PGP
GLASS

Annual Report 2023 - 2024

PGP Glass Ceylon PLC

CONTENTS

CORPORATE *Information*

The Board of Directors

Mr. Vijay Shah - Chairman
Mr. Sanjay Jain - Executive Director & COO
Mr. Sanjay Tiwari
Dr. C.T.S.B Perera (Up to 25.04.2024)
Mr. R.M.S. Fernando (Up to 25.04.2024)
Mr. Mayura Fernando (From 25.04.2024)
Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke (From 25.04.2024)

Audit Committee

Up to 25.04.2024	From 25.04.2024
Mr. Sanjay Tiwari - Chairman	Mr. Mayura Fernando - Chairman
Dr. C.T.S.B Perera	Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke
Mr. R.M.S. Fernando	Mr. Sanjay Tiwari

Remuneration Committee

Up to 25.04.2024	From 25.04.2024
Mr. Vijay Shah - Chairman	Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke (Chairperson)
Dr. C.T.S.B Perera	Mr. Mayura Fernando
Mr. R.M.S. Fernando	Mr. Vijay Shah

Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Up to 25.04.2024	From 25.04.2024
Mr. Vijay Shah - Chairman	Mr. Mayura Fernando - Chairman
Dr. C.T.S.B Perera	Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke
Mr. R.M.S. Fernando	Mr. Sanjay Tiwari
	Mr. Sanjay Jain

Nominations and Governance Commitee (From 25.04.2024)

Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke (Chairperson)
Mr. Mayura Fernando
Mr. Vijay Shah

Senior Management Team

Mr. Sanjay Jain - Executive Director & COO
Mr. Arun Khedwal - Genaral Manager and Head of Operations
Mr. Palitha Piyanandana - Head of Supply Chain
Mrs. Niloni Boteju - Financial Controller
Mr. Thushara Deshapriya - Head of Domestic Marketing
Mr. Damitha Dasanayake - Head of Export Marketing
Mr. Naveen Atapattu - Head of Engineering Services (Up to 30.04.2024)
Mr. A.K.M.Fowzin - Head of Human Resources

Company Registration Number

PQ 190

Registered Office

148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana
Telephone: +94 112 635 481-83/ +94 117 800 200
Fax:+94 112 635 484
E-mail: pgp.info@pgpfirst.com
Web: www.pgpglassceylon.com

Factories

Wagawatte Road, Poruwadanda, Horana.
Telephone: +94 344 938 965-67/ +94 347 800 200
Fax:+94 342 258 120

Madampe Road,Pahala Walahapitiya,Nattandiya
Telephone: +94 327 800 200 - 4
Fax:+94 322 255 193

Auditors

Statutory
Messrs. KPMG
Chartered Accountants
32 A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
Colombo 03.

Internal

Messrs. Ernst & Young Consulting Services (Pvt) Ltd
Rotunda Towers,
No. 109, Galle Road,
Colombo 03.

Bankers
Citi Bank, N.A
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
People’s Bank
Standard Chartered Bank
State Bank of India
Hatton National Bank PLC

Company Secretary and Senior Manager Legal

Mrs. Sagarika Weeraparackrama (Attorney-at-Law)
148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana
Telephone: +94 117 800 200 Ext: 604

Registrars

Messrs. P W Corporate Secretarial (Pvt) Ltd
(Up to 09th January 2024)
No. 3/17, Kynsey Road, Colombo 08
Telephone: +94 114 897 711/ +94 114 640 360-3
Fax: +94 114 740 588

Messrs. Central Depository Systems (Pvt) Limited
(From 10th January 2024)
Ground Floor, M & M Center, 341/5, Kotte Road,
Rajagiriya.
Telephone: +94 112356444, +94 112356456
Fax:+94 112440396

Investor Relations

Mrs. Niloni Boteju - Financial Controller
148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana
Telephone: +94 117 800 200 Ext: 615

Legal Advisors

Messrs. FJ&G de Saram
216, De Saram Place, Colombo 10
Telephone: +94 114 718 200

CHAIRMAN'S *Statement*

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend a warm welcome to the 69th Annual General Meeting of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC (PGP) and share with you the achievements and progress we have made during the past year and the prospects for this year.

We have witnessed the continuation of the extraordinary turbulence in the Sri Lanka political and socio - economic landscape. The country faced credit rating downgrades resulting in a severe forex liquidity crisis, acute shortages were seen in fuel, medicine, cooking & industrial gas. Imports were restricted impacting manufacturing and economic activity adversely; the inflation reached an unprecedented level.

It looks like the current year has brought some economic stability, with availability of raw materials and energy remaining steady and moderate inflation. The appreciation of the currency is also a positive sign, indicating potential improvements in macroeconomic indicators.

However, post IMF engagement, the country had to implement reforms that had severe social implications and austerity measures impacting the common man.

In this case, the hike in excise duties on spirits and the increase in VAT rates have impacted consumer purchasing power, particularly for common citizens. Implementation of SSCL coupled with steep hike in Payee Tax, led to a drop in demand for all food & beverage products, resulting in production rationalization during the year for your company.

Amidst the challenging operating environment, your company has managed to report a profit after tax (PAT) of LKR 2.93 Bn in F24 as against LKR 3.18 Bn in F23. However, the revenue saw a decline of 11% from LKR 20 Bn in F23 to LKR 17.82 Bn in F24. The major impact was from the domestic revenue which declined by 15% from LKR 14.01 Bn in F23 to LKR 11.94 Bn in F24 whilst the exports remained almost constant at LKR 5.87 Bn as against LKR 6.05 Bn in F23.

Despite the continuous challenges our Company ensured that our products were available to all our customers in the market without any compromise on product quality levels and customer service.

The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of 155% (LKR 1.55 per share) for the approval of the shareholders.

LOOKING AHEAD

The current scenario is uncertain as we see a severe drop in Domestic consumption in Alco-Bev segments.

As we face a slump in Domestic demand, our highest priority continues to maintain & grow the export markets mainly the premium markets like United States, Canada, Australia & India to improve the foreign exchange earnings both for the company as well as for the country which is the need of the hour. We have been addressing new markets and new product launches in premium specialty segments to improve our profitability.

We are working very closely with our customers, vendors & Government authorities to ensure continuation of our operations, while taking care of our valuable and dedicated employees in this inflationary environment. We have continued with ex-gratia support this year as well to allow our employees to alleviate from the impact of the unprecedented inflationary cost suffering.

We have introduced digitalization solutions and hybrid work culture wherever possible to ensure unhampered working environment and customer service. We continue to make

CHAIRMAN'S *Statement*

every effort to provide our customers with innovative and efficient solutions by offering new designs and value-added decorations.

We are committed to ensure uninterrupted supply of glass bottles to all customers and we believe that the country situation would gradually get back to normalcy. We will have to find unique ways to produce at higher efficiencies and lowest possible costs to remain competitive and sustainable in this unpredictable environment.

As they say - nothing lasts forever, this too shall pass. We are confident that we will get through with resilience and emerge stronger both as a Company and as a Country.

We wish to welcome our new directors - Mr. Mayura Fernando & Ms. Aruni Goonetilleke to the PGP Ceylon Board.

Mr. Mayura Fernando is a Fellow Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and a Fellow Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants of the UK. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Applied Science) Degree from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Mrs. Goonetilleke has a Master of Laws from Harvard Law School, Harvard University, USA and a Bachelor of Laws (Honors) from the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo. She is a founding member of the Association of Banking Risk Professionals of Sri Lanka and was a visiting lecturer in law at the Faculty of Law and the Department of Graduate Studies, University of Colombo.

APPRECIATION

We wish to place on record our sincere appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Bandula Pereira & Mr. Ranjith Fernando for their long-term association with the Board of PGP Glass and guiding the company with their valuable inputs and advice.

Dr. Perera joined the Company as its Managing Director in 1995 and continued serving as a Director even after the ownership change to Piramal Glass & PGP Glass. He has been associated with the organization for 29 long years.

Mr. Ranjith Fernando a specialist in the Banking, Finance & legal field, joined our Board in the year 2007 and has been a board member for the past 16 years. He has added much value & insight to the Audit & Risk committee.

Despite the many negative's shocks experienced, the inherent strength of our people, together with the professionalism and experience gained over the years has helped the company to remain resilient and face the challenges with optimism and positive attitude.

The performance of our company, during this eventful year, could not be achieved without the untiring efforts, dedication, and commitment of all our employees more so in these trying times. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to them and their families for supporting these efforts. I also thank our valued customers for their unflinching patronage and support.

I also wish to convey my gratitude to the Board of Directors, for their valuable contribution and guidance during the past year. I also appreciate the leadership & management team for their valuable contribution during the financial year. I would fail in my duty if I do not thank our shareholders, for the confidence reposed in us. I also wish to thank PGP Glass Corporate Team from India for the help and cooperation always extended in managerial and operational aspects to the operations in Sri Lanka.

I take this opportunity to thank the various departments of the Government of Sri Lanka, Board of Investment, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Ceylon Electricity Board, Laugfs & Litro Gas, other institutions, all vendors, and clients that extended assistance to PGP Glass Ceylon. I thank you for your continued faith in us over the past years. We look forward to your support in the coming years too.

I would like to reiterate that our Company's path to excellence is deep rooted, which drives us towards creating long term value for all our stakeholders.

Thank you.
Warm regards,
Vijay Shah
Chairman - PGP Glass Ceylon PLC

25th April 2024

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS *of the Company*

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

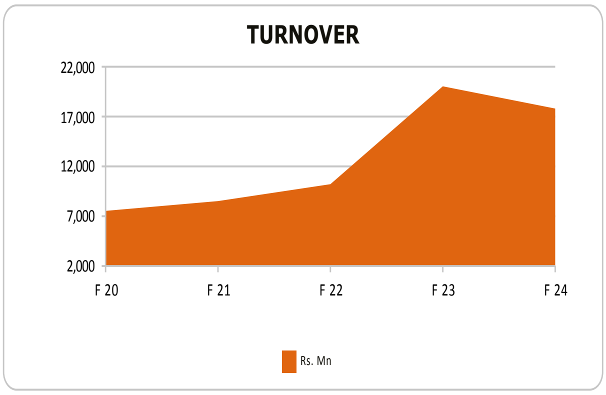
The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the 69th Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The Chairman's statement describes in brief of the Company's affairs and the performance during the year and also mentions the events occurring after the reporting date.

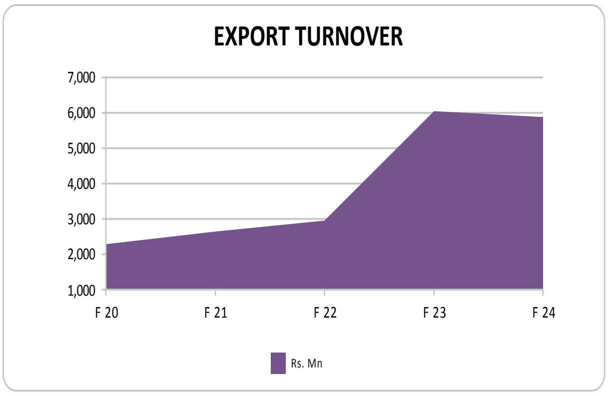
SALES HIGHLIGHTS

In F24, the revenue saw a decline of 11% from Rs 20 Bn in F23 to Rs. 17.82 Bn in F24. The major impact was from the Domestic sales which declined by 15% from Rs. 14.01 Bn in F23 to Rs. 11.94 Bn in F24. The Exports remained almost constant at Rs. 5.87 Bn as against Rs. 6.05 Bn in F23.



All figures in Rs. Mn

	F20	F21	F22	F23	F24
TURNOVER	7,531	8,532	10,229	20,067	17,824

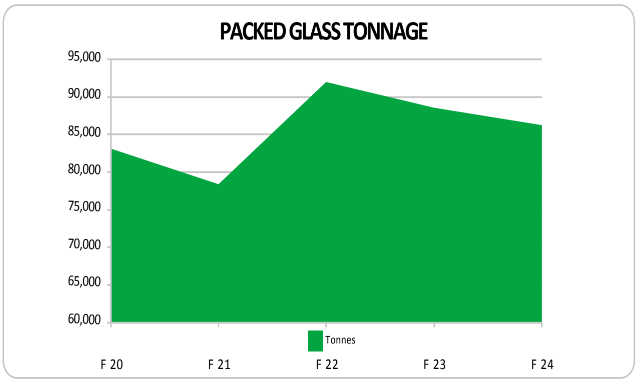


All figures in Rs. Mn

	F20	F21	F22	F23	F24
EXPORT	2,300	2,647	2,959	6,055	5,879

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

Production in F24 was lower than F23. This was due to the management decision to curtail its production to facilitate lower domestic demand. However, by the end of the year production was back at full capacity. Whilst facing these challenges the company successfully developed and commercialized several new products in varied shapes & designs for Domestic as well as international customers.



All figures in Tonnes

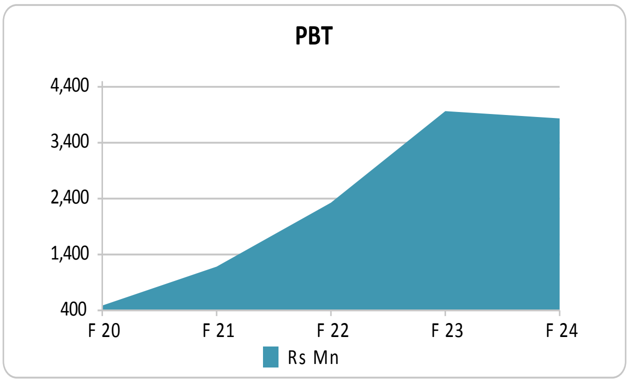
	F20	F21	F22	F23	F24
PACKED	83,101	78,425	92,020	88,621	86,290

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS *of the Company*

OPERATING INCOME

The reduced turnover impacted the total Gross Profit Margin. The overall GP declined from Rs. 5,554 Mn to Rs. 5,275 Mn in F24. However, the GP percentage improved from 27.68% to 29.60%.

The PBT for the Year stood at Rs. 3,840 Mn in F24 as against Rs. 3,960 Mn in F23 whilst PAT slightly declined from 3,180 Mn in F23 to 2,939 in F24.



