FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

OF

NINA LANKA CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES (PVT) LTD

REGISTERED ADDRESS;

No 116/10, ROSMEAD PLACE, COLOMBO 07,

DINITWAY PARTNERSChartered Accountants
Colombo.



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Tel.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NINA LANKA CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES (PVT) LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nina Lanka Construction Technologies (Pvt) Ltd, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, and the statements ofcomprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard for Small and Mediumsized Entities "SLFRS for SMEs".

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). 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 of the code of ethics issued by CA Sri Lanka (code of ethics) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code of ethics. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities "SLFRS for SMEs", and for such internal controls as the management determines are 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, the 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.

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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 SLAuSs 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.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing website at: http://slaasc.com/auditing/auditorsresponsibility.php. This description forms part of auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 163 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, we have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and, as far as appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company.

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DINITWAY PARTNERS

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Colombo.

May 2, 2023.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year Ended 31st March 2023

	Notes	2023 LKR	2022 LKR
Revenue	3	81,135,166	34,495,720
Cost of Sales	4	(44,688,830)	(29,465,359)
Gross Income		36,446,336	5,030,361
Administrative Expenses	5	(5,376,250)	(3,452,711)
Results from Operating Activities		31,070,087	1,577,650
Finance Expenses	6	(3,658,308)	(71,760)
Profit / (Loss) before Tax	7	27,411,779	1,505,890
Tax Expense	8	(5,234,010)	-
Profit / (Loss) after Tax		22,177,768	1,505,890



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Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2023

ASSETS	Notes	2023 LKR	2022 LKR
Total Non-Current Assets			-
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	11,133,718	7,198,943
Trade and Other Receivables	10	67,047,419	32,096,615
Other Current Assets	11	301,457	301,457
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	13,211,393	3,433,541
Total Current Assets		91,693,987	43,030,557
TOTAL ASSETS		91,693,987	43,030,557
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity			
Stated Capital	13	15,850,000	15 950 000
Retained Earnings	15	16,875,271	15,850,000
Total Equity		32,725,271	(5,302,497) 10,547,503
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	14	53,734,706	32,483,054
Income Tax Payable	8	5,234,010	52,405,054
Total Current Liabilities		58,968,716	32,483,054
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		91,693,987	43,030,557

These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

Head of Finance

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of the company,

Director Director

18-Apr-23 Colombo,

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Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended 31st March 2023

	Stated Capital LKR	Retained Earnings LKR	Total Equity LKR
Balance as at 31 March 2022	15,850,000	(5,302,497)	10,547,503
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	22,177,768	22,177,768
Balance as at 31st March 2023	15,850,000	16,875,271	32,725,271

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Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31st March 2023

Notes	2023 LKR	2022 LKR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	27,411,779	1,505,890
Adjustments For: Bad debt provision	3,200,000	1,800,000
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	30,611,779	3,305,890
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories (Increase) / Decrease in Trade and other Receivables (Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables Cash from Operating Activities	(3,934,774) (38,150,804) - 21,251,651 9,777,851	(5,110,546) (17,827,671) (301,457) 21,723,572 1,789,786
Tax Paid Net Cash from Operating Activities	9,777,851	1,789,786
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVIT	TIES	
Investment in Fixed Deposit Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(90,000) (90,000)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITY Net Cash from (used in) Financing Activities	TIE	
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,687,851	1,789,786
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,433,541 13,121,393	1,643,754 3,433,541
Analysis of Cash & Cash Equivalents Cash & Bank Balances 12		
Cash at Bank Cash in hand	13,112,388 9,005 13,121,393	3,424,536 9,005 3,433,541

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Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1. General

Nina Lanka Construction Technologies (Private) Limited ("the Company") is in the business of waterproofing services. It offers end-to-end solutions in waterproofing. The Company has its major presence across the construction spectrum - including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional and Infrastructure segments. The registered office of the Company and the principal place of business is located at No 116/10, Rosmead Place, Colombo 07. The Company was incorporated on February 20, 2017. The Company is subsidiary of Nina Waterproofing Systems Pvt Ltd.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards for SMEs. No adjustment is made for inflationary factors affecting these accounts.

The said financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees which is the company's functional currency.

Comparative Information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to confirm with the changes in the presentation in the current year.

2.2. Going Concern

When preparing the financial statements the Management has assessed the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Management has its reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company does not foresee a need for liquidation or cessation of operations, taking into account all available information about future. Accordingly, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3. Taxation

Current Taxes

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017.

Colombo

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

2.4. Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Assets

(a) Trade and Other Receivable

Trade and other receivable are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

(a) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest. Trade Payables are recognized initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(b) Liabilities and Provisions

All known liabilities as at the balance sheet date have been included in the financial statements. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

2.5 Foreign Currency Translation

2.5.1 Functional and Presentation Currency

Transaction and balances included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees (LKR), which is the company's presentation currency.

2.5.2 Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Cost

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Replacement or major inspection costs are capitalized when incurred and if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(b) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of Property, Plant and Equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the Income Statement as an expense as incurred.

(c) De-recognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing of asset is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount.

