24,661,240		11,702,326
Tax expense				
Current year		32,855,385		22,999,998
	29.67%	32,855,385	19.27%	22,999,998

C. Current tax assets

See accounting policy in Note 32(D)(i).

In Taka	Note	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Advance income tax	12(C)(i)	315,967,594	256,116,111
Provision for income tax	12(C)(ii)	(216,096,909)	(183,241,524)
		99,870,685	72,874,587
I. Advance income tax			
Opening balance		256,116,111	207,906,465
Payment during the year		59,861,483	48,209,846
Closing balance		315,967,594	256,116,111
II. Provision for income tax			
Opening balance		183,241,524	160,241,526
Provision for the current year	12(A)	32,855,385	22,999,998
Closing balance		216,096,909	183,241,524



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13. Property, plant and equipment

See accounting policy in Note 32(F)

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

In Taka	Plant and machinery	Factory tools	Office equipment	Lab equipment	Furniture and fixtures	IT hardware	Leasehold improvement	Electrical installation	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost										
Balance at 1 April 2024	89,257,270	3,571,746	3,122,406	23,914,566	6,721,710	6,390,230	51,071,720	2,878,443	-	186,928,045
Additions	23,409,467	4,736,596	206,541	72,435	-	3,683,420	-	-	-	32,050,459
Disposals	(6,889,589)	(2,431,432)	(306,184)	(2,332,689)	(203,220)	(1,176,761)	(909,762)	(47,780)	-	(10,297,395)
Balance at 31 March 2025	103,977,149	5,876,911	3,024,763	21,454,312	6,518,490	8,876,889	50,161,958	2,830,663	-	202,721,151
Balance at 1 April 2025	103,977,149	5,876,911	3,024,763	21,454,312	6,518,490	8,876,889	50,161,958	2,830,663	-	202,721,151
Additions	16,815,958	-	2,558,317	5,731,546	-	4,321,363	4,392,973	203,282	2,376,915	36,400,344
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	120,793,107	5,876,911	5,583,080	27,185,858	6,518,490	13,198,242	54,554,931	3,033,945	2,376,915	239,121,495
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at 1 April 2024	43,644,447	2,999,515	3,003,720	16,637,215	4,629,942	4,096,626	26,344,143	1,285,256	-	105,541,877
Depreciation	6,805,663	322,438	108,917	2,183,218	358,851	1,180,333	7,834,170	287,804	-	21,061,894
Disposals	(7,675,961)	(2,431,432)	(306,164)	(2,406,087)	(203,220)	(1,176,761)	(696,236)	(28,376)	-	(14,024,255)
Balance at 31 March 2025	44,774,149	890,222	2,806,453	16,414,346	4,785,572	5,000,199	35,582,077	1,545,697	-	111,798,714
Balance at 1 April 2025	44,774,149	890,222	2,806,453	16,414,346	4,785,572	5,000,199	35,582,077	1,545,697	-	111,798,714
Depreciation	10,299,614	1,781,379	247,088	1,878,623	367,489	2,612,291	8,336,792	285,363	-	25,798,359
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	55,073,763	2,671,601	3,053,541	18,292,969	5,143,061	7,612,490	43,918,869	1,831,060	-	137,597,553
Carrying amounts										
At 1 April 2024	45,612,823	572,231	118,686	7,277,351	2,091,768	1,393,604	22,727,577	1,592,174	-	81,396,211
At 31 March 2025	59,203,000	4,986,689	218,310	5,039,966	1,732,918	3,876,690	14,570,881	1,284,966	-	80,922,435
At 31 March 2026	65,719,144	3,205,310	2,529,539	8,892,889	1,375,429	5,585,752	10,535,062	1,202,905	2,376,915	101,823,943

B. Allocation of depreciation

In Taka	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Cost of sales	20,613,392.7
Administrative expenses	467,765.7
	21,081,158.4





14. Right-of-use assets

See accounting policy in Note 32(J).