All figures in Rs. Mn

	F20	F21	F22	F23	F24
PBT	495	1,191	2,336	3,960	3,840

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Principal activity of the Company is the manufacturing and sale of Glass Containers.

The Company's ownership of Land and Building are as follows,

		Extent (Acres)	Value (Gross) Rs. Mn	Buildings Nos.
Ratmalana	- Freehold Land	0.7	33.9	02
Nattandiya	- Freehold Land	54	99.0	05
Horana	- Leasehold Land	31	34.3	08

CURRENCY

All figures appearing in the Financial Statements are in Sri Lanka Rupees and denoted as"Rs."

FINANCIAL RESULTS	2024 Rs. 000'	2023 Rs. 000'
Revenue	**17,823,509**	**20,067,308**
Cost of Sales	(12,548,397)	(14,512,830)
Gross Profit	**5,275,112**	**5,554,478**
Other Operating Income	98,927	96,605
Selling and Distribution Expenses	(474,647)	(520,391)
Administrative Expenses	(964,441)	(840,890)
Operating Profit	**3,934,951**	**4,289,802**
Finance Costs	(97,374)	(330,523)
Finance Income	2,335	1,036
Profit before Tax	**3,839,912**	**3,960,315**
Income Tax Expense	(901,082)	(780,015)
Profit for the Year	**2,938,830**	**3,180,300**

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS *of the Company*

EMPLOYMENT	2024	2023
Total employment as at 31st March	484	488

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENTS

During the year the Company's cash out flow on Property, Plant and Equipment was to the aggregate value of Rs. 552,703,580/- (Year Ended 31 March 2023 Rs. 326,890,883/-)
The capital commitments as at the reporting date are disclosed in Note 19.1 to the Financial Statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Stated capital as at the end of the year was Rs.1,526,407,485/- consisting of 950,086,080 number of ordinary shares.

SHARE HOLDINGS	2024	2023
Registered Shareholders as at 31st March	11,131	11,875

The distribution of shares is indicated in page 74 and 75.

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The events occurring after the reporting date are disclosed in Note 21 to the Financial Statements. No events have taken place since the Reporting date which would require any adjustments or disclosures other than the above.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Vijay Shah - Chairman
Mr. Sanjay Jain - Executive Director & COO
Mr. Sanjay Tiwari
Dr. C. T. S. B. Perera (Up to 25.04.2024)
Mr. R. M. S. Fernando (Up to 25.04.2024)
Mr. Mayura Fernando (From 25.04.2024)
Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke (From 25.04.2024)

APPOINTMENT OF NEW DIRECTORS

No directors were appointed during the financial year. Mr. Mayura Fernando and Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke were appointed as new directors with effect from 25th April 2024.

PERSONS WHO CEASED TO BE DIRECTORS

No directors were ceased from the Board during the financial year. Mr. R.M.S. Fernando and Dr. C.T.S.B. Perera were resigned from the Board with effect from 25th April 2024

DIRECTORS' INTEREST REGISTER

The Directors have made declarations as provided for in section 192 (2) of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007. The related entries were made in the interest register during the year under review. The related party disclosures are referred to in Note 18.1 to the Financial Statements. The share ownership of directors is indicated below.

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS

The Directors' and their spouse's share holdings as at 31st March:

	2024	2023
Mr. Sanjay Jain	20,000	20,000
Dr. C. T. S. B. Perera	50,000	50,000
Mr. Sanjay Tiwari (Shares held jointly with Mrs. S.S Tiwari)	1,214,166	1,214,166

DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The remunerations and other benefits made to the Directors during the year are disclosed in Note 18.2

DONATIONS

The donations made by the company during the year are disclosed in Note 4.4.

AUDITORS

The Financial Statements have been audited by Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, who have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution relating to their reappointment, will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Fees paid/ provided as at 31st March	2024	2023
Audit Fees	Rs. 1,407,998	Rs. 1,500,000
Non Audit Services	Rs. 709,102	Rs. 437,665

As far as the Directors are aware, the auditors do not have any other relationship with the Company or any of its affiliate company.

Sgd. Sanjay Jain	Sgd. R.M.S. Fernando	Sgd. Sagarika Weeraparackrama
Executive Director & COO	Director	Company Secretary

25th April 2024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

VIJAY SHAH
Chairman
Non Executive, Non Independent Director

Mr. Vijay Shah is Director at Piramal Enterprises Limited and Managing Director & CEO at PGP Glass Private Limited. (formerly, Piramal Glass Private Limited). He was appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC (formerly known as Ceylon Glass Company Ltd) in 1999.

Mr. Shah started his career in 1982 as Senior Consultant with Management Structure & Systems Pvt. Ltd., a management consultancy organization providing services for large firms such as Larsen & Toubro (L&T), Siemens, etc. He joined Piramal Group's Strategic Planning function in 1988 and later moved to Piramal Glass as Managing Director. Under his leadership, Piramal Glass's sales grew from Rs.26 crores in FY1992 to Rs.238 crores in FY2000 (CAGR of 32%). After his successful stint at Piramal Glass, he was entrusted the responsibility of Pharmaceutical formulations business at Piramal Healthcare in 1999. Under his leadership, the company moved from Rank 23 to Rank 4 in Indian Pharma industry, achieving sales of Rs.932 crores in FY2006 (CAGR of ~28% during his tenure). After this turnaround at Piramal Healthcare, he moved back to Piramal Glass as Managing Director in 2006.

Mr. Shah has done B.Com (1980) and is a rank holder of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (1981). He has also done a Management Education Programme from IIM, Ahmedabad (1987), and Advanced Management Program from the Harvard Business School, Boston, USA (1997).

SANJAY ANAND JAIN
Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer
Executive, Non Independent Director

Mr. Sanjay Anand Jain, former Vice President (Marketing) of Piramal Glass Private Limited (Now known as PGP Glass Private Limited), India appointed as an Executive, Non independent Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Company with effect from 01st April 2019.

Mr. Sanjay Anand Jain was working with Piramal Glass Pvt. Limited since February 2015 as Vice President – Marketing. He has a vast experience of over 34 years in various industries and 24 years in Glass. He holds a degree in B.E. (Production) with Honors from Mumbai University. He is also a certified Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) from ICFAI.

Mr. Jain has also been trained at Indian Institute of Management- Ahmedabad in Senior Leadership Development Program.

C. T. S. BANDULA. PERERA
Non Executive, Independent Director

Appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC (formerly known as Ceylon Glass Company Ltd) in 2003. Dr Perera has served as the Managing Director of Ceylon Glass Company Ltd from July 1995 to March 2002. He served as the first Chairman of SME Bank, Additional Director General of Board of Investment, Sri Lanka and former Chairman of Industrial Development Board and former deputy chairman of Public Utilities Commision. Presently serves as a Director of Kelani Cables PLC and Director on Board of several reputed Companies.

He holds a PhD-CNAA-North Staffordshire UK, BSc (Hons) CNAA - North Staffodshire UK, BSc University of Ceylon and Fellow of the institute of Materials Minerals & Mining (UK). Dr. Bandula Perera has resigned from the Board of Directors of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC on 25th April 2024

SANJAY TIWARI

Non Executive, Non Independent Director

Mr. Sanjay Tiwari is presently the Chief Executive Officer of PGP Glass USA Inc & Chief Operating Officer (SFP) of PGP Glass Pvt Ltd, India . He continues to be a Director on the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC. He was the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company till 25th April 2024.

Appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC (Formerly known as Ceylon Glass Company Limited and Piramal Glass Ceylon PLC) in December 2005 as the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director. After his efficacious stint at Piramal Glass Ceylon, Sri Lanka and Piramal Glass Pvt Ltd, India, he has been entrusted with the responsibility of US operations as Chief Executive officer with effect from 1st April 2019 along with strategically overseeing Sri Lanka operations & business as a Director on Board.

Joined Piramal Group in June 2004 as Vice President-Finance Commercial, heading Accounts, Finance, IT, Logistics and Supply Chain of Piramal Glass Ltd till November 2005.

Before joining the Piramal Group, he worked with Zydus Cadila Healthcare Ltd and Torrent Group as CFO and General Manager Commercial for 12 years. He has diversified experience in various positions in different industries – Textile, Colour Chemicals, Cables, Pharmaceuticals, Bulk Drugs and Glass.

Mr. Tiwari, an alumnus of London Business School, holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Commerce from India and is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He has done Advance Financial Management & General Management from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India and is qualified in Executive Management from the University of Michigan, USA and Senior Executive Management from London Business School, UK.

RANJIT. M. S. FERNANDO

Non Executive, Independent Director

Mr. R.M.S.Fernando was first appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC (formerly known as Ceylon Glass Company Limited and Piramal Glass Ceylon PLC), on the 08th of October 2007.

Mr. Fernando has had a long career in Banking, spending more than a decade each, with three Banks viz The People’s Bank, the DFCC Bank , and lastly the state owned National Development Bank (NDB), set up in 1979. In the year 1989 , he was appointed the CEO of the NDB, with a seat on it’s Board. During Fernando’s tenure as the CEO, the ownership of the Bank was privatized, and the Bank became one among the largest five market Capitalized Companies quoted on the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Since retiring from Banking service in the year 2001, Mr. Fernando was invited by the Government of Sri Lanka, to assume the Post of Secretary to the Ministry of Industrial Policy, Investment Promotion, Entrepreneurship development and Constitutional Affairs. He served in this capacity till the year 2004. In the year following, he was appointed as the Chairman of the Urban Development Authority and later as the Chairman of the National Carrier, Sri Lankan Air Lines. He also served as the Competent Authority for the Ministry of Public Enterprises, directing the restructure/rehabilitation of 26 industrial ventures which had become non-functional.

In addition to serving on the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC, Mr. Fernando is also a Director of CBL Investments Ltd, the Holding Company of the diversified Ceylon Biscuits Group of Companies.

Mr. Fernando holds a honors degree in Law from the University in Colombo, and is a Fellow of both the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK) and the Chartered Institute of Bankers (UK). He is also a Companion of the Chartered Institute of Management (UK), and an Attorney at Law, with a First-Class pass. Mr. Ranjith Fernando has resigned from the Board of Directors of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC on 25th April 2024.

ARUNI GOONETILLEKE

Non Executive, Independent Director

Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke is a financial services expert with over 25 years of experience in global financial markets. She has significant experience in financial services, primarily in the areas of Corporate Banking, Risk Management, Credit Assessment and Internal Audit.

She is a former Chairperson of HNB PLC and has held leadership positions in both local and international banks, including Standard Chartered Bank, where she worked in Singapore and Sri Lanka covering several geographies. Senior leadership positions held at Standard Chartered include Head of Credit for Commercial and SME Banking , Chief Risk Officer and Global internal audit roles in Wholesale and Retail Banking. She was also the Head of Corporate Banking at People's Bank.

She is a non executive director of Tea Small Holder Factories PLC, Sunshine Holdings PLC and an audit committee member of Goodhope Asia Holdings Ltd. She is a member of the Women Directors Forum of the Sri Lanka Institute of Directors.

She has a Master of Laws from Harvard Law School, Harvard University, USA and a Bachelor of Laws (Honors) from the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo. She is a founding member of the Association of Banking Risk Professionals of Sri Lanka and was a visiting lecturer in law at the Faculty of Law and the Department of Graduate Studies, University of Colombo.

She was appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC on 25th April 2024.

MAYURA FERNANDO

Non Executive Independent Director

Mr. P.M.B.Fernando started his professional career at KPMG Ford Rhodes Thornton & Company and was a Partner of the Firm. He has extensive experience as Head of Finance, holding positions of Senior Vice President – Finance of Vanik and Forbes Ceylon Group, Group Finance Director of Confifi Group, and Director Finance – Asian Region of Virtusa (An Information Technology Company based in Boston USA).

In General Management Mr. Fernando was the Managing Director of Capital Reach Holdings Ltd, Director/ Chief Executive Officer of Softlogic Finance PLC, Director/Chief Executive Officer of Laugfs Capital Ltd, and Chief Executive Officer of Orient Finance PLC.

He was a Non-Executive Independent Director and the Chairman of the Audit Committee of DFCC Bank PLC from 2013 to 2022. Currently, he is a Non-Executive Independent Director Laugfs Gas PLC, Laugfs Power PLC, Laugfs Eco Sri Ltd., Laugfs Leisure Ltd., The Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC, Lanka Hospitals Diagnostics (Pvt) Ltd, Evoke International Ltd and Renuka Hotels PLC.

Mr. Fernando is a Fellow Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and a Fellow Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants of the UK. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Applied Science) Degree from the University of Sri Jayawardenapura.

