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வருடாந்தர ஆண்டறிக்கை
ANNUAL REPORT
2021/2022

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வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட ரக்னா அரக்சகா லங்கா
Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

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வரையறுக்கப்பட் ரக்னா ப்ரொபேர்ட்டி ஹோல்டிங்க்ஸ்
Rakna Property Holding Limited

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வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட ரக்னா புரொஜெக்ட் மனேஜ்மெண்ட்
Rakna Project Management Limited

No 143/A,Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

We are pleased to present our 2021/22 ANNUAL REPORT. This Annual Report reflects on to provide a transparent assessment of our performance in line with our strategy, value creation model for our stakeholders, operating context, governance and operations of the Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd (RALL) during the 12 months period ending 31st March 2022.

Continuing our pursuit of excellence in corporate reporting, we aim to provide a balanced review of our performance, in a concise but comprehensive manner. This Report builds on our 2020/2021 Annual Report and is consistent with our annual reporting cycle for both financial and sustainability reporting. This Report focuses on the way we have adapted to new ways of working and our plans for the future.

How to read this Report

This Report is presented in two parts.

Part One

The report begins with an overview about the RALL followed by the Chairman / Chief Executive Officer review. The section "Positioned for value creation" sets out how we have engaged stakeholders to identify, priorities and manage environmental, social and governance themes, our impacts and our value creation and how our strategy facilitates value creation for our stakeholders in the short, medium and, long term. It also provides an update on the execution of our strategy and insights into the results.

The section "Operational review" details the contribution of the business units to the strategic direction of the RALL.

Part Two

The financial reports and supplementary reports sections include the Audited Financial Statements with notes showcasing the financial performance of RALL Group, its five business sectors including subsidiary companies for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. Further financial position as at 31st March 2022 of RALL including subsidiary companies along with supplementary information.

RESOURCES

These four types of resources use to achieve competitive advantages.

	**01. Human Resources**
	**02. Financial Resources**
	**03. Physical Resources**
	**04. Intangible Resources**

STRATEGY

Our key strategic objectives are:

- Develop a sustainable income generation model
- Maintain the focus on capacity building
- Ensure robust mechanism to assure quality of service
- Manage investments to enhance company's asset base
- Constant commitment towards protecting core values of the company
- Explore potential areas for new business development

SCOPE AND BOUNDARY

This Report is a reflection of operations of RALL and the Group. The key financial aspects are discussed in the context of the RALL/ Group whilst non-financial aspects are discussed in the context of the RALL/ Group unless stated otherwise.

The scope of the RALL Group's Annual Report of 2022 covers the 12 months period from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. Further its consistent with the annual reporting cycle for financial and sustainability reporting.

During the year under review, there were no significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope and aspect boundaries, neither were there any restatements as compared to the Annual Report issued in the previous reporting year except Group Financial Reporting.

MATERIALITY

To define the content to be presented in the Report, we have applied the principle of materiality. Accordingly, the Report captures the opportunities and challenges that impact materially on RALL/ Group and its ability to be a sustainable business that consistently delivers value to shareholders, prospective investors and our key stakeholders.

REPORTING FRAMEWORKS

The Group & its subsidiary companies adhere to the following standards and principles.

- Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/LKAS) issued by CA Sri Lanka
- Companies Act No.07 of 2007
- The hand book on "Public Enterprises Guidelines for Good Governance" issued under the PED/12 circular dated 02 June 2003.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

We apply the precautionary principle with regard to our social and environmental sustainability. We understand that our operations cause reciprocal impacts on society and the environment. As a service provider, even though our operations do not directly create a negative impact on the society and the environment, we have taken necessary measures to alleviate such risks.

ASSURANCE

We value the accuracy and reliability of all information and data contained in this Report, both financial and non-financial.

By adopting a combined assurance model, we have assessed and assured various aspects of our business operations.

Aspect	Internal Assurance	External Assurance
Financial Reporting	Board of Directors, Audit and Management Committee	The Auditor General
Sustainability Indicators	Board of Directors, Audit and Management Committee, Business Heads/ Senior Management Team (SMT)	The Auditor General
Corporate Governance	Board of Directors, Audit and Management Committee	The Auditor General
Internal Control	Board of Directors, Audit and Management Committee	

Contents

ABOUT RALL

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LTD (Company Registration No. PB 456 – N (PBS) 1370) a Company incorporated under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and having its Registered Office at No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo-05, which was a brain child of former President His Excellency Gotabaya Rajapaksa with the vision of providing diverse job opportunities for the Ex-Servicemen and Women who devoted their young lives to save the country and its people. RALL registered and licensed under and in terms of Regulation of Private Securities Agencies Act No. 45 of 1998 as a private security agency with the Ministry of Defence to provide unique security service.

Through our exceptional standards and our work ethics, we aim to be the leading provider of security services in the following industries: Industrial Security, Commercial Security, Maritime Security and Specialized Training.

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited (RALL) was established in 2007 affiliated to Ministry of Defence (MOD) as a state-owned security entity, providing top-notch commercial security service over 150 vital public and private sector organizations across the country with over 1900 highly qualified and well-trained security officers. RALL is also committed to offer top-rated Sea Marshals with military background for Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSCs) and on-board shipping vessels. Having recruited 850 registered Sea Marshals, RALL symbolizes the credibility, excellence, respect and effectiveness.

CIMSTA has been made responsible for setting the standards for training private security industry personnel, and all licenses required. Under the direct guidance of the Ministry of Defence, CIMSTA will conduct all private security related professional training and set the training standards in the Sri Lankan security industry.

Rakna Restaurant is a leader in quality food service. We are culinary forward, sustainability conscious and relentlessly focused on hospitality. Delicious and memorable experiences created by our passionate chefs, defines who we are and what we strive to be. RALL operates two restaurants at Thalapathpitiya over the Diyawanna Lake and Kirulapone and two food outlets at Kimbulawala & Nawam Mawatha.

VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

VISION & MISSION

We are dedicated to providing outstanding and best-in class security services to commercial and industrial sectors. We strive to use innovative measures and leverage cutting edge technology to ensure our personnel are well-equipped to be the best in what they do. We aim for reliability, dependability, safety, and outstanding customer service.

OUR VALUES

RALL is a truly Sri Lankan entity which gives prominence to enhancing the values of discipline and integrity of the industry. Creating a positive attitude amongst people as well as a better environment for them to live in is of great importance to RALL, which extols the belief that positive change in an individual will lead to a better family life and ultimately a better society

GOALS

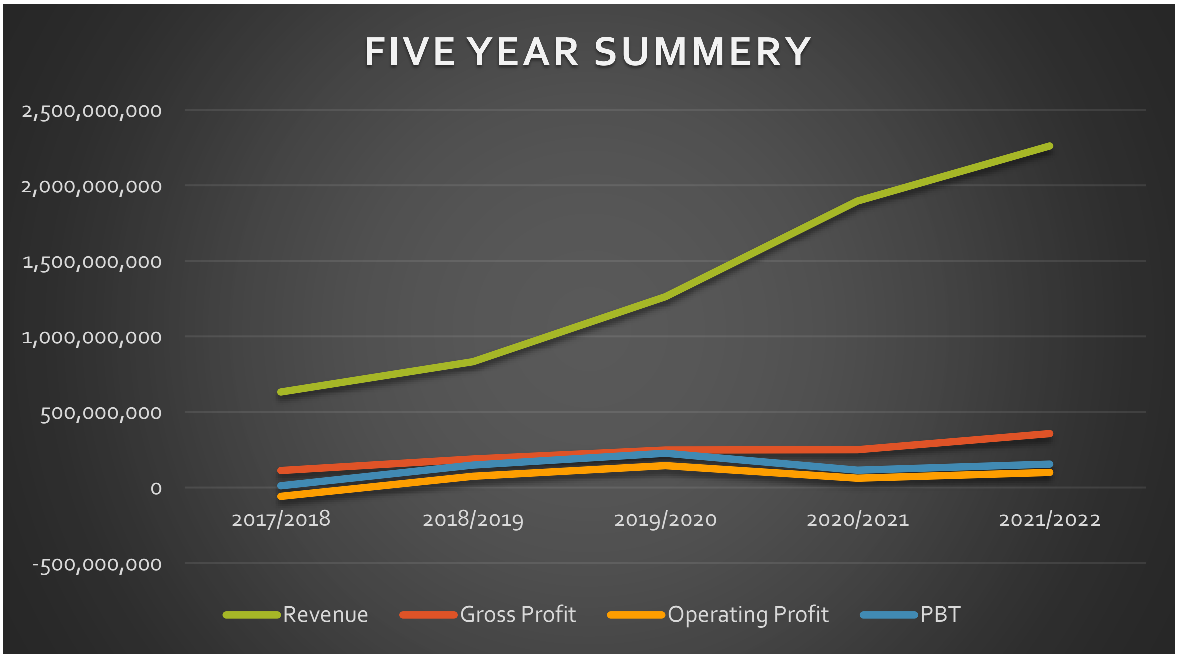
- Facilitation of more freedom for action for the Armed forces and the Police for their more important work in the critical areas affected by terrorist activities by fulfilling the security needs at those establishment of economic significance.
- Providing support for development process of the Nation.
- The provision of assistance at times of National Disaster.
- Provision of assistance to the government towards solution for unemployment.
- By expanding the traditional “Land Services” to secure new clients.
- Assistance as towards future welfare objectives of the armed forces and police service for their ex-servicemen and women who have been retired and demobilized. Venturing beyond security services more suitable for “Armed Forces Personnel” to provide opportunities for the family members of ex-servicemen on a priority basis and to general public too.
- Providing assistance in upgrading the quality of male and female personnel engaged in “Security Services” in ensuring support for the Ministry of Defence and Public Security in upholding Law and Peace.
- Promoting in Service Training opportunities for RALL Employees as well as for others who wish to have their personnel trained in selected fields.

OUR JOURNEY


23 Feb 2007 Inauguration of RALL
Established regional service
Implementation of Welfare
Financial Support for Medical Requirement
New sites were opened in Southern Province
Dec 2008 Launched the website
17 Jan 2011 Established Maritime Division
12 Feb 2012 Established CIMSTA
July 2012 Established Rakna Catering Service
2021 Established Skill Services Division

FIVE YEAR SUMMERY

	2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018
Revenue	**2,260,899,550**	**1,895,663,708**	**1,262,292,291**	**833,188,247**	**632,337,716**
Gross Profit	**357,098,959**	**250,985,618**	**248,468,821**	**188,789,672**	**112,752,576**
Operating Profit	**99,645,013**	**62,384,147**	**145,062,563**	**75,319,240**	**(58,409,045)**
PBT	**154,105,778**	**113,889,475**	**227,050,004**	**147,765,095**	**11,813,714**



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN/CEO

I am delighted to present the fourteenth Annual Report and the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. I believe that this report will provide an in-depth understanding of the company value creation process and strategies implemented to drive the company towards sustainable growth despite the pandemic and prevailed economic crisis in the country.

The financial year under review is a challenging year in the history as the pandemic created an uncertain environment for the economy. Imposed restrictions on movement and lockdowns had affected the Company's performance and operation activities.

The Company achieved a revenue growth of 19.3% over the previous financial year reporting a revenue of Rs. 2,260 million while the operating profit at Rs. 99.6 million.

After the appointment of new management team and the Board of Directors in 2022, it was decided to initiate the steps to complete the previous annual reports and to hold delayed AGMs. As the Chairman of the organization, I convinced the Board of Directors and approved the previous year's financial statements on behalf of the previous Board of Directors.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

For the year ended 31st March 2022, the Company has recorded a revenue of Rs. 2,260 million and a net profit after tax of Rs. 204 million during the year under review.

CONCLUSION

I take this opportunity to thank all the Board of Directors for their strategic direction and guidance through a challenging year. Also, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to every employee at RALL for their commitment amidst adapting to the new normal.
On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our shareholders, valued clients and suppliers for their constant trust and loyalty.

Major General P. Chandrawansa (Retd.) RWP RSP USP psc MSc
Chairman/ CEO

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMENTARY

The corporate governance structure includes the committees which decides, execute and monitor RALL's strategies, policies, processes and procedures used.

The Board of Directors

The main role of board directors is oversight and planning. Despite the differences, board directors may delegate certain powers to the CEO or CFO under certain circumstances. The Board's key responsibilities include:

- Providing direction and guidance to RALL/ Group in order to implement strategies which are aiming the long-term success of the Company/ Group.
- Reviewing and approving of Annual Budget Plan, Audit Plan etc. and tracking actual Vs planned results.
- Appointing and reviewing the performance of Senior Management.

Audit and Management Committee

The purpose of Audit and Management Committee is to assist the Board in meeting its oversight responsibilities pertaining to Company's Financial Statements, Risk Management, Internal Controls, Legal and Regulatory frameworks. The scope of Audit & Management Committee include:

- Assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment of RALL and ensure whether an appropriate action is taken on the recommendation of the internal auditors.
- Evaluate the competence and effectiveness of the risk management systems of the Company and ensure robustness and effectiveness in monitoring and controlling risks.
- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of internal audit arrangements.
- Ensure that the Company operates within the legal and ethical framework, adhering to applicable regulations and industry guidelines.
- Establish mechanisms to enable employees and stakeholders to report concerns regarding accounting practices, fraud or ethical violations.

COMPOSITION OF THE REVENUE – BUSINESS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Category	Value Rs.	As a % of Turnover
Government Sector	911,820,538	40%
Non-Government Sector	1,349,079,012	60%
Total	**2,260,899,550**	**100%**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2021/2022 Reporting Period	
Directors	
S.P. Kiriwaththuduwa	January 2020 to July 2020
M.M.C.P. Mohottigedara	February 2020 to December 2020
Dulath L. Wijetilleke	May 2020 to August 2022
K.Jagath Alwis	September 2020 to August 2022
M.S.S.Fernando	January 2021 to August 2022

2021/2022 Annual Report Finalized		From
	**Major General P. Chandrawansa (Retd.) RWP RSP USP psc MSc – Chairman/ CEO**	August 2022 To Date
	Directors	
	**D.M.S. Dissanayake** **Additional Secretary (Civil Security & Development)** **Ministry of Defence**	August 2020 To Date
	**P.H.A.S. Wijayarathna** **Director General** **Ministry of Finance**	August 2020 To January 2024
	**K.T.K.P. Arampath** **Attorney-at-Law**	August 2022 To Date
	**G.S.K. Samarathunga** **Chief Accountant** **Ministry of Defence**	August 2022 To Date
	**S.K.K. De Silva** **CEO of a Mercantile Company**	August 2022 To Date
	**Mr. M.A. Karunaratne** **Director** **Department of Management Services**	February 2024 To Date

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Head of Land Operations
Major General W A V A Sudasinghe (Retd)
VSV USP ndc IG MSc (Bangladesh)

Head of Administration
Major General A K P Wickramasinghe (Retd)
VSV USP MBA (Cardiff UK)

Head of Maritime Operations
Major General T J Nanayakkara (Retd)
RWP VSV USP ndu

Group Chief Financial Officer
B T K Nissanka
BSc.Mgt(Public) Sp (USJ), MBA(UWL), FCA, FCMA

Head of Training and Special Operations
Major General L A N S Wanigasinghe (Retd)
WWV RSP VSV USP

Head of Logistic
Colonel T A P Thalwatta (Retd) RWP RSP

Senior Manager- Skill Services
Major W S M M H Wanasinghe (Retd)
RSP

Legal Officer / Company Secretary
Himasha Munasinghe
LLB (Colombo), Attorney- at - Law, PGd BM,
MBA (UK)

Senior Manager- Catering
Brigadier S N Eragoda (Retd) RWP RSP
USP

Internal Auditor
Brigadier L A P Gunasekara (Retd)USP
B. Com (Special)

VALUE CREATION & VALUE DELIVERED

A comprehensive discussion of the operating context and the RALL's value creation process guided by its Vision, Mission, Values, and the Strategy. The section outlines the materiality identification process contributed by the stakeholder engagement process, the strategic direction and commitment to sustainability.

OUR VALUE CREATION MODEL

Our value creation model shows how we use our resources, skills and interactions to create value for our shareholders. This is imperative as our long- term success and sustainability depend on how we create and deliver value to our stakeholders. Through our business activities, inputs such as financial, human, physical, and intangible resources are transformed into outputs.

Human Resource
Human capital is the most valuable asset of our organization. Nurturing a highly competent and engaged workforce results in efficient achievement of our corporate objectives and creating value to all our stakeholders

What it includes

Our human capital refers to value of our employees' experience, skills, well-being and engagement

Inputs

- Training and development
- Positive working environment
- Established solid labour relationships
- Develop critical skills and succession planning
- Performance and talent management policies and procedures to improve service delivery

How it adds value

Highly skilled and engaged employees improve the ability to understand and serve our customers, driving our business performance successfully. They facilitate the effective implementation of our strategies to achieve corporate objectives and to create value to all our stakeholders.

They also facilitate value creation in a dynamic and unpredictable environment in which rapid and unexpected developments take place.

Our Approach

We strive to create an inclusive work culture where every employee has access to a secure working environment coupled with opportunities for personal and professional growth. We believe there is a direct link between employee engagement, business performance and an ability to serve customers. Therefore, we are committed to a positive employee experience throughout their career at RALL / Group.

We engage with our employees fairly, ensuring they have the appropriate knowledge, training and skills to perform their roles.

As a responsible employer, we encourage diversity in the makeup of our employees, affords a work environment that promotes good health and safety and provide opportunities for personal development. By promoting a culture of diversity, we have enhanced the teams' performance and ability to innovate. Our values are embedded in the standards, policies and guidance which we set out to help our people to perform.

Strategies to enhance the value of human capital

- Promoting professional development and merit-based criteria in selection and internal processes.
- Empower employees through investing their development and offering career growth opportunities.
- Delivering a range of health and wellness initiatives and services to employees.
- Improving HR processes and documentation to effectively utilize time and resources.
- Enhance employee experience and loyalty by supporting a healthy work-life balance.
- Enabling our people to be agile and adaptive to remain relevant in rapidly evolving environment.

Strengths

- Availability of retired and honorably discharged service personnel.
- All the head of the departments are possessing required skills in their respective field.
- In-house training facilities available at Rakna Training school to enhance the skills of the employees.
- Training and development.
- Positive working environment.
- Established solid labour relationships.
- Develop critical skills and succession planning.
- Performance and talent management policies and procedures to improve service delivery.

Staff Strength

RALL's core strength is its employees. The number of persons employed at RALL, as at 31st March 2022 as follows.

Divisions	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Land Operations				
Land Security Staff	1837	2437	1876	888
Maritime Operations				
Sea Marshals- Registered with RALL	856	769	630	568
Weapon Technicians	-	1	2	2
CIMSTA				
Admin Staff	22	35	32	5
Restaurant and Catering				
Catering Staff	55	45	13	10
Special Skill Services				
Skill Services	26	10	-	-
Support Division Staff				
Administration/Legal/ IT/ Internal Audit Staff	45	66	57	42
Operational Staff	66	35	27	20
Finance Staff	16	12	12	12
RALL Total	**2923**	**3410**	**2649**	**1547**
RPHL	3	-	-	-
RPML	2	-	-	-
Grand Total	**2928**	**3410**	**2649**	**1547**

Recruitment & Selection

Approximately 1,000 servicemen retiring from the Armed Forces are recruited to RALL every year for the various business verticals. In order to meet the high customer demand, company makes decision to recruit handful of civilian men and women who meets the expected qualification without compromising the quality of service. Recruitments are carried out under following categories,

Land Operations

- Visiting Security Officers
- Chief Security Officers
- Officer in Charge
- Senior Security Officer
- Junior Security Officer
- Lady Security Officer

Maritime Operations

- Team Leaders
- Sea Marshals
- Trainee Sea Marshals

Restaurants & Catering

- Restaurant Managers
- Head Chef
- Catering Supervisors
- Chef
- Cook
- Waiters

Skilled Services Division

- Supervisors
- Assistant Supervisors
- Team Leaders
- Janitors

Administrative & Support Staff

- Senior Managers
- Managers
- Executives
- Operational Level Employees
- Primary Level

- Applications will be invited through notification in the Public Newspaper/s or by public and website notices or social media notices. RALL is planned to use novel technology such as Artificial Intelligence, virtual reality for recruitments to attract the talent pools and select the right talent person to matching the organizational needs for making the process of recruitment more efficient, effective and automated.