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

<i>In Taka</i>	Head office building	Warehouse	Factory building	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 April 2024	41,884,006	35,307,788	48,371,176	125,562,972
Adjustment	102,067	(22,719,745)	(3,482,671)	(26,100,350)
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	41,986,073	12,588,043	44,888,507	99,462,622
Balance at 1 April 2025	41,986,073	12,588,043	44,888,507	99,462,622
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	41,986,073	12,588,043	44,888,507	99,462,622
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April 2024	8,827,315	24,931,625	28,072,137	61,831,077
Depreciation	6,997,679	4,196,014	5,611,063	16,804,756
Additions	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	(80,216)	(22,483,950)	(16,820)	(22,560,987)
Balance at 31 March 2025	15,744,778	6,643,689	33,666,380	56,054,847
Balance at 1 April 2025	15,744,778	6,643,689	33,666,380	56,054,847
Depreciation	6,997,679	4,196,014	5,611,063	16,804,756
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	22,742,457	10,839,703	39,277,443	72,859,603
Carrying amounts				
At 1 April 2024	33,056,690	10,376,163	20,299,041	63,731,895
At 31 March 2025	26,241,295	5,944,354	11,222,127	43,407,776
At 31 March 2026	19,243,616	1,748,340	5,611,064	26,603,020

B. Allocation of depreciation

<i>In Taka</i>	For the year ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Cost of sales	5,611,063	5,611,063
Selling and distribution expenses	4,196,014	4,196,014
Administrative expenses	6,997,679	6,997,679
	16,804,756	16,804,756



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Intangible assets

See accounting policy in Note 32(H).

<i>In Taka</i>	Total
Cost	
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,569,300
Additions	150,000
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,719,300
Balance at 1 April 2025	1,719,300
Additions	48,000
Balance at 31 March 2026	1,764,300
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,478,162
Amortisation	58,204
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,534,365
Balance at 1 April 2025	1,534,365
Amortisation	63,867
Balance at 31 March 2026	1,598,232
Carrying amounts	
At 1 April 2024	83,138
At 31 March 2025	184,935
At 31 March 2026	166,068

Intangible assets consist of computer software only.

16. Inventories

See accounting policy in Note 32(E).

<i>In Taka</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Raw and packing materials	153,148,766	120,166,244
Provision for inventory obsolescence- Raw and Packing Materials	(6,310,767)	(3,299,740)
Net raw and packing materials	146,837,999	116,866,504
Finished goods	141,919,924	64,900,017
Provision for inventory obsolescence- Finished goods	(979,942)	(1,331,940)
Net finished goods	140,939,982	63,568,077
Spare parts	14,463,642	10,302,208
Provision for inventory obsolescence- Spare parts	(3,830,062)	(2,982,958)
Net spare parts	10,633,580	7,319,250
Net raw and packing materials, finished goods and spare parts	298,411,561	207,753,832
Semi-finished goods	14,232,872	39,391,902
Goods in transit	48,872,289	24,367,813
	63,105,161	63,759,714
	361,516,722	271,513,547

17. Trade and other receivables

See accounting policy in Note 32(I)(i).

<i>In Taka</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade receivables	17(A)	105,458,163	71,789,113
Other receivables	17(B)	25,887,734	23,531,500
		131,345,897	95,320,613

A. Trade receivables

Trade receivables due from customers		107,800,969	73,382,651
Provision for doubtful debts	17(A)(i)	(2,142,806)	(1,593,538)
		105,458,163	71,789,113



17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

I. Provision for doubtful debts

<i>In Taka</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance		1,593,538	472,930
Provision made during the year		549,268	1,593,538
Reversal of provision during the year		-	(472,931)
Closing balance		2,142,806	1,593,538

B. Other receivables

Other receivable due from related parties	17(B)(i)	3,182,583	2,951,897
Other receivables	17(B)(ii)	22,705,151	20,579,803
		25,887,734	23,531,500