He was appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC on 25th April 2024.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *Compliance Table*
(Colombo Stock Exchange Circular No. 02/2009 and New Listing Rules)

Rule No.	Subject	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status	Details
7.10.1	Non-Executive Directors	At least two non-executive directors or; at least one third of the total number of directors whichever is higher should be Non-Executive Directors.	Compliant	Four out of Five Directors are Non-Executive Directors.
7.10.2 (a)	Independent Directors	Two or one third of Non-Executive Directors, whichever is higher should be independent.	Compliant	Three of the Four Non-Executive Directors are independent.
7.10.2 (b)	Independent Directors	Each Non-Executive Director should submit a declaration of independence / non-independence in the prescribed format.	Compliant	Non-Executive Directors have submitted the declarations.
7.10.3 (a)	Disclosure relating to Directors	Names of independent Directors should be disclosed in the Annual Report.	Compliant	Please refer page 15 in the Annual Report.
7.10.3 (c)	Disclosure relating to Directors	A brief resume of each Director should be included in the Annual Report including the area of Expertise.	Compliant	Please refer page 9-11 in the Annual Report.
7.10.5	Remuneration Committee	A listed company shall have a Remuneration Committee.	Compliant	Names of the members of the Remuneration Committee are available in page 02.
7.10.5 (a)	Composition of Remuneration Committee	Shall comprise of Non-Executive Directors a majority of whom can be independent.	Compliant	Remuneration Committee consists of three Non-Executive Directors of which three are independent.
7.10.5 (b)	Functions of Remuneration Committee	The Remuneration Committee shall recommend the remuneration of Chief Executive Officer and Executive Directors.	Compliant	Please refer the Remuneration Committee Report on page 15.
7.10.5 (c)	Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to Remuneration Committee	The Annual Report should set out;		
		a) Names of Directors comprising the Remuneration Committee.	Compliant	Please refer page 02.
		b) Statement of Remuneration Policy.	Compliant	Please refer the Remuneration Committee Report on page 15 for a brief statement of policy.
		c) Aggregate remuneration paid to Executive & Non-Executive Directors.	Compliant	Please refer page 68
7.10.6	Audit Committee	The Company shall have an Audit Committee.	Compliant	Names of the members of the Audit Committee is available on page 02.
7.10.6 (a)	Composition of Audit Committee	Shall comprise of Non-Executive Directors a majority of whom can be independent.	Compliant	Audit Committee consists of three Non-Executive Directors of which two are independent.
		Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer should attend Audit Committee Meetings.	Compliant	COO/Executive Director and the Financial Controller attend by invitation.
		The Chairman of the Audit Committee or one member should be a member of a professional accounting body.	Compliant	Chairman of the Audit Committee and one member are members of a professional accounting body.
7.10.6 (b)	Audit Committee Functions	Should be as outlined in the Section 7.10.6(b) of the Listing Rules.	Compliant	Please refer page 15.
7.10.6 (c)	Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to Audit Committee	a) Names of the Directors comprising the Audit Committee.	Compliant	Please refer page 02.
		b) The Audit Committee shall make a determination of the independence of the Auditors and disclose the impacts for such determination.	Compliant	Please refer Audit Committee Report on page 15.
		c) The Annual Report shall contain a Report of the Audit Committee setting out the manner of Compliance of the functions.	Compliant	Please refer Audit Committee Report on page 15.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *Compliance Table (Contd....)*

Rule No.	Subject	Applicable	Compliance Status	Details
9.2.1	Related Party Transactions Review Committee	A Listed Company shall have a Related Party Transactions Review Committee with effect from 01.01.2016	Compliant	Names of the members of the RPT Review Committee are available in page 02.
9.2.2	Composition of Related Party Transactions Review Committee	Shall comprise a combination of non-executive directors and independent non-executive directors. The composition of the Committee may also include executive directors at the option of the Listed Entity.	Compliant	RPT Review Committee consists of three independent Non-Executive directors.
		One Independent non-executive director shall be appointed as Chairman of the Committee.	Compliant	The Chairman of the RPT Review Committee is an Independent non-executive director.
9.2.4	Functions of Related Party Transactions Review Committee	Should be as outlined in the sections 9.2.4 of the Listing Rules	Compliant	Please refer page 16
9.3.2	Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to Related Party Transactions Review Committee	a) Names of the Directors comprising the Related Party Transactions Review Committee	Compliant	Please refer page 02
		b) A Statement to the effect that the Committee has reviewed the Related Party Transactions during the financial year and has communicated the comments/ observations to the Board of Directors.	Compliant	Please refer page 16
		c) The Policies and procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the Related Party Transactions.	Compliant	Please refer page 16
		d) The number of times the Committee has met during the Financial Year.	Compliant	Please refer page 14
		e) A declaration by the Board of Directors in the Annual Report as an affirmative statement of the Compliance with these Rules pertaining to Related Party Transactions or negative statement in the event the Entity has not entered into any Related Party Transaction/ s.	Compliant	Please refer page 19

Recurrent Related Party Transactions

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of the Transaction	Aggregate value of RPT entered into during the Financial Year	Aggregate value of RPT as a % of Revenue/ Income	Terms & Conditions of the RPT
			Rs.		
PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent Company	Purchasing of Bottles	255,691,047	1.4%	Note 1
		Purchasing of Lids	824,376	0.0%	
		Purchase of Capital items	18,230,962	0.1%	
		Sales of Consumable materials	116,125	0.0%	
		Technical Fees	342,587,700	1.9%	Note 2
		Maintenance Cost for ERP & Network systems	57,340,657	0.3%	
PGP Glass - USA, INC.	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale of Bottles	251,400,888	1.4%	Note 1

Note 1 - At terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
Note 2 - As per the agreement entered into between the two companies. Refer Audited Financial statement Note 4.4.

ATTENDANCE OF DIRECTORS AT MEETINGS

AT BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of the Company met Four (04) times during the financial year 2023 - 24 , on the following dates:

(1) 20th April, 2023 (2) 18th July, 2023 (3) 21st November, 2023 (4) 14th February, 2024

The attendance of the Directors at the Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting held on 19th July, 2023 were as under:

Name of Director	Board Meetings		AGM
	Held during their tenure	Attended	
Vijay Shah - Chairman	4	4	✓
Sanjay Jain - Executive Director & COO	4	4	✓
Sanjay Tiwari	4	4	✓
C.T.S.B.Perera	4	4	✓
R.M.S.Fernando	4	3	-

AT AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the financial year 2023-24, Four (04) Audit Committee Meetings were held on the following dates:

(1) 20th April, 2023 (2) 18th July, 2023 (3) 21st November, 2023 (4) 14th February, 2024

The constitution of the Committee and the attendance of each member of the Committee is given below:

Name of the Director	Designation	Category	Audit Committee Meeting	
			Held during their tenure	Attended
(1) Sanjay Tiwari	Chairman	Non - Executive Non Independent Director	4	4
(2) C.T.S.B.Perera	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(3) R.M.S.Fernando	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	3

AT REMUNERATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Remuneration Committee met on 18th July, 2023 for the financial year 2023 - 24. The constitution of the committee and the attendance of each member of the committee is given below;

Name of the Director	Designation	Category	Remuneration Committee Meeting	
			Held during their tenure	Attended
(1) Vijay Shah	Chairman	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	1
(2) C.T.S.B.Perera	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	1
(3) R.M.S.Fernando	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	-

AT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETINGS,

During the financial year 2023-24, four (04) RPT Review Committee Meetings were held on the following dates:

(1) 20th April, 2023 (2) 18th July, 2023 (3) 21st November, 2023 (4) 14th February, 2024

The constitution of the committee and the attendance of each member of the committee is given below;

Name of the Director	Designation	Category	RPT Review Committee Meeting	
			Held during their tenure	Attended
(1) Vijay Shah	Chairman	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(2) C.T.S.B.Perera	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(3) R.M.S.Fernando	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	3

The Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Committees.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE REPORT

A Listed Company shall have a Remuneration Committee in conformity with the following requirements.

This committee shall comprise of a minimum of two independent non-executive directors (in instances where a company has only two directors on its Board); or Non-executive directors, a majority of whom shall be independent, whichever shall be higher. One non-executive director shall be appointed as Chairman of the Committee by the Board of Directors.

The Remuneration Committee is a sub-committee of the Board and the Company's Remuneration Committee consists of three non-executive directors of which three are independent Directors.

The Remuneration Committee shall recommend the remuneration payable to the Executive Directors and Chief Operating Officer of the listed company and/or equivalent position thereof, to the board of the listed company, which will make the final determination upon consideration of such recommendations.

The Committee has acted within the parameters set by its terms of reference.

The COO/Executive Director attends the Committee meetings by invitation. However, he does not participate in any discussion pertaining to his remuneration.

The remuneration packages linked to the individual performances are aligned with the Company's long-term strategy.

The Term "remuneration" shall make reference to cash and all non-cash benefits whatsoever received in consideration of employment with the listed company.

The aggregate remuneration paid to Executive and Non Executive Directors are disclosed in page 68. The members of the Remuneration Committee are disclosed in page 02.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent directors were Dr.C.T.S.B. Perera, Mr. R.M.S. Fernando and Mr. Vijay Shah for FY 2023 - 2024. The board is of the opinions that they were independent directors, notwithstanding the fact that they have been directors of the Company continuously for periods exceeding nine years. It has been so determined taking to account the experiences, qualifications and the industry experiences they possess. Mr. Mayura Fernando and Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke were appointed as new independent directors with effect from 25th April 2024.

The nature of Directorship of Mr. Vijay Shah has been changed from Non executive, Independent Director to Non Executive, Non Independent Director with effect from 25th April 2024 and it was informed to the Colombo stock Exchange.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

A Listed Company shall have an Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is established for the purpose of assisting the Board in fulfilling their oversight responsibilities regarding the integrity of the Financial Statements, risk management, internal control and compliance with legal & regulatory requirements, assessment of the independence and performance of the external auditors and internal audit function, make recommendations to the board pertaining to appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditors and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors.

The Audit Committee is formally constituted as a Sub-Committee of the Main Board, to which it is accountable.

Audit committee shall comprise of a minimum of two independent non-executive directors (in instances where a company has only two directors on its Board); or Non-executive directors, a majority of whom shall be independent, whichever shall be higher. One non-executive director shall be appointed as Chairman of the Committee by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Sanjay Tiwari appointed as the Chairman of the Audit Committee with effect from 01st August 2021 and now the Company's Audit Committee consists of two non-executive independent Directors and one Non-Executive non-Independent Director. The members of the Audit Committee are disclosed in page 02.

Meetings of Audit Committee

Four meetings were held during the year ended 31st March 2024. The Internal Auditors attended all of these meetings.

Internal Auditors

The internal audit function is outsourced to Messrs. Ernst & Young Consulting Services (Pvt) Ltd Sri Lanka. Internal Auditors directly submitted their findings to Audit Committee quarterly and their reports are made available to External Auditors.

External Auditors

The Audit committee reviews the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and conducts a formal review of effectiveness of the external audit process. The committee reviewed the non audit services and its impact on the independence of the external auditors. Messers KPMG appointed as the external auditors of the company with effect from 01.04.2022. The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors that Messers. KPMG to be continued as the auditors for the financial year ending 31st March 2025.

Audit Committee Performance

The Annual Performance of Audit Committee was evaluated by other members of the Board of Directors and was deemed to be satisfactory.

Conclusion

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the effectiveness of the organizational structure of the Company and of the implementation of the Company's accounting policies and operational controls provide reasonable assurance that the affairs of the Company are managed in accordance with Company's policies and that Company's assets are properly accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT

A Listed Company shall have a Related Party Transactions Review Committee on a mandatory basis with effect from 01st January 2016.The Rules relevant to RPT Review Committee are stated under 9.2 of the CSE Listing Rules.

The RPT Review Committee is established for the purpose of reviewing transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties regardless of whether a price is charged.

According to the section 9.3.2 of the Listing Rules the Listed Entity has to disclose the Related Party Transactions in the Annual Report in the case of Non– recurrent Related Party Transactions, if aggregate value of the non-recurrent Related Party Transactions exceeds 10% of the Equity or 5% of the Total Assets, whichever is lower. In the case of Recurrent Related Party Transactions, if the aggregate value of the recurrent Related Party Transactions exceeds 10% of the gross revenue /income (or equivalent term in the Income Statement and in the Case of group entity consolidated revenue) as per the Latest Audited Financial Statements the Listed Entity must disclose the aggregate value of the Related party Transactions entered into with the same Related Party. The formats are given in the Listing Rules.

The company has not entered into any Non-recurrent Related Party Transactions during the Financial year 2023-24. All the Recurrent Related Party Transactions entered by the company are disclosed in page 13 in the Annual Report.

The RPT Review Committee is a sub Committee of the Board and the Company's RPT Review Committee shall comprise of a combination of non-executive directors and independent non-executive directors. The composition of the committee may also include executive directors as the option of the Listed Entity. One independent non-executive director shall be appointed as Chairman of the committee.

The Company's RPT Review Committee consisted of three non-executive independent directors in the relevant Financial Year. The members of the RPT Review Committee are disclosed in page 02.

Meeting of the RPT Review Committee

The RPT Review Committee shall meet at least once a calendar quarter. The RPT Review Committee of the company has held four meetings for the quarter ended 31st March 2024.

The RPT Review Committee has reviewed the Related Party Transactions during the financial year and has communicated the comments/ observations to the Board of Directors. The policies and Procedures adopted by the committee for reviewing the Related Party Transactions are set out as per the section 9.3.2 (c) of the new Listing Rules. They are as Follows,

- A Comprehensive report is submitted by the CFO at the end of each quarter to the related party transaction review committee.
- The report consist of detailed information of sales, procurements and all other transactions that has occurred during the given period.
- PGP Glass (Private) Limited, India is a Parent Company & PGP Glass USA Inc, is a Related Party 100% Owned subsidiary of PGP Glass (Private) Limited.
- The Activities and views of the committee have been communicated to the Board of Directors by tabling the minutes of the Committee Meetings.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

9.11 NOMINATIONS AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

9.11.1 Listed Entities shall have a Nominations and Governance Committee that conforms to the requirements set out in Rule 9.11 of these Rules with effect from 01st October 2024.

9.11.2 Listed Entities shall establish and maintain a formal procedure for the appointment of new Directors and re-election of Directors to the Board through the Nominations and Governance Committee.

9.11.3 The Nominations and Governance Committee shall have a written terms of reference clearly defining its scope, authority, duties and matters pertaining to the quorum of meetings.

9.11.4 COMPOSITION

1. The members of the Nominations and Governance Committee shall;
   - (a) comprise of a minimum of three (03) Directors of the Listed Entity, out of which a minimum of two (02) members shall be Independent Directors of the Listed Entity.
   - (b) not comprise of Executive Directors of the Listed Entity.
2. An Independent Director shall be appointed as the Chairperson of the Nominations and Governance Committee by the Board of Directors.
3. The Chairperson and the members of the Nominations and Governance Committee shall be identified in the Annual Report of the Listed Entity.

9.11.5 FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Nominations and Governance Committee shall include the following:

(i) Evaluate the appointment of Directors to the Board of Directors and Board Committees of the Listed Entity. However, a member of the Nominations and Governance Committee shall not participate in decisions relating to his/her own appointment.

(ii) Consider and recommend (or not recommend) the re-appointment/re-election of current Directors taking into account;

- The combined knowledge, experience, performance and contribution made by the Director to meet the strategic demands of the Listed Entity and the discharge of the Board's overall responsibilities; and,
- The number of directorships held by the Director in other listed and unlisted companies and other principal commitments.

(iii) Establish and maintain a formal and transparent procedure to evaluate, select and appoint/re-appoint Directors of the Listed Entity.

(iv) Establish and maintain a set of criteria for selection of Directors such as the academic/professional qualifications, skills, experience and key attributes required for eligibility, taking into consideration the nature of the business of the Entity and industry specific requirements.

(v) Establish and maintain a suitable process for the periodic evaluation of the performance of Board of Directors and the CEO of the Entity to ensure that their responsibilities are satisfactorily discharged.