- Employees of the RALL recruited on contract basis. Contract of Employment will be extended based on the evaluation of the performance of employees.

Training and Development

After recruiting, employees are provided seven-day training which focused on skills developments, aware the works ethics, improving the positive attitudes and leadership skills. Training programs are conducted to continuously maintain the quality of the services provided by RALL employees.

Refresher courses, one day training programs, workshops, seminars and periodic meetings are held to ensure continued training and development of its employee.

Performance Evaluation

Performance of the employees shall be evaluated semi-annually & annually by the Board of Directors (BOD) and Senior Management based on mutually agreed performance parameters (KPIs) and every employee shall be bound on the decision made by the BOD or/ and Senior Management (Majority) in this regard. If there are any matters which caused any concern about the role of an employee, he/ she should refer the matter in writing to Chairman /CEO or Head of Administration as appropriately.

Disciplinary Procedures

An independent investigation could be carried out by a Disciplinary Committee to inquire into any complaint made against any employee. The decision of Disciplinary Committees is then forwarded to the Chairman/CEO for further action. If not satisfied he/ she can appeal directly to Chairman/ BOD internally.

Consistency

Every security officer employed at RALL must wear the specified uniform.

JSO

LSO

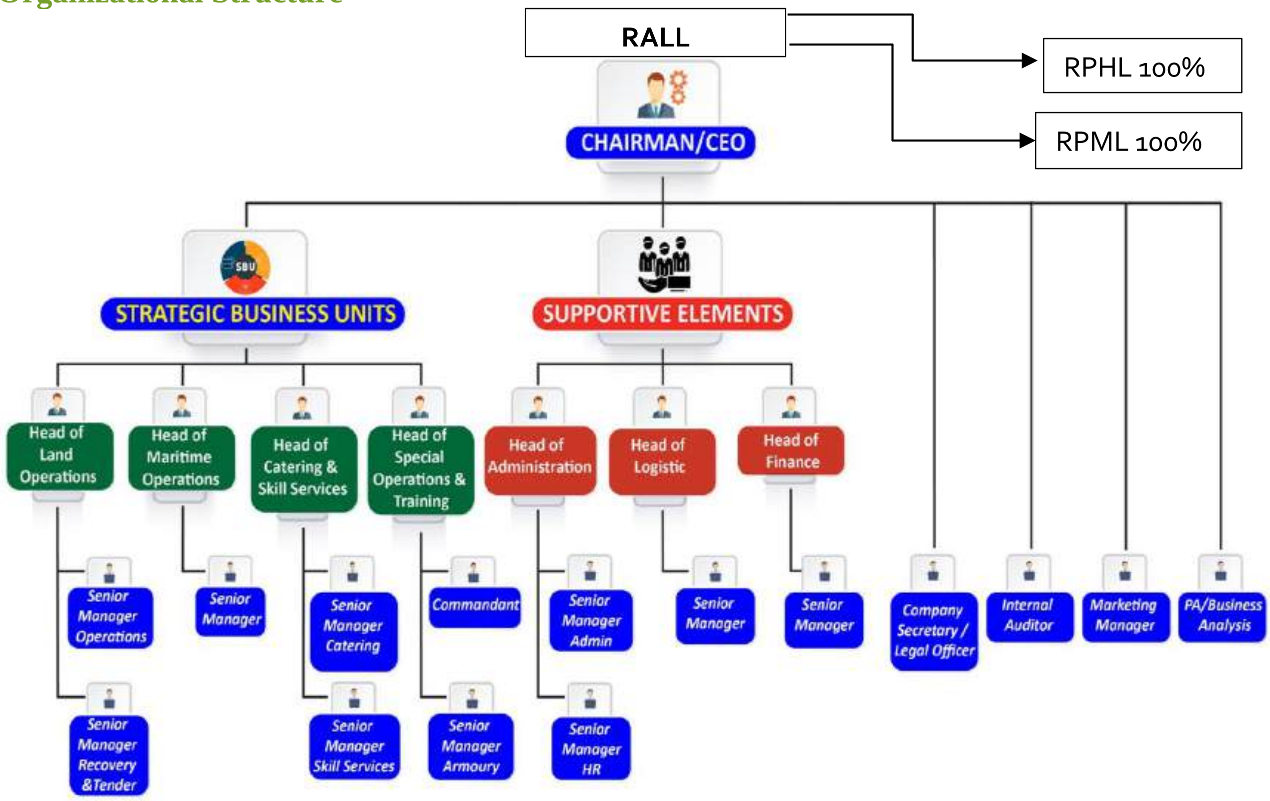
LSO

VSO

OIC

Sector Manager

Organizational Structure



Financial Resources
Financial Capital includes monetary assets used by the RALL to create value for the stakeholders. We continually strive to increase the value of financial capital to ensure long-term sustainability of RALL

What it includes

Our financial capital includes monetary resources contributed by the General Treasury and generated through our business operations.

Inputs

- Share capital and reserves
- Borrowings

How it adds value

Our financial sustainability relies on the availability and management of our own and borrowed funds. Financial capital enables value creation with all other capitals. Through the combined use of capital inputs, such as share capital, reserves and borrowings, we fund our projects, subsidiaries, build assets, enhance the productive capacity of our people through training, and innovate around technology and services.

Our approach

- Diversify revenue streams.
- Stringent cost management and cost optimization.
- Maintaining cost-effective structured funding.

Strategies to enhance the value of financial capital

- Funding strategy based on strategic priorities.
- Capital investments that are likely to yield the best financial results, but not at the cost of social and environmental results.
- Continue financial stability and strength.

Strengths

- Financial health of the organization has improved in strides over the past 2 years.
- Positive cash flows with Fixed Deposits.
- 30 days credit facility extended.
- Stringent cost management and cost optimization.
- Maintaining cost-effective structured funding.

Physical Resources
Manufactured capital which includes RALL's physical and digital infrastructure is an important value driver. We continuously strive to develop a high-quality asset base which provides a distinctive competitive edge.

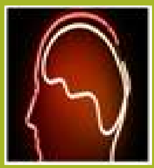
What it includes

The RALL's manufactured capital consists of physical and digital infrastructure that help us to reach customers as well as to achieve operational excellence. This comprises, property, plant, equipment, weapon & ammunition and infrastructure including regional network.

RALL follows a transparent procedure in procurement and logistics. Procurement of key items is carried out through a procurement procedure according to the Government Procurement Guideline 2006 Goods & Works, Government Procurement Manual 2006 Goods & Works 2006 and its' supplementary.

Strengths

- Availability of owned buildings.
- Equipment is available for most items in stores.



Intangible Recourses
Intellectual capital which includes intangible assets is a vital source of competitive advantage. Increasing the value of intellectual capital enables us to achieve a value premium in the long-term

What it includes
Intellectual capital is a culmination of all our capitals comprising intangible assets including our tacit knowledge, customer loyalty, brand and reputation, internal systems and process, business ethics, corporate values, policies and our corporate culture that is essential to create value for our stakeholders.

Inputs
- Learning and development.
- Policies, frameworks and processes.
- Standard operating procedures.
- Corporate culture.
- Responsible leadership.
- Sole Authority to granting approval through MOD for Sea Marshals engagement.
- RALL is only Sri Lankan organization where can issue Sri Lankan Government own. weapons to Private Maritime Security Companies.
- Affiliated to the Ministry of Defence.

How it adds value
We strongly believe that Intellectual Capital is a vital source of competitive advantage that would result in a value premium for RALL in the short term and long-term. It stimulates innovation which is a source of competitive advantage and results in future wealth generation.

Our approach
We develop our intellectual capital through strong process flows, partnership with other institutions and encouragement for learning and innovation. We nurture our intellectual capital through development of new products, improvement of systems and processes that enable us to be more efficient while reducing the environmental impact and operating costs, by enhancing our corporate image, and customer confidence.

Strengths
- Knowledge on security and related matters available as most of the security personnel are Ex- Servicemen.
- 17 plus years of quality service.
- Being affiliate to Ministry of Defence.
- Rakna/ RALL brands are made aware among the local and foreign clients.
- Goodwill of a quality service offering.

FINANCIAL & OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Land Operations

The Land Operations Security Segment of RALL was established in the year 2007 as the main operation of the company, having its head office at No 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05. Today the company has expanded its operations to five regional branches offices. These are located in Kandy, Galle, Rathnapura, Anuradhapura, and Colombo, provide security activities in the all provinces.

RALL commenced its operations with 77 security personnel in 2007, and as at 31st March 2022, it employed 1,837 security personnel Since its inception, RALL has provided security to various public institutions of high national importance. At the end of the first financial year, in 2008, it had a client base of 17, which by 31st March 2022 has increased to approximately 393 clients, including vital commercial and financial establishment such as Presidential Secretariat Office, Ministry of Finance, Government Hospital in Western Province, MILCO, Bank of Ceylon, HDFC, Department of Inland Revenue, Peradeniya University, and Wayamba University.

The Land Operations Security Segment of RALL has become a market leader of the industry with its commitment to the highest standard of professionalism. The company has set the bench market in the industry, and other service providers are compelled to improve their standards to be competitive with RALL by matching the quality of its services. Consequently, the entire security services industry has benefited and improved due to the high standard of quality demonstrated by RALL's security services.

Operation In 2021/2022

Land Operations Security Segment reported Rs.1,528,993,973 in revenue for the financial year 2021/2022. This service segment constituted 67.6% of the overall company revenue in 2021/2022.

Maritime Operations

The Maritime Security Segment was established on 17th January 2011 with the objective of providing high quality security to Commercial Vessels and Fishing Vessels operating in identified Maritime boundaries. This sector contributes high turnover volume to the RALL Portfolio comprises of over 850 highly trained sea marshals. The service office is Located at the Headquarter Building and one specialized Maritime Operation center and Armory is located at Galle.

Maritime Security Services of RALL offers professionally trained ex-military personnel to Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSCs). All Sea Marshals are professionally trained with live firing sessions. As per the instructions issued by the MOD to all international private Maritime Security companies on 18th June 2013 and letters issued thereafter, any Sri Lankan individual operating as a sea marshal should be registered with RALL and need to obtain approval from the MOD through the RALL. RALL recommends service personnel to go through the training program to obtain Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC).

CDC is the basic Seafarers identity document, which needs to be obtained by all Sea Marshals. English speaking proficiency is a compulsory requirement to obtain the CDC. RALL is one of the few companies in international maritime industry which provides Government authorized arms for its maritime operations and achieved competitive advantage over its competitors.

The company also engages in training of sea marshals. The Maritime Security training program at RALL includes live firing sessions for Sea Marshals under the guidance and supervision of the Sri Lanka Coastal Guard and Sri Lanka Navy, a unique and standout feature. There is no other institute in the world that provides Anti-Piracy Training and live Fire Training to Sea Marshals.

The Maritime Security segment of RALL wishes to apply for IOS 28007: Private Security Maritime Certification which provides streamlined guidelines for private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC) providing Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP) on board ships (and pro forma contract). However, at present Maritime Security courses of RALL are based on BMPs (Best Management Practices). Though Maritime Division of RALL is in tenth year of operation, which has gained a considerable market share with approximately 9 clients as at 31st March 2022, including following listed clients.

- Ambrey
- Marine One (Pvt) Ltd
- Raffels Ship Management Pte Ltd
- Maritime Asset Security and Training (MAST)
- Pulsar Shipping Agencies (Pvt) Ltd
- Avant Guard Maritime Services (Pvt) Ltd

Operation In 2021/2022

Maritime security segment has reported Rs. 639,040,240 in revenue for the financial year 2021/2022. This service segment constitutes 28% of the overall company revenue in 2021/2022.

CIMSTA

Under the **Commercial Industrial Maritime Security Training Academy (CIMSTA)**, RALL established a Training School in 2012 in Nadungolla, Mandala as “Rakna Arakshaka Fire & Emergency Response Training School” The “Fire & Emergency Response Training School” was envisioned in 2011, following a breakout of a fire in Lanka Hospitals, which caused considerable damage to property. Subsequently, the Government of Sri Lanka identified a lack of fire preparedness training to manage such a crisis. Thus, RALL was instructed to establish the Fire & Emergency Response Training School (CIMSTA), as a step towards fulfilling the said requirement.

Rakna Restaurant & Catering

RALL gives high priority to corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In July 2012, RALL established a catering service as a CSR initiative with the objective of providing nutritious and quality meals at an affordable price.

Presently, RALL operates two restaurants at Thalapathpitiya & Kirulapone and two food outlets at Kimbulawala & Nawam Mawatha.

Special Skill Service Unit

Skilled services currently offer professional janitorial services, carpet cleaning, vacuuming, housekeeping services. This SBU has been formed in the year of 2021. And now has secured customers ranging from Ministry of Defence premises, Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation, Colombo South Teaching Hospital etc.

Operation In 2021/2022

Special Skill Services segment has reported Rs. 92,865,338 in revenue for the financial year 2021/2022. This service segment constitutes 4.1% of the overall company revenue in 2021/2022.

FINANCIAL REPORTS – RALL GROUP

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board of Directors of the RALL and subsidiaries have responsibility for ensuring that the Company & subsidiaries keep proper books of account of all the transactions and prepares Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the profit/loss for the year. Accordingly, the Board of Directors oversees the Managements' responsibilities for financial reporting through their regular meeting reviews and the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors has instituted effective and comprehensive system of Internal Control. This comprises Internal Checks, Internal Audit and the whole system of financial and other controls required to carry on business in an orderly manner, safeguard its assets and secure as far as practicable the accuracy and reliability of the records. Directors consider that they adopted appropriate accounting policies on a consistent basis and supported by reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates in preparing the Financial Statements of RALL for the year 2021/2022 exhibited on pages 36 to 83. Further, RPHL and RPML Financial Statements are exhibited on pages 86 to 106 and pages 108 to 127 respectively. The Board of Directors ensure the compliance with prudential requirements, regulations, laws and internal controls, and measures have been taken to rectify any material non-compliances. The RALL Group and subsidiaries Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 prepared and presented in this Report are in conformity with the requirements of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the amendments thereto.

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……………………………

Secretary to the Board

Auditor General's Report on Financial Statements

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

මගේ අංකය / எனது இல. / My No. } DEF/B/RALL/1/2022/14   ඔබේ අංකය / உமது இல. / Your No. }   දිනය / திகதி / Date } 2024 සැප්තැම්බර් 12 දින

සභාපති
සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම

සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

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1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය

සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ ("සමාගම") හා එහි පරිපාලිතයන් ඇතුළත් සමූහයෙහි ("සමූහය") 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ ලාභ අලාභ සහ අනෙකුත් විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්වලින් සමන්විත, 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, සමාගමේ හා සමූහයෙහි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව   இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை.   No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
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ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
NAOSL

1.2 තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

(අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 16 හි 79 (ආ) ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව, සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ක්ෂය කර තිබුණු නමුත් දැනටමත් භාවිතා කරන පිරිවැය රු. මිලියන 64.99 ක් වූ බොඩි ආමර් හා බැලැස්ටික් හෙල්මට්,කල්බදු වාහන සහ අනෙකුත් වාහන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල හෙළිදරව් කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ආ) ගොඩබිම් මෙහෙයුම් අංශය මඟින් ආරක්ෂක සේවාවන් සපයනු ලබන ආයතනවලින් 2021/2022 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂයට අදාළ රු. මිලියන 2.23 ක් ණය අයකර ගැනීමේ අංශය පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන වාර්තා අනුව නිරවුල්කර තිබුණද, එම වටිනාකම අදාළ ණයගැති ගිණුම්වලට ගැලපීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබීමෙන් ණයගැති ශේෂය එම වටිනාකමින් වැඩියෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

(ඇ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට පිරිවැය රු. මිලියන 11.62 ක් වූ T – 56 වර්ගයේ සහ LMG වර්ගයේ ආයුධ වටිනාකම රු. මිලියන 31.90 ක් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබූ නමුත් ආයුධාගාර අංශයේ වාර්තා අනුව මෙම අගය රු. මිලියන 11.61 ක් වූයෙන් එම වෙනස ගිණුම්කරණයේදී සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන නොතිබීම හේතුවෙන් අදාළ වත්කම රු. මිලියන 20.28 ක් වැඩියෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

(ඈ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට තොග ගිවිසුම්ගත වාර්තා අනුව වටිනාකම රු.මිලියන 13.33 ක් වූ නිල ඇඳුම් තොගය රු.මිලියන 12.93 ක් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබීමෙන් නිල ඇඳුම් අවසන් තොගය මිලියන 0.4 ක් අඩුවෙන්ද, ආයුධාගාර අංශයේ වාර්තා අනුව වටිනාකම රු.මිලියන 10.55 ක් වූ පතරොම් තොගය රු.මිලියන 29.12 ක් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කිරීමෙන් රු. මිලියන 18.57 ක් අවසන් තොග අගය වැඩියෙන් ද ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.

(ඉ) සී/ස රක්නා ප්‍රොපර්ටි හෝල්ඩිංග්ස් සමාගම වෙනුවෙන් වැටුප්, විදුලි හා ජල බිල්පත් වැනි සාමාන්‍ය මාසික මෙහෙයුම් වියදම් සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම මඟින් ගෙවීම් කිරීම සඳහා 151 වැනි අධ්‍යක්ෂක මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී අනුමැතිය ලබාදී තිබුණද, පරිපාලිත සමාගමේ සාමාන්‍ය මාසික මෙහෙයුම් වියදම්වලට නොගැනෙන රු. මිලියන 170.93 ක වියදම් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුලදී සමාගම මඟින් දරා තිබුණි.

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(ඊ) 2021/2022 වර්ෂයේ ගොඩබිම් ආරක්ෂක අංශයේ රු. මිලියන 1,529 ක් වූ ආදායම තුළ ඇතුළත් රු. මිලියන 89.63 ක්වූ බැරපත් වටිනාකමෙන් 2019/2020 හා 2020/2021 ගිණුම් වර්ෂයන්ට අදාළව ආදායමට එරෙහිව ගලපන ලද බැරපත් වටිනාකම පිළිවෙලින් රු. මිලියන 0.7 ක් හා රු. මිලියන 6.46 ක් වීමෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ගොඩබිම් ආරක්ෂක ආදායම රු. මිලියන 7.16 ක් අඩුවෙන් ද, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට පෙර හඳුනාගත් ගිණුම් වර්ෂය තුළදී ගැලපිය යුතු බැරපත් වටිනාකමට වූ රු.මිලියන 1.54 ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාල වන පරිදි ගලපා නොතිබීම හේතුවෙන් ආදායම වැඩියෙන් ද දක්වා තිබුණි.

(උ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි දක්වා තිබුණු විලම්භිත බදු, වෙනත් ගෙවිය යුතු ශේෂය සහ විශ්‍රාම ප්‍රතිලාභ මත බැදියාව රු. මිලියන 172.48 ක් වුවද එය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සටහන්වලට රු. මිලියන 152.79 ක් ලෙස ගෙන තිබීමෙන් එම ගිණුම්වලට අදාල වටිනාකම රු. මිලියන 19.69 ක් අඩුවෙන් ගිණුම්කරණ සටහන් හී පෙන්නුම් කර තිබුණි.