I. Other receivable due from related parties

Godrej Consumer Products (BD) Limited		3,182,583	2,951,897
		3,182,583	2,951,897

II. Other receivables

VAT current account		22,705,151	20,579,803
		22,705,151	20,579,803

18. Advances, deposits and prepayments

<i>In Taka</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Advances	18(A)	20,343,071	46,386,101
Deposits	18(B)	6,149,780	6,149,780
Prepayments	18(C)	9,128,666	6,300,737
		35,621,517	58,836,618

A. Advances

Advance against goods and services		12,606,502	20,646,415
Advance to employees		(16,347)	1,766,833
Advance against imports*		7,752,916	23,973,054
		20,343,071	46,386,101

B. Deposits

Deposit against services		6,149,780	6,149,780
		6,149,780	6,149,780

C. Prepayments

Prepaid license fees		511,898	178,771
Prepaid insurance		8,616,768	6,121,966
		9,128,666	6,300,737

*This is margin money that, banks deduct when issuing a shipping guarantee to release goods for payment against import LC. However, the payment to the vendors has not been made yet.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

See accounting policy in Note 32(I)(ii).

<i>In Taka</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cash in hand		-	-
Cash at bank	19(A)	4,603,068	1,621,115
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position		4,603,068	1,621,115
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand and used for cash management purposes	22	(28,571,412)	(127,838,061)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows		(23,968,344)	(126,216,943)

A. Cash at bank

BRAC Bank PLC		4,172,204	1,093,092
Dutch Bangla Bank PLC		106,276	267,909
Dhaka Bank PLC		312,805	260,117
Woori Bank PLC		11,783	-
		4,603,068	1,621,115



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

20. Share capital

In Taka	Note	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
1,380,432,453 ordinary shares of Taka 1 each	20(A)	1,380,432,453	1,067,142,653

A. Percentage of shareholding

Name of the shareholders

Godrej Tanzania Holdings Ltd.	99.9999999%	1,380,432,452	1,067,142,652
Mr. Sandip Haider	0.0000001%	1	1
	100.00%	1,380,432,453	1,067,142,653

B. Authorised

1,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 1 each	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
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21. Share money deposit

In Taka	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	313,289,800	123,735,000
Deposit / (issue shares) during the year	(313,289,800)	189,554,800
Closing balance	-	313,289,800

On 9 September 2025, share money deposit has converted into share capital.

22. Bank overdraft

See accounting policy in Note 32(I)(ii).

In Taka	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	11,063,572	52,142,711
Standard Chartered Bank	9,898,521	44,032,210
Citibank, N. A.	7,609,319	31,663,141
	28,571,412	127,838,061

Interest rate for bank overdraft with the banks

13.00%, 12.00% and 13.50% per annum for any utilisation in Taka of HSBC, SCB and Citibank, N.A. respectively, payable quarterly in arrears, interest is accrued from the utilisation date to the date of repayment.

23. Loans and borrowings

See accounting policy in Note 32(I)(ii).

In Taka	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Short Term Borrowings		
UPAS loan	-	29,446,143
Short term loan	150,000,000	130,000,000
	150,000,000	159,446,143

Interest rate for short term loan with the banks

10.50% per annum for utilisation in Taka of SCB payable quarterly in arrears, interest is accrued from the utilisation date to the date of repayment.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

23. Loans and borrowings (continued)

A. Movement of loans and borrowings

<i>In Taka</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	159,446,143	189,207,243
Addition during the year	150,000,000	-
Payment made during the year	(159,446,143)	(29,761,100)
Closing balance	150,000,000	159,446,143

24. Trade and other payables

See accounting policy in Note 32(I)(ii).