(vi) Develop succession plan for Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Listed Entity.

(vii) Review the structure, size and composition of the Board and Board Committees with regard to effective discharge of duties and responsibilities.

(viii) Review and recommend the overall corporate governance framework of the Listed Entity taking into account the Listing Rules of the Exchange, other applicable regulatory requirements and industry/international best practices.

(ix) Periodically review and update the corporate Governance Policies / Framework of the Entity in line with the regulatory and legal developments relating to same, as a best practice.

(x) Receive reports from the Management on compliance with the corporate governance framework of the Entity including the Entity's compliance with provisions of the SEC Act, Listing Rules of the Exchange and other applicable laws, together with any deviations/non-compliances and the rational for same.

The Members of the Nominations and Governance Committee of the Company are disclosed in Page 02.

Sgd. Vijay Shah
Chairman

25th April 2024

MATERIAL *foreseeable Risk Factors*

(As per Rule No 7.6 (VI) of the Listing Rules of the CSE)

Risks are the uncertain events, which could have an adverse effect on the achievement of the organization's operational and financial objectives. Risk Management is the practice of managing the resources of the operation in such way to maintain an acceptable level of risk. The Board of Directors of the Company places special emphasis on the management of business risk, providing assurance that sound system of control are in place in order to manage and mitigate the potential impact of such risks.

PGP Glass Ceylon PLC, being in the Glass Manufacturing industry is exposed to a multitude of risks.

Operational Risk

The Company has designed and implemented a sound system of internal control to prevent operational risks that may arise in day to day activities. The quality and effectiveness of such systems are subject to regular review by the Management and updated with appropriate changes where necessary to suit the changing business environment. Regular internal audits are carried out to ensure that these systems and procedures are being adhered to.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss arising from the Company's debtors defaulting or failing to pay for goods purchased from the Company within the agreed period. During the year Company was able to manage the Credit Risk whilst capitalizing the good long term relationship built up with the customers.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity refers to the ability of the Company to meet financial obligations as they become due without affecting the normal operation. During the year under review Company has successfully met its all financial obligations without affecting its day to day operation.

Interest Rate Risk

The exposure to interest rate risk is managed successfully by negotiating better rates by offering sound security and making repayment of loans on time.

Legal Risk

Legal risk arises from legal consequences of a transaction or any other legal implications which may result in unexpected losses to the Company. The Company has placed special emphasis on this and has set up of obtaining outside Experts'/ consultants' opinion regularly.

Reputation Risk

In today's environment, reputation has become an organization's most valuable asset. The Company has recognized the need of maintaining good reputation and in order to protect itself ensure the compliance with all legal and statutory requirements and maintain high standard of ethics and increasing transparency.

Material Issues Pertaining to Employees and Industrial Relations Pertaining to the Entity (As per Rule No 7.6 (vii) of the Listing Rules of CSE)

There were no material issues pertaining to employees and industrial relations pertaining to the company that occurred during the year under review which needs to be disclosed.

DIRECTORS' *Responsibilities for the Preparation of Financial Statements*

The responsibilities of the Directors, in relation to the Financial Statements of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC are set out in this Statement. The Auditors' Report sets out the respective responsibilities of the Directors and the External Auditors relating to the Financial Statements and this statement provides additional information. The responsibilities of the Auditors, in relation to the Financial Statements, are set out in the Auditors' Report on pages 24-28 of the Annual Report. The external auditors M/s KPMG, appointed in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, were provided with every opportunity to undertake whatever inspections they consider appropriate to enable them to form their opinion on the financial statements.

The directors are required by relevant statutory provisions to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company for that period. The Financial Statement for the year 2023/2024 prepared and presented in this Annual report have been prepared based on new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS) which came to effect from 01st January 2012, are in agreement with the underlying books of account and are in conformity with the requirements of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 2000 and the New Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. The responsibility of the Directors, in relation to the Financial Statements, is set out in the following statement.

Under section 151 (1) of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, the Directors of the Company have responsibilities for ensuring that the Company keeps proper books of account of all the transactions and prepares financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss or income and expenditure for the accounting period ending on that balance sheet date. The Directors consider that these Financial Statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, applied consistently, and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and is in compliance with applicable Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and provide the information required by the Companies Act, as relevant. Any change to accounting policies and reasons for such change, is disclosed in the "Notes to the Financial Statements".

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, and to take reasonable steps as far as practicable to ensure the accuracy and reliability of accounting records, to enable the preparation of financial statements. The Directors have general responsibilities to take reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Company and in this regard to give proper consideration to the establishment of appropriate internal control systems with a view of preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

In discharging this responsibility the Directors have instituted a system of internal controls and a system for monitoring its effectiveness. The system of controls provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of safeguarding of Company's assets, maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information.

The Board is fully committed to ensure the existence of an effective system of internal control and risk management within the Company and continuously reviews and evaluates the adequacy of and integrity of the systems.

The Directors confirm that the best of their knowledge, all statutory payments relating to employees and Government and other Statutory bodies that were due in respect of the company have been paid where relevant or provided for.

The Directors further confirm that the company is compliance with the Listing Rules Pertaining to Related Party Translations as mentioned in section 9.3.2 of the New Listing Rules. The company has not entered into any Non-recurrent Related Party Transactions during the Financial year 2023-24. All the Recurrent Related Party Transactions entered by the company are disclosed in page 13 in the Annual Report.

The Directors and Cheif Operating Officer (COO) of the entity satisfy the Fit and Proper Assessment Criteria stipulated in the new Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The Directors believe, after reviewing the financial position and the cash flow of the Company, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and therefore, these Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors are of the view that they have discharged the responsibilities as set out in this statement.

By order of the Board

SAGARIKA WEERAPARACKRAMA
Company Secretary & Senior Manager Legal
PGP Glass Ceylon PLC

25th April 2024

ESG *Performance*

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	UoM	2024	2023	Variance %
Total energy consumption	GJ	689,271	771,885	-11%
Renewable energy generation	MWh	3,678	3,482	6%
Electrical energy - grid (Non-Renewable)	MWh	36,457	39,740	-8%
Renewable energy generation	GJ	13,240	12,537	6%
Renewable energy generation %				
Out of total energy consumed	%	1.9%	1.6%	18%
Out of total electricity consumed	%	10.1%	8.8%	15%
Total Carbon footprint (GHG Emission)				
Scope 1 emission	tCO2e	35,554	44,179	-20%
Scope 2 emission	tCO2e	25,884	28,216	-8%
Total water withdrawal	m3	68,588	73,192	-6%
Solid waste removal	MT	280	269	4%
Energy intensity (energy per tonne)	GJ/Tonne	6.60	7.13	-7%
Emission intensity (emission per tonne)	tCO2/Tonne	0.59	0.67	-12%
Water intensity (water withdrawal per day/ Tonne)	m3/Day/Tonne	0.81	0.83	-2%

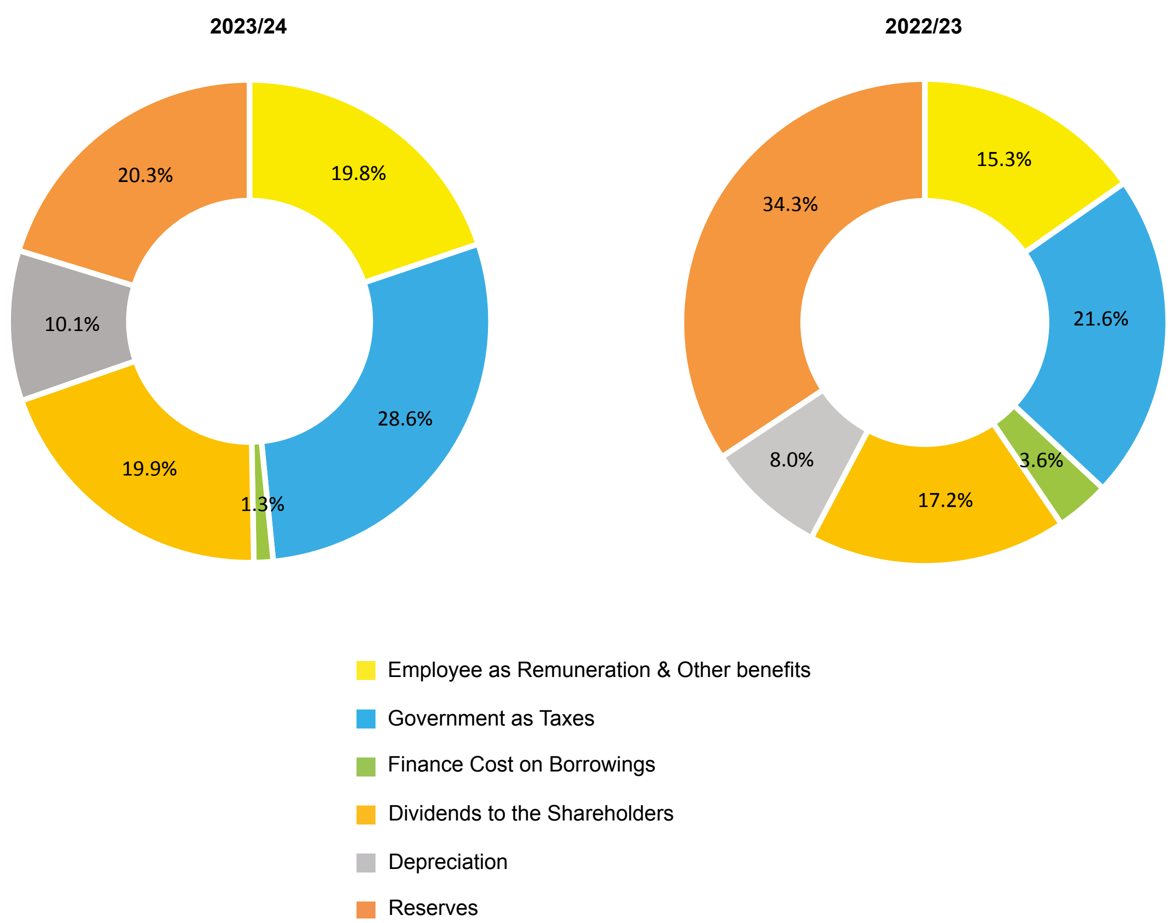
SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	UoM	2024	2023	Variance %
EMPLOYEES				
Employees on payroll	No.	484	488	-1%
Female Representation	%	5.8%	5.7%	1%
New Recruits	No.	20	27	-26%
Benefits to Employees	Rs. Mn	1,463	1,402	4%
Investments in training	Rs. Mn	3.4	3.7	-8%
Training hours	Hours	11,224	5,738	96%
Average training hours per employee	Hours	23.0	11.8	95%
Retention Rate	%	93.9%	95.1%	-1%
Workplace Injuries	No.	3	6	-50%
Man days lost due to Injuries	Man days	35	51	-31%

GOVERNANCE	2024	2023
No of Members		
Board of Directors	5	5
Audit Committee	3	3
Remuneration Committee	3	3
Related Party Transaction (RPT) Review Committee	3	3
No of Meetings Held		
Board Meeting	4	4
Audit Committee	4	4
Remuneration Committee	1	1
Related Party Transaction (RPT) Review Committee	4	4

STATEMENT *of Value Added*

	2024 Rs Mn	%	2023 Rs Mn	%
Gross Revenue	19,736		21,975	
Less : Cost of Material/ Service Provided	(12,354)		(12,803)	
Value Addition	**7,382**		**9,172**	

Employees as Remuneration & Other benefits	1,463	19.8%	1,402	15.3%
Government as Taxes	2,112	28.6%	1,985	21.6%
Providers of Capital				
Finance Cost on Borrowings	95	1.3%	330	3.6%
Dividends to the Shareholders - Proposed	1,473	19.9%	1,577	17.2%
Retained in the Business as				
Depreciation	744	10.1%	731	8.0%
Reserves	1,496	20.3%	3,147	34.3%
	7,382	**100.0%**	**9,172**	**100.0%**



RECOGNITION & AWARDS

NCE - Gold Award in Glass & Glass products sector, Extra Large category 2022/23

Presidential Export Awards 2022/23 – Best Exporter Value Added Minerals

Presidential Export Awards 2021/22 – Best Exporter Value Added Minerals

CSR PROJECTS

EDUCATIONAL

ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIAL

KPMG
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PGP GLASS CEYLON PLC

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC ("the Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and note to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards ("SLAuSs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for professional Accountants issued by CA Sri Lanka (Code of Ethics), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Company financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

KPMG

Key audit matters

Revenue recognition	
Refer to the accounting policies in "Note 2.6.3 to the Financial Statements; Revenue from contract with customers:", and "Note 3.1. to the Financial Statements: Revenue"	
Risk Description	**Our responses**
The principal activity of the Company was the manufacturing and sale of glass bottles. The Company recognized revenue from the sale of glass bottles in the amount of Rs. 17,823,509,674 /- for the year ended 31 March 2024. Under Auditing Standards, we are required to consider that the fraud risk from revenue recognition is a significant risk. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because of its significance to the financial statements. We focused on whether transactions have been recorded in the period in which the Company becomes entitled to record revenue in accordance with SLFRS 15.	Our audit procedures included: • Obtaining an understanding and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the revenue recognition and measurement. • Evaluating the integrity of the general IT control environment and testing the operating effectiveness of key IT application controls over revenue. • Comparing revenue transactions recorded during the current year, on a sample basis, with invoices with customer acknowledgement and credit notes, to assess whether the related revenue was recognized in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies. • Comparing, on a sample basis, specific revenue transactions recorded before and after the financial year end date with the underlying invoices with customer acknowledgement to assess whether the related revenue had been recognized in the correct financial period.