(ඌ) ඒකාබද්ධ ව්‍යාපාරයක් සඳහා ආරක්ෂක මෙහෙයුම් සිදු කිරීම හා ධිවර යාත්‍රාවල ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා සී මාෂල්වරුන් යෙදවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් සී/ස ඇවන්ගාඩ් මෙරිටයිම් සර්විසස් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම සමග ඇතිකරගත් ඒකාබද්ධ ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාරව උපයන මෙහෙයුම් ආදායමෙන් පිළිවෙලින් මසකට සියයට 05 ක් හා සියයට 07 ක් බැගින් සී/ස රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම වෙත ගෙවිය යුතු ආදායම් මුදල් පදනම මත ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.

(එ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට රු. මිලියන 126.53 ක්වූ වෙනත් ලැබිය යුතු ගිණුම් ශේෂය තුළ රු. මිලියන 36.53 ක ශේෂ ගැලපුම් නමින් වූ ගිණුමක් පැවති නමුත් එය සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානය තෙක් නිරවුල් කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඒ) දේශීය ස්ථාවර තැන්පතු, සමුද්‍රීය අංශයේ ස්ථාවර තැන්පතු සහ භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් හි උපලේඛණ අනුව සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාල රු. මිලියන 25.27 ක් වූ පොළී ආදායම රු.මිලියන 32.74 ක් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබීමෙන් පොළී ආදායම රු. මිලියන 7.47 ක් වැඩියෙන් ගිණුම්ගත වී තිබුණි.

(ඔ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට සමාගමේ රු. මිලියන 583.81 ක් වූ වෙළඳ ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂයෙන් ගොඩබිම් හා විශේෂ නිපුණතා අංශයන්ගෙන් ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂයන් පිළිවෙලින් රු. මිලියන 354.98 ක් හා රු.මිලියන 33.11 ක් වුවද, විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කළ උපලේඛනය අනුව, ගොඩබිම් අංශයේ හා විශේෂ නිපුණතා අංශයේ ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂය පිළිවෙලින් රු. මිලියන 355.78 ක් හා රු. මිලියන 33.12 ක් විය. ඒ අනුව රු. 807,815 ක් හා රු.14,573 ක් වශයෙන් වූ රු.822,388 ක වූ වෙනස නොසැදුන ගිණුමකට මාරු කර තිබුණි.

(ඕ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට සමාගමේ රු. මිලියන 583.81 ක් වූ වෙළඳ ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂයෙන් ගොඩබිම් අංශයේ රු. මිලියන 6.11 ක් හා සමුද්‍රීය අංශයේ රු.මිලියන 1.20 ක් වශයෙන් එකතුව රු. මිලියන 7.31 ක ණයගැති සෘණ ශේෂ සහ වෙළඳ ණයහිමි ශේෂය තුළ ණයහිමියන් 27 දෙනෙකුට අදාළව රු. මිලියන 2.51 ක් සෘණ ශේෂ පැවති අතර ඒවා නිරවුල් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ගැලපීම් සිදුකර නොතිබුණි.

(ක) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට සමාගමෙ රු. මිලියන 696.16 ක් වූ ලැබිය යුතු ගිණුම් වලින් ගිණුම් 65 කට අදාලව වර්ෂ 05 කට වැඩි කාලයක සිට ලැබිය යුතු රු. මිලියන 79.82 ක් ද ගිණුම් 47 කට අදාළව වර්ෂ 01 ත් 05 ත් අතර ලැබිය යුතු රු. මිලියන 18.05 ක්ද වූ අතර ලැබිය යුතු ගිණුම් හි කාල විශ්ලේෂණය සැලකිල්ලට ගැනීමකින් තොරව සමස්ථ ලැබිය යුතු ගිණුම් ශේෂයන් සියයට 05 ක් ප්‍රමාණයක් ලෙස අඩමාන ණය වෙන් කිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබුණි.

(ග) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී ජ'නල්වල සටහන් කල යුතු ගනුදෙනු පොදු ජ'නලයේ සහ අනෙකුත් ජ'නල්වල ගනුදෙනුවේ ස්වභාවය අනුව හඳුනාගෙන වෙන වෙනම සටහන් කිරීමටත් සියළුම ජ'නල් සටහන්හි සංලක්ෂ්‍යය ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව විස්තර කිරීමටත් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ච) වාණිජ කාර්යාල සංකීර්ණ ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීම කර තිබූ ඉඩම සඳහා ගෙවන ලද රු.මිලියන 12.4 ක් වූ වැට්බදු නැවත අයකර ගැනීමෙ හැකියාවක් නොමැති වුවත් එම වටිනාකම කලින් ගෙවීම් හා අනෙකුත් වෙළඳ ලැබීම් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු.

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පසුව මට ලබා දීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ . මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ නොකරමි.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියවන විට, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතුය. තව දුරටත් නිවැරදි නොකළ වරදවා දැක්වීම් තිබේ නම්, ඒවා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මා විසින් යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ඇත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම්

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශ්‍ය වන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී, සමාගම අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය සමාගම ඇවර කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, සමාගමේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලැසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දූස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මඟහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.

- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායිත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.

- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරන ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.

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- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.

- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුලත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරමි.

2. වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුලත් වේ .

2.1.1 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 163 (2) (ඈ) වගන්තියේ සහ 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා සමාගම පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

2.1.2 සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, 2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 151 වගන්තියෙහි අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ට අනුකූල වේ.

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඈ) (iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වේ.

2.1.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (i) (ඈ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
NAOSL

2.2 අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුල, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවිය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට සමාගම සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇති බව.

නීතිරීති / විධානයට යොමුව	**අනුකූල නොවීම**
(අ) 2002 අංක 14 දරන එකතු කල අගය මත බදු පනතේ 26 (1) වගන්තිය	යම් බදු අය කළ හැකි කාලසීමාවක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ බද්ද, ඒ බදු අයකල හැකි කාලසීමාව අවසාන වීමෙන් පසුව එළඹෙන මාසයේ අවසාන දිනට පසු දිනයක් නොවන දිනයක ගෙවිය යුතුය. නමුත් මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය වන විට රු. මිලියන 79.11 ක් ගෙවිය යුතුව පැවතුණි.
(ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහය	
(i) 2.7, 2.8 සහ 3.2 වගන්ති සහ 2011 ජනවාරි 01 නිකුත් කල ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාත්‍රාන්තික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ප්‍රසම්පාදන අත්පොත සඳහා වූ 20 වන අතිරේකය	ඉදිකිරීම් ඇස්තමේන්තු වටිනාකම රු. මිලියන 3,192.47 ක් වූ සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීම් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව සඳහා මාර්ගෝපදේශ ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුවක් හා තාක්ෂණික ඇගයීම් කමිටුවක් පත්කර නොතිබුණි. එසේම , 20 වන අතිරේකය ප්‍රකාරව රු.මිලියන 150 ට වැඩි කොන්ත්‍රාත් සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය පත්කල

		ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුවක් මඟින් කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු තෝරා ගැනීම සඳහා ප්රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය සිදු කල යුතු වුවද, උක්ත ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගම තෝරා ගැනීමෙ දී එපරිදි කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි. තරඟකාරී ලංසුකරුවන්ගෙන් මිල ගණන් කැඳවීමකින් තොරව අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ ඒකමතික තීරණය මත ඉදිකිරීම කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගම තෝරාගෙන තිබුණි.
(ii)	1.2.1 (ආ), (ඇ), (ඊ) වගන්ති	ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය මඟින් නියමිත ප්‍රමිතීන්ට, පිරිවිතර වලට, රීති වලට, රෙගුලාසි වලට, යහපත් පාලනයට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීම, සුදුසුකම් ලත් උනන්දුවක් දක්වන පාර්ශවයන්ට ප්‍රසම්පාදනයට සහභාගිවීම සඳහා සාධාරණ සමාන හා උපරිම අවස්ථා ලබාදීම හා ඇගයීමෙ සහ තේරීමේ කාර්යය පටිපාටියේ විනිවිදභාවය සහ නිත්‍යභාවය සහතික වීම සිදු විය යුතු වුවත් සමාගම විසින් විශේෂ නිපුණතා අංශය සඳහා 2023 වර්ෂයේ දී ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ නියමයන්ට අනුව මිළ ගණන් කැඳවීමකින් තොරව පිරිවැය රු. මිලියන 15.67 ක් වූ රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය ඇතුළු සනීපාරක්ෂක අයිතම මිළදීගෙන තිබුණි.
(iii)	2007 නොවැම්බර් මස නිකුත් කල ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ උපදේශක සේවා ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ අත්පොතේ 2.10.1 වගන්තිය සහ 3 පරිච්ඡේදය	රු.මිලියන 100 හෝ ඊට වැඩි වටිනාකමකට උපදේශක සමාගමක් තෝරා ගැනීමෙ දී අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය පත්කල ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුවක් මඟින් සිදුකල යුතු වුවද, රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා රු. මිලියන 182.43 ක වටිනාකමකට උපදේශක සමාගම තෝරා ගැනීමේදී එකී විධිවිධාන අනුව කටයුතු නොකර සමාගම විසින් උපදේශක සමාගම තෝරාගෙන තිබුණි.

(ඇ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහයේ 395 (ඇ)	එක් එක් මාසය අවසානයේ දී ඇති ගනුදෙනු තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඊලග මාසයේ 15 වැනි දිනට පෙර බැංකු සැසඳුම් ප්‍රකාශයන් පිළියෙල කල යුතු වුවත්, සමාගම විසින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන බැංකු ගිණුම් 05 ක් සඳහා 2023 සැප්තැම්බර් මාසය වන විට මාස 05 ත් 16 ත් අතර කාල පරාසයක සිට බැංකු සැසඳුම් ප්‍රකාශයන් පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණි.
(ඇ) රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛ	
(i) අංක 01/2021 දරන 2021 නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛය සහ එයට අදාල මෙහෙයුම් අත්පොත	
3.4 (i) වගන්තිය	2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට සමාගමේ බඳවා ගැනීමේ පටිපාටියක් නොතිබූ නමුත් එක් එක් තනතුරු වලට අදාල සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව, වැටුප් පරිමාණය, ගිණුම් අංශයේ අදාළ තනතුරුවලට රැකියා විස්තරයන්, පත්වීමේ ස්වභාවය, වයස් සීමාවන්, බඳවා ගන්නා ආකාරයන් (බාහිර හා අභ්‍යන්තර දැනුම්දීම / ලිඛිත තක්සේරුව/ සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ ආදි වශයෙන්) 2023 මැයි 30 දිනැති අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල තීරණයෙන් අනුමත කරන ලද බඳවා ගැනීමේ පටිපාටිය තුල අන්තර්ගත වී නොතිබුණි.

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
NAOSL

	6.6 වගන්තිය	සමාගම විසින් ගිණුම් වර්ෂය අවසන් වී දින 60 ක් ඇතුළත මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ කෙටුම්පත් වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, 2021/2022 වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වර්ෂ 01 මාස 06 ක ප්‍රමාදයක් සහිතව 2023 දෙසැම්බර් මස 08 වන දින විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණු අතර වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ කෙටුම්පත් වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමග විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.
(ii)	අංක 02/2022 දරන 2022 ජනවාරි 18 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛය 02 සහ 06 වගන්තිය.	2022 මාර්තු මස සිට නියැදි පරීක්ෂාවට ලක් කරන ලද කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනම මත සේවය කරන කළමණාකරන මට්ටමේ නිලධාරීන් 20 දෙනෙකුට කෝපරේට් දූරකතන පැකේජ් සේවාව ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා වූ ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාරව රු. 102,000 ක දූරකථන බිල්පත් සමාගම විසින් ගෙවා තිබියදී එම නිලධාරීන් වෙනුවෙන් රු.117,000 ක දූරකථන දීමනා චක්‍රලේඛ සීමාවන් සැලකිල්ලට නොගෙන වැටුපට එකතුකර ගෙවා තිබුණි.
(iii)	අංක 06/2022 දරන 2022 ඔක්තෝම්බර් 06 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛයේ I හා IV වගන්තිය.	කිසියම් නිලධාරියකුගේ අනිවාර්ය විශ්‍රාම ගැන්වීමේ වයස අවුරුදු 60 වන අතර එම චක්‍රලේඛයේ IV වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, වයස අවුරුදු 60 ඉක්මවා දැනට සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින සහ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින හෝ එදිනට පෙර වයස අවුරුදු 60 සම්පූර්ණ වන රාජ්‍ය සතු ව්‍යවසායන්හි සේවකයන් 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට හෝ ඊට ප්‍රථම අනිවාර්යෙන්ම විශ්‍රාම ගතයුතු වුවත් වයස අවුරුදු 60 ඉක්මවූ කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනම මත සේවයේ නියුතු 10 දෙනෙකු 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට සේවයේ නිරතව තිබුණි.

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(ඉ) 2016 මාර්තු 08 දිනැති පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභා නියෝග

(i) නියෝග අංක - 08

කොටසක් රු. 10 ක් වන භාණ්ඩාගාරයට අයත් කොටස් 500,205 කින් සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම පිහිටුවා තිබුණි. මෙම සමාගමේ අරමුණු වලට අනුකූලව සීමාසහිත ඇවන්ගාඩ් මෙරිටයිම් සර්විසස් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම සමග ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කර තිබේද යන්න, නාවික මෙහෙයුම් වෙනුවෙන් අත්සන් කර ඇති ගිවිසුම් සාංගමික ව්‍යවස්ථාවලියට අදාල ද යන්න සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ සේවය කළ සාමාජිකයින්ගේ නාම ලේඛනය, ලාභාංශ ප්‍රතිශතය තීරණය කිරීමට සලකා බැලූ නිර්ණායක සහ ලේඛන මොනවාද යන්න ගැන පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට වාර්තාවක් 2016 පැවති කාරක සභාවේ නියෝග කර තිබුණද එම වාර්තාව මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය දක්වා ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ii) නියෝග අංක - 09

සීමාසහිත ඇවන්ගාඩ් මෙරිටයිම සර්විසස් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම සමඟ රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ හිටපු සභාපති විසින් අත්සන් කළ ගිවිසුම් 06 ක සාක්ෂිකරුවන් දෙදෙනකු අත්සන් නොකිරීම, නිතීඥ සමාගමක සහය ලබා නොගැනීම සහ භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය ලබා නොගැනීමට අදාළව කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවට බලතල පවරන ලද අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම් වාර්තාව ගැන සොයා බලා එහි පිටපතක් ද සමග, කමිටුවේ සාමාජික නාම ලේඛනය, සාමාජිකයන්ගේ වෙනස් වීම් සිදු වී ඇත්නම් ඒවාද ඇතුළත් කර වාර්තාවක් පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට ලබා දීමට

නියෝගකර තිබුණ ද එම වාර්තාව 2023 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින දක්වා ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(iii) නියෝග අංක - 10

සීමාසහිත ඇවන්ගාඩ් මෙරිටයිම් සර්විසස් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම සමග රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම එළඹ තිබූ ගිවිසුම් වල ඇතුළත් ව්‍යාපෘතියක් වන ධීවර නෞකා සඳහා ආරක්ෂාව සැපයීමට අදාල ගිවිසුමට අනුව එම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සම්පූර්ණ ඉපැයීම්වලින් 2012 අප්‍රේල් 12 සිට සියයට 12 ක ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතයක්, 2013 ජනවාරි සිට සියයට 9 ක ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතයක් සහ 2014 ජූලි සිට සියයට 7.5 ක ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතයක් වශයෙන් රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමට හිමිවිය යුතු ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතයේ අගය අඩු වී තිබුණි. එසේ ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතය අඩු කිරීමට සලකා බලන ලද කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ නිලධාරීන් සහ ලාභ ප්‍රතිශතයන් තීරණය කිරීමට එම කමිටුව සලකා බලන ලේඛන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යංශයේ ලේකම් වෙත වාර්තාවක් ලබා දීමට එකඟ වී තිබුණ ද එම වාර්තාව මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය දක්වා ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(iv) නියෝග අංක - 12

සීමාසහිත ඇවන්ගාඩ් මෙරිටයිම් සර්විසස් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම සමඟ රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ හිටපු සභාපති විසින් අත්සන් කළ ගිවිසුම් 06 ම ඒකාබද්ධ කරමින් 2014 ජනවාරි 27 දින 07 වැනි ගිවිසුමකට එළඹ තිබුණි.

එම ගිවිසුම සම්බන්ධයෙන් හිටපු සභාපති හා ප්‍රධාන විධායක යන මහත්වරුන් සම්බන්ධීකරණය කරගෙන සියළු අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම්වල වාර්තා, ගිවිසුම් සියල්ලම පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා වූ කලමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ සහ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම් වාර්තාවල පිටපත් සහ හත්වන ගිවිසුමට එළඹීමට හේතු, ඒ සම්බන්ධව නයිජීරියාවට ගිය සංචාරය පිළිබඳ විස්තර

හා ඒ පිළිබඳ යම් ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යනයක් කර ඇත්නම් ඒ පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු ඇතුලත් වාර්තාවක් පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට ලබාදීමට එකඟ වී තිබුණ ද, එම වාර්තාව මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය දක්වා ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ල) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ බලතල , කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව.

2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ළ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර සමාගමේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව.

(අ) 2014 වර්ෂයේ මැයි 20 දින ඉදිකිරීම් ආරම්භ කර තිබූ සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල සඳහා නාගරික සංවර්ධන අධිකාරියට අයත් කොළඹ නගරයේ පිහිටි පර්චස් 86.4 ක ඉඩමක් තෝරාගෙන තිබූ අතර ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීමේ ඇස්තමේන්තු වටිනාකම රු. මිලියන 3192.47 ක් විය. අදාල ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගම වෙත රු. මිලියන 681.06 වැඩ සුරක්ෂණ අත්තිකාරම් මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිකිරීම යම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සිදුකර 2015 ජූලි 03 දින වන විට ඉදිකිරීම ඒකපාර්ශිකව නවතා දමා තිබුණි.

ඒ වන විට කල වැඩ වටිනාකම රු. මිලියන 424.41 ක් ලෙස උපදේශන සමාගම විසින් ගෙවීම අනුමත කර තිබූ අතර ප්‍රමාද ගාස්තු, ව්‍යපෘති නවතා දැමීම වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීමට ඇති අමතර වියදම්, ආවස්ථික පිරිවැය අලාභය හා ලාභ අහිමිවීම යනාදී වශයෙන් එකතුව රු.මිලියන 1,012 ක් වෙනුවෙන් කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගම විසින් හිමිකම ඉල්ලා ඇති අතර ඒ සඳහා උපදේශන සේවා සමාගමේ එකඟතාවය ලැබී ඇති බව තහවුරු නොවුණි. සමාගමට අරමුදල් නොමැතිවීම මත සමාගම විසින් සිදුකල ඉල්ලීමකට අනුව අත්තිකාරම් මුදල අඩුකළ පසු ගෙවීමට ඇති ඉතිරි මුදල වූ රු.මිලියන 330.94 ක මුදල වෙනුවට රු.මිලියන 361.37 ක මුදලක් ලබා නොගැනීමට හා නොගෙවීමට දෙපාර්ශවය එකඟ වී තිබුණි.

මෙහිදී අදාල උපදේශක සේවා සමාගම තෝරා ගෙන ඉදිකිරීම කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමෙන් මාස 03 කට පසු ගිවිසුම් අත්සන් කර තිබූ අතර උපදේශක සමාගමෙන් ඉටුවිය යුතුව තිබූ උපදේශන කාර්යයන් අපේක්ෂිත පරිදි ඉටුවී නොතිබූ බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එසේම ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීමේදී ඊට අදාළ විවිධ රාජ්‍ය අංශ වලින් ලබාගත යුතුව තිබූ නිෂ්කාශන වාර්තා ද ලබාගෙන

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
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නොතිබූ අතර ඉදිකිරීම් ආරම්භ කිරීමට පෙර ඒ සඳහා අරමුදල් සපයා ගන්නා පැහැදිලි මුදල් ප්‍රවාහයක් නොමැතිව සිදුකර තිබුණි.