<i>In Taka</i>	Note	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade payables other than related parties	24(A)	85,906,950	54,078,447
Trade payables due to related parties	24(B)	36,930,915	13,219,753
Other payables	24(C)	43,868,265	26,018,859
		166,706,130	93,317,059

A. Trade payables other than related parties

Trade payables - suppliers	22,224,038	6,568,819
Trade payables due to foreign vendors	32,369,783	9,638,556
Trade payables - GR/IR	31,373,129	37,871,072
	85,906,950	54,078,447

B. Trade payables due to related parties

Godrej Consumer Products Limited, India	36,930,915	13,219,753
	36,930,915	13,219,753

C. Other payables

Salary payable	2,099,596	932,107
Withholding tax and VAT payable	4,662,399	5,086,736
Others	37,106,270	20,000,015
	43,868,265	26,018,859

25. Provision for expenses

See accounting policy in Note 32(K).

<i>In Taka</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Provision for PLVR/bonus*	42,987,635	27,933,618
Provision for advertisement expenses	259,566,075	243,952,647
Provision for promotional expenses	31,484,941	23,589,967
Provision for operating expenses	151,351,253	94,584,819
	485,389,904	390,061,052

*Performance Linked Variable Remuneration (PLVR) is paid to the employees once a year depending on Company performance as whole and employee's individual performance.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

26. Employee benefits

See accounting policies in Note 32(P).

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
<i>In Taka</i>		
Opening balance	14,032,349	11,975,400
Provision made during the year	7,849,094	4,080,309
Payment during the year	(230,797)	(2,023,380)
Closing balance	21,650,646	14,032,349

27. Leases

A. Leases as lessee (IFRS 16)

(i) Reconciliation of carrying amount (lease liabilities)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
<i>In Taka</i>		
Opening balance	53,037,038	67,723,684
New lease additions	-	-
Imputed interest on lease liabilities	4,430,719	5,983,179
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)	(18,495,637)	(15,251,009)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(4,430,719)	(5,983,179)
Re-measurement of lease liabilities	(438,322)	584,363
Closing balance	34,103,079	53,037,038

(ii) Lease liabilities- current and non-current classification

Lease liabilities-Current	17,735,104	18,649,767
Lease liabilities-Non-current	16,367,975	34,387,272
	34,103,079	53,037,038

(iii) Maturity analysis

Less than one year	17,735,104	18,649,767
One to two years	9,002,608	17,882,896
Two to three years	7,365,367	9,077,630
Three to four years	-	7,426,745
Four to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
	34,103,079	53,037,038

(iv) Amount recognized in profit and loss

Interest on lease liabilities	3,992,397	5,983,179
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	16,804,756	16,804,756
	20,797,153	22,787,935

(v) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Lease principal repayment	18,495,637	15,251,009
Interest paid on lease liabilities	3,992,397	6,547,542
	22,488,034	21,798,551

(vi) Reconciliation of rental expenses with lease interest and RoU depreciation

Rental expense reversed	(22,488,034)	(21,234,186)
Interest expenses on lease liability	3,992,397	5,983,179
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	16,804,756	16,804,756
Impact of IFRS 16	(1,690,881)	1,553,747

B. Leases as lessor

Godrej Household Products (Bangladesh) Pvt. Ltd. did not provide any lease facility to any other entity.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

20. Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

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

31 March 2026		Carrying amount						Total
In Taka	Note	Fair value- hedging instruments	Mandatorily at FVTPL – others	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVOCI – equity instruments	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables	17	-	-	-	-	131,345,897	-	131,345,897
Cash and cash equivalents	19	-	-	-	-	4,603,068	-	4,603,068
						135,948,965	-	135,948,965
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Bank overdraft	22	-	-	-	-	-	(28,571,412)	(28,571,412)
Loans and borrowings	23	-	-	-	-	-	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Trade and other payables	24	-	-	-	-	-	(166,706,130)	(166,706,130)
Lease liabilities	27	-	-	-	-	-	(34,103,079)	(34,103,079)
						-	(379,380,621)	(379,380,621)
31 March 2025								
In Taka		Carrying amount						Total
	Note	Fair value- hedging instruments	Mandatorily at FVTPL – others	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVOCI – equity instruments	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables	17	-	-	-	-	95,320,613	-	95,320,613
Cash and cash equivalents	19	-	-	-	-	1,621,118	-	1,621,118
						96,941,731	-	96,941,731
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Bank overdraft	22	-	-	-	-	-	(127,838,061)	(127,838,061)
Borrowings	23	-	-	-	-	-	(159,446,143)	(159,446,143)
Trade and other payables	24	-	-	-	-	-	(93,317,059)	(93,317,059)
Lease liabilities	27	-	-	-	-	-	(53,037,038)	(53,037,038)
						-	(433,638,302)	(433,638,302)