KPMG

Carrying value of Inventories	
Refer to the accounting policies in "Note 2.6.16 to the Financial Statements: Inventories", "Note 2.4 to the Financial Statements: Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates and assumptions" and "Note 10 to the Financial Statements: Inventories"	
Risk Description	**Our responses**
The Inventory balance comprise of raw materials, packing materials, finished goods, work in progress, consumables and spares, which forms a significant part of the Company's current assets, amounting to Rs. 4,807,414,792/- as at 31 March 2024. Carrying value of inventories is identified as a Key Audit matter because establishing a provision for slow-moving, obsolete and damaged inventory and valuation of inventories involve significant judgments and assumptions exercised by the management.	Our audit procedures included: • Obtaining an understanding and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over the supply chain and testing selected key controls over recognition and measurement of inventory and inventory provisioning. • On sample basis, testing the net realizable value by comparing the actual cost with relevant market data. • Attending stock counts as at the year-end. In addition, assessing the effectiveness of the physical count controls in operation at each count location to identify damaged stocks, and expired stocks that are written off in a timely manner and evaluating the results of the other counts performed by the management throughout the period to assess the existence of inventory • Gaining an understanding of the movements in the inventory for the year and assess the adequacy of the provision for nonmoving and slow-moving inventory. • Assessing whether the Company's accounting policies had been consistently applied and the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in respect of the judgment and estimation made in respect of inventory provisioning.

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Other Information

Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. These Financial statements do not comprise other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SLAuSs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

KPMG

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charge with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

CA Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditor's report is 3707.

Chartered Accountants

Colombo, Sri Lanka

25 April 2024

STATEMENT *of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2024*

	Notes	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Revenue	3.1	17,823,509,674	20,067,308,286
Cost of Sales		(12,548,397,254)	(14,512,829,541)
Gross Profit		**5,275,112,420**	**5,554,478,745**
Other Operating Income	4.1	98,927,127	96,604,983
Selling and Distribution Expenses		(474,647,384)	(520,391,595)
Administrative Expenses		(964,441,427)	(840,889,732)
Operating Profit		**3,934,950,736**	**4,289,802,401**
Finance Costs	4.3	(97,374,398)	(330,522,643)
Finance Income	4.2	2,335,027	1,036,361
Profit before Tax	4.4	**3,839,911,365**	**3,960,316,119**
Income Tax Expense	5.1	(901,081,819)	(780,015,974)
Profit for the Year		**2,938,829,546**	**3,180,300,145**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans	15.1	(12,071,075)	(6,930,706)
Income tax effect on defined benefit obligations	5.2	2,414,215	1,386,141
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus due to Income Tax rate change	5.2	-	(3,451,491)
Gain on financial investments - Fair value through other comprehensive income	14.3	1,343,289	(147,686)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		**(8,313,571)**	**(9,143,742)**
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax		**(8,313,571)**	**(9,143,742)**
Total comprehensive income for the year - net of tax		**2,930,515,975**	**3,171,156,403**
Earnings per share - Basic/Diluted	6	3.09	3.35
Dividend per Share		1.66	-

The accounting policies and notes on pages 33 through 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT *of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024*

ASSETS	Notes	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	5,077,749,134	5,272,208,785
Right of use assets	8.1	39,559,794	42,358,860
Financial investments	9.1	3,720,372	2,377,083
Other Receivables	11	496,532	4,522,405
Total non-current assets		**5,121,525,832**	**5,321,467,133**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	4,807,414,792	4,289,898,393
Trade and other receivables	11	4,210,551,264	3,154,733,159
Prepayments		29,032,217	26,138,515
Cash and short term deposits	12.1	86,631,022	183,032,345
Total current assets		**9,133,629,295**	**7,653,802,412**
Total assets		**14,255,155,127**	**12,975,269,545**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Stated capital	13	1,526,407,485	1,526,407,485
Reserves	14	104,018,193	102,674,904
Retained earnings		9,437,966,062	8,080,038,453
Total equity		**11,068,391,740**	**9,709,120,842**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	8.2	16,365,655	22,156,528
Deferred tax liabilities	5.4	652,177,691	606,891,616
Employee benefit liability	15.1	215,980,317	173,225,392
Total non-current liabilities		**884,523,663**	**802,273,536**
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	8.2	6,496,490	6,520,685
Trade and other payables	16	1,681,824,095	1,555,996,379
Dividends payable	17	83,466,573	48,906,384
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	9.2	-	623,015,534
Income tax payable		496,834,165	224,037,305
Bank overdraft	12.2	33,618,401	5,398,880
Total current liabilities		**2,302,239,724**	**2,463,875,167**
Total liabilities		**3,186,763,387**	**3,266,148,703**
Total equity and liabilities		**14,255,155,127**	**12,975,269,545**

These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

....
Niloni Boteju
Financial Controller

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation on these Financial Statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC.

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Sanjay Jain	C.T.S.B. Perera
Director	Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 33 through 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

25 April 2024
Colombo

STATEMENT *of Changes In Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024*

	Stated Capital	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
As at 01 April 2022	**1,526,407,485**	**1,414,655**	**104,859,426**	**4,897,536,929**	**6,530,218,495**
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	3,180,300,145	3,180,300,145
Other comprehensive income	-	(147,686)	-	(5,544,565)	(5,692,251)
Total comprehensive income	-	(147,686)	-	3,174,755,580	3,174,607,894
Deferred tax on revaluation surplus due to Income Tax rate change	-	-	(3,451,491)	-	(3,451,491)
Unclaimed dividend write back (Note 17)	-	-	-	7,745,944	7,745,944
As at 31 March 2023	**1,526,407,485**	**1,266,969**	**101,407,935**	**8,080,038,453**	**9,709,120,842**
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,938,829,546	2,938,829,546
Other comprehensive income	-	1,343,289	-	(9,656,860)	(8,313,571)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,343,289	-	2,929,172,686	2,930,515,975
Dividend declared (Note 17)	-	-	-	(1,577,142,893)	(1,577,142,893)
Unclaimed dividend write back (Note 17)	-	-	-	5,897,816	5,897,816
As at 31 March 2024	**1,526,407,485**	**2,610,258**	**101,407,935**	**9,437,966,062**	**11,068,391,740**

The accounting policies and notes on pages 33 through 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT *of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024*

	Notes	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**3,839,911,365**	**3,960,316,119**
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7.2	747,163,231	734,212,300
Provision for employee benefit liability	15.1	43,597,126	32,949,696
Provision for slow moving inventories	10.1	120,983,617	138,439,231
Provision for impairment on trade receivable	11.2	(35,543,964)	10,127,217
Exchange difference adjustment		(9,282,286)	(26,290,000)
Right of use asset - depreciation	8.1	2,799,066	2,799,080
Script dividend income from quoted investment		-	(67,890)
Finance costs	4.3	97,374,398	330,522,643
Finance income	4.2	(2,335,027)	(968,471)
(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment		(145,217)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**4,804,522,309**	**5,182,039,925**
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		(638,500,016)	(2,072,790,977)
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables and prepayments		(1,023,541,421)	(418,899,003)
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other payables		125,827,718	(350,039,079)
(Increase) / decrease in gratuity to be paid	15.1	(425,481)	-
Cash generated from operations		**3,267,883,109**	**2,340,310,866**
Income tax paid		(580,584,669)	(754,918,082)
Employee benefit liability costs paid	15.1	(12,487,795)	(5,279,209)
Interest paid		(101,804,735)	(323,415,223)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		**2,573,005,910**	**1,256,698,352**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7.1	(552,703,580)	(326,890,883)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		145,217	-
Finance income	4.2	2,335,027	968,471
Loans and advances granted to company officers during the year		(8,440,000)	(12,515,000)
Repayment of loans and advances by company officers during the year		12,839,450	11,082,234
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		**(545,823,886)**	**(327,355,178)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowings of interest bearing short term loans	9.5	5,601,855,000	4,512,260,000
Repayments of interest bearing short term loans	9.5	(6,043,201,000)	(4,535,550,000)
Repayments of interest bearing long term loans	9.3	(165,166,787)	(757,999,960)
Lease rental paid	8.4	(8,605,193)	(4,686,930)
Dividends paid	17	(1,536,684,888)	(3,100,359)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		**(2,151,802,868)**	**(789,077,249)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(124,620,844)	140,265,925
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	12	177,633,465	37,367,540
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	12	**53,012,621**	**177,633,465**

The accounting policies and notes on pages 33 through 73 form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 REPORTING ENTITY

PGP Glass Ceylon PLC ("Company") is a public limited liability Company (Formerly known as "Piramal Glass Ceylon PLC") incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka and listed in the Colombo Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company and principal place of business is located at No. 148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana and the production facility is located in Horana.

1.2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

During the period, the principal activity of the Company was the manufacturing and sale of glass bottles.

1.3 PARENT ENTITY AND ULTIMATE PARENT ENTITY

The Company's parent undertaking is PGP Glass Private Limited (Formally known as "Pristine Glass Private Limited") and the ultimate parent is Blackstone Inc. These two companies are Incorporated in India and United States of America respectively.

1.4 DIRECTIORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Board of Directors is responsible for financial statements of the Company as per Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act No 7 of 2007.

1.5 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The financial statements of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 April 2024.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Company, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs) laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No 7 of 2007 and provide appropriate disclosures as required by the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE).

These Financial Statements except for information on cash flows have been prepared following the accrual basis of accounting.

2.1.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items in the Statement of Financial Position:

- Equity instruments fair value through Other Comprehensive Income
- Retirement Benefit obligations.

2.2 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. There was no change in the Company's presentation and functional currency during the current year.

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

2.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Presentation and classification of the Financial Statements of the previous period have been amended, where relevant for better presentation and to be comparable with those of current period. These have not resulted any change in results of the Company.

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTION

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements of the Company in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

A) Judgement

Going Concern

In determining the basis of preparing the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, management has considered all available information, the consequences of current macro economic conditions of the country, climate related risks, other events and conditions. It is the view of the management that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern due to the improving operating environment, developments to product strategies and actions taken to mitigate the impact of economic crisis.

Further, in determining the going concern, the management performed multiple stress tested scenarios; considering cost management practices, ability to continue operations under current economic crisis, cash reserves, ability to secure additional funding to finance the adverse effects to the cash flows, ability to secure required human resources, expected revenue streams, credit and collection management practices and expense management and curtailment practices including ability to defer non-essential capital expenditure.

Accordingly, the Management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has adequate resources to continue in the business for the foreseeable future. Further, the 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 of the Company are continued to be prepared on a going concern basis.

B) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

- Notes 2.6.22 - Employee Benefit Liability
- Note 2.6.11 & Note 7.4 – Depreciation
- Note 2.6.12 – Leases
- Notes 2.6.14 – Impairment losses on trade and other receivables
- Note 2.6.16 – Allowance for Slow moving inventories
- Notes 2.6.21 and 2.6.24 – Provisions, Commitments and Contingencies
- Note 2.6.10 – Taxation

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTION (CONTINUED)

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Management.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Significant valuation issues are reported to the audit committee.

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.5 USE OF MATERIALITY, OFFSETTING AND ROUNDING

2.5.1 Materiality and aggregation

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

Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in systematic manners which ensure the understandability and comparability of Financial Statements of the Company.

Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by observing material information or by aggregating material items that have different nature of functions.

2.5.2 Offsetting

Assets and liabilities and income and expenses in the Financial Statements are not set-off unless regained by Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

2.5.3 Rounding

The amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupees, except where otherwise indicated.

2.5.4 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle and held primarily for the purpose of trading or is cash or cash equivalent 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. 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 period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has consistently applied the following significant accounting policies to all periods presented in the Financial Statements by the Company, except as mentioned otherwise.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka has issued number of new amendments to Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs / LKASs) that are effective for the current financial year. These amendments and interpretations did not have any significant impact on the reported Financial Statements of the Company.

In addition, the Company adopted Disclosures of Accounting Policies (Amendments to LKAS 1 and SLFRS Practice Statement 2) from 1 April 2023. The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies themselves.

2.6.1 Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2.6.2 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared by using the 'Indirect Method' of preparing cash flows in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards – LKAS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows, whereby operating activities, investing activities and financing activities are separately recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of 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.

2.6.3 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and sales taxes. The following specific recognition criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue that are in the scope of SLFRS 15.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.4 Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the control of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods; with the Company not retaining neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold.

2.6.5 Finance Income

Finance income comprises of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recorded as it accrues using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in finance income in the income statement.

2.6.6 Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

2.6.7 Other income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Net gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant & equipment have been accounted for in the statement of profit or loss, having deducted from proceeds on disposal, the carrying amount of the assets and related selling expenses. On disposal of revalued property, plant and equipment before the date of transition to SLFRS, amount remaining in revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Gains and losses arising from incidental activities to main revenue generating activities and those arising from a Company of similar transactions which are not material, are aggregated, reported and presented on a net basis.

2.6.8 Expenses

Expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income in arriving at the profit for the year.

For the presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss the Directors are of the opinion that the function of the expenses method present fairly the elements of the Company's performance, and hence such a presentation method is adopted.

Preliminary and pre-operational expenditure is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Repairs and renewals are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

2.6.9 Finance cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and leases, unwinding of discounts on provisions and fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables).

Interest expense is recorded as it accrues using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 method. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

2.6.10 Taxation

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

IFRIC 23 ‘Uncertainty over income tax treatments’ provides guidance on determining taxable profits, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there in an uncertainty over the income tax treatment. The Company has applied significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments for the year and the Company has determined that there were no uncertainties in tax treatments for the year and the Company has determined that there were no uncertainties in tax treatments that has an impact on the income tax expenses or any disclosures.

Current Income Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except, when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except, when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that enough taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Transfer Pricing Regulation

The Company is subject to income taxes and other taxes including transfer pricing regulations. The management has taken steps to carry out the required study in respect of transfer pricing regulation and has accordingly used critical judgments and estimates in applying the regulations in aspects including but not limited to estimation of the respective arm's length prices and selection of appropriate pricing mechanism. The current tax charge is subject to such judgments. Differences between estimated income tax charge and actual payable may arise as a result of management's interpretation and application of transfer pricing regulation.

Social Security Contribution Levy

With effect from October 1, 2022, Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) 2.5% was introduced on liable turnover. SSCL was recognized under selling and distribution to the financial statements.

2.6.11 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day to day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the property, plant and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

The cost of certain items of property, plant and equipment at 1 April 2011, the Company's date of transition to the Standards, was determined with reference to its fair value at that date.

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

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 derecognition 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.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital expenditure incurred in relation to fixed assets which are not completed as at the reporting date are shown as capital work-in-progress and is stated at cost. On completion, the related assets are transferred to property, plant and equipment. Depreciation on such assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

NOTES *to the Financ al Statements Year ended 31 Marb , 2024*

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

2.6.12 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

A) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the assets leased.