ඒ අනුව ඉහත ගෙවීම්වලට අමතරව මෙම ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා උපදේශක සමාගමට ගෙවා තිබූ රු.මිලියන 146.71 ක් හා පාංශු තාක්ෂණය (Soil Tech) සඳහා රු. 583,005 ක් ද ඇතුළුව මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය වෙනුවෙන් දරා තිබූ එකතුව රු.මිලියන 828. 36 ක වියදම නිෂ්කාර්ය වියදම් විය.

(ආ) සුභසාධක සංගමය විසින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන වෙළඳසැලට අනියුක්ත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය වෙනුවෙන් 2022 පෙබරවාරි සිට ජූලි මාසය දක්වා රු. මිලියන 4.57 ක වැටුප් ගෙවා තිබුණි. එම කාලපරිච්ඡේදය තුළ වෙළඳසැලෙහි ශුද්ධ අලාභය රු. මිලියන 8.72 ක් වූ බැවින් හා වෙළඳසැල දිගින් දිගටම අලාභ ලැබීම මත 2022 සැප්තැම්බර් මස වසා දමා තිබුණු අතර මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය වන විට සුභසාධක සංගමයෙන් තවදුරටත් රු.මිලියන 1.28 ක් අයකරගත යුතුව තිබුණි.

(ඇ) දේශීය නාවික නියෝජිත ආයතනයන් වෙත 2011 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2021 වර්ෂය දක්වා නිකුත් කරන ලද, රඳවා ඇති ස්ථානයන් නිශ්චිත නොවූ අවි ආයුධ 13 ක් සහ විදේශීය අවි ගබඩා 08 ක රඳවා තිබූ අවි ආයුධ 139 ක් නැවත ලබාගැනීමට හෝ ඒවා ගෙන්වා ගැනීම පිරිවැය ඵලදායී නොවන්නේ නම් වෙනත් විකල්ප ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි. තවද, සමාගම විසින් දේශීය නාවික නියෝජිතයන් වෙත නිකුත් කරනලද අවි ආයුධ 67 ක්, උපාංග 307 ක් හා පතරොම් 5008 ක් 2011 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2016 වර්ෂය දක්වාවූ කාලය තුළ සමුද්‍රීය ආරක්ෂක සමාගම් විසින් මුහුදු බත්කර තිබුණු අතර මුහුදු බත් කිරීමට අදාළ ක්‍රමවේදයන් අනුමත කරගැනීමට සහ ඒ සඳහා ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීමඇතුළු පිළිගත් ක්‍රමවේදයන් හඳුනාගෙන නොතිබුණි. මුහුදු බත් කළ අවි ආයුධ 67 න් 56 කට අදාළ රු. මිලියන 8.81 ක් වූ අලාභයෙන් රු. 528,000 ක් අයකිරීමටත් ඉතිරි අවි ආයුධ 11ට අදාල අලාභ අයකර ගැනීමටත් සහ එම අවි ආයුධ සම්බන්ධයෙන් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු කිරීමටත් මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය දක්වා කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඈ) සමාගමට අයත් 9mm Pistol වර්ගයේ ආයුධ 08 ක් සහ SLR වර්ගයේ ආයුධ 11 ක් ඇතුළු ආයුධ 19 ක් ජනාධිපති පරීක්ෂණ කොමිෂන් සභාව විසින් පොලිස් විශේෂ කාර්ය බලකා පුහුණු පාසලෙහි මුද්‍රා තබා තිබූ අතර ජනාධිපති පරීක්ෂණ කොමිෂන් සභාව අහෝසි වී ඇති බැවින් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට සමාගමට නොහැකි වී තිබුණි.

(ඉ) දුරකථන සමාගමකින් ලබාගන්නා ලද ඒකක වටිනාකම රු.307,500 ක් වූ Apple iPhone 13128GB midnight වර්ගයේ ජංගම දුරකථන 5 න් එක් ජංගම දුරකථනයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලද නිලධාරියා සමාගමෙන් ඉවත්වී ඇති නමුත් සමාගමට භාරදී නොතිබුණද ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිසිදු ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයක් සමාගම විසින් මේ දක්වා ගෙන නොතිබුණි.

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
NAOSL

2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

(අ) රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ අරමුණ හා කාර්යය භාරය යටතට නොගැනෙන කාබනික පොහොර නිෂ්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමෙන් තොරව මෙම සමාගම 2021 ජුනි 21 දින පිහිටුවා තිබුණි. මෙම සමාගම පිහිටුවීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයක් පවතින්නේද යන්න පිළිබඳව ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යනයක් කළ යුතු බවට හා භාණ්ඩාගාර අනුමැතිය ලබා ගත යුතු බව ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යංශයේ ලේකම් 2021 ඔක්තෝම්බර් මස දන්වා තිබුණද, ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යනයක් සිදු කිරීමෙන් හෝ භාණ්ඩාගාර අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීමකින් තොරව මෙම පරිපාලිත සමාගම පිහිටුවා තිබුණි.

(ආ) 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය ඇතුළු ප්‍රාදේශීය කාර්යාලයන්හි 247 ක්වූ පරිපාලනයට සම්බන්ධ කාර්යය මණ්ඩලය කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනමින් බඳවාගත් කාර්යය මණ්ඩලය වූ අතර සමාගමෙ ස්ථිර පදනමින් සිටිය යුතු තනතුරු හඳුනාගෙන ඒ අනුව බඳවා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී. වික්‍රමරත්න
විගණකාධිපති

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LIMITED

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LIMITED

NO. 143/A, KIRULAPONE AVENUE, COLOMBO 05.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Group	Company	
For the year ended 31 March	Note	2022	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	05	2,261,101,711	2,260,899,550	1,895,663,708
Direct cost	06	(1,904,624,015)	(1,903,800,592)	(1,644,678,090)
Gross profit		356,477,696	357,098,959	250,985,618
Profit from catering service	07	(9,950,542)	(9,950,542)	13,229,236
Other income	08	1,769,972	1,769,972	1,130,461
Administrative expenses	09	(256,423,107)	(247,534,137)	(202,590,973)
Other expenses	10	(1,739,238)	(1,739,238)	(370,196)
Operating profit		90,134,780	99,645,013	62,384,147
Finance income	11	148,519,415	148,519,415	76,114,325
Finance cost	12	(189,175,547)	(94,058,649)	(24,608,998)
Non-operating profit		(40,656,132)	54,460,765	51,505,327
Profit before income tax		49,478,648	154,105,778	113,889,474
Income tax expense	13	49,900,220	49,900,220	18,173,441
Profit for the year		99,378,868	204,005,998	132,062,915
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange gain/(loss)	30	537,884,456	537,884,456	140,617,770
Actuarial gain/(loss) on retirement benefit obligation net of tax	23.2	(2,314,801)	(2,314,801)	374,120
Total comprehensive income		634,948,523	739,575,653	273,054,805
Figures in brackets indicate deductions.				
Basic earnings per share	14	199	408	264

The accounting policies and notes appearing on pages 05 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LIMITED
NO. 143/A, KIRULAPONE AVENUE, COLOMBO 05.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March	Note	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	Company 2021 Rs.
Non current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	15	369,828,943	369,828,943	384,501,139
Building construction work	18	2,050,488,718	-	746,379,713
Intangible assets	16	460,273	460,273	681,873
Investment in Subsidiaries		-	20	-
Biological assets	17	228,800	-	-
Deferred tax asset	25	153,258,831	153,258,831	103,358,611
Total non current assets		2,574,265,565	523,548,066	1,234,921,336
Current assets				
Inventories	19	44,459,240	44,197,748	42,880,476
Trade and other receivables	20	696,519,110	696,162,710	661,424,760
Short term deposits	21.1	1,840,893,441	1,840,893,441	1,400,200,330
Interest Receivable from short term deposits	21.2	38,778,109	38,778,109	29,534,852
Amounts due from related parties	29	-	1,452,324,689	-
Taxes Recoverable	28	93,049,568	80,649,568	187,309,592
Cash and cash equivalents	22.1	288,463,208	288,343,813	44,178,645
Total current assets		3,002,162,675	4,441,350,077	2,365,528,655
Total assets		5,576,428,240	4,964,898,144	3,600,449,991
Shareholders' equity				
Stated capital				
500,205 Ordinary shares		5,002,050	5,002,050	5,002,050
Retained earnings		3,451,815,199	3,556,442,329	2,816,866,676
Shareholders' equity		3,456,817,249	3,561,444,379	2,821,868,726
Non current liabilities				
Retirement benefit obligations	23	28,213,292	28,127,144	21,568,954
Total non current liabilities		28,213,292	28,127,144	21,568,954
Current liabilities				
Bank loan	24	1,792,439,955	1,092,439,955	450,660,820
Trade and other payables	26	137,764,023	121,692,945	169,964,598
Deposits payable	27	113,643,764	113,643,764	88,372,508
Bank overdrafts	22.2	47,549,957	47,549,957	48,014,386
Total current liabilities		2,091,397,699	1,375,326,621	757,012,311
Shareholders' equity and liabilities		5,576,428,240	4,964,898,144	3,600,449,991

The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements of the Group set out on pages 5 to 32 .

I certify that the Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

B T K Nissanka
Group Chief Financial Officer

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.

Major Gen. P Chandrawansa (Retd.) RWP RSP USP psc MSc
Chairman/CEO
October 30, 2023
Colombo

P H A S Wijayarathne
Director

G S K Samaratunga
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LIMITED

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended March 31, 2022 Group	Stated Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at Apri 01, 2021	5,002,050	2,816,866,676	2,821,868,726
Profit for the year		99,378,868	99,378,868
Exchange gain/(loss)		537,884,456	537,884,456
Actuarial gain/(loss) on retirement benefit obligation net of tax		(2,314,801)	(2,314,801)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	5,002,050	3,451,815,199	3,456,817,249

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

For the Year Ended March 31, 2022 Company	Stated Capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at April 01, 2020	5,002,050	3,918,345,542	3,923,347,592
Prior year adjustments -			
Understatement of expenses		-	-
-Balance writeoff - Maritime (Note-31)		(1,318,756,336)	(1,318,756,336)
-Balance writeoff - Land		(61,018,579)	(61,018,579)
-Join venture AGMS portion		(79,385,971)	(79,385,971)
Overstatement of expenses -			
-Bad debt provision - Maritime (Note-31)		81,576,285	81,576,285
-Bad debt provision - Land		3,050,929	3,050,929
Balance as at Apri 01, 2020	5,002,050	2,543,811,871	2,548,813,921
Profit for the year		132,062,915	132,152,664
Exchange gain/(loss)		140,617,770	140,617,770
Actuarial gain/(loss) on retirement benefit obligation net of tax		374,120	374,120
Balance as at March 31, 2021	5,002,050	2,816,866,676	2,821,868,726
Profit for the year		204,005,998	204,005,998
Exchange gain/(loss)		537,884,456	537,884,456
Actuarial gain/(loss) on retirement benefit obligation net of tax		(2,314,801)	(2,314,801)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	5,002,050	3,556,442,329	3,561,444,379

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited
No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	Group 2022 Rs	Company 2022 Rs.	Company 2021 Rs.
Cash flow from operating activities:				
Profit before tax		49,478,648	154,105,778	113,889,475
Adjustments for -				
Prior year adjustments		-	-	(1,374,533,672)
Depreciation and amortization	15,16	28,865,512	28,865,512	19,962,225
Provision for retirement benefit	23	6,327,282	6,241,134	5,157,514
Bad debt provision	20	1,810,905	1,810,905	(83,066,757)
Income tax expense	13	49,900,220	49,900,220	(29,715,052)
Interest expense	12	189,175,547	94,058,649	28,220,916
Exchange gain/loss	30	537,884,456	537,884,456	140,617,770
Interest income	11	(148,519,415)	(148,519,415)	(76,114,325)
Changes in working capital				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	19	(1,578,764.00)	(1,317,272)	(6,933,179)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	20,29	(36,905,254)	(1,488,873,544)	2,096,409,440
(Increase)/decrease in interest receivables	21.2	(9,243,256.78)	(9,243,257)	(4,172,446)
Increase/(decrease) in tax payable	24,28	44,359,804.23	56,759,804	(2,908,178)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits payable	27	25,271,256.09	25,271,256	(155,062,595)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payable	26	(32,200,574.91)	(48,271,653)	(695,206,150)
Cash generated from operating activities		704,626,364	(741,327,427)	(23,455,013)
Tax paid				18,173,441
Gratuity paid	23	(1,997,745.00)	(1,997,745)	(1,388,674)
Net cash flows from operating activities		702,628,619	(743,325,172)	(6,670,246)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	15	(13,971,715)	(13,971,715)	(381,641,846)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-	(595,500)
Purchase of Biological Assets	17	(228,800.00)	-	-
Building construction work	18	(1,304,109,005)	746,379,713	(6,918,035)
(Investment in)/withdrawal from short term deposit	21.1	(440,693,110)	(440,693,110)	(208,156,460)
Interest income	11	148,519,415	148,519,415	76,114,325
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,610,483,216)	440,234,302	(521,197,517)
Cash flows from/(used in) finance activities				
Investment in Subsidiaries		-	(20)	-
Bank loan	24	1,341,779,136	641,779,136	404,295,108
Interest expenses	12	(189,175,547)	(94,058,649)	(28,220,916)
Net cash flows used in finance activities		1,152,603,589	547,720,466	376,074,192
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		244,748,991	244,629,596	(151,793,571)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(3,835,741)	(3,835,741)	147,957,830
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22	240,913,251	240,793,856	(3,835,741)

Note A
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year

	Group 2022	Company 2022	Company 2021
Cash and Cash equivalents	288,463,208	288,343,813	44,178,645
Bank overdraft	(47,549,957)	(47,549,957)	(48,014,386)
	240,913,251	240,793,856	(3,835,741)

The accounting policies and notes appearing on pages 5 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited ("the Company") is a public limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Company has been registered under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. The registered office of the Company is located at No 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 comprise of the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the"Group" and individually as "Group entities").

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activities of the Company are providing security services to local clients, maritime security services to foreign clients, janitorial services and indoor & outdoor catering services. The nature of the operation and principal activities of the subsidiaries are Mixed Development Project (RPHL) and producing compost as an alternative for chemical fertilizer, starting dairy farm and cultivation of perennial and non-perennial crops with none chemical fertilizer (RPML).

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal business activities of the Companies in the Group during the financial year.

The Company does not have an identifiable Parent of its own. The Company is the Ultimate Parent of the Group.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group and Financial Statements of the Company, have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and the requirements of the Companies Act No.7 of 2007.

These Financial Statements include the following components:

- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income providing information on the Financial Performance of the Company and the Group for the year under review.
- Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the Financial Position of the Company and the Group as at the year end.
- Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes in shareholders' funds during the year under review of the Company and the Group.
- Statement of Cash Flows providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Company and the Group to generate cash and cash equivalents and utilization of those cash flows.
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

2.2 Directors Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements as per the provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/ LKASs).

2.3 Approval of Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and Group for the year ended 31 March 2022 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with Resolution of the Directors on 30th October 2023.

2.4 Basis of Measurement

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

i. Fair Value Through	Fair Value Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) (Note 14.1)
ii. Defined Benefit Obligation	Actuarially valued(Note 23) and recognized at Present value of the defined benefit obligation.
iii. Biological assets (Note 17)	Fair value less costs to sell
iv. Fair Value Through	Fair Value Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (Note 14.2)

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the Financial Statements.

2.5 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

2.6 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar item is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.7 Use of Judgements and Estimations

In preparing these Financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based onhistorical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

2.7.1 Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

Note 17 – Biological Assets;

Note 25 – Deferred Tax Assets; availability of future taxable profit against which Tax losses carried forward can be used.

2.7.2 Assumption

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2022 is included in the following notes:

Note 17 – Valuation of biological assets.

Note 16.1 – Provision for bad debts.

Note 23 – Retirement Benefit Obligations; key actuarial assumptions.

2.7.3 Impact of COVID-19 and economic uncertainties

The Group's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future.

The management has also assessed the existing and anticipated effects of COVID-19 and economic uncertainties on the Group and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability tocontinue as a going concern.

2.8 Going Concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.9 Current versus Non-Current Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position based on Current / Non-Current classification. An asset is Current when it is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle and held primarily for the purposeof trading or expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or is Cash or Cash Equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as Non-Current Assets.

A liability is Current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle and is held primarily forthe purpose of trading and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as Non-Current Liabilities.

2.10 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset andthe net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position, only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Income Statement, unless required or permitted by Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and as specifically disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies of the Company and Group.

2.11 Determination of fair values

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date.

The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. Several of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques.

Level 1:
inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2:
inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3:
inputs are inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy,then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair value is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out from Note 3.1 onwards have been applied consistently for all periods presented in the financial statements by the Group and Company.

3.1 Basis of Consolidation

3.1.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Financial Statements of subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date on which control commences until the date when control ceases.

In the Company's Financial Statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment if any, in net recoverable value.

The details of subsidiaries principal activities, percentage of holding and domicile as follows,

Company	Principal Activities	Holding	Domicile
Rakna Property Holding Limited	Mixed Development Project	100%	Sri Lanka
Rakna Project Management Limited	Producing compost as an alternative for chemical fertilizer, starting dairy farm and cultivation of perennial and non-perennial crops with none chemical fertilizer.	100%	Sri Lanka

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared to a common financial year end of 31st March.

3.1.2 Transactions eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee.

Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

3.2 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies 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. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency is translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

3.3 Statement of Financial Position

3.3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.3.1.1 Freehold Assets Recognition

3.3.1.1.1 Recognition

Property, plant & equipment are tangible items that are held for servicing, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. Property, Plant & Equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Group and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

3.3.1.1.2 Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at costless accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. This also includes costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipmenthave different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property plant and equipment.

3.3.1.1.3 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the profit or loss.

3.3.1.1.4 De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognizedupon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

3.3.1.1.5 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profitor loss. This most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset isclassified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized.

Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows.

Class of Assets	Useful Lifetime
Office Equipment	10 years
Computers	5 years
Weapons	10 years
Body Armory and Ballistic helmets (Other Equipment)	5 years
Motor Vehicles	4 years
Furniture & Fittings	5 years
Buildings	20 years

3.3.1.1.6 Capital Work-In-Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. These are expenses of a capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery,awaiting capitalization.

3.3.1.2 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any suchindication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

3.3.2 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on weighted average principle and cost of packing material and engineering spares are based on first in first out (FIFO) method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of produced stock and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

3.3.3 Biological Assets

Biological assets are measured at the end of the year at their fair values less costs to sell. Any resultant gain or loss arising on initial recognition and from changes in fairvalue less costs to sell is charged to the profit or loss for the period in which the gain or loss arises.

Fair value of biological assets has been calculated using discounted cash flows. The live stock of similar age, weight, pregnancy, lactations, milk production and relevant costs have been considered in the fair value calculation.

Farming costs such as feeding, labour costs, pasture maintenance, veterinary services are expensed as incurred. The cost of purchase of cattle are capitalized aspart of livestock.

Non-Perennial Crops have been valued at cost since thecost is approximate to fair value, due to little biological transformation has taken place since initial cost incurred.

3.3.4 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.

3.3.4.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group 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.

3.3.4.2 Classification and subsequent measurement financial assets

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to theirinitial recognition unless the Group 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.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cashflows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for thetime value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particularperiod of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount ortiming of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate,including variable-rate features; prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows fromspecified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discountor premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plusaccrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion ifthe fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant atinitial recognition.