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank overdraft, loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, and trade and other payables because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values.



26. Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)**B. Financial risk management**

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk (see (B)(i));
- Liquidity risk (see (B)(ii)); and
- Market risk (see (B)(iv)).

i. Risk management framework

The Company's management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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 and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

ii. 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.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company's management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Management monitors exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis. In monitoring credit risk, receivables are grouped according to their risk profile, i.e. their legal status, financial condition, ageing profile etc. The Company usually sells on advance basis under which payment is received in advance for sales.

Exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

<i>In Taka</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade and other receivables	17	131,345,897	95,320,613
		131,345,897	95,320,613

Ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date:

<i>In Taka</i>	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
Past due 1-30 days	40,377,039	-	76,017,060	-
Past due 31-60 days	46,940,580	-	14,048,147	-
Past due 61-90 days	9,922,692	-	1,662,039	-
Past due 91-180 days	9,811,410	-	2,235,199	-
More than 180 days	549,248	(2,142,806)	2,951,697	(1,593,538)
	107,600,969	(2,142,806)	96,914,151	(1,593,538)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents: Cash at bank of Taka 4,693,058 at 31 March 2026 (2025: Taka 1,621,118), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held with BRAC Bank PLC, Dutch Bangla Bank PLC, Dhaka Bank PLC, and Woor Bank.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

28. Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

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

The Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet expected operational expenses for periods which the Company thinks appropriate. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted such as natural disasters. Moreover, the Company may also get support from the parent in the form of shareholder's loan/capital contribution to ensure payment of obligation in the event that there is insufficient cash to make the required payment.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

31 March 2026		Contractual cash flows					
In Taka	Note	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank overdraft	22	(28,571,412)	(28,571,412)	-	(28,571,412)	-	-
Loans and borrowings	23	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	-	(150,000,000)	-	-
Trade and other payables	24	(186,706,130)	(186,706,130)	(78,341,394)	(91,464,736)	-	-
Lease liabilities	27	(34,103,079)	(38,204,210)	(3,835,776)	(16,458,683)	(10,234,204)	(7,675,653)
		(379,380,621)	(383,481,757)	(79,077,169)	(285,494,731)	(10,234,204)	(7,675,653)
31 March 2025							
In Taka	Note	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	More than 5 years
Contractual cash flows							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank overdraft	22	(127,838,061)	(127,838,061)	-	(127,838,061)	-	-
Loans and borrowings	23	(159,446,143)	(159,446,143)	-	(159,446,143)	-	-
Trade and other payables	24	(93,317,059)	(93,317,059)	(63,886,930)	(29,427,129)	-	-
Lease liabilities	27	(53,037,038)	(61,905,889)	(3,775,913)	(19,924,761)	(20,294,358)	(17,909,857)
		(433,638,302)	(442,507,153)	(67,666,843)	(306,636,094)	(20,294,358)	(17,909,857)

28. Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

iv. Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings incurred in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign currency transactions are denominated in USD.