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

- Fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guaranteed; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position separately.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

2.6.13 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalized as part of that asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

The interest capitalized is calculated using Company's weighted average cost of borrowing after adjusting for borrowings associated with specific developments. Where borrowings are associated with specific developments, the amounts capitalized is the gross interest incurred on those borrowings less any investment income arising on their temporary investments. Interest is capitalized from the commencement of the development work until the date of practical completion. The capitalization of finance costs is suspended if there are prolonged periods when development activity is interrupted. Interest is also capitalized on the purchase cost of a site of property acquired specifically for development, but only where activities necessary to prepare the asset for redevelopments are in progress.

2.6.14 Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.14 Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- It’s contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount of outstanding.
- A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Financial assets – Business model assessment:

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

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

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company’s continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed an whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows 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 the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.14 Financial Instruments (Continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company 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 Company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limits the Company's claim to cash flows from specified 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 discount or premium to its contractual par-amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial 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 recognizes in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognizing in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognizes 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 recognizing in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognizing in OCI. On de-recognition, 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 recognizing 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 recognizing in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment

Non derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets Loss allowances for trade receivables 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 Company 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 Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.14 Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as recognize security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default 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 is the maximum contractual period over which the Company 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 due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market to a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures to recovery of amounts due.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.15 Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

A) Loans and Borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 9.2.

Derecognition

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.6.16 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, after making do allowances for obsolete and slow-moving items. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

The cost incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and conditions are accounted using the following cost formulae :-

Raw Materials	-	At actual cost on weighted average basis
Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	-	At the cost of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable production overheads based on normal operating capacity in producing each design. (Standards costing)
Consumables & Spares	-	At actual cost on weighted average basis
Goods in Transit	-	At actual cost

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.17 Financial Instruments (Continued)

2.6.17 Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

2.6.18 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are considered, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculations on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecasts are generally covering a period of three years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the third year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6.19 Cash and Short-Term Deposits

Cash and short-term deposits are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and short-term deposits consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investments with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition are also treated as cash equivalents.

2.6.20 Dividend Distributions

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to owners of equity when the distribution is authorized and is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

2.6.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.22 Employee Benefits

A) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

B) Defined Contribution Plans – Employees' Provident Fund & Employees' Trust Fund

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available

a.) Employees' Provident Fund

The Company and employees contribute 12% and 8%, respectively, on the salary of each employee to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).

b.) Employees' Trust Fund

The Company contributes 3% of the salary of each employee to the Employees' Trust Fund (ETF). These obligations come within the scope of a defined contribution plan as per LKAS -19 on 'Employee Benefits'. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in profit or loss as the related service is provided.

c.) Defined Benefit Obligation – Gratuity

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. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method as recommended by LKAS 19 – 'Employee Benefits'. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Company.

An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portions of the increased benefits related to past service by employees are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The assumptions based on which the results of actuarial valuation was determined, are included in Note 15 – Employee Benefits, to the Financial Statements.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.22 Employee Benefits (Continued)

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plan in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

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

d.) Lump-sum Payments to Employees

Provision has been made in the Financial Statements for lump-sum allowances payable to employees by the collective agreement decided by the management and trade union.

2.6.23 Events after the Reporting Period

All material post reporting period events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in respective notes to the Financial Statements

2.6.24 Commitments and contingencies

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities.

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the Company’s control. Commitments and Contingencies are disclosed in Note 19 to the Financial Statements.

2.6.25 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka has issued a number of new amendments to Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/LKASs) that are effective for annual periods beginning after the current financial year. Accordingly the Company has not early in preparing these Financial Statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s Financial Statements.

- **Classifications of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to LKAS 1)**

The amendments, as issued in 2020 and 2022, aim to clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or noncurrent, and require new disclosures for non-current liabilities that are subject to future covenants. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. There is no potential impact the amendments on the classification of these liabilities and the related disclosures.

- **Supplier finance arrangements (Amendment to LKAS 1 and SLFRS 7)**

These amendments introduce new disclosures relating to supplier finance arrangements that assist users of the financial statements to assess the effect of these arrangement on an entity’s liabilities and cash flows and on and entity’s exposure to the liquidity risk. The amendments apply for annual period beginning on or after January 2024.

- **Other accounting standards**
- Lease Liability in a sales and lease leaseback (Amendment to SLFRS 16)
- Lack of exchangeability (Amendment to LKAS 21)

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6.26 Changes in material accounting policies

- **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction**

The Company has adopted Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to LKAS 12) from 1 January 2023. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and off-setting temporary differences - e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities.

For leases and decommissioning liabilities, an entity is required to recognise the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, an entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities by applying the 'integrally linked' approach, resulting in a similar outcome as under the amendments, except that the deferred tax asset or liability was recognised on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Group has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of use assets. However, there was no impact on the Statement of Financial Position because the balances qualify for off-set under paragraph 74 of LKAS 12. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2022 as a result of the change. The key impact for the Company relates to disclosure of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised Note 5.4.

- **Material Accounting policy information**

The Company also adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to LKAS 1 and SLFRS Practice Statement 2) from 1 January 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the Financial Statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the Financial Statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and made updates to the information disclosed in Note 2.6 - Material accounting policies (2023: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments.

NOTES *to the Financ al Statements Year ended 31 Marb , 2024*

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on its customer location and has two reportable segments, namely, local sales and export sales.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. However, financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a Company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

3.1 Revenue

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Revenue from Sale of Goods (**Note - 3.2**)	17,823,509,674	20,067,308,286
	17,823,509,674	**20,067,308,286**

3.2 Sale of Goods

Local Sales		
- In House Production	11,336,761,778	13,345,235,816
- Trading	608,025,312	667,561,797
Total Local Sales	**11,944,787,090**	**14,012,797,613**
Export Sales		
- In House Production	5,868,524,586	6,053,485,178
- Trading	10,197,998	1,025,495
Total Export Sales	**5,878,722,584**	**6,054,510,673**
	17,823,509,674	**20,067,308,286**

4. OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES

4.1 Other Operating Income

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Income from Solar Power Generation	86,295,176	78,105,095
Sundry Income	12,631,951	18,499,888
	98,927,127	**96,604,983**

4.2 Finance Income

Interest income	1,839,232	526,875
Interest income on loans given to company officers	495,795	441,596
Income from equity investments - Quoted	-	67,890
	2,335,027	**1,036,361**

4.3 Finance Costs

Interest Expense on Overdrafts	8,979,485	123,560,721
Interest Expense on Short Term Borrowings	78,945,619	156,884,681
Interest Expense on Long Term Borrowings	6,659,170	47,196,219
Interest Expense on Lease Liability	2,790,124	2,881,022
	97,374,398	**330,522,643**

4. OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES (Contd...)

4.4 Profit Before Tax

		2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Stated after Charging/(Crediting)			
Directors' fees and emoluments		96,760,836	146,970,245
Audit fees	- Charge for the Year	1,407,998	1,500,000
	- Under/(Over) provision in respect of prior year	(250,000)	-
Technical Fee		342,587,700	385,397,060
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment		747,163,231	734,212,300
Personnel costs including the following;			
- Employee benefit plan costs - Gratuity		43,597,126	32,949,696
- Defined contribution plan costs - EPF & ETF		69,264,053	62,518,736
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		(145,217)	-
Donations		1,323,677	2,540,206
Exchange (Gain)/Loss		178,062,848	(4,240,908)
Provision for (Reversal of) Impairments - Trade Receivables		(38,374,410)	16,821,125
Social Security Contribution Levy		222,929,619	156,765,263

Technical Fee represents the amount payable to PGP Glass Private Limited - India for the technical advises and assistance provided during the Year as per the agreement entered into between the two companies. As per the agreement, if the Company achieved positive Profit before Royalty Fee, Interest, Depreciation and Tax, the amount payable is 2% of the Net Sales Value of the locally manufactured products.

5. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense for the Years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are:

5.1 Statement of Profit or Loss

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Current income tax:		
Current tax expense on ordinary activities for the year **(Note 5.3)**	858,790,657	860,707,234
Under/(Over) provision of current taxes in respect of prior year -Year 2022/23	(9,540,938)	(14,535,456)
Y/A 2019/20	4,131,810	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred taxation charge/(reversal) **(Note 5.4)**	47,700,290	(66,155,804)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**901,081,819**	**780,015,974**

In terms of the agreement with the Board of investment of Sri Lanka (BOI), business profit from the manufacturing operation is exempted for a period of 5 years from 10 December 2007. This exemption expired on 9 December 2012. Upon the expiration of above tax exemption period, the Company's profits arising from Manufacturing Operations are taxable at a concessionary rate of 10% for a period of 2 years and at the rate of 20% thereafter. Accordingly tax profits from manufacturing liable for income tax at the rate of 20%.

The Company is liable to income tax on other income and investment income at 30%

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March , 2024*

		2024	2023
5.	**INCOME TAX (Contd…)**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
5.2	**Statement of Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on defined benefit plans	2,414,215	1,386,141
	Adjustment to revaluation gain	-	(3,451,491)
	Income tax charged directly to other comprehensive income	**2,414,215**	**(2,065,350)**

5.3 A Reconciliation between Tax Expense and the Product of Accounting Profit Multiplied by the Statutory Tax Rates for the Years Ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Accounting profit before income tax	3,839,911,365	3,960,316,119
Aggregate disallowed items	972,930,605	1,387,725,404
Aggregate allowable expenses	(657,496,529)	(801,524,380)
Taxable profit from trade	**4,155,345,441**	**4,546,517,143**
Investment income	2,001,928	441,596
Other sources of income	12,290,867	35,043,012
Taxable Income	**4,169,638,236**	**4,582,001,751**
Taxable on taxable income at 14%	-	100,764,831
Taxable on taxable income at 18%	-	231,616,267
Taxable on balance taxable income at 24%	-	14,165,789
Tax on taxable income at BOI rate at 20%	784,201,628	481,562,384
Tax on balance taxable income at normal rate 30%	74,589,029	32,597,963
Current Income Tax Expense	**858,790,657**	**860,707,234**

The effective tax rates is 22% (2023 : 20%)

5. INCOME TAX (Contd...)

5.4 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised by providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or liability is settled, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

	2024	2023
Reconciliation of net deferred tax liability	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	606,891,616	670,982,070
Deferred taxes effect resulting from increase in tax rate charge to statement of profit or loss	-	20,129,462
Charged / (released) to statement of profit or loss	47,700,290	(86,285,266)
Adjustment to revaluation gain due to tax rate changes	-	3,451,491
Income tax effect relating to components of other comprehensive income	(2,414,215)	(1,386,141)
Balance as at the end of the Year	**652,177,691**	**606,891,616**

5.5 Deferred tax assets, liabilities and deferred income tax relate to the following:

	Temporary differences		Statement of financial position		Statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Deferred tax liability						
Property, plant and equipment	3,648,910,623	3,297,301,658	729,782,125	659,460,332	70,321,792	(24,897,811)
Tax effect on revaluation reserve	115,049,703	115,049,703	23,009,941	23,009,941	-	3,451,491
ROU assets and Liabilities	39,559,794	42,358,874	7,911,959	8,471,775	(559,816)	794,925
	3,803,520,120	**3,454,710,235**	**760,704,025**	**690,942,048**	**69,761,976**	**(20,651,395)**
Deferred tax assets						
Lease liabilities	22,862,143	28,677,212	(4,572,429)	(5,735,442)	1,163,012	(553,312)
Employee benefit liability	215,980,317	173,225,392	(43,196,063)	(34,645,078)	(8,550,983)	(11,078,964)
Provision for impairment - Trade receivables	23,366,361	58,910,325	(4,673,272)	(11,782,066)	7,108,794	(3,488,937)
Stock provision	280,422,848	159,439,231	(56,084,570)	(31,887,846)	(24,196,724)	(28,317,846)
	542,631,669	**420,252,160**	**(108,526,334)**	**(84,050,432)**	**(24,475,901)**	**(43,439,059)**
Deferred income tax (income) / expense reported in the statement of profit or loss					**47,700,290**	**(66,155,804)**
Deferred income tax (income) / expense reported in the statement of other comprehensive income					**(2,414,215)**	**2,065,350**
Net deferred tax liability reported in the statement of financial position			**652,177,691**	**606,891,616**		

5.6 Impact from the change in corporate income tax rate

The tax rate used for deferred Tax computation is 20% (2023 - 20%)

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year and the previous year are adjusted for events that have changed the number of ordinary shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in the resources such as a bonus issue.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share computations:	**2024**	**2023**
Amount used as the numerator:	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Net earnings attributable to equity shareholders	2,938,829,546	3,180,300,145
Number of ordinary shares used as the denominator:	**Number**	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	950,086,080	950,086,080
Basic earning per share (Rs.)	3.09	3.35

There were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at any time during the year/previous year, hence diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earning per share.