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 recognized in profit or loss
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

3.3.4.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position,but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

3.3.4.4 Financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

3.3.4.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends to either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.3.4.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low creditrisk at the reporting date; and other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-lookinginformation.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group toactions such as realizing security (if any is held); or

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group considers this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody's or BBB- or higher per Fitch/S&P.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possibledefault events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs isthe maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows dueto the entity in accordance with the contract and the cashflows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement offinancial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 365 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off basedon whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activitiesin order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.3.5 Stated Capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity,net of any tax effects.

3.3.6 Employee Benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans

Defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which contributions are made into a separate fund and the entity will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are recognizedas an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during services is rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

Employees' Provident Fund (EPF):

The Group entities and employees contribute 12% and 8% respectively on the basic salary of each employee to the above mentioned fund.

Employees' Trust Fund (ETF):

The Group entities contributes 3% of the basic salary of each employee to the Employees' Trust Fund.

b. Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

Provision for gratuity on the employees of the Group are based on actuarial valuation as recommended by SriLanka Accounting Standard No.19 'Employee Benefits' (LKAS - 19). The actuarial valuation was carried out by professionally qualified firm of actuaries, as at 31 March2021. The valuation method used by the actuary is "Projected Unit Credit Method". The Group recognizes any actuarial gains & losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in Other Comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plan in personnel expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gain or losses on the settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

The Group provide for Gratuity under the payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983. Provision for Gratuity has been made for employees who have completed 5 year of services with the Group.

The liability is not externally funded.

b. Short Term Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

3.3.7 Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized, if as a result of a past event, the Group 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.

A Contingent Liability is:

a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
b) a present obligation that arises from past events but isnot recognized because:

I. it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required tosettle the obligation; or

II. the amount of the obligation cannot be measuredwith sufficient reliability.

A Contingent Asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed onlyby the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity All the contingent liabilities are disclosed, as Notes to the Financial Statements unless the outflow of resources is made contingent assets if exits are disclosed when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

All the contingent liabilities are disclosed, as Notes to the Financial Statements unless the outflow of resources is made contingent assets if exits are disclosed when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

3.3.8 Commitments

All material commitments as at the reporting date have been identified and disclosed in the Notes to the FinancialStatements.

3.3.9 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When available, Group measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quotedprices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on anarm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique.

3.4 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

3.4.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Revenue is presented net of value added tax (VAT), rebates and discounts and after eliminating intra-group sales.

3.4.1.1 Other Revenue

3.4.2 Other Operating Income

Gains and losses on the disposal of investments held bythe Group have been accounted for in the Statement of profit or loss.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant &equipment are determined by comparing the net sales proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit and loss.

Gain or loss arising from changes in fair value of biological assets is dealt in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.4.3 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale is capitalized as part of that asset.

Borrowing costs that are not capitalized are recognized as expenses in the period which they are incurred and charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The amounts of the borrowing costs which are eligible for capitalization are determined in accordance with the in LKAS 23 – 'Borrowing Costs'.

3.4.4 Finance Income and Expense

Finance income comprises interest income on fixed deposits, interest on amounts due from related companies and gain on translation of foreign currency. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the profit orloss, using the effective interest method.

Finance cost comprise interest expenses on borrowings,interest on overdraft and gain or loss on changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effectiveinterest rate method.

Foreign currency gains or losses and gain or loss on changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance expense depending on whether foreign currency movements and market prices are in a net gain or net loss position.

3.4.5 Income Tax Expense

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

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes,and therefore accounted for them under LKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

a. Current Tax Expense

Current tax expenses for the current and comparative periods are measured at the amount paid or expected to be payable to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue on taxable income for the respective year of assessment computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 as amended by subsequent legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extentthat it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized.
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 realized

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized 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 temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

3.4.6 Earnings per Share (EPS)

The Group presents basic and diluted Earnings per Share(EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or lossattributable to ordinary shareholders and the weightedaverage number of ordinary shares outstanding for theeffects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.4.7 Segment Reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (Business Segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (Geographical Segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The activities of the segments are described in Note 33 tothe Financial Statements.

3.4.8 Related Party Transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether aprice is being charged.

3.4.9 Comparative Information

The Group accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group and are consistent with those of the previous year's figures and phrases which have been re- arranged wherever necessary to conform to the current presentation.

3.4.10 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using the 'Indirect Method' of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard- LKAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows.' Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOTEFFECTIVE AS ATTHE REPORTING DATE

4.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after the current financial year and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted them in preparing these financialstatements.

The following amended standards are not expectedto have a significant impact on the Group's financialstatements.

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds beforeIntended Use (Amendments to LKAS 16)
- Reference of Conceptual Framework (Amendments toSLFRS 3 – Business Combination)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current(Amendments to LKAS 1)
- Onerous Contracts - Cost of fulfilling the contract(Amendments to LKAS 37)
- COVID-19 related concessions beyond June 2021(Amendments to SLFRS 16)
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to LKAS 12)
- Disclosure of accounting policies (Amendments toLKAS 1)
- Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments toLKAS 8)
- Annual Improvements to SLFRS Standards issuedduring 2018-2020

4.2 Changes in accounting standards

The following amendments and improvements do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

- Amendments to SLFRS 3: Definition of a Business.
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current(Amendments to LKAS 1)
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments toSLFRS 3)

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note - 05 - Revenue			
Local division			
Rendering security services	1,528,993,973	1,528,993,973	1,247,730,849
Skill service income	92,865,338	92,865,338	4,574,504
	1,621,859,311	1,621,859,311	1,252,305,353
Maritime division			
Rendering security services	557,668,211	557,668,211	584,785,381
Admin Fee Income	81,372,029	81,372,029	57,729,942
Rendering services for fishing vessels	-	-	843,032
	639,040,240	639,040,240	643,358,355
RPHL			
Compost Income	133,913	-	-
Corn Income	20,700	-	-
Fresh Cow Milk Income	47,548	-	-
	202,161	-	-
	2,261,101,711	**2,260,899,550**	**1,895,663,708**

	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	Company 2021 Rs.
Note - 06 - Direct costs			
Local division			
Security staff			
Salaries	1,264,214,545	1,264,214,545	1,095,200,589
Employees' provident fund	49,762,299	49,762,299	40,273,163
Employees' trust fund	12,440,575	12,440,575	10,068,225
Skill Service Staff Salary	-	-	5,408,262
Boarding and hostel charges	7,911,426	7,911,426	5,895,413
Suwasampath Insurance	15,826,520	15,826,520	12,719,550
Training school expenses net of income	-	-	(5,183,463)
	1,350,155,365	1,350,155,365	1,164,381,738
Maritime division			
Security staff			
Salaries	475,432,282	475,432,282	471,830,502
Employees' provident fund	4,550,400	4,550,400	4,859,880
Employees' trust fund	1,137,600	1,137,600	1,214,970
Wepon Store Charges	1,650,931	1,650,931	2,391,000
Accommodation Cost	1,327,714	1,327,714	-
	484,098,927	484,098,927	480,296,352
Specil skill division			
Skill staff			
Salaries	63,424,373	63,424,373	-
Employees' provident fund	4,797,541	4,797,541	-
Employees' trust fund	1,199,385	1,199,385	-
Boarding and hostel charges	125,000	125,000	-
	69,546,299	69,546,299	-
RPML			
Raw Material	917,416	-	-
Casual Labour	167,500	-	-
Closing Stock - Raw Material	(84,992)	-	-
Closing Stock - Finished Goods	(176,500)	-	-
	823,424	-	-
	1,904,624,015	**1,903,800,592**	**1,644,678,090**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note - 07 - Profit from catering service			
Income			
Sales	139,071,037	139,071,037	61,834,900
Cost of sales	(107,185,387)	(107,185,387)	(44,714,483)
Gross profit	**31,885,650**	**31,885,650**	**17,120,416**
Expenses			
Staff salaries	34,297,585	34,297,585	-
Casual wages With EPF & ETF	577,735	577,735	12,000
Internet charges	3,284	3,284	-
Electricity	1,117,084	1,117,084	579,394
Water	451,858	451,858	142,968
Telephone charges	14,778	14,778	12,983
Hostel maintenance	685,000	685,000	345,000
Rent expenses	654,036	654,036	154,300
Cleaning	170,366	170,366	-
Vehicle maintanance	51,856	51,856	63,181
Vehicle rent	1,197,700	1,197,700	295,800
Fuel expenses	735,593	735,593	-
Advertising & Sponsorship	-	-	192,712
Transport	200	200	16,047
Repair and maintenance	1,645,199	1,645,199	1,589,053
Operational expenses	5,000	5,000	337,665
Stationary	7,232	7,232	10,292
Bank charges	221,687	221,687	139,786
	41,836,193	**41,836,193**	**3,891,180**
Profit for the year	**(9,950,542)**	**(9,950,542)**	**13,229,236**
Note - 08 - Other income			
Local division			
CIMSTA Profit	472,891	472,891	-
Bus hiring income	22,992	22,992	196,195
Sundry sales	136,784	136,784	172,802
Penalties charged	171,123	171,123	298,158
	803,789	803,789	667,155
Maritime division	-		
Workshop Income	966,183	966,183	463,306
	1,769,972	**1,769,972**	**1,130,461**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note - 09 - Administrative expenses			
Executive and staff salaries	145,573,377	143,543,877	108,972,586
Employees' provident fund	9,279,420	9,190,958	5,595,943
Employees' trust fund	2,319,420	2,297,305	1,413,230
Overtime and subsistence allowances	682,150	682,150	552,191
Bonus	-	-	-
Fuel allowance	1,385	1,385	24,024
Gratuity expense	6,327,282	6,241,134	5,157,514
Workmen's compensation insurance expense	-	-	495,135
Tea and meals	3,714,432	3,624,340	3,275,967
Insurance	229,384	229,384	1,090,477
Anniversary & other function expenses	1,185,527	1,185,527	812,815
Printing and stationery	2,836,057	2,628,996	3,255,928
Professional fee expenses	-	-	335,000
Surcharge expenses	67,498	67,498	33,750
Compensation	-	-	-
Director board & audit comitee siting expenses	273,000	273,000	284,700
Stamp and postage	68,785	68,785	338,123
Audit Fee	3,023,000	2,983,000	-
ID cost expenses	-	-	-
Telephone and internet	4,609,731	4,575,639	3,587,530
Public liability insurance	-	-	189,790
Office rent	450,000	450,000	8,128,905
Land rent	49,200		
Consultancy & legal document charges	5,750,356	4,730,356	5,403,125
Depreciation and amortization	28,865,512	28,865,512	19,962,225
Overseas travelling expenses	-	-	-
Fuel expenses	4,650,704	4,444,067	3,113,920
Travelling and transport	5,436,296	5,319,107	1,739,636
Skill Service Expenses	3,409,007	3,409,007	711,856
Rakna tower expenses	-	-	1,145,588
RPML expense net of income	16,024	16,024	-
Casual staff wages	-	-	26,400
VAT expenses	120,784	120,784	217,146
Operational and other office expenses	6,450,955	2,421,645	2,650,640
Water charges	246,706	246,706	243,105
Electricity charges	3,874,998	3,864,158	3,555,783
Doubtful debts	1,810,905	1,810,905	1,560,457
Bank Charges	2,785,385	2,673,324	3,611,918
Accommodation Fee	-	-	2,197,902
Repair and maintenance -	-		
Weapons	31,600	31,600	-
Vehicles	2,731,466	2,159,266	1,708,857
Computers	1,920,727	1,920,727	272,295
Software	909,228	909,228	1,052,552
Office	5,751,605	5,577,542	8,635,420
Advertisement -	-		
Recruitment & business promotion	971,201	971,201	1,238,538
	256,423,107	247,534,137	202,590,973

	Group 2022	Company 2022	Company 2021
Note - 10 - Other expenses			
Donation	50,731	50,731	370,196
ISO Certificate Cost	1,688,507	1,688,507	-
	1,739,238	1,739,238	370,196

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
Note - 11 - Finance income			
Interest on fixed deposits and Treasury Bills	32,737,698	32,737,698	36,489,966
Interest on USD fixed deposits	72,290,343	72,290,343	38,279,267
Interest on RPHL Loan	42,108,833	42,108,833	-
Interest on savings/deposits	1,382,541	1,382,541	547,413
Interest on repo investment	-	-	797,679
	148,519,415	148,519,415	76,114,325
Note - 12 - Finance cost			
Bank loan interest	186,370,918	91,254,021	22,820,030
Over draft interest	2,804,629	2,804,629	1,788,968
	189,175,547	94,058,649	24,608,998

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note - 13 - Income tax expenses			
Current income tax expense	-	-	11,541,611
Deferred tax expense	(49,900,220)	(49,900,220)	(29,715,052)
	(49,900,220)	(49,900,220)	(18,173,441)

Note - 14 - Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net profit attributable to ordinary shares (Rs.)	99,378,868	204,005,998	132,062,915
Number of shares outstanding during the year	500,205	500,205	500,205
Basic earning per share	199	408	264

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note - 15 - Property, plant and equipment
Note - 15.1 - Property, plant and equipment-Group

	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
At cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local division			
Freehold			
Furniture and fittings	17,183,112	7,509,206	24,692,319
Office equipment	8,336,595	155,500	8,492,095
Computers	13,152,837	626,890	13,779,727
Other equipment	17,032,547	1,348,529	18,381,075
Vehicle	14,282,458	-	14,282,458
Weapons	2,093,144	-	2,093,144
Buildings	354,954,954	-	354,954,954
Leased hold		-	
Vehicle	11,352,679	-	11,352,679
		-	
Maritime division		-	
Furniture and fittings	1,642,245	197,628	1,839,873
Office equipment	758,930	23,900	782,830
Computers	1,916,490	99,750	2,016,240
Other equipment	19,882,186	39,990	19,922,176
Weapons	32,494,497	952,787	33,447,283
Body Armor & Ballistic Helmet	39,356,670	-	39,356,670
Buildings	-	-	-
		-	
Catering division		-	
Catering equipment	1,183,056	-	1,183,056
Other equipment	827,745	2,143,966	2,971,711
CIMSTA division			
Other equipment		359,470	359,470
Machinery		514,100	514,100
Total Cost	536,450,144	13,971,715	550,421,859

	Accumulated as at April 01, 2021	For the year	Accumulated as at March 31, 2022
Depreciation	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local division			
Freehold			
Furniture and fittings	9,272,935	1,246,488	10,519,423
Office equipment	4,544,636	690,349	5,234,985
Computers	6,887,499	1,575,538	8,463,037
Other equipment	6,890,001	1,486,775	8,376,777
Vehicle	14,282,458	-	14,282,458
Weapons	1,956,106	107,996	2,064,103
Leasehold vehicle	11,352,679	-	11,352,679
Buildings	10,261,438	17,934,535	28,195,973
Maritime division		-	
Furniture and fittings	1,612,121	81,099	1,693,220
Office equipment	365,430	77,962	443,392
Computers	1,489,742	153,822	1,643,564
Other equipment	15,550,970	1,990,300	17,541,271
Weapons	27,983,535	3,299,047	31,282,582
Body armor and ballistic helmet	39,356,670	-	39,356,670
Catering division		-	
Catering equipment	121,503	-	121,503
Other equipment	21,279	-	21,279
	151,949,005	28,643,912	180,592,916
Written Down Value	384,501,139		369,828,943

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note - 15.2 - Property, plant and equipment

Company	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
At cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local division			
Freehold			
Furniture and fittings	17,183,112	7,509,206	24,692,319
Office equipment	8,336,595	155,500	8,492,095
Computers	13,152,837	626,890	13,779,727
Other equipment	17,032,547	1,348,529	18,381,075
Vehicle	14,282,458	-	14,282,458
Weapons	2,093,144	-	2,093,144
Buildings	354,954,954	-	354,954,954
Leased hold		-	
Vehicle	11,352,679	-	11,352,679
		-	
Maritime division		-	
Furniture and fittings	1,642,245	197,628	1,839,873
Office equipment	758,930	23,900	782,830
Computers	1,916,490	99,750	2,016,240
Other equipment	19,882,186	39,990	19,922,176
Weapons	32,494,497	952,787	33,447,283
Body Armor & Ballistic Helmet	39,356,670	-	39,356,670
Buildings	-	-	-
		-	
Catering division		-	
Catering equipment	1,183,056	-	1,183,056
Other equipment	827,745	2,143,966	2,971,711
CIMSTA division			
Other equipment		359,470	359,470
Machinery		514,100	514,100
Total Cost	536,450,144	13,971,715	550,421,859

	Accumulated as at April 01, 2021	For the year	Accumulated as at March 31, 2022
Depreciation	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local division			
Freehold			
Furniture and fittings	9,272,935	1,246,488	10,519,423
Office equipment	4,544,636	690,349	5,234,985
Computers	6,887,499	1,575,538	8,463,037
Other equipment	6,890,001	1,486,775	8,376,777
Vehicle	14,282,458	-	14,282,458
Weapons	1,956,106	107,996	2,064,103
Leasehold vehicle	11,352,679	-	11,352,679
Buildings	10,261,438	17,934,535	28,195,973
Maritime division		-	
Furniture and fittings	1,612,121	81,099	1,693,220
Office equipment	365,430	77,962	443,392
Computers	1,489,742	153,822	1,643,564
Other equipment	15,550,970	1,990,300	17,541,271
Weapons	27,983,535	3,299,047	31,282,582
Body armor and ballistic helmet	39,356,670	-	39,356,670
Catering division		-	
Catering equipment	121,503	-	121,503
Other equipment	21,279	-	21,279
	151,949,005	28,643,912	180,592,916
Written Down Value	384,501,139		369,828,943

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note - 16- Intangible asset Group Note - 16.1 - Intangible asset	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
At cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local division			
Accounting software system	984,179	-	984,179
Maritime division			
Accounting software system	3,276,652	-	3,276,652
	4,260,831	-	4,260,831
Amortization			
Local division			
Accounting software system	814,925	102,500	917,425
Maritime division			
Accounting software system	2,764,033	119,100	2,883,133
	3,578,958	221,600	3,800,558
Carring value	681,873		460,273

Company Note - 16.2 - Intangible asset	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
At cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local division			
Accounting software system	984,179	-	984,179
Maritime division			
Accounting software system	3,276,652	-	3,276,652
	4,260,831	-	4,260,831
Amortization			
Local division			
Accounting software system	814,925	102,500	917,425
Maritime division			
Accounting software system	2,764,033	119,100	2,883,133
	3,578,958	221,600	3,800,558
Carring value	681,873		460,273

Note - 17 Bialogical Assets Group	Balance as at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Biological Assets			
Livestock (Cattle)		228,800	228,800
Balance as at the end	-	228,800	228,800

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note - 18 - Building construction work	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
CIMSTA Building wok in progress	-	-	6,918,035
Head-Quarters Building Project Rakna Local Security Unit	739,172,158		739,461,678
Head-Quarters Building Project-RPHL	1,311,316,560		
	2,050,488,718	-	746,379,713

Adhering to the guidance of Ministry of Defence, the construction of building has been stopped temporary.

	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Note - 19 - Inventories			
Uniforms	12,933,686	12,933,686	11,944,168
Catering inventory	2,146,990	2,146,990	1,589,617
Ammunition	29,117,072	29,117,072	29,346,691
Raw meterial	84,992	-	-
Finished goods	176,500	-	-
	44,459,240	44,197,748	42,880,476

	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Note - 20 - Trade and other receivables			
Note-20.1-Trade receivables			
Local division	354,975,821	354,975,821	379,069,197
Maritime division	193,692,799	193,692,799	175,262,287
Catering division	2,032,050	2,032,050	2,948,970
Skills division	33,107,437	33,107,437	
	583,808,107	583,808,107	557,280,454
Provision for doubtful debts	(29,527,479)	(29,527,479)	(27,716,574)
Net Trade Receivable	554,280,627	554,280,627	529,563,879
Note-20.2-Other receivables			
Deposit and prepayments **(Sub Note 1)**	3,084,400	2,728,000	17,257,633
Staff Receivable **(Sub Note 2)**	12,628,500	12,628,500	16,227,372
Others receivables **(Sub Note 3)**	126,525,583	126,525,583	98,375,876
	142,238,483	141,882,083	131,860,881
	696,519,110	696,162,710	661,424,760

Provision for Doubtful Debts of 5% is recognized from year end trade receivable balance.