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	BDT	USD	BDT	USD
Foreign currency denominated assets	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency denominated liabilities				
Trade payables to related parties	(38,930,915)	(300,863)	(13,219,753)	(108,359)
Trade payables to foreign vendors	(9,638,556)	(78,522)	(9,638,556)	(79,005)
	(48,569,471)	(379,385)	(22,858,309)	(187,364)
Net exposures	(48,569,471)	(379,385)	(22,858,309)	(187,364)

The following significant exchange rate have been applied during the year:

In Taka	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2025-2026	2024-2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
USD 1	122.80	119.40	122.75	122.00

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that arises due to changes in interest rates. Foreign currency liabilities of the Company are not significantly affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The Company has not entered into any agreement involving derivative instrument at the reporting date.

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

In Taka	Note	Carrying amount	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fixed rate instruments			
Bank overdraft	22	(28,571,412)	(127,638,061)
Loans and borrowings	23	(150,000,000)	(159,446,143)
		(178,571,412)	(287,284,204)



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

29. Related parties

A. Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Godrej Tanzania Holdings Ltd. and the ultimate parent of the Company is Godrej Consumer Products Limited, a Company incorporated in India.

B. Key management personnel compensation

No short-term or long-term employee benefits were provided to the key management.

C. Other related party transactions

Name of related party	Country	Nature of relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction values for the year ended 31 March		Balance outstanding at 31 March	
				2026	2025	2026	2025
Godrej Consumer Products Limited, India	India	Parent company	Purchase of RM-PM, SFG, FG Royalty	(314,952,701)	(313,034,185)	(29,438,272)	(13,219,753)
				(7,492,643)	-	(7,492,643)	-
Godrej Consumer Products (BD) Limited	Bangladesh	Intercompany	Recovery of expense	230,886	488,755	3,182,583	2,951,697



30. Contingent liabilities

A. Contingent Liabilities for disputed tax claims

<i>In Taka</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
<i>Disputed tax claim for Assessment year 2010-11</i> The Company management has filed appeal to the High Court. Verdict from the High Court is yet to be received.	7,446,743	7,446,743
<i>Disputed tax claim for Assessment year 2014-15</i> The Company management has filed appeal to the High Court. Verdict from the High Court is yet to be received.	5,765,910	5,765,910
<i>Disputed tax claim for Assessment year 2015-16</i> The Company management has filed appeal to the High Court. Verdict from the High Court is yet to be received.	5,872,651	5,872,651
<i>Disputed tax claim for Assessment year 2016-17</i> The Company management has filed appeal to the High Court. Verdict from the High Court is yet to be received.	4,882,893	4,882,893

B. Contingent Liabilities for open Letter of Credits*/Shipping Guarantee/ Bank Guarantee

<i>In Taka</i>	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
The Company has the amount as letter of credits/shipping guarantee with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited at the year.	132,793,606	58,592,922
The Company has the amount as letter of credit/ shipping guarantee/ bank guarantee with Standard Chartered Bank at the year.	49,457,705	92,434,941
The Company has the amount as letter of credit/ shipping guarantee with Citibank, N. A. Limited at the year.	-	47,954,251

*Open letter of credits are to import raw materials and finished goods. Recognition of these contingent liabilities will result in inventories i.e. assets



31. Other disclosures

A. Number of employees

The number of employees, excluding labour, engaged by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 was 150 (31 March 2025: 138) who received a total salary of Tk 36,000 and above per year.

B. Directors' remuneration for attending board meeting

No remuneration was paid to the directors for attending board meeting by the Company.

C. Receivable from directors

Nothing is receivable from the directors by the Company.

D. Reporting period

These financial statements cover from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

E. Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

Disclosure for US and Iran War

Subsequent to the reporting date, breakout of war with Iran has led to disruption of energy supply from the Middle East to the Asian region, including Bangladesh. As at the date of authorization of the financial statements, these developments have not had any adverse impact on the Company's supply chain operations, selling prices, or cost structure.

These events are considered non adjusting subsequent events under IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period.

The situation remains highly dynamic and subject to significant uncertainty. Management continues to closely monitor developments and assess their potential implications for the Company's operations, financial position, and cash flows. At present, the Company is unable to reliably estimate the financial impact, if any, arising from these events.