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

7.1 At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Additions during the year	Transfers during the year	Disposals during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2023	Balance as at 01.04.2023	Additions during the year	Transfers during the year	Disposals during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Freehold Land	132,870,000	-	-	-	132,870,000	132,870,000	-	-	-	132,870,000
Buildings	2,344,215,116	11,060,586	2,691,405	-	2,357,967,107	2,357,967,107	-	-	-	2,357,967,107
Plant and Machinery	5,475,490,946	7,514,862	52,267,779	-	5,535,273,587	5,535,273,587	11,717,181	-	-	5,546,990,768
Electrical Power Installation	948,998,890	8,222,261	-	-	957,221,151	957,221,151	84,046,045	-	-	1,041,267,196
Furnace	1,707,239,084	38,430,316	-	-	1,745,669,400	1,745,669,400	26,507,291	106,180	-	1,772,282,871
Motor Vehicles	37,706,358	10,000,000	-	-	47,706,358	47,706,358	585,730	-	(225,714)	48,066,374
Tools and Implements	43,896,648	-	-	-	43,896,648	43,896,648	160,000	-	-	44,056,648
Office Equipments	273,627,209	14,763,156	8,558,139	(5,849,155)	291,099,349	291,099,349	48,024,940	2,958,776	(154,000)	341,929,065
Gas Station	21,116,708	-	-	-	21,116,708	21,116,708	10,507,927	27,922,476	-	59,547,111
Solar Power Generation	410,175,402	-	-	-	410,175,402	410,175,402	-	-	-	410,175,402
Commercial Moulds	630,906,950	192,645,432	-	(27,462,953)	796,089,429	796,089,429	136,054,540	11,282,418	-	943,426,387
	12,026,243,311	282,636,613	63,517,323	(33,312,108)	12,339,085,139	12,339,085,139	317,603,654	42,269,850	(379,714)	12,698,578,929
In the Course of Construction										
Capital Work-in-Progress	60,487,731	44,254,270	(63,517,323)	-	41,224,678	41,224,678	235,099,926	(42,269,850)	-	234,054,754
	60,487,731	44,254,270	(63,517,323)	-	41,224,678	41,224,678	235,099,926	(42,269,850)	-	234,054,754
Total Gross Carrying Amount	**12,086,731,042**	**326,890,883**	**-**	**(33,312,108)**	**12,380,309,817**	**12,380,309,817**	**552,703,580**	**-**	**(379,714)**	**12,932,633,683**

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

7.2 Depreciation	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Charge for the year	Transfers during the year	Disposals during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2023	Balance as at 01.04.2023	Charge for the year	Transfers during the year	Disposals during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	625,263,898	58,747,917	-	-	684,011,815	684,011,815	58,949,178	-	-	742,960,993
Plant and Machinery	3,309,980,890	256,004,198	-	-	3,565,985,088	3,565,985,088	254,419,870	-	-	3,820,404,958
Electrical Power Installation	635,159,951	37,761,935	-	-	672,921,886	672,921,886	37,347,428	-	-	710,269,314
Furnace	1,086,086,366	187,567,340	-	-	1,273,653,706	1,273,653,706	192,245,480	-	-	1,465,899,186
Motor Vehicles	36,937,785	304,867	-	-	37,242,652	37,242,652	1,779,565	-	(225,714)	38,796,503
Tools and Implements	31,381,373	2,834,132	-	-	34,215,505	34,215,505	2,195,530	-	-	36,411,035
Office Equipment	182,861,157	23,875,293	-	(5,849,155)	200,887,295	200,887,295	27,694,054	-	(154,000)	228,427,349
Gas Station	9,535,569	527,918	-	-	10,063,487	10,063,487	1,331,176	-	-	11,394,663
Solar Power Generation	98,873,995	24,596,051	-	-	123,470,046	123,470,046	24,596,051	-	-	148,066,097
Commercial Moulds	391,119,856	141,992,649	-	(27,462,953)	505,649,552	505,649,552	146,604,899	-	-	652,254,451
	6,407,200,840	734,212,300	-	(33,312,108)	7,108,101,032	7,108,101,032	747,163,231	-	(379,714)	7,854,884,549
Total Depreciation	**6,407,200,840**	**734,212,300**	**-**	**(33,312,108)**	**7,108,101,032**	**7,108,101,032**	**747,163,231**	**-**	**(379,714)**	**7,854,884,549**

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Contd...)

7.3 Net book values

Assets	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Freehold land	132,870,000	132,870,000
Buildings	1,615,006,114	1,673,955,292
Plant and Machinery	1,726,585,810	1,969,288,499
Electrical power installation	330,997,882	284,299,265
Furnace	306,383,685	472,015,694
Motor vehicles	9,269,871	10,463,706
Tools and Implements	7,645,613	9,681,143
Office equipment	113,501,716	90,212,054
Gas station	48,152,448	11,053,221
Solar power generation	262,109,305	286,705,356
Commercial molds	291,171,936	290,439,877
	4,843,694,380	**5,230,984,107**
In the course of construction		
Capital work-in-progress	234,054,754	41,224,678
Total carrying amount of property, plant and equipment	**5,077,749,134**	**5,272,208,785**

7.4 The rates of depreciation is estimated as follows; (Straight line basis)

Buildings	2.5% on cost	2.5% on cost
Plant and Machinery	7.5% on cost	7.5% on cost
Electrical power installation	5% on cost	5% on cost
Furnace - Steel	7.5% on cost	7.5% on cost
- Refectories	12.5% on cost	12.5% on cost
Motor vehicles	15% on cost	15% on cost
Tools and implements	10% on cost	10% on cost
Office equipment - Furniture	10% on cost	10% on cost
- IT related equipment	12.5% & 25% on cost	12.5% & 25% on cost
- Lap tops	33 1/3% on cost	33 1/3% on cost
Gas station	2.5% on cost	2.5% on cost
Solar power generation	5% & 7.5% on cost	5% & 7.5% on cost
Commercial molds	50% to 25% on cost	50% to 25% on cost

7.5 Property, plant and equipment includes fully depreciated assets having a gross carrying amount of Rs.3,206,442,479/- (As at 31 March 2023 Rs.2,538,578,587/-).

7.6 Temporarily idle property, plant and equipment

There were no temporarily idle property, plant and equipment as at reporting date.

7.7 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress included the capital assets which mainly consists of construction of building and plant, machinery and equipments which are kept until available for use.

7.8 Capitalised borrowing costs

There were no capitalised borrowing cost related to acquisition of property plant and equipment during the year 2024 & 2023.

8. SLFRS 16 - LEASES

8.1 Right of use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability (present value of future lease payments discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate) adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The movement of right of use lease assets of the company is as follows;

At gross value	**Balance As at 01.04.2023 Rs.**	**Additions Rs.**	**Advance Payment for Leases Rs.**	**Balance As at 31.03.2024 Rs.**
Land and Building - Factory 152	52,124,137	-	-	52,124,137
Land and Building - Factory 15	13,856,497	-	-	13,856,497
Land and Building - Factory 17	125,257	-	-	125,257
	66,105,891	**-**	**-**	**66,105,891**

Depreciation	**Balance As at 01.04.2023 Rs.**	**Charge during the Year Rs.**	**De-Recognition Rs.**	**Balance As at 31.03.2024 Rs.**
Land and Building - Factory 152	20,742,585	2,365,144	-	23,107,729
Land and Building - Factory 15	2,986,154	431,268	-	3,417,422
Land and Building - Factory 17	18,292	2,654	-	20,946
	23,747,031	**2,799,066**	**-**	**26,546,097**

Net book values

	2024 Rs.	**2023 Rs.**
Land and Building - Factory 152	29,016,408	31,381,552
Land and Building - Factory 15	10,439,075	10,870,343
Land and Building - Factory 17	104,311	106,965
	39,559,794	**42,358,860**

8. SLFRS 16 - LEASES (Contd…)

8.1 Right of use asset (Contd…)

The Rates of Amortization is Estimated as follows; (Straight line basis)	**2024**	**2023**
Land and Building - Factory 152	30 Years	30 Years
Land and Building - Factory 15	35 Years	35 Years
Land and Building - Factory 17	50 Years	50 Years

8.2 Lease liability / Lease creditor

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate can not be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. The movement of Lease creditor for the year is as follows;

	Balance As at 01.04.2022	Interest Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss	Repayment	Balance As at 31.03.2023	Interest Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss	Repayment	Balance As at 31.03.2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land and Building - Factory 152	24,123,818	2,272,744	(3,860,669)	22,535,893	2,187,284	(7,088,179)	17,634,998
Land and Building - Factory 15	6,301,443	602,632	(819,180)	6,084,895	597,203	(1,504,012)	5,178,086
Land and Building - Factory 17	57,860	5,646	(7,081)	56,425	5,638	(13,002)	49,061
	30,483,121	**2,881,022**	**(4,686,930)**	**28,677,213**	**2,790,125**	**(8,605,193)**	**22,862,145**

	2024			**2023**		
	Amount repayable within 1 year	Amount repayable after 1 year	Total	Amount repayable within 1 year	Amount repayable after 1 year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land and Building - Factory 152	5,235,980	12,399,018	17,634,998	5,258,738	17,277,155	22,535,893
Land and Building - Factory 15	1,249,121	3,928,965	5,178,086	1,250,566	4,834,329	6,084,895
Land and Building - Factory 17	11,389	37,672	49,061	11,381	45,044	56,425
	6,496,490	**16,365,655**	**22,862,145**	**6,520,685**	**22,156,528**	**28,677,213**

	2024	**2023**
8.3 Amount recognised in profit or loss	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Amortization of leased assets	2,799,066	2,799,080
Interest on lease liabilities	2,790,125	2,881,022
8.4 Amount recognised in Statement of Cash Flows		
Total cash outflow for lease	8,605,193	4,686,930

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

9.1 Financial Investments

	2024		2023	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Quoted Investments				
DFCC Bank PLC	41,847	3,180,372	41,847	1,837,083
Unquoted Investments				
Centre for Technical Excellence in Ceramics-CENTEC Limited	54,000	540,000	54,000	540,000
Total Investments	**95,847**	**3,720,372**	**95,847**	**2,377,083**

The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at FVOCI because these equity securities represent investments the Company intended to hold for the long term for strategic purpose.

No strategic investments were disposed during 2024 and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relation to theses investments.

9.2 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2024			2023		
	Amount Repayable Within 1 Year Rs.	Amount Repayable After 1 Year Rs.	Total Rs.	Amount Repayable Within 1 Year Rs.	Amount Repayable After 1 Year Rs.	Total Rs.
Long term loans **(Note 9.4)**	-	-	-	165,216,563	-	165,216,563
Short term loan **(Note 9.5)**	-	-	-	457,798,971	-	457,798,971
	-	**-**	**-**	**623,015,534**	**-**	**623,015,534**

9.3 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	Balance as at 01.04.2023 Rs.	New Loans Obtained Rs.	Repayments Rs.	Exchange Differences Rs.	Accrued Interest Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2024 Rs.
Long term loans **(Note 9.4)**	165,216,563	-	(165,166,787)	-	(49,776)	-
Short term loan **(Note 9.5)**	457,798,971	5,601,855,000	(6,043,201,000)	(9,282,286)	(7,170,685)	-
	623,015,534	**5,601,855,000**	**(6,208,367,787)**	**(9,282,286)**	**(7,220,461)**	**-**

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Contd…)

9.4 Long term loans

Term loan facility - LKR 1,048 Mn	**State Bank of India**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**
As at 01 April 2022	427,272,074	427,272,074
Repayments	(261,999,960)	(261,999,960)
Accrued interest	(55,551)	(55,551)
As at 31 March 2023	**165,216,563**	**165,216,563**
As at 01 April 2023	165,216,563	165,216,563
Repayments	(165,166,787)	(165,166,787)
Accrued interest	(49,776)	(49,776)
As at 31 March 2024	-	**-**

Interest rate	:	AWPLR plus 1.00% p.a. with a floor rate of 7% and a ceiling of maximum interest rate of 9%. From 1 January 2023 - fixed pricing of 11% p.a.
Repayment terms	:	48 equal monthly installments commence after 12 months moratorium Year which starts immediately after the first disbursement
Tenor	:	05 Years (including grace Year - From 2018 November to 2019 October)
Purpose	:	To finance additional production line
Security	:	Plant and Machinery which will be purchased out of term loan fund

9.5 Short term loan

	People's Bank	**Hatton National Bank PLC**	**Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC**	**Standard Chartered Bank**	**Citi bank**	**Total**
As at 01 April 2022	-	-	-	502,321,164	-	502,321,164
New Loans Obtained	150,000,000	1,002,000,000	1,050,260,000	1,510,000,000	800,000,000	4,512,260,000
Repayments	(150,000,000)	(1,002,000,000)	(873,550,000)	(1,710,000,000)	(800,000,000)	(4,535,550,000)
Exchange Differences	-	-	(26,290,000)	-	-	(26,290,000)
Accrued Interest	-	-	208,286	4,849,521	-	5,057,807
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**	**150,628,286**	**307,170,685**	**-**	**457,798,971**
As at 01 April 2023	-	-	150,628,286	307,170,685	-	457,798,971
New Loans Obtained	700,000,000	1,005,000,000	2,246,855,000	1,650,000,000	-	5,601,855,000
Repayments	(700,000,000)	(1,005,000,000)	(2,388,201,000)	(1,950,000,000)	-	(6,043,201,000)
Exchange Differences	-	-	(9,282,286)	-	-	(9,282,286)
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	(7,170,685)	-	(7,170,685)
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Contd…)

9.6 Fair values

Management assessed that cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

9.7 Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by referring to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is obtained. In an active market, direct observation of a trade price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the company uses alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

Fair value are determined according to the following hierarchy.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Other valuation techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

As at 31 March 2024, the company held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position.

Assets measured at fair value	**Level 1**		**Level 2**		**Level 3**		**Total**	
As at 31st March	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Equity instruments at FVTOCI								
Quoted equity shares	3,180,372	1,837,083	-	-	-	-	3,180,372	1,837,083
Unquoted shares	-	-	-	-	540,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
	3,180,372	**1,837,083**	**-**	**-**	**540,000**	**540,000**	**3,720,372**	**2,377,083**

As at 31 March 2024, the Company held the above financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position.Carrying value of the unquoted shares do not significantly different fom the fair value of the investment.

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Contd…)

9.7 Fair Value Hierarchy (Contd…)

Financial assets and liabilities by categories

	Financial assets by categories						Financial liabilities by categories	
	Measured at Amortised cost		Fair Value through Profit/Loss		Fair Value through OCI		Measured at Amortised cots	
As at 31 March	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Financial assets								
Financial Investments	-	-	-	-	3,720,372	2,377,083	-	-
Trade and other receivables	4,029,900,885	2,766,506,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepayment	29,032,217	26,138,515	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and short term deposits	86,631,022	183,032,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,145,564,124	**2,975,676,982**	**-**	**-**	**3,720,372**	**2,377,083**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,862,145	28,677,213
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623,015,534
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473,486,258	1,363,195,126
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,618,401	5,398,880
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,529,966,804**	**2,020,286,753**

10. INVENTORIES

	2024	**2023**
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Raw/packing materials	1,002,714,559	1,053,302,168
Work in progress	10,540,143	40,599,477
Finished goods	2,325,415,720	1,796,868,582
Consumables and spares	1,749,167,218	1,554,211,403
Stock in transit	-	4,355,994
Less: obsolete and slow moving inventory **(Note 10.1)**	(280,422,848)	(159,439,231)
	4,807,414,792	**4,289,898,393**

10.1 Provision for inventory

	2024	**2023**
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Balance as at beginning of the year	159,439,231	21,000,000
Provision during the year	120,983,617	159,439,231
Reversal during the year	-	(21,000,000)
Balance as at end of the year	**280,422,848**	**159,439,231**

NOTES *to the Financi al Statements Year ended 31 Marh , 2024*

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Trade receivables	- Related party (Note - 11.1)	243,168,150	-
Trade receivables	- Others	3,799,750,582	2,810,668,482
Less : Provision for impairments (Note - 11.2)		(23,366,361)	(58,910,325)
		4,019,552,371	**2,751,758,157**
Advances and deposits		181,146,911	392,749,442
Loans to company officers	- Current	9,851,982	10,225,560
	- Non Current	496,532	4,522,405
		4,211,047,796	**3,159,255,564**
Total current		4,210,551,264	3,154,733,159
Total Non - Current		496,532	4,522,405
		4,211,047,796	**3,159,255,564**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms up to 45 days for domestic customers and export sales are generally on terms up to 90 days depending on the circumstances.