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group	Company	
Note 21	**2022**	**2022**	**2021**
Note - 21.1 - Short term deposits	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Local division			
Fixed deposits - Bank of Ceylon	156,143,393	156,143,393	156,143,393
Treasury bills	19,795,579	19,795,579	20,138,884
Maritime division -			
Fixed deposits - Bank of Ceylon*	1,664,954,469	1,664,954,469	1,223,918,053
	1,840,893,441	1,840,893,441	1,400,200,330
Note - 21.2 - Interest Receivable from short term deposits			
Fixed deposits - Land division	3,130,379	3,130,379	3,490,536
Treasury bills - Land division	548,131	548,131	393,194
Fixed deposits - Maritime division	35,099,599	35,099,599	25,651,121
	38,778,109	38,778,109	29,534,852

* A loan facility amounting LKR 853mn was obtained from BOC(LKR 700mn) and Peoples Bank (LKR 153mn) by Rakna Property Holdings Ltd -BOC Loan(Fully Owned Subsidiary) and Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd (PB Loan). In order to facilitate those loans, Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd (Parent) has given a guarantee against FDs held in BOC-Independence Sq Br & PB-Borella Br. The loan liability as at Balance Sheet date was LKR 853mn and has been fully settled on May 26, 2022 (BOC) and Oct 26, 2022(PB).

	Group	Company	
	2022	**2022**	**2021**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Note - 22 - Cash and cash equivalents			
Note-22.1-Favourable balance			
Cash at Bank **(Sub Note 4)**	287,490,766	287,371,371	45,017,014
Cash in hand	972,442	972,442	(838,369)
	288,463,208	288,343,813	44,178,645
Note-22.2-Unfavourable balance			
Bank overdrafts	47,549,957	47,549,957	48,014,386
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement	240,913,251	240,793,856	(3,835,741)
Note - 23 - Retirement benefit obligations			
Present Value of Obligation as at 1st April	21,568,954	21,568,954	18,174,234
Provison for the period	6,327,282	6,241,134	5,157,514
Payments during the year	(1,997,745)	(1,997,745)	(1,388,674)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss **(Note-23.2)**	2,314,801	2,314,801	(374,120)
Balance at the end of the year	28,213,292	28,127,144	21,568,954
Note 23.1- Provision for the year			
Current service cost	3,340,090	3,340,090	3,340,090
Interest cost	1,817,424	1,817,424	1,817,424
	5,157,514	5,157,514	5,157,514

The calculation was made using projected unit credit method and the following key assumptions were used in determining the cost of employee benefits. The employee benefit liability of the Group is based on the actuarial valuation carried out by professionally qualified actuaries Messrs Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd.

Expected salary escalation rate	8% of Allowances escalation rate p.a.
Rate of discount	14% p.a.
Staff turnover	Office staff - 25% , Security Staff - 50%
Retirement age	65 years

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
Note - 24 - Loans and Borrowings	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the beginning	450,660,820	450,660,820	27,819,456
Loans obtained during the year	2,277,450,000	1,577,450,000	576,000,000
	2,728,110,820	2,028,110,820	603,819,456
Repayments during the year	(935,670,864)	(935,670,864)	(153,158,636)
Balance as at end	1,792,439,955	1,092,439,955	450,660,820
Amounts payable within one year-BOC	1,639,439,955	939,439,955	450,660,820
Amounts payable within one year-PB	153,000,000	153,000,000	-
Amounts payable after one year	-	-	-
	1,792,439,955	1,092,439,955	450,660,820

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note - 25 - Deferred taxation			
Balance - beginning of the year	(103,358,611)	(103,358,611)	(73,643,559)
Provision during the year	(47,365,030)	(47,365,030)	(29,715,052)
Balance - end of the year	(150,723,642)	(150,723,642)	(103,358,611)
Note - 26 - Trade and other payables			
Trade payables (Sub Note 5)			
Land division (Sub Note 5.1)	19,779,893	19,779,893	28,140,576
Maritime division (Sub Note 5.2)	-	-	435,000
Catering Service (Sub Note 5.3)	1,645,893	1,645,893	354,666
Other payables (Sub Note 6)	100,267,159	100,267,159	141,034,356
	121,692,945	121,692,945	169,964,598
Note - 27 - Deposits payable			
Customer deposits	113,643,764	113,643,764	88,372,508
	113,643,764	113,643,764	88,372,508
Note - 28 - Taxes payable (debit balance)			
Income taxes payable	(195,059,989)	(195,059,989)	(195,059,989)
Income taxes expense for this year	-	-	-
Other taxes payable (Note No.28.1)	102,010,421	114,410,421	7,750,397
	(93,049,568)	(80,649,568)	(187,309,592)
Note - 28.1 - Other Taxes payable			
Value added tax payable	101,835,471	114,235,471	3,144,113
Nation building tax payable	-	-	4,267,609
Stamp Duty Payable	174,950	174,950	338,675
	102,010,421	114,410,421	7,750,397

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note - 29 Amounts due from Related Companies	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rakna Property Holdings Limited	-	1,448,722,984	-
Rakna Project Management Ltd	-	3,601,705	-
	-	1,452,324,689	-

Note - 30 Exchange Gain/(Loss)	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maritime Services	537,884,456	537,884,456	140,617,770
	537,884,456	537,884,456	140,617,770

Note - 31 -Explanation Note for Written Off balances in Financial Year 2020/2021

Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd (RALL) and Avant Garde Maritime Services (Pvt) Ltd (AGMS) have been contracted for business projects from 2012. Due to changes in Government in 2015, some of the projects were suspended on the grounds of its legal status and consequently certain payables to RALL was not paid due to business suspension. As per the judgment of the High Court trial-at-Bar in Case No HC(TAB) 751/19 stated that the Galle Floating Armory Project and implementation by RALL and AGMS was not contrary to law. Based on the judgment given for the Case No HC(TAB) 751/19, a Letter of Demand was sent to Ministry of Defence claiming a damage of LKR 21 billion.

This decision was referred to AG by Secretary to Defence and AG has granted his opinion as a means of avoiding or mitigating such liabilities, the revival of the contractual arrangement between RALL and AGMS for the provision of commercial maritime security services is recommended on the specific condition that no claims would be made by AGMS or any of its officers against RALL or the Government or any public officer in any court or other forum in respect of any act or omission done during the aforementioned seizure and taking over of the commercial venture from November 13, 2015 to date. Based on this opinion, Board of Directors of RALL were empowered to make necessary decisions in relation to collection of dues from AGMS by Ministry of Defence. As per the Board Paper 20/2021, (August 11, 2021) it was decided to write off payables as well as receivable to/from AGMS.

Accordingly, RALL agreed for (HC (Civil) 279/2018/MR) amicable settlement before courts and withdraw the aforementioned case in favour of RALL.

RAKNA ARAKSHAKA LANKA LIMITED

	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
Other Receivable Sub Notes (20.2)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sub Note - 01 - Deposit and prepayments			
Deposit			
Refundable deposit - RALL Head Office	-	-	6,500,000.00
Refundable deposit - Hostel	1,791,000	1,791,000	
Office rent	-		
Head Office	-	-	75,000.00
Anuradhapura	-	-	125,000
Galle	120,000	120,000	387,500
Ambalanthota	135,000	135,000	678,500
Jaffna	-	-	30,000
Kurunegala	60,000	60,000	180,000
Rathnapura	-	-	194,000
Hostel rent -	-		
Avissawella	-	-	-
Uva	-	-	700,000.00
Mihintale	-	-	48,000
Battaramulla	-	-	1,074,333
Borella	-	-	156,000
Salve Island	-	-	150,000
Borella	-	-	198,000
Kolonnawa	-	-	201,500
Madiwela	-	-	62,000
Mandawala	-	-	159,000
Narahenpita	190,000	190,000	1,815,000
Nugegoda	-	-	422,000
Katunayaka	-	-	-
Kuliyapitiya	6,000	6,000	6,000
Peradeniya	-	-	315,000
Belihuloya	-	-	240,000
Sapugaskanda	-	-	162,500
Rathmalana	216,000	216,000	527,800
Thalawathugoda	-	-	357,500
Siyabalape	-	-	177,000
Ragama	-	-	1,586,000
Maradana	-	-	120,000
Hostel advance-catering	210,000	210,000	610,000
Prepaid Land Rent-RPML	356,400		
	3,084,400	2,728,000	17,257,633

Sub Note - 02 - Staff Receivables			
Salary advance -			
Security staff	90,500	90,500	4,839,959
Sea Marshal	-	-	164,700
Catering staff	10,000	10,000	
Skill Service	20,000	20,000	-
Festival advance	10,506,413	10,506,413	10,662,971
Emergency cash advance	292,070	292,070	184,900
Staff loan	1,709,517	1,709,517	374,842
	12,628,500	12,628,500	16,227,372

Sub Note - 03 - Other receivables

	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Catering Control A/c	-	-	7,302,759
Credit Card sale Control A/c	259,144	259,144	26,335
Sahanya death donation	1,139,544	1,139,544	3,287,094
With-holding tax	15,100,177	15,100,177	15,100,177
Loan receivable from welfare fund	10,794,820	10,794,820	-
Loan receivable from death donation fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Advance Payment	-	-	81,000
Tender bond deposit	150,500	150,500	150,500
Refundable deposit tender	540,850	540,850	1,015,850
Medical charges control	-		(449,763)
Economic service charge	14,307,970	14,307,970	13,262,999
Suwasampatha insurance	23,609,507	23,609,507	33,894,636
Laptop receivable	-	-	242,375
Group Photo Reveivable	-	-	36,050
Uniform cost	16,614,721	16,614,721	17,745,037
Deposit For Labour Tribunal Receivable	6,425,000	6,425,000	6,425,000
Bank guarentee deposits	-		200,000
Penalty receivable	55,826	55,826	55,826
Balance adjestment control account	36,527,524	36,527,524	
	126,525,583	126,525,583	98,375,876

Sub Note - 04 - Cash at bank (Favourable Balances -22.1)

	Group 2022 Rs.	Company 2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Current A/C 6005840	-	-	11,831,545
Current A/C 73073630	-	-	611,900
Saving A/C 76627981	50,000	50,000	26,765,238
Saving A/C 73987519	52,958	52,958	3,137,231
Current A/C 71552336	466,819	466,819	1,020,504
Foreign Currency A/C 71721960	278,034,061	278,034,061	38,414,494
Saving A/C 74242403	6,602,044	6,602,044	6,673,909
Current A/C 73755858	-	-	4,111,246
Current A/C BOC Skill 87608242	411,979	411,979	
Current A/C PB 078-1-001-09-0025852	25,804	25,804	
Current A/C CIMSTA 87608209	310,557	310,557	
Saving A/C Skills 87822754	1,417,149	1,417,149	
Current A/C (BOC)-RPHL 87557689	15,000		
Current A/C (BOC)-RPML 87626267	104,395		
	287,490,766	287,371,371	92,566,067

	Group	Company	
Sub Note - 05- Trade payables	2022	2022	2021
Sub Note - 5.1- Trade payables - land division	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abans Retail Pvt Ltd	8,880	8,880	8,880
Ace Motors	-	-	396,900
Alpha Industries Pvt Ltd	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)
Autodemex	21,750	21,750	-
Av One Design Consultancy	(30,000)	(30,000)	-
Britex Safety House	118,000	118,000	-
Ceylinco General Insurance Limited	17,097,456	17,097,456	22,712,460
Ceylon Electricity Board	310,219	310,219	94,364
Department Of The Registrar Of Companies Sri Lanka	(9,200)	(9,200)	(9,200)
Diesel & Motor Engineering Plc	-	-	15,803
Dms Enterprises	73,920	73,920	-
Dr Industries Pvt Ltd	(156,633)	(156,633)	110,272
Exterminators Ltd	168,000	168,000	-
Fentons Ltd	(23,652)	(23,652)	-
Finco Technologies Pvt Ltd	(99,950)	(99,950)	-
General Engineers & Suppliers Co.	-	-	68,467
Gestetner Of Ceylon Plc	(14,252)	(14,252)	27,836
Halpe Tea Pvt Ltd	105,510	105,510	
Irosha International Pvt Ltd	1,406,700	1,406,700	678,240
John Keells Office Automation Pvtltd.	-	-	38,945
K.T.Office Automation Pvt Ltd	331,668	331,668	-
Kandy Ref Engineers	-	-	113,000
Kirula Book Shop & Communication	(198,000)	(198,000)	-
Lanka Electricity Co. Private Ltd	5,342	5,342	10,663
Metro Stationery	3,675	3,675	3,675
Metropolitan Computers Pvt Ltd	(10,320)	(10,320)	-
Metropolitan Engineering Pvt Ltd	-	-	1,200,000
Metropolitan Office Pvt Ltd.	(167,977)	(167,977)	570,705
Metropolitan Technologies Pvtltd	124,883	124,883	-
Mobitel Pvt Ltd	330,554	330,554	268,430
Narah Stationers	-	-	274,582
National Water Supply & Drainage Board	19,678	19,678	11,733
New Watawala Constructions	(14,000)	(14,000)	-
Nisaco Furniture	(7,763)	(7,763)	-
Office Network Pvt Ltd	-	-	418,260
Officeworks	-	-	51,014
Okidlo	-	-	169,500
Orel Corporation Private Limited	(71,719)	(71,719)	-
Pack Me Lanka Pvt Ltd-	(384,100)	(384,100)	(384,100)
Pronto Lanka Private Ltd	37,800	37,800	35,000
Quick Ads Solutions	363,816	363,816	-
Rainco Pvt Ltd	329,999	329,999	337,608
Ran Interiors	(594,950)	(594,950)	-
Scan Engineering Pvt Limited	(20,000)	(20,000)	-
Scan Technologies Global Pvt Ltd	43,200	43,200	-
Selacine Television Institute	-	-	79,494
Sena Enterprises	(58,200)	(58,200)	-
Shanika Apparels Pvt Ltd	747,100	747,100	0.0
Soorya Stationers	-	-	134,425
Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd	(71,394)	(71,394)	(71,394)
Sri Lanka State Trading General Corporation Ltd	28,052	28,052	241,349
Sri Lanka Telecom Plc	248,470	248,470	23,396
Staar Trading Co	(23,220)	(23,220)	-
Toyota Lanka Private Limited	(9,450)	(9,450)	64,229
Tudawe Trading Co., Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	626,040
	19,779,893	19,779,893	28,140,576

Sub Note - 5.2- Trade payables - Maritime Division

Lalith Sepala Ratnayake	-	-	350,000
Pack Me Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	-	-	(0)
The T-Shirt Makers	-	-	85,000
	-	-	435,000

Sub Note - 05.3- Trade payables - Catering Division	Group	Company	
	2022	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
American Water Systems Pvt Ltd	9,720	9,720	9,720
A.A.G.Dias	(13,175)	(13,175)	(13,175)
Andreen Tania Homer	-		61,625
A M K B Jayawardhane	22,158	22,158	
Bianco Rosso Pvt Ltd	106,590	106,590	10,206
Cocacola Beverages Sri Lanka Ltd	137,972	137,972	-
Ceylon Cold Stores Plc	-		14,382
Crystal Dairies Pvt Ltd	-		3,600
Ceylon Electricity Board	-		26,140
D.Dayarathne Silva	-		11,100
E Indika Kumara	-		11,900
E A S Edirisinghe	79,507	79,507	
Gunasekara Distributors	-		17,960
Gunasekara Distributors	(32,400)	(32,400)	
General Automobile Engineers	(11,400)	(11,400)	
H A Susantha Kusumsiri	-		7,200
Kpsp Kumara	90,480	90,480	
M L P Ashokasiri	(153,582)	(153,582)	(153,582)
I-Cube International Pvt Ltd	14,985	14,985	
M.G.A.K.Mahagama	21,344	21,344	(7,200)
M A R Perera	30,900	30,900	8,250
Metropolitan Computers Pvt Ltd	-		(18,500)
Malathi Pathmikumari Senarathne	56,000	56,000	
National Water Supply & Drainage Board	6,555	6,555	1,476
N.H.M.P.De Silva	-		3,788
N Puvanenthiraraza	223,750	223,750	
Oid Marketing Pvt Ltd	106,669	106,669	
Perx Lanka Pvt Ltd	(183,493)	(183,493)	(183,493)
Pearl Pharma & Logistics Pvt Ltd.	-		10,004
P S N Perera	8,664	8,664	620
Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd A/C No 87608242	67,193	67,193	
Ranmal Products	10,650	10,650	
Retail Information Technologies Pvt Ltd	-		75,000
R A M Pushpakumara	17,440	17,440	11,625
Sportsman Tea Pvt Ltd	42,000	42,000	
Sri Lanka Telecom Plc	5,068	5,068	3,426
Sal Enterprises	-		46,109
Sparrow Enterprises	(45,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)
Singer Sri Lanka Plc	(66,329)	(66,329)	(66,329)
S R D S Edirisinghe	-		35,000
Super Graphics	93,200	93,200	
Segar Perumal	16,500	16,500	
Seylanta Ceylon Ltd	83,640	83,640	
Sri Lanka State Trading Gen Corporation Ltd	149,999	149,999	
Testa Bake House	80,865	80,865	233,055
Tech Computers	-		5,760
T G P C Shriyarathne	-		27,270
The Commander Of Army	182,677	182,677	
Tspl Technologies Pvt Ltd	41,775	41,775	
Voyanka Enterprises	16,994	16,994	
W.A.N.Dharmasiri	1,524	1,524	1,524
W K Eranga Harshana Perera	-		20,705
W K M Padmakumara	-		184,500
Weehena Farms	373,753	373,753	
W M A U Malkanthi	52,700	52,700	
	1,645,893	1,645,893	354,666

Sub Note - 06 - Other payables

Accrued expenses -			
Security staff salaries	65,128,698	65,128,698	120,360,109
SM Salary payable	-	-	348,169
Skill staff salary payable	4,023,201	4,023,201	-
Employees' provident and trust fund	4,784,717	4,784,717	9,424,333
Audit fees	3,023,000	3,023,000	212,821
Bank Loan Interests Payable-PB	-	9,054,247	-
Catering staff salary payables	2,776,889	2,776,889	-
Catering Control A/c	1,139,168	1,139,168	-
Sponsors Contribution fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Spectacles	-	-	13,560
Govern. Festival Loan Deduction Payable	-	-	1,269,055
Death donation fund	2,445,450	2,445,450	2,835,150
WHT deduction payable	-	-	-
Suwasampatha claim	-	-	185,851
Welfare fund	1,327,630	1,327,630	1,175,910
Meal deduction	4,447,219	4,447,219	4,207,141
Unidentified Deposits	-	-	-
Cancel cheque payable	25,000	25,000	-
Co-Operative Insurance	-	-	410,140
Security Customer Deposit (USD)	-	-	592,118
Donation salary deduction payable	91,940	91,940	-
	91,212,912	100,267,159	141,034,356

Typing Error Corrections

<table>
<tr><th>Page No</th><th>Note Number</th><th>Correction to be made</th></tr>
<tr><td>60</td><td>3.3.1.1.5</td><td><u>Depreciation</u>
Furniture & Fittings - 8 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>73</td><td>15.1 & 15.2</td><td><u>Property Plant & Equipment-Group</u>
No Leased hold vehicles at cost and under accumulated depreciation only available free hold vehicles and related accumulate depreciation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>76</td><td>23.1</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th><u>Retirement Benefit Obligations</u></th><th>Group</th><th colspan="2">Company</th></tr>
<tr><th><u>Provision for the year</u></th><th>2022
Rs.</th><th>2022
Rs.</th><th>2021
Rs.</th></tr>
<tr><td>Current Service Cost</td><td>4,601,766</td><td>4,515,618</td><td>3,340,090</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interest Cost</td><td>1,725,516</td><td>1,725,516</td><td>1,817,424</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>6,327,282</td><td>6,241,134</td><td>5,157,514</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>77</td><td>25</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"><u>Differed Taxation (Provision for the year)</u></th><th>Group</th><th colspan="2">Company</th></tr>
<tr><th>2022
Rs.</th><th>2022
Rs.</th><th>2021
Rs.</th></tr>
<tr><td>Balance Beginning of the year</td><td>(103,358,611)</td><td>(103,358,611)</td><td>(73,643,559)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Provision During the year</td><td>(49,900,220)</td><td>(49,900,220)</td><td>(29,815,052)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balance end of the year</td><td>(153,258,831)</td><td>(153,258,831)</td><td>(103,358,611)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>80</td><td>Sub Note 06</td><td><u>Cash at bank</u>
<table>
<tr><th>Account</th><th>Balance Rs.</th></tr>
<tr><td>Saving A /C 76627981</td><td>50,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Saving A / C 73987519</td><td>53,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreign Currency A / C 71721960</td><td>41,489,262</td></tr>
<tr><td>Saving A / C 74242403</td><td>874,936</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current A/ C 73755858</td><td>2,511,992</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current A / C</td><td>37,825</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td><u>45,017,015</u></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

RAKNA PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

මගේ අංකය / எனது இல. / My No. } DEF/B/RPHL/1/2022/12   ඔබේ අංකය / உமது இல. / Your No. }   දිනය / திகதி / Date } 2024 සැප්තැම්බර් 25 දින

සභාපති
සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම

සීමාසහිත රක්නා ප්‍රොපර්ටි හෝල්ඩින් සමාගමේ 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

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1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය

සීමාසහිත රක්නා ප්‍රොපර්ටි හෝල්ඩින් සමාගමේ ("සමාගම") 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ ලාභ අලාභ සහ අනෙකුත් විස්තීරණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්වලින් සමන්විත , 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை.
No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
+94 11 2 88 70 28 - 34   +94 11 2 88 72 23   ag@auditorgeneral.gov.lk   www.naosl.gov.lk

1.2 තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

වාණිජ කාර්යාල සංකීර්ණ ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීම කර තිබූ ඉඩම සඳහා ගෙවන ලද රු.මිලියන 12.4 ක් වූ වැටබඳු නැවත අයකර ගැනීමේ හැකියාවක් නොමැති වුවත් එම වටිනාකම කලින් ගෙවීම හා අනෙකුත් වෙළඳ ලැබීම් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු.