32. Material accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

Certain comparative amounts in the statement of profit or loss and OCI have been rearranged whenever considered necessary to conform to current period's presentation.

Set out below is an index of the material accounting policies, the details of which are available on the following pages:

- A. Revenue from contracts with customers
- B. Finance income and finance costs
- C. Foreign currency
- D. Income tax
- E. Inventories
- F. Property, plant and equipment
- G. Capital work-in-progress
- H. Intangible assets
- I. Financial instruments
- J. Leases
- K. Provisions
- L. Contingencies
- M. Borrowing cost
- N. Going concern
- O. Events after the reporting period
- P. Employee Benefits

A. Revenue from contracts with customers

i. Sale of goods

The Company recognises the amount as revenue that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services when (or as) it transfers control to the customer. To achieve that core principle, this standard establishes a five-step model as follows:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company recognises revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to a customer. Goods is considered as transfer when (or as) the customer obtains control of that goods. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).

ii. Other income

Gain and losses on sale of scrap and wastage at plant and other non-productive materials are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of scrap and wastage and are recognised in the profit or loss. Moreover, gain and losses on sale of property, plant and equipment are also recognised as other income or expense.



32. Material accounting policies (continued)

B. Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense; and
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities.

Net finance income/ costs are recognised in the profit or loss.

C. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

D. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

I. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Provision for current tax expense has been made on the basis of Income Tax Act, 2023 (as amended to date). Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

II. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. 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, such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

32. Material accounting policies (continued)

D. Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset deferred 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 deferred tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

E. Inventories

<u>Category</u>	<u>Method of costing</u>
Finished goods manufactured	Weighted average
Finished goods imported/procured	Weighted average
Work in progress	Weighted average
Raw & packing materials	Weighted average
Goods in transit	Actual cost
Spare parts	Weighted average

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the above principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In case of manufactured inventories, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Goods in transit represents the goods imported up to date of the statement of financial position for the items that were not received till the date of statement of financial position.

Inventories are shown in the financial statements after netting off of provision kept due to slow moving items and obsolescence. The following policy is being followed to estimate provision for obsolete or slow moving items:

Finished Goods are either damaged or expired, 100% provision is taken for such types of goods. Finished goods are also valued based on provisioning for obsolete & slow moving items. Any inventory items older than 15 months from date of manufacturing are to be classified as SLOB. The provision is taken every month.

Raw materials and Packaging materials are valued based on provisioning for obsolete & slow moving items. Inventory items with respect to which consumption over the period of past 12 months is less than 10% of Opening inventory quantity to be classified as SLOB. The provision is taken every month.

Any Stores and Spares Material item which has not been consumed over past 1 year to be classified as SLOB. The provision is taken on each quarter.



32. Material accounting policies (continued)

F. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing cost (if any), less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the month they are available for use while no depreciation is charged for the month in which an asset is disposed of.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated except for leasehold land.

The rate of depreciation of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative years are as follows:

- Building	3.33%
- Leasehold improvement	over the tenure of lease
- Plant and machinery	10.00%
- Lab equipment	10.00%
- Factory tools	33.33%
- Office equipment	20.00%
- Furniture and fixtures	10.00%
- IT hardware	33.33%
- Electrical installation	10.00%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

iv. Impairment

An assessment is made before the end of each annual accounting period to determine whether there is any indication that any of the Company's property, plant and equipment is impaired.

G. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents the cost incurred for acquisition and/or construction of items of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for use. Capital work-in-progress is recorded at cost to the extent of expenditure incurred to the date of statement of financial position. The amount of capital work-in-progress is transferred to appropriate asset category and depreciated when the asset is completed and available for use.

32. Material accounting policies (continued)

H. Intangible assets

Items of intangible assets are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing cost (if any), less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

The rate of amortisation for intangible assets is 16.67%.