11.1 Trade Receivables includes amounts due from related parties as follows.

	Relationship		
PGP Glass USA Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	243,168,150	-
		243,168,150	-

11.2 Provision for impairments

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(58,910,325)	(48,783,108)
(Provision)/reversal for bad and doubtful debts	38,374,410	(16,821,125)
Written off/(back) during the year	(2,830,446)	6,693,908
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**(23,366,361)**	**(58,910,325)**

12. CASH AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Cash at bank	82,099,845	177,731,283
Cash on hand	4,531,177	5,301,062
	86,631,022	**183,032,345**
12.2 Unfavourable cash and cash equivalent balances		
Bank overdraft	(33,618,401)	(5,398,880)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement	**53,012,621**	**177,633,465**

13. STATED CAPITAL	**2024 Number**	**2023 Number**	**2024 Rs.**	**2023 Rs.**
13.1 Ordinary shares	**950,086,080**	**950,086,080**	**1,526,407,485**	**1,526,407,485**

13.2 Rights, preference and restrictions of classes of capital

The holders of ordinary shares confer their right to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at a meeting of the company. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

14. OTHER RESERVES	**2024 Rs.**	**2023 Rs.**
Revaluation reserve (Note 14.1)	101,407,935	101,407,935
Fair value reserve (Note14.3)	2,610,258	1,266,969
	104,018,193	102,674,904

14.1 Revaluation reserve

Balance as at beginning of the Year	101,407,935	104,859,426
Deffered tax effect on revaluation reserve due to rate change	-	(3,451,491)
Balance as at the end of the year	**101,407,935**	**101,407,935**

14.2 Revaluation reserve consists of net surplus resulting from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment before the date of transition to SLFRS in relation to assets still in use.

14.3 Fair value reserves consists of net gain reserves from valuation of financial investments.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY	**2024**	**2023**
15.1 Defined benefit obligation	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Changes of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	173,225,392	138,624,199
included in profit or loss		
Interest cost	31,180,570	22,179,872
Current service cost	12,416,556	10,769,824
included in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on obligation	12,071,075	6,930,706
Benefits paid during the year	(12,487,795)	(5,279,209)
Gratuity payable for resigned employees during the year	(425,481)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**215,980,317**	**173,225,392**

NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024

15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY (Contd…)

15.2 M/S Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd, Actuaries carried out an actuarial valuation for defined benefit plan for the year ended 31 March 2024. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, average expected future working lives, salary escalation rate, promotion rates and mortality rates. The key assumptions used by the actuary include the following.

	2024	2023
Method of actuarial valuation:	Projected Unit Credit method	Projected Unit Credit method
Discount rate:	12.00%	18.00%
Retirement age:	60 Years	60 Years
Salary escalation rate		
Non executive	8%	13%
Executive	9%	12%
Attrition rate:		
Non executive	3%	3%
Executive	8%	8%
Expected future working life (No of Years)		
Non executive	14.93	15.36
Executive	8.88	8.92
Weighted Average Duration of Defined Benefit Obligation (Years)	7.00	7.00
Mortality table:	A1967-70 Mortality Table for Assured Lives	A1967-70 Mortality Table for Assured Lives

A long-term treasury bond rate of 12.00% p.a. (2023 - 18.00% p.a.) has been used to discount future liabilities taking into consideration the remaining working life of eligible employees.

15.3 Sensitivity of assumptions employed in actuarial valuation

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the key assumptions employed with all other variables held constant in the employment benefit liability measurement, in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

The sensitivity of the statement of financial position is the effect of the assumed changes in discount rate and salary increment rate on the profit or loss and employment benefit obligation for the year is as follows.

A one percentage point change in the assumed rate of increase in salary escalation rate would have the following effects:

		Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
2024	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	16,352,676	(14,674,013)
2023	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	12,220,635	(11,040,633)

A one percentage point change in the assumed discount rate would have the following effects:

		Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
2024	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(13,251,641)	14,961,277
2023	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(9,812,888)	10,984,108

15.4 The expected maturity analysis of discounted retirement obligation is as follows:

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Within the Next 12 Months	18,327,110	19,927,291
Between 1 and 6 Years	95,363,671	78,533,795
Between 6 and 10 Years	46,090,380	33,233,495
Beyond 10 years	56,199,157	41,530,811
	215,980,318	**173,225,392**

16.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
	Trade payable	- Related Party **(Note 16.1)**	39,252,431	35,606,633
		- Others	797,448,351	701,231,673
	Other payables	- Related Party **(Note 16.2)**	146,763,660	146,851,192
		- Others	18,676,032	33,714,402
	Sundry creditors including accrued expenses		679,683,621	638,592,479
			1,681,824,095	**1,555,996,379**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 day terms.

16.1	Trade payables to related party	Relationship		
	PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent Company	39,252,431	35,606,633
			39,252,431	**35,606,633**

16.2	Other Payables - Related Party	Relationship		
	PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent Company	146,763,660	146,851,192
			146,763,660	**146,851,192**

17.	DIVIDENDS PAID AND PAYABLE	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
	Dividends payable as at the end of the year		
	As at the beginning of the year	48,906,384	59,752,687
	Dividends declared during the year (Note 17.1)	1,577,142,893	-
	Dividends paid during the year	(1,536,684,888)	(3,100,359)
	Written back of unclaimed dividends	(5,897,816)	(7,745,944)
	As at the end of the year	**83,466,573**	**48,906,384**

17.1	Declared and paid during the year		
	Equity dividends on ordinary shares		
	- Final dividend per Share for 2022/23 - Rs.1.66 (2021/22 - Nil)	1,577,142,893	-
		1,577,142,893	-

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the Company has entered into transactions with the following related parties. The material transactions have been disclosed below.

18.1 Transaction with Group Companies

		2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
Name of Company	**Relationship**		
PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent company		
Nature of transaction			
Purchasing of bottles		255,691,047	248,113,254
Purchasing of Moulds - In transit		-	4,355,994
Purchasing of lids		824,376	3,367,905
Purchase of capital items		18,230,962	-
Technical fees		342,587,700	385,397,060
Maintenance Cost for ERP & Network systems		57,340,657	66,481,927
Sales of Consumable materials		116,125	-
		674,790,867	**707,716,140**
Name of Company	**Relationship**		
PGP Glass USA, Inc.	Fellow subsidiary		
Nature of transaction			
Sale of Bottles		251,400,888	67,288,999
		251,400,888	**67,288,999**

The amounts payable to the above related parties as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are disclosed in Notes 16.1 and 16.2 and amounts receivable from the above related parties as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are disclosed in Note 11.1.

Transactions with related parties are carried out in the ordinary course of the business.

18.2 Transactions with Directors/Key Management Personnel

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Short term employee benefits	96,760,836	146,970,245
Total Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel	**96,760,836**	146,970,245

* Key Management personnel include the Board of Directors and the Chief Operating Officer of the Company.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

19.1 Capital Expenditure Commitments

The Company has commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment incidental to the ordinary course of business as at 31 March 2024 are as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rs. Mn	**Rs. Mn**
Contracted but not provided	661	60
Authorized by the Board, but not Contracted	237	441
	898	501

19.2 Contingent Liabilities

There are no significant contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

20. ASSETS PLEDGED

The Carrying value of property, plant and equipment pledged by the Company as security for facilities obtained from banks is as follows.

Nature of Assets	Nature of Liability	Carrying Value of Assets Pledged	
		2024	**2023**
		Rs. Mn	**Rs. Mn**
Immovable properties	First/Secondary mortgage for loans and borrowings	910	993
		910	**993**

21. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no events which require adjustment to, or disclosure in the Financial Statements except for the followings; The Directors declared a First & Final Dividend of Rs. 1.55 per share for the year ended 31 March 2024 on 25 April 2024.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

22.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in Company's business activities, but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Board of Directors of the Company places special consideration on the management of such risks. The Company is mainly exposed to;

a. Market risk
b. Commodity price risk
c. Interest rate risk
d. Exchange rate risk
e. Liquidity risk
f. Equity price risk
g. Credit risk

22.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, and financial investments.

Financial risk management is carried out by PGP Glass Ceylon PLC Finance Division under policies approved by the Board which set out the principles and procedures with respect to risk tolerance, delegated authority levels, internal controls, management of foreign currency, interest rate and counterparty credit exposures and the reporting of exposures.

The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the entity's financial performance.

22.1.2 Commodity Price Risk

The Entity is affected by the availability & price of certain commodities. The main impact for PGP Glass Ceylon PLC is through energy & Imported Raw Material. The imported Raw material price risk is mitigated through long term agreements & central purchasing done by PGP Group Procurement division. The energy cost consists of LPG, Furnace oil & Electricity.

In managing the commodity price risk part of the cost increases are passed on to the customer through the price increases.

Further to above United Stated Dollars shortage has impacted the items purchased locally which are of imported nature. Both Cost & availability has been impacted due to this. Both process & transportation cost of locally processed raw material have been impacted due to diesel price hike.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Contd...)

22.1.3 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial position will be adversely affected by movements in floating interest.

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Variable rate instruments		
Loans and borrowings - Short term loan	-	457,798,971
Loans and borrowings - Long term loan	-	165,216,563

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rate on the profit or loss for the year is as follows.

	Increase/ (Decrease) in Interest Rate	Effect on Statement of Profit or Loss Rs.	Effect on Statement of Financial Position Rs.
2024	1%	(9,443,434)	(9,443,434)
	-1%	9,443,434	9,443,434
2023	1%	(20,944,278)	(20,944,278)
	-1%	20,944,278	20,944,278

22.1.4 Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange risk arises out of the commercial transactions that the entity enters into outside Sri Lanka. The major part of the foreign transactions is dealt with US Dollars. The company has a natural hedging by way of its operational transactions as the inflow of foreign currency through export sale off sets the import cost and interest.

The Principle exchange rates used by the Company for conversion of foreign currency balances and transactions for the year ended 31 March 2024 are as follows;

	Average rate		Closing rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
USD	319.00	357.17	300.00	327.00
EUR	346.96	372.48	325.00	357.00
INR	3.86	4.43	3.61	3.99

The sensitivity of the income statement and statement of financial position is the effect of the assumed changes in exchange rate on the profit or loss and long term foreign currency borrowings for the year is as follows.

	USD	EUR	INR
Cash and Bank	123,311	26	5,670
Trade Receivables	6,100,263	49,148	-
Trade Creditors	1,280,263	3,994	940,224

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

	Increase / (Decrease) in Exchange Rate	Effect on Statement of Profit or Loss Rs.	Effect on Statement of Financial Position Rs.
2024	1%	1,780,628	1,780,628
	-1%	(1,780,628)	(1,780,628)
2023	1%	42,909	42,909
	-1%	(42,909)	(42,909)

22.1.5 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the entity and the entity's subsequent ability to meet their obligation to repay their financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

Liquidity risk management involves maintaining available funding and ensuring the entity has access to an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, PGP Glass Ceylon PLC Finance aims to maintain flexibility within the funding structure through the use of bank overdrafts, Short Term loans, Letter of Credit & Guarantees.

Entity manages this risk via maintaining an undrawn committed liquidity at any given moment that can be drawn upon at short notice to meet any unforeseen circumstance.

The company also regularly performs a comprehensive analysis of all cash inflows and outflows that relate to financial assets and liabilities.

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

	As at 31 March 2024 Carrying Value Rs.	Contractual cash flows			
		Total Rs.	1 - 6 Months Rs.	6 - 12 Months Rs.	1 - 6 Years Rs.
Long Term Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability	22,862,145	52,762,160	-	3,730,561	49,031,599
Short Term Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	1,681,824,095	1,681,824,095	-	1,681,824,095	-
Bank Overdraft	33,618,401	33,618,401	-	33,618,401	-
	1,738,304,641	1,768,204,656	-	1,719,173,057	49,031,599

NOTES *to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2024*

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Contd...)

22.1.6 Equity Price Risk

The key objectives of the entity when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

During the past years the management has tried its best to maintain a steady percentage of pay-out as its dividend.

22.1.7 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables).

The Company minimizes is credit risk towards its customers by having agreements with customers and having high level scrutiny before converting a cash customer to a credit customer. Also the Company adheres to the policy of obtaining guarantees from new customers as the requirement may seem fit.

Trade receivables and expected credit loss assessment

	2024				2023			
	Gross carrying value	**Loss allowance**	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Credit impaired**	**Gross carrying value**	**Loss allowance**	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Credit impaired**
Current (not past due)	3,777,415,058	11,777,080	0.31%	No	2,321,381,716	4,739,738	0.20%	No
60-120 days past due	214,531,636	3,413,414	1.59%	No	222,814,045	14,141,598	6.35%	No
121- 180 days past due	43,350,994	4,957,716	11.44%	No	236,369,085	29,229,772	12.37%	No
181-365 days past due	6,565,234	2,162,341	32.94%	No	29,512,753	10,208,334	34.59%	No
More than 365 days past due	1,055,810	1,055,810	100.00%	Yes	590,883	590,883	100.00%	Yes
	4,042,918,732	**23,366,361**			**2,810,668,482**	**58,910,325**		

Cash at bank

Company held cash at bank Rs.82,099,845/- at 31 March 2024 and Rs.177,731,283/- as at 31 March 2023 respectively. The cash at bank are held with reputated commercial banks and financial institution counterparties, which are rated AAA and BBB- based on fitch rating.

22.2 Capital Management

The Company monitors the adequacy of capital structure of the company. In determining the capital structure, the Board of Directors is concerned about the controlling interest of the Parent, PGP