

People's Leasing Property Development Limited -2021/ 2022

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the People's Leasing Property Development Limited ("Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. My comments and observations which I consider should be report to Parliament appear in this report. To carry out this audit I was assisted by a firm of Chartered Accountants in public practice.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

1.3 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Company is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Company.

1.4 Audit Scope

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

The scope of the audit also extended to examine as far as possible, and as far as necessary the following;

- Whether the organization, systems, procedures, books, records and other documents have been properly and adequately designed from the point of view of the presentation of information to enable a

continuous evaluation of the activities of the Company, and whether such systems, procedures, books, records and other documents are in effective operation;

- Whether the Company has complied with applicable written law, or other general or special directions issued by the governing body of the Company;
- Whether the Company has performed according to its powers, functions and duties; and
- Whether the resources of the Company had been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws.

1.5 Audit Observation on the preparation of Financial Statements

1.5.1 Internal Control over the preparation of financial statements

Audit Issue	Management Comment	Recommendation
Not maintaining an interest computation schedule (amortization schedule) on bank borrowings from Sampath Bank.	Noted. We will maintain amortization schedule for the Sampath Bank borrowings and calculate interest expense as per the effective interest rate during the financial year 2022/23.	Need to prepare amortization schedule.

2. Financial Review

2.1 Financial Result

The operating result of the year under review amounted to a profit before tax of Rs. 304,147,016 and the corresponding profit in the preceding year amounted to Rs. 218,026,751. Therefore, an improvement amounting to Rs. 86,120,265 of the financial result was observed. The reason for the improvement is the increase in the fair value gain on investment properties amounting to Rs. 100,000,000 despite the increase in direct operating expenses amounting to Rs. 9,856,602.

2.2 Trend Analysis of major Income and Expenditure items

2.2.1 The following table summarizes the financial results of the Company in the year under review and the preceding four years period.

Year	2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018
Revenue (Rs.)	278,685,975	282,256,000	300,467,810	335,251,775	283,300,323
Percentage of Increase / (Decrease) compared to the preceding year (%)	(1.26)	(6.06)	(10.38)	18.34	(8.34)
Direct operating expenses (Rs.)	39,658,899	29,802,297	38,567,970	54,063,141	32,988,681
Percentage of Increase / (Decrease) compared to the preceding year (%)	33.07	(22.73)	(28.66)	63.88	9.44
Profit Before Tax (Rs.)	304,147,016	218,026,751	312,873,944	227,584,532	141,822,214
Percentage of Increase / (Decrease) compared to the preceding year (%)	39.50	(30.31)	37.48	60.47	2.68

2.2.2 Analysis of major income and expenditure items of the year under review compared with the preceding year with the percentage of increase or decrease are given below.

Description	Variance Amount Increase/ (Decrease) (Rs.)	Variance (%)	Reason for the variance
Fair value gain on investment properties	100,000,000	200	Fair value gain of the investment properties has been increased with compared to the previous financial year. As per the valuation report obtain from the chartered valuer, Company land value has been increased by 16 percent in 2021/22 and previous year increase by 5 percent.
Direct operating expenses	9,856,602	33.07	Direct operating expenses increased due to the increase in staff remuneration and building maintenance expenses during the financial year.

Income tax expense	27,996,226	78.80	The value of the company's investment property has increased by Rs. 150 million during the financial year 2021/22. According to the Inland Revenue Act, the company has to pay capital gain tax on capital gains. Therefore, the company booked deferred tax on the increase in investment property value.
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2.3 Ratio Analysis

According to the information made available, certain important ratios of the company for the year under review and the preceding year are given below.

Description	2021/2022	2020/2021
Gross Profit Ratio	85.77%	89.44%
Net Profit Ratio	86.34%	64.66%
Return on Equity (ROE)	13.37%	10.94%
Return on Assets (ROA)	8.88%	7.03%
Current Ratio	1.64	3.01
Debt to Equity Ratio	0.51	0.56