(d) Capital Work-in-Progress

Capital work-in-progress represents the accumulated cost of materials and other costs directly related to the construction of an asset. Capital Work-in-progress is transferred to the respective asset accounts at the time it is substantially completed and ready for its intended use.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower cost and net realizable value. Raw materials, consumables, work in progress and spares are stated at cost.

The cost includes purchase price of raw materials, consumables and spares determined using the weighted average cost method and actual cost.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 Income Statement

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of trade discounts and sales taxes. The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognizing of revenue.

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

2.9 Expenditure Recognition

(a) Expenses are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All the expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the Property, Plant and Equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income in arriving at the profit/(loss) for the year.

2.10 Events occurring after the Reporting Period

The directors monitor events closely and where necessary adjustments or disclosures are made in the current Financial Statements in respect of material post balance sheet events as appropriate.

2.11 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if there is a possible future obligation as a result of a past event or if there is a present obligation as a result of a past event but either a payment is not probable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

2.12 Statement of Cash Flow

The cash flow statement has been prepared by using Indirect Method in accordance with the SLFRS for SME Section 7 on Cash flow statements.

The Indirect Method discloses the profit or loss adjusted by the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.



For the Year Ended 31st March 2023

Bad Debt

Staff Cost

			2023 LKR	2022 LKR
3	REVENUE			
	Construction Income		81,135,166	34,495,720
			81,135,166	34,495,720
4	COST OF SALES			
4	COST OF SALES		= 100 010	
	Opening Stock/WIP		7,198,943	2,088,397
	Add : Purchases		20,825,371	18,520,195
	Direct Overheads	4.1	27,798,233	7,773,060
			55,822,547	28,381,652
	Less: Closing Stock/WIP		(11,133,718)	(7,198,943)
			44,688,830	21,182,709
4.1	DIRECT OVERHEADS			
	Site Staff Salaries & Wages		11,306,984	6,735,505
	Site Expenses		16,491,249	1,037,555
	2.10 Z.1p 1.10 to		27,798,233	7,773,060
			27,770,200	7,775,000
5	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
	Travelling and Conveyance Expense		116,931	270,200
	Rent Expense		363,000	354,000
	Audit Fees		42,000	34,000
	Tax Computation and return filing fees		8,000	8,000
	Site Office expense		1,139,435	647,187
	Legal & Professional Fees		506,884	336,324
	Bad Debts		3,200,000	1,800,000
			5,376,250	3,449,711
	EINANGE EVENINGES			
6	FINANCE EXPENSES			
	Bank Charges		249,600	71,760
	Exchange Loss		3,408,708	8,282,650
		:	3,658,308	8,354,410
7	PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX Profit before tax is stated as per charging all the expe	enses / (reve	rsal) including follo	wings;
	Auditors' Remuneration - Audit Services		42,000	24,000
	- Non Audit Services		42,000	34,000
	- Non Audit Services		8,000	8,000



1,800,000

6,735,505

3,200,000

11,306,984

As at 31 March 2022

Asa	131 March 2022		2023 LKR	2022 LKR
8	INCOME TAX EXPENSE			
	Profit / (Loss) before Tax		27,411,779	1,505,890
	Disallowable Expenses		3,200,000	1,800,000
	Adjusted Business Profit/ (Loss)	3	30,611,779	3,305,890
	Tax Losses Utilized		(6,820,822)	(3,305,890)
	Taxable Income		23,790,956	
	Total Tax Liability		5,234,010	-
	8.1 'Taxation			
	Current Income Tax Expense		5,234,010	
	Total Tax Expense / (Reversal) on Profit or Loss		5,234,010	-
	8.2 Provision for Taxation Provision for the year		5,234,010	_
	Payments during the year		-	_
	Balance at the end of the year		5,234,010	-
	8.3 Tax Losses			
	Tax Losses brought forward		6,820,822	10,126,712
	Tax Losses claimed		(6,820,822)	(3,305,890)
	Balance C/F		_	6,820,822
9	INVENTORIES			
	Raw Materials		11,133,718	7,198,943
			11,133,718	7,198,943
10	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
	Trade Debtors	31,468,725		
	Less: Provision for Bad Debt	7,248,259		
	Net Trade Debtors	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	24,220,466	10,968,178
	Retention Receivable		3,147,893	3,147,893
	Debtors Uncertified Work		39,679,060 67,047,419	17,980,544 32,096,615
			67,047,419	32,090,015
11	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
	Prepaid Expenses		301,457	301,457
			301,457	301,457
12	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	Cash at Bank		13,112,388	3,334,536
	Deposit Others		90,000	90,000
	Petty Cash		9,005	9,005
			13,211,393	3,433,541



As at 31 March 2023

		2023 LKR	2022 LKR
13	STATED CAPITAL		
	Issued and Fully Paid		
	1,585,000 Equity Shares @ Rs.10/-	15,850,000	15,850,000
14	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Trade Creditors Tax computation and return filing fees Audit Fees Payable	53,684,706 8,000 42,000 53,734,706	32,420,054 8,000 52,000 32,480,054

15 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS / CONTINGENCIES

No known commitments / contingent liabilities exist as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

16 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events occurring after the Statement of Financial Position date that require adjustments or disclosures in the Financial statements .