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පසුව මට ලබා දීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ . මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ නොකරමි.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියවන විට, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතුය.

තව දුරටත් නිවැරදි නොකළ වරදවා දැක්වීම් තිබේ නම්, ඒවා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මා විසින් යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ඇත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම්

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශ්‍ය වන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී, සමාගම අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය සමාගම ඇවර කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තිය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තිය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දූස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මගහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මග හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.

- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායිත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරන ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුලත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරමි.

2. වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුලත් වේ .

2.1.1 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 163 (2) (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සහ 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා සමාගම පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

2.1.2 සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, 2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 151 වගන්තියෙහි අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ට අනුකූල වේ.

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වේ.

2.1.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (I) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

2.2 අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුල, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට සමාගම සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අනාහාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇති බව.

නීතිරීති / විධානයට යොමුව	අනුකූල නොවීම
2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 220 වගන්තිය	සමාගමක ශුද්ධ වත්කම් ඒ සමාගමේ ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රාග්ධනයෙන් හරි අඩකට වඩා අඩු බව පෙනී යන අවස්ථාවකදී සමාගමට දැරීමට සිදුවී ඇති පාඩුවල ස්වභාවය හා ප්‍රමාණය, සමාගමට දැරීමට සිදුවී ඇති පාඩුවට හේතුව හෝ හේතු, සහ එවැනි පාඩු තවදුරටත් සිදුවීම වැලැක්වීම සඳහා හෝ දැරීමට සිදු වූ පාඩු පිරිමසා ගැනීම සඳහා හෝ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය විසින් පියවර කිසිවක් ගෙන ඇත්නම් ඒ පියවර පිළිබඳ කොටස් හිමියන්ට දැනුම දෙමින් ඒ පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය විසින් වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙල කර එම වාර්තාව සමඟ ඒ සමාගමේ කොටස් හිමියන්ගේ අතිවිශේෂ මහා සභා රැස්වීමක් ඒ සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය විසින් කැඳවනු ලැබිය යුතුය. නමුත් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුලදී රු. මිලියන 101.98 ක ශුද්ධ පොත් අගය සෘණ වටිනාකමක් වී තිබියදීත් එකී රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙල කිරීමට හෝ රැස්වීමක් කැඳවීමට හෝ මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය වන විටත් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (උ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ බලතල , කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව.

2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර සමාගමේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව.

(අ) මව් සමාගම විසින් ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාල ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය 2014 වර්ෂයේදී ආරම්භකර තිබූ අතර ඉදිකිරීමට අවශ්‍ය අරමුදල් සපයා ගැනීමේ හා අදාල ඉඩමේ අයිතිය පිළිබඳ පැන නැගී තිබූ ගැටළු හේතුවෙන් මෙහි ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු 2015 ජූලි 03 දින වනවිට නවතා දමන ලදි. ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු නතරකරන විට මව් සමාගම විසින් රු. මිලියන 828.3 ක වියදමක් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා දරා තිබුණි. අනතුරුව ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ගොඩනැගිලි සැලැස්ම වෙනස් කරමින් එම ගොඩනැගිලි ආකෘතිය මත වාණිජ කාර්යාල සංකීර්ණ ඉදිකිරීමේ නව ව්‍යාපෘතිය 2021 වර්ෂයේදී ආරම්භ කර තිබුණු අතර ඒ වෙනුවෙන් 2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනත යටතේ 2021 මාර්තු 08 දින රක්නා ප්‍රොපර්ටි හෝල්ඩින් සමාගම නමින් මෙම පරිපාලිත සමාගම පිහිටුවා තිබූ අතර මෙම පරිපාලිත සමාගම ලියාපදිංචියට පෙර මව් සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ හා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීම වෙනුවට සමාගම පිහිටුවීමෙන් පසු මෙම අනුමැතීන් ලබාගෙන තිබුණි. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා දළ ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් සකස් කර තිබූ අතර එහි ඇස්තමේන්තුගත වටිනාකම රු.මිලියන 5016.87 ක් විය. මෙම ඉදිකිරීම් සඳහා කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් තෝරා ගැනීමේදී ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ 2.7, 2.8 හා 3.2 වගන්තිවලට හා 2020 මාර්තු 05 දිනැති ප්‍රසම්පාදන අත්පොතේ 35 වගන්තිවලට පටහැනිව ද, උපදේශන සේවා මාර්ගෝපදේශ අත්පොතේ 2.10.1 හා 3 පරිච්ඡේදයට පටහැනිව පිළිවෙලින් කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් හා උපදේශක සමාගම තෝරාගැනීම සිදුකර තිබුණු අතර මෙම උපදේශන සේවාවන් වෙනුවෙන් කොන්ත්‍රාත් වටිනාකමින් සියයට 6 ක් වූ එනම්, රු.මිලියන 301.01 කට ගිවිසුම්ගත වී තිබුණි.

මෙම ඉදිකිරීම වෙනුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන වනවිට මෙම පරිපාලිත සමාගම විසින් රු.මිලියන 1326.7 ක් වැයකර තිබුණි. එහෙත් අරමුදල් සපයා ගැනීමේ ගැටලුව මත 2022 ජූලි මස සිට මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනතෙක් එහි ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු නවතා තිබුණි.

(ආ) 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 12 දින වන විට මෙම ඉදිකිරීම්වලට අදාළව කළ වැඩ වටිනාකම රු.මිලියන 1127.39 ක්වූ බිල්පත් 13 ක් උපදේශක සේවා සමාගම සහතික කර තිබුණද ප්‍රමාද ගාස්තු, ව්‍යාපෘති නවතා දැමීම වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීමට ඇති අමතර වියදම්, ආවස්ථික පිරිවැය අලාභය හා ලාභ අහිමිවීම යනාදී වශයෙන් එකතුව රු. මිලියන 1,432.36 ක් වෙනුවෙන් කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගම විසින් හිමිකම් ඉල්ලා ඇති අතර ඒ සඳහා උපදේශන සේවා සමාගමේ එකඟතාවය ලැබී ඇති බව තහවුරු නොවුණි. එදිනට උපදේශක සේවා සමාගමද රු.මිලියන 88.46 ක්

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වටිනා උපදේශක සේවා සඳහා බිල්පත් සමාගම වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි. සමාගමට අරමුදල් නොමැතිවීම මත සමාගම විසින් සිදුකල ඉල්ලීමකට අනුව කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගමට හා උපදේශක සමාගමට ගෙවීමට ඇති ඉතිරි මුදල් ලබා නොගැනීමට හා නොගෙවීමට දෙපාර්ශවය එකඟ වී තිබුණි. මෙම තත්ත්වය සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන 2023 මාර්තු 14 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයක් මගින් මෙම ඉදිකිරීම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වෙනුවට වඩා යෝග්‍ය මිශ්‍ර සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියක් ලෙස මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට නාගරික සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය සමග එක්ව විධිමත් ක්‍රියා පටිපාටියක් අනුගමනය කරමින් සුදුසු දේශීය හෝ විදේශීය ආයෝජකයකු හඳුනා ගන්නා ලෙස ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්ට නියම කර තිබූ නමුත් මෙම වාර්තාවේ දිනය තෙක් එම කරුණු නිරවුල් වී නොතිබුණි.

ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී. වික්‍රමරත්න

විගණකාධිපති

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Rakna Property Holdings Limited
No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31st March	Notes	2022 Rs.
Revenue	05	-
Direct costs		-
Gross profit		-
Administrative expenses	06	(6,859,604)
Operating profit		(6,859,604)
Finance income		-
Finance cost	07	(95,116,897)
Non-operating profit		(95,116,897)
Profit before income tax		(101,976,502)
Income tax expense		-
Profit for the year		(101,976,502)
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		**(101,976,502)**

The accounting policies and notes appearing on pages 05 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Rakna Property Holdings Limited
No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
Statement of financial position

As at 31st March	Notes	2022 Rs.
Non current assets		
Property, plant and equipments		-
Building construction work	08	2,050,488,718
Total non current assets		2,050,488,718
Current assets		
Inventories		-
Trade and other receivables	09	12,400,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10	15,000
Total current assets		12,415,000
Total assets		2,062,903,718
Shareholders' equity		
Stated capital		
Ordinary shares-Application & Allotment	11	10
Retained earnings		(101,976,502)
Shareholders' equity		(101,976,492)
Non current liabilities		
Retirement benefit obligations	14	86,148
Total non current liabilities		86,148
Current liabilities		
Interest bearing borrowings	12.2	700,000,000
Trade and other payables	12.1	16,071,078
Amounts due to related parties	13	1,448,722,984
Total current liabilities		2,164,794,062
Shareholders' equity and liabilities		2,062,903,718

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 5 through 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.
I certify that these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

B T K Nissanka
Group Chief Financial Officer

The Board of Directors is responsible for these financial statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors by,

Major Gen. P Chandrawansa (Retd.) RWP RSP USP psc MSc
Chairman/CEO

P H A S Wijayarathne
Director

G S K Samaratunga
Director

October 30, 2023
Colombo

Statement of Changes in Equity

Rakna Property Holdings Limited
No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
Statement of changes in equity

	Stated Capital Rs.	Retained earnings Rs.	Total Equity Rs.
Balance as at April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Application & allotment account	10		10
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(101,976,502)	(101,976,502)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**10**	**(101,976,502)**	**(101,976,492)**

The accounting policies and notes appearing on pages 05 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

RAKNA PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED

Rakna Property Holdings Limited

No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

Cash flow statement

		Rs
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax		(101,976,502)
Adjustments for -		
Depreciation and amortization		-
Provision for retirement benefit	14	86,148
Interest expense	07	95,116,897
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	09	(12,400,000)
Increase/(decrease) in interests payables	12.1	16,071,078
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to related parties		1,448,722,984
Cash generated from operating activities		**1,445,620,605**
Tax paid		-
Gratuity paid		-
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,445,620,605
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		
Purchase of intangible assets		-
Building construction work	08	(2,050,488,718)
(Investment in)/withdrawal from short term deposit		-
Interest income		-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(2,050,488,718)**
Cash flows from/(used in) finance activities		
Share Capital	11	10
Bank loan	12.2	700,000,000
Interest expenses	07	(95,116,897)
Payment of finance lease liabilities		-
Net cash flows used in finance activities		**604,883,113**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		15,000
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 01, 2021		-
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022	10	**15,000**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Rakna Property Holdings Limited ("the Company") is a public limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Company has been registered under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. The registered office of the Company is located at No 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activity of the Company is to construct a mixed development project. There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal business activities of the Company during the financial year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company, have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and the requirements of the Companies Act No.7 of 2007.

These Financial Statements include the following components:

- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income providing information on the Financial Performance of the Company.
- Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the Financial Position of the Company.
- Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes h shareholders' funds during the year under review of the Company.
- Statement of Cash Flows providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Company to generate cash and cash equivalents and utilization of those cash flows.
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

2.2 Directors Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements as per the provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/ LKASs).

2.3 Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with Resolution of the Directors on 30th October 2023.

2.4 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the Financial Statements.

2.5 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.6 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar item is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.7 Use of Judgements and Estimations

In preparing these Financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewedon an on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

2.7.1 Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements.

2.7.2 Impact of COVID-19 and economic uncertainties

The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future.

The management has also assessed the existing and anticipated effects of COVID-19 and economic uncertainties on the Company and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.8 Going Concern

The company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.9 Current versus Non-Current Classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position based on Current / Non-Current classification. An asset is Current when it is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle and held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or is Cash or Cash Equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as Non-Current Assets.

A liability is Current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle and is held primarily for the purpose of trading and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as Non-Current Liabilities.

2.10 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position, only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Income Statement, unless required or permitted by Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and as specifically disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies of the Company.

2.11 Determination of fair values

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date.

The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. Several of the company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques.

If inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy,then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair value is disclosed inthe notes specific to that asset or liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out from Note 3.1 onwards have been applied consistently for all periods presented in the financial statements by the Company.

3.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies 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. 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. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

3.2 Statement of Financial Position

3.3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.3.1.1 Freehold Assets Recognition

3.3.1.1.1 Recognition

Property, plant & equipment are tangible items that are held for servicing, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. Property, Plant & Equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

3.3.1.1.2 Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at costless accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. This also includes costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property plant and equipment.

3.3.1.1.3 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the profit or loss.

3.3.1.1.4 De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

3.3.1.1.5 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profitor loss. This most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized.

Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows.

Class of Assets	Useful Lifetime
Office Equipment	10 years
Computers	5 years
Motor Vehicles	4 years
Furniture & Fittings	5 years
Other Equipment	5 years
Buildings	20 years

3.3.1.1.6 Capital Work-In-Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. These are expenses of a capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery,awaiting capitalization.

3.3.1.2 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset company that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and company's.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

3.3.2 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on weighted average principle and cost of packing material and engineering spares are based on first in first out (FIFO) method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

3.3.3 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.

3.3.4 Stated Capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity,net of any tax effects.

3.3.5 Employee Benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans

Defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which contributions are made into a separate fund and the entity will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during services is rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

Employees' Provident Fund (EPF):

The Company and employees contribute 12% and 8% respectively on the basic salary of each employee to the above mentioned fund.

Employees' Trust Fund (ETF):

The Company contributes 3% of the basic salary of each employee to the Employees' Trust Fund.

b. Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

Provision for gratuity on the employees of the Company are based on formula method as recommended by SriLanka Accounting Standard No.19 'Employee Benefits' (LKAS - 19). The Company recognizes any actuarial gains & losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in Other Comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plan in personnel expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gain or losses on the settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

The Company provide for Gratuity under the payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983. Provision for Gratuity has been made for employees who have completed 5 years of services with the Company.

The liability is not externally funded.

3.3.6 Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are 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.

A Contingent Liability is:

a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

I. it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

II. the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A 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 All the contingent liabilities are disclosed, as Notes to the Financial Statements unless the outflow of resources is made contingent assets if exits are disclosed when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

All the contingent liabilities are disclosed, as Notes to the Financial Statements unless the outflow of resources is made contingent assets if exits are disclosed when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

3.3.7 Commitments

All material commitments as at the reporting date have been identified and disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

3.3.8 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When available, Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Company establishes fair value using a valuation technique.

3.3 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

3.4.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Revenue is presented net of value added tax (VAT), rebates and discounts.

3.4.2 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale is capitalized as part of that asset.

Borrowing costs that are not capitalized are recognized as expenses in the period which they are incurred and charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The amounts of the borrowing costs which are eligible for capitalization are determined in accordance with the in LKAS 23 – 'Borrowing Costs'.

3.4.3 Finance Income and Expense

Finance income comprises interest income on fixed deposits, interest on amounts due from related companies and gain on translation of foreign currency. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the profit orloss, using the effective interest method.

Finance cost comprise interest expenses on borrowings,interest on overdraft and gain or loss on changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Foreign currency gains or losses and gain or loss on changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance expense depending on whether foreign currency movements and market prices are in a net gain or net loss position.

3.4.4 Income Tax Expense

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

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes,and therefore accounted for them under LKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

a. Current Tax Expense

Current tax expenses for the current and comparative periods are measured at the amount paid or expected to be payable to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue on taxable income for the respective year of assessment computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 as amended by subsequent legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. 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 realized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized 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 temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

3.4.5 Earnings per Share (EPS)

The Company presents basic and diluted Earnings per Share(EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.4.6 Related Party Transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is being charged.

3.4.7 Comparative Information

The Company's accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those of the previous year's figures and phrases which have been re- arranged wherever necessary to conform to the current presentation.

3.4.8 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using the 'Indirect Method' of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard- LKAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows.' Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE AS AT THE REPORTING DATE

4.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after the current financial year and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards are not expectedto have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds beforeIntended Use (Amendments to LKAS 16)
- Reference of Conceptual Framework (Amendments toSLFRS 3 – Business Combination)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current(Amendments to LKAS 1)
- Onerous Contracts - Cost of fulfilling the contract(Amendments to LKAS 37)
- COVID-19 related concessions beyond June 2021(Amendments to SLFRS 16)
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to LKAS 12)
- Disclosure of accounting policies (Amendments toLKAS 1)
- Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments toLKAS 8)
- Annual Improvements to SLFRS Standards issued during 2018-2020

4.2 Changes in accounting standards

The following amendments and improvements do not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to SLFRS 3: Definition of a Business.
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current(Amendments to LKAS 1)
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to SLFRS)

Rakna Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

		2022 Rs.
Note 05	**Income**	
	Sales	-
	Cost of sales	-
	Gross profit/(Loss)	-
Note 06	**Administrative Expenses**	
	Executive Staff Salary	2,029,500
	EPF Expenses	88,462
	ETF Expenses	22,115
	Gratuity Expense	86,148
	Telephone Chargers	3,785
	Printing & Stationery Expenses	127,480
	Audit Fee Expenses	20,000
	Admin & Office Maintenance Expenses	3,355,279
	Legal Expenses	1,020,000
	Bank Charges	106,836
		6,859,604
Note 07	**Finance Expenses**	
	Bank Loan Interest	53,008,064
	RALL Loan Interest	42,108,833
		95,116,897
Note 08	**Building construction work**	
	Head-Quarters Building Project Rakna Local Security Unit (from May 2013 to April 2021)	739,172,158
	Head-Quarters Building Project-RPHL from (April 2021 to January 2022)	1,311,316,560
		2,050,488,718

Due to financial constrains of the company, the construction of mixed development project has been ceased. As of April 10, 2023, Maga Engineering (Pvt) Ltd (MAGA) has submitted a letter of Account at Termination asking to settle amounting LKR 1,312,694,325.55 including SSCL. Subsequently revised Account at Termination was submitted on July 4, 2023 asking to settle amounting LKR 1,432,364,303.69 including SSCL . Further, The Design Group Five International (Pvt) Ltd (DG5) has submitted bills amounting LKR 88,464,880.59. After receiving the above letters, special meetings were conducted with two parties (Seperatly) by Secretary to Ministry of Defence and requested to possible waive off of full claims made as of now. Both parties agreed to respond possitively on our request with the direction of respective Board of Directors. The negotiations are in the early stage and no final decision has been made as at Balance Sheet date.