I. 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.

I. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

II. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

32. Material accounting policies (continued)**i. Financial instruments (continued)****ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)****Financial assets – business model assessment:**

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets – subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and long term receivables and deposits.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.



32. Material accounting policies (continued)

I. Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

(b) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially on the transaction date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and bank overdraft (if any).

(a) Trade and other payables

The Company recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations arising from past events are certain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

(b) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Principal amounts of the loans and borrowings are stated at cost. Borrowings repayable after twelve months from the date of statement of financial position are classified as non-current liabilities whereas the portion of borrowings repayable within twelve months from the date of statement of financial position, unpaid interest and other charges are classified as current liabilities.

(c) Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management and included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

J. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Entity allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Entity has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.



32. Material accounting policies (continued)

J. Leases (continued)

The Entity recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company uses incremental borrowing rate offered by its bank.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Entity's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Entity changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



32. Material accounting policies (continued)

K. Provisions

A provision is recognised 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 date of statement of financial position. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

L. Contingencies

i. Contingent liability

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 entity.

Contingent liability should not be recognised in the financial statements, but may require disclosure. A provision should be recognised in the period in which the recognition criteria of provision have been met.

ii. Contingent asset

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 entity.

A contingent asset must not be recognised. Only when the realisation of the related economic benefits is virtually certain should recognition take place provided that it can be measured reliably because, at that point, the asset is no longer contingent.

M. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the year in which they are incurred unless capitalisation is required under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 23 "Borrowing Costs".

N. Going concern

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis. As per management assessment there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

O. Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.



32. Material accounting policies (continued)

P. Employee Benefits

The Company maintains defined benefit plan for its all eligible permanent employees.

Defined benefit plan (non-funded gratuity fund)

The Company operates a non-funded defined benefit plan (gratuity), provision in respect of which is made covering all its permanent eligible employees. Provision for gratuity payable is calculated by way of multiplying number of years expected to be served with the last drawn monthly basic salary. Expected total working period would be 15 years if the person work for the company for above 10, expected total working period would be 10 years if the person works between 5 years to 10 years and expected working period would be 5 years if the person work for the company for lower than 5 years. The employees should complete the minimum five (5) years on the date of resignation/retirement/termination from the company. No gratuity benefits shall be paid if the employees do not complete minimum five (5) years of services with the company.

Below is an outline of the circumstances in which gratuity payments will be made to a member:-

- ☐ Less than 5 years - Not Eligible
- ☐ More than 5 years but less than 10 years Eligible (Last Monthly Basic Drawn) x (No. of years of service)
- ☐ More than 10 years of service Eligible (Last Basic Drawn) x (No. of years of service) x (1/5).

The management has obtained actuarial valuation report and provided for gratuity liability as per actuary suggested value.

33. Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

A. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Company is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as "other".

Also, the following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

B. Other accounting standards

Also, the following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

34. Going Concern Disclosure

The accumulated loss of the Company was BDT 1,583,482,527 up to 31 March 2025 and the Company has earned a profit of BDT 77,879,823 after tax during the year ended 31 March 2026. As a result, total accumulated loss as on 31 March 2026 became at BDT 1,505,602,704.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis (notwithstanding above mentioned facts) which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons:

The parent of the Company, Godrej Tanzania Holdings Ltd, has indicated that at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company. The directors consider that this should enable the Company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. And, at the date of approval of the financial statements, management has no reason to believe that this support will cease to exist.

Moreover, there is no indications of withdrawal of financial support from the banks. As of 31 March 2026, the Company utilized only 28% of their facility. As a matter of strategy, the Company is planning to invest against brands comparatively. The focus is to have long term and sustainable growth. In FY 2026-2027 the Company have satisfactory double digit revenue growth projection.

Negative equity is resulted from past events and it does not reflect future prospect of the Company as mentioned above.

Besides, the management is not aware of any other material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, which is most unlikely though yet considering overall perspectives.

