



Dinitway Partners

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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**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, 2022, and the statements of comprehensive 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, 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard for Small and Medium-sized 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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Partners - D.M.C.I Dassanayaka (ACA, FAAT, BSc Accountancy(Spl) 1st Class)Hons.
P.K. Gunasinghe (FCA, ACMA, MBA, B B Mgt accountancy(Spl)Hons, M.K.G. Mendis (B. Com(Special). MBA(Sri J), FCA, FCMA
Director - G.D. Pradeep Nishantha (B Com, MAAT)

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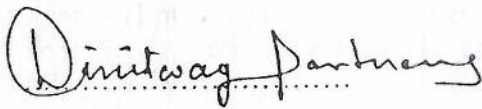
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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.



DINITWAY PARTNERS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Colombo.

April 27, 2022.




STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 LKR	2021 LKR
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	7,198,943	2,088,397
Trade and Other Receivables	8	32,096,615	16,068,944
Other Current Assets	9	301,457	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	3,433,541	1,643,754
Total Current Assets		43,030,557	19,801,095
TOTAL ASSETS		43,030,557	19,801,095
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated Capital	11	15,850,000	15,850,000
Retained Earnings		(5,302,497)	(6,808,387)
Total Equity		10,547,503	9,041,613
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	12	32,483,054	10,759,483
Total Current Liabilities		32,483,054	10,759,483
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		43,030,557	19,801,095

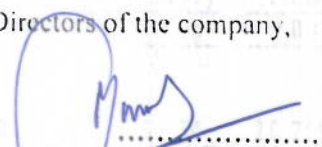
These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


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
27 April 2022
Colombo,


Director



Audit Report on Page 1 and 2

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements from Pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year Ended 31st March 2022

	Notes	2022 LKR	2021 LKR
Revenue	3	34,495,720	9,568,724
Cost of Sales	4	(29,465,359)	(6,892,240)
Gross Income		5,030,361	2,676,484
Administrative Expenses	5	(3,452,711)	(2,887,840)
Results from Operating Activities		1,577,650	(211,356)
Finance Expenses	6	(71,760)	(39,450)
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		1,505,890	(250,806)
Tax Expense		-	-
Profit / (Loss) after Tax		1,505,890	(250,806)



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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

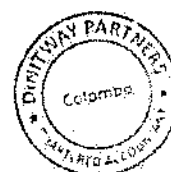
For the Year Ended 31st March 2022

	Stated Capital LKR	Retained Earnings LKR	Total Equity LKR
Balance as at 31 March 2021	15,850,000	(6,808,387)	9,041,613
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	1,505,890	1,505,890
Balance as at 31st March 2022	<u>15,850,000</u>	<u>(5,302,497)</u>	<u>10,547,503</u>

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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31st March 2022

	Notes	2022 LKR	2021 LKR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Profit / (Loss) before Taxation		1,505,890	(250,806)
<i>Adjustments For:</i>			
Bad debt provision		1,800,000	1,500,000
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		3,305,890	1,249,194
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories		(5,110,546)	(194,098)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade and other Receivables		(17,827,671)	(6,942,658)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets		(301,457)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables		21,723,572	4,380,067
Cash from Operating Activities		1,789,787	(1,507,497)
Tax		-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities		1,789,787	(1,507,497)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment in Fixed Deposit		-	(90,000)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		-	(90,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net Cash from (used in) Financing Activities		-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		1,789,787	(1,597,497)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,643,754	3,151,250
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		3,433,541	1,553,753
Analysis of Cash & Cash Equivalents			
Cash & Bank Balances	10		
Cash at Bank		3,424,536	1,544,749
Cash in hand		9,005	9,005
		3,433,541	1,553,754

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Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements from Pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.



NINA LANKA CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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.



NINA LANKA CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31st March 2022

	2022 LKR	2021 LKR
3 REVENUE		
Construction Income	34,495,720	9,568,724
	<u>34,495,720</u>	<u>9,568,724</u>
4 COST OF SALES		
Opening Stock	2,088,397	1,894,299
Add : Purchases	26,802,845	3,778,409
Direct Overheads	4.1 7,773,060	3,307,929
	<u>36,664,302</u>	<u>8,980,637</u>
Less: Work in progress	(7,198,943)	(2,088,397)
	<u>29,465,359</u>	<u>6,892,240</u>
4.1 DIRECT OVERHEADS		
Site Staff Salaries & Wages	6,735,505	2,821,279
Site Expenses	1,037,555	486,650
	<u>7,773,060</u>	<u>3,307,929</u>
5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Travelling and Conveyance Expense	270,200	135,200
Rent Expense	354,000	563,000
Audit Fees	35,000	25,000
Tax Computation and return filing fees	10,000	8,000
Site Office expense	647,187	168,623
Legal & Professional Fees	336,324	488,017
Bad Debts	1,800,000	1,500,000
	<u>3,452,711</u>	<u>2,887,840</u>
6 FINANCE EXPENSES		
Bank Charges	71,760	39,450
	<u>71,760</u>	<u>39,450</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March 2022

		2022 LKR	2021 LKR
7	INVENTORIES		
	Raw Materials	7,198,943	2,088,397
		<u>7,198,943</u>	<u>2,088,397</u>
8	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Trade Debtors	15,016,437	
	Less : Provision for Bad Debt	<u>4,048,259</u>	
	Net Trade Debtors	10,968,178	5,024,526
	Retention Receivable	3,147,893	2,957,182
	Debtors Uncertified Work	17,980,544	8,087,236
		<u>32,096,615</u>	<u>16,068,944</u>
9	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	Prepaid Expenses	301,457	-
		<u>301,457</u>	
10	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash at Bank	3,334,536	1,544,749
	Deposit Others	90,000	90,000
	Petty Cash	9,005	9,005
		<u>3,433,541</u>	<u>1,643,754</u>



NINA LANKA CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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As at 31 March 2022

	2022 LKR	2021 LKR
11 STATED CAPITAL		
Issued and Fully Paid		
1,585,000 Equity Shares @ Rs.10/-	<u>15,850,000</u>	<u>15,850,000</u>
12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade Creditors	32,420,054	6,844,884
Mobilisation Advance Received	-	3,858,599
Tax computation and return filing fees	10,000	8,000
Audit Fees Payable	<u>53,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>
	<u>32,483,054</u>	<u>10,759,483</u>

13 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS / CONTINGENCIES

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

14 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.