Rakna Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

		2022 Rs.
Note 09	**Prepayments & Other Trade Receivables**	
	VAT & NBT Receivable	12,400,000
		12,400,000
Note 10	**Cash and cash equivalents**	
	Bank Balance (BOC) 87557689	15,000
Note 11	**Share Holders' Equity**	
	Application and Allotment	10
	Retained Earnings	(101,976,502)
		(101,976,492)
Note 12	**Current liabilities**	
	Bank Loan Interest Payable-BOC (12.1)	16,071,078
	Bank Loan-BOC (Payable within one year)* (12.2)	700,000,000
		716,071,078

*This facility was granted agaist Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd's (Parent Company) Fixed Deposits held at BOC-Independence Sq Br amounting LKR 700 mn.
This loan has been fully settled on May 26, 2022 .

Note 13	**Amounts due to Related Companies**	
	RALL Control A/c	1,448,722,984
Note 14	**Retirement benefit obligations**	
	Provision for the Period	86,148
	Balance at the end	86,148

RAKNA PROJECT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Auditor General's Report on Financial Statements

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

මගේ අංකය / எனது இல. / My No. } DEF/B/RPML/1/2022/13 ඔබේ අංකය / உமது இல. / Your No. } දිනය / திகதி / Date } 2024 සැප්තැම්බර් 19 දින

සභාපති
සීමාසහිත රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගම

සීමාසහිත රක්නා ප්‍රොජෙක්ට් මැනේජ්මන්ට් සමාගමේ 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

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1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 මතය

සීමාසහිත රක්නා ප්‍රොජෙක්ට් මැනේජ්මන්ට් සමාගමේ ("සමාගම") 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ ලාභ අලාභ සහ අනෙකුත් විස්තීරණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්වලින් සමන්විත , 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

1.2 මතය සඳහා පදනම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව. இல. 306/72, பொல்தூவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை. No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
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ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
NAOSL

1.3 සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු.

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පසුව මට ලබා දීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ . මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ නොකරමි.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

සමාගමේ 2021/2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියවන විට, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතුය.

තව දුරටත් නිවැරදි නොකළ වරදවා දැක්වීම් තිබේ නම්, ඒවා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මා විසින් යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ඇත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශ්‍ය වන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී, සමාගම අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය සමාගම ඈවර කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, සමාගමේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාචෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලැසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මඟහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.

- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායිත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාචෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.

- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරන ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.

- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම්

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.

- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුලත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරමි.

2. වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුලත් වේ .

2.1.1 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 163 (2) (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සහ 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා සමාගම පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

2.1.2 සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, 2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 151 වගන්තියෙහි අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ට අනුකූල වේ.

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වේ.

2.1.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (I) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

2.2 අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුල, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට සමාගම සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇති බව.

නීතිරීති / විධානයට යොමුව	අනුකූල නොවීම
2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 220 වගන්තිය	සමාගමක ශුද්ධ වත්කම් ඒ සමාගමේ ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රාග්ධනයෙන් හරි අඩකට වඩා අඩු බව පෙනී යන අවස්ථාවකදී සමාගමට දැරීමට සිදුවී ඇති පාඩුවල ස්වභාවය හා ප්‍රමාණය, සමාගමට දැරීමට සිදුවී ඇති පාඩුවට හේතුව හෝ හේතු, සහ එවැනි පාඩු තවදුරටත් සිදුවීම වැලැක්වීම සඳහා හෝ දැරීමට සිදු වූ පාඩු පිරිමසා ගැනීම සඳහා හෝ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය විසින් පියවර කිසිවක් ගෙන ඇත්නම් ඒ පියවර පිළිබඳ කොටස් හිමියන්ට දැනුම් දෙමින් අධ්‍යක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය විසින් වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙල කර එම වාර්තාව සමඟ ඒ සමාගමේ කොටස් හිමියන්ගේ අතිවිශේෂ මහා සභා රැස්වීමක් ඒ සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය විසින් කැඳවනු ලැබිය යුතුය. නමුත් සමාගම සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුලදී රු. මිලියන 2.65 ක ශුද්ධ පොත් අගය සෘණ වටිනාකමක් වී තිබියදීත් එකී රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙල කිරීමට හෝ රැස්වීමක් කැඳවීමට හෝ 2024 මාර්තු 31 වන විටත් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE
NAOSL

2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ල) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ බලතල , කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව.

2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ළ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර සමාගමේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව.

2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

2021 ජුනි මස 15 දින රක්නා ආරක්ෂක ලංකා සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය විසින් අනුමත කර තිබූ යෝජනා සම්මුතියේ 1.10 ඡේදයේ දැක්වෙන පරිදි එවකට රටේ පැවති කාබනික පොහොර හිඟයට පිළියමක් ලෙස කාබනික පොහොර නිශ්පාදනය කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතියක් කඩිනමින් ආරම්භ කරන ලෙසට ජනාධිපති කාර්ය සාධක බලකාය මඟින් දැනුම් දී ඇති බව දක්වා තිබුණි. අනතුරුව ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ වාචික උපදෙස් පරිදි කාබනික පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා මෙම (RPML) රක්නා ප්‍රොජෙක්ට් මැනේජ්මන්ට් සමාගම පිහිටුවා තිබූ අතර සමාගමේ සාංගමික ව්‍යවස්ථාවලියේ අරමුණු කිසිවක් දක්වා නොතිබූ නමුත් කාබනික පොහොර නිෂ්පාදන ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය විසින් අත්සන් කරන ලද යෝජනා සම්මුතියක් පමණක් ඇතුලත් කිරීමෙන් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආරම්භකර තිබුණි. කාබනික පොහාර නිෂ්පාදන කටයුතු වලින් 2022 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව මිලියන 2.65 අලාභයක් ලබා ඇති අතර 2022 ජුලි 07 දින සමාගමේ කාබනික පොහොර නිෂ්පාදන ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සියළු ක්‍රියාකාරකම් නවතා දමා තිබූ නමුත් ඒ සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබා නොතිබුණි.

ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී. වික්‍රමරත්න
විගණකාධිපති

6

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

RAKNA PROJECT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Rakna Project Management Ltd
No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31st March	Notes	2022 Rs.
Revenue	05	202,161
Cost of Sales	06	(823,424)
Gross profit/(loss)		(621,263)
Administrative expenses	07	(2,029,365)
Operating profit profit/(loss)		(2,650,628)
Finance income		-
Finance cost		-
Non-operating profit		-
Profit before income tax		(2,650,628)
Income tax expense		-
Profit for the year		(2,650,628)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income		(2,650,628)

The accounting policies and notes appearing on pages 05 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Rakna Project Management Ltd

No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
Statement of financial position

As at 31st March	Notes	2022 Rs.
Non current assets		
Property, plant and equipments	08	-
Biological assets	09	228,800
Total non current assets		228,800
Current assets		
Inventories	10	261,492
Prepayments and other receivables	11	356,400
Cash and cash equivalents	12	104,395
Total current assets		722,287
Total assets		951,087
Shareholders' equity		
Stated capital		
Ordinary shares-Application & Allotment	13	10
Retained earnings		(2,650,628)
Shareholders' equity		(2,650,618)
Total non current liabilities		-
Current liabilities		
Amounts due to related parties	14	3,601,705
Total current liabilities		3,601,705
Shareholders' equity and liabilities		951,087

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 5 through 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.
I certify that these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

....
B T K Nissanka
Group Chief Financial Officer

The Board of Directors is responsible for these financial statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors BY,

....
Major Gen. P Chandrawansa (Retd.) RWP RSP USP psc MSc
Chairman/CEO
Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd(Parent Company)

....
Major Gen. T J Nanayakkara (Retd.) RWP VSV USP ndu
Director
October 24, 2023
Colombo

....
D U Weerasinghe
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

RAKNA PROJECT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Rakna Project Management Ltd

No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

Statement of changes in equity

	Stated Capital Rs.	Retained earnings Rs.	Total Equity Rs.
Balance as at April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Application & allotment account	10		10
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(2,650,628)	(2,650,628)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**10**	**(2,650,628)**	**(2,650,618)**

The accounting policies and notes appearing on pages 05 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Rakna Project Management Limited
No. 143/A, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.
Cash flow statement

	Notes	Rs
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax		(2,650,628)
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	10	(261,492)
(Increase)/ decrease in pre payments and other receivables	11	(356,400)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payable	14	3,601,705
Cash generated from operating activities		**333,185**
Tax paid		-
Gratuity paid		-
Net cash flows from operating activities		333,185
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments		-
Purchase of bialogical assets	09	(228,800)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(228,800)**
Cash flows from/(used in) finance activities		
Application & Allotment	13	10
Bank loan		
Interest expenses		
Dividend payment		-
Payment of finance lease liabilities		-
Net cash flows used in finance activities		**10**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**104,395**
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 01,		-
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31,	12	**104,395**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Rakna Project Management Limited ("the Company") is a public limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Company has been registered under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. The registered office of the Company is located at No 143/A,Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 05.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activity of the Company is to uplift agriculture sector of Sri Lanka. In order to achieve these few projects have been started namely producing compost as an alternative for chemical fertilizer, starting dairy farm and cultivation of perennial and non-perennial crops with none chemical fertilizer.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company, have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs), laid down bythe Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and the requirements of the Companies Act No.7 of 2007.

These Financial Statements include the following components:

- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income providing information on the Financial Performance of the Company.
- Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the Financial Position of the Company.
- Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes in shareholders' funds during the year under review of the Company.
- Statement of Cash Flows providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Company to generate cash and cash equivalents and utilization of those cash flows.
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

2.2 Directors Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements as per the provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/ LKASs).

2.3 Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with Resolution of the Directors on October 24 , 2023.

2.4 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

i. Biological assets (Note 9) Fair value less costs to Sell.

ii. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the Financial Statements.

2.5 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.6 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar item is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.7 Use of Judgements and Estimations

In preparing these Financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affectthe application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based onhistorical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

2.7.1 Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

Note 9 – Biological Assets.

2.7.2 Assumption

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2022 isincluded in the following notes:

Note 9 – Valuation of biological assets.

2.7.3 Impact of COVID-19 and economic uncertainties

The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future.

The management has also assessed the existing and anticipated effects of COVID-19 and economic uncertainties on the Company and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability tocontinue as a going concern.

2.8 Going Concern

The company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.9 Current versus Non-Current Classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position based on Current / Non-Current classification. An asset is Current when it is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle and held primarily for the purposeof trading or expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or is Cash or Cash Equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as Non-Current Assets.

A liability is Current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle and is held primarily for the purpose of trading and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liabilityfor at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as Non-Current Liabilities.

2.10 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset andthe net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position, only when there is a legally enforceable right tooffset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settlethe liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Income Statement, unless required or permitted by Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and as specifically disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies of the Company.

2.11 Determination of fair values

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date.

The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. Several of the company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, forboth financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques.

If inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy,then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair value is disclosed inthe notes specific to that asset or liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out from Note 3.1 onwards have been applied consistently for all periods presented inthe financial statements by the Company.

3.1 Statement of Financial Position

3.3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.3.1.1 Freehold Assets Recognition

3.3.1.1.1 Recognition

Property, plant & equipment are tangible items that are held for servicing, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. Property, Plant & Equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

3.3.1.1.2 Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. This also includes costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property plant and equipment.

3.3.1.1.3 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the profit or loss.

3.3.1.1.4 De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

3.3.1.1.5 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profitor loss. This most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized.

Significant components of individual assets are assessedand if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows.

Class of Assets	**Useful Lifetime**
Machinery	5 years
Computers	5 years
Land Vehicles	4 years
Furniture & Fittings	5 years

3.3.1.1.6 Capital Work-In-Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. These are expenses of a capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery,awaiting capitalization.

3.3.2 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and netrealizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on weighted average principle and cost of packing material and engineering spares are based on first in first out (FIFO) method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of compost inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

3.3.3 Biological Assets

Biological assets are measured at the end of the year attheir fair values less costs to sell. Any resultant gain or loss arising on initial recognition and from changes in fairvalue less costs to sell is charged to the profit or loss for the period in which the gain or loss arises.

Fair value of biological assets has been calculated using discounted cash flows. The livestock of similar age, weight, pregnancy, lactations, milk production and relevant costs have been considered in the fair value calculation.

Farming costs such as feeding, Labour costs, pasture maintenance, veterinary services are expensed as incurred. The cost of purchase of cattle are capitalized aspart of livestock.

Non-Perennial Crops have been valued at cost since thecost is approximate to fair value, due to little biological transformation has taken place since initial cost incurred.

3.3.4 Stated Capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costsdirectly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity,net of any tax effects.

3.3.5 Employee Benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans

Defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which contributions are made into a separate fund and the entity will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are recognizedas an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during services is rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

Employees' Provident Fund (EPF):

The Company and employees contribute 12% and 8% respectively on the basic salary of each employee tothe above mentioned fund.

Employees' Trust Fund (ETF):

The Company contributes 3% of the basic salary of each employee to the Employees' Trust Fund.

b. Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

Provision for gratuity on the employees of the Company are based on actuarial valuation as recommended by SriLanka Accounting Standard No.19 'Employee Benefits' (LKAS - 19).

The Company provide for Gratuity under the payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983.

The liability is not arisen because there were no directly recruited employees for the company.

3.3.6 Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are 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.

A Contingent Liability is:

a) 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; or

b) a present obligation that arises from past events but isnot recognized because:

I. it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

II. the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A 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 All the contingent liabilities are disclosed, as Notes to the Financial Statements unless the outflow of resources is made contingent assets if exits are disclosed when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

All the contingent liabilities are disclosed, as Notes to theFinancial Statements unless the outflow of resources is made contingent assets if exits are disclosed when inflowof economic benefit is probable.

3.3.7 Commitments

All material commitments as at the reporting date have been identified and disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

3.3.8 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When available, Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Company establishes fair value using a valuation technique.

3.1 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

3.4.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Revenue is presented net of value added tax (VAT), rebates and discounts.

3.4.2 Other Operating Income

Gains and losses on the disposal of investments held by the Company have been accounted for in the Statement of profit or loss.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant & equipment are determined by comparing the net sales proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit and loss.

Gain or loss arising from changes in fair value of biological assets is dealt in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.4.3 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that takes a substantial period of time to get readyfor its intended use or sale is capitalized as part of that asset.

Borrowing costs that are not capitalized are recognized as expenses in the period which they are incurred and charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The amounts of the borrowing costs which are eligible for capitalization are determined in accordance with the in LKAS 23 – 'Borrowing Costs'.

3.4.4 Finance Income and Expense

Finance income comprises interest income on fixed deposits, interest on amounts due from related companies and gain on translation of foreign currency. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the profit orloss, using the effective interest method.

Finance cost comprise interest expenses on borrowings,interest on overdraft and gain or loss on changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are recognized in profit or loss using the effectiveinterest rate method.

Foreign currency gains or losses and gain or loss on changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance expense depending on whether foreign currency movements and market prices are in a net gain or net loss position.

3.4.5 Income Tax Expense

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

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes,and therefore accounted for them under LKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

a. Current Tax Expense

Current tax expenses for the current and comparative periods are measured at the amount paid or expected to be payable to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue on taxable income for the respective year of assessment computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 as amended by subsequent legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized.

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 realized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that ithas 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 temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

3.4.6 Earnings per Share (EPS)

The Company presents basic and diluted Earnings per Share(EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.4.7 Segment Reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing related products or services (Business Segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (Geographical Segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The activities of the segments are described in Note 5 to the Financial Statements.

3.4.8 Related Party Transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether aprice is being charged.

3.4.9 Comparative Information

The Company's accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those of the previous year's figures and phrases which have been re- arranged wherever necessary to conform to the current presentation.

3.4.10 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using the 'Indirect Method' of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard- LKAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows.' Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investment sthat are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOTEFFECTIVE AS ATTHE REPORTING DATE

4.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after the current financial year and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards are not expectedto have a significant impact on the Company's financialstatements.

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds beforeIntended Use (Amendments to LKAS 16)
- Reference of Conceptual Framework (Amendments toSLFRS 3 – Business Combination)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current(Amendments to LKAS 1)
- Onerous Contracts - Cost of fulfilling the contract(Amendments to LKAS 37)
- COVID-19 related concessions beyond June 2021(Amendments to SLFRS 16)
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to LKAS 12)
- Disclosure of accounting policies (Amendments toLKAS 1)
- Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments toLKAS 8)
- Annual Improvements to SLFRS Standards issuedduring 2018-2020

4.2 Changes in accounting standards

The following amendments and improvements do not have a significant impact on the Company's financialstatements.

- Amendments to SLFRS 3: Definition of a Business.
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to LKAS 1)
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to SLFRS 3)

Rakna Project Management Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements

			2022
			Rs.
Note 05	**Revenue**		
	Compost Income		133,913
	Corn Income		20,700
	Fresh Cow Milk Income		47,548
			202,161
Note 06	**Cost of sales**		
	Raw Material		917,416
	Casual Labour		167,500
			1,084,916
	Closing Stock		
	Raw Material	(84,992)	
	Finished Goods	(176,500)	(261,492)
			823,424
Note 07	**Administrative Expenses**		
	Electricity Charges		10,840
	Telephone Chargers		30,307
	Tea & Meals Expenses		90,093
	Printing & Stationery Expenses		79,581
	Audit Fee Expenses		20,000
	Maintenance & Repairs Expense		174,062
	Admin & Office Maintenance Expences		674,031
	Land Rent Expenses		49,200
	Travelling & Transport Expense		117,189
	Fuel Expences		206,637
	Vehicle Rent		572,200
	Bank Charges Expenses		5,225
			2,029,365

Note 08	**Property, plant and equipment**	**Balance as at April 1, 2021**	**Additions during the year**	**Balance as at March 31, 2022**
	At cost	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
	Furniture and fittings	-	-	-
	Computers	-	-	-
	Other equipment	-	-	-
	Machinery	-	-	-
	Total Cost	-	-	-

		Accumulated as at April 1, 2021	**For the year**	**Accumulated as at March 31, 2022**
	Depreciation	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
	Furniture and fittings	-	-	-
	Computers	-	-	-
	Other equipment	-	-	-
	Machinery	-	-	-
		-	-	-
	Carring Value	-	-	-

RAKNA PROJECT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Rakna Project Management Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements

		Balance as at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 09	**Biological Assets**			
	Livestock (Cattle)		228,800	228,800
	Balance as at the end	-	228,800	228,800
Note 10	**Inventory as at the end**			
	Raw Material			84,992
	Finished Goods			176,500
				261,492
Note 11	**Prepayments & Other Receivables**			
	Prepaid Land Rent			356,400
				356,400
Note 12	**Cash and cash equivalents**			
	Bank Balance (BOC) 87626267			104,395
Note 13	**Share Holders' Equity**			
	Application and Allotment			10
	Retained Earnings			(2,650,628)
				(2,650,618)
Note 14	**Amounts due to Related Companies**			
	Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Limited			3,601,705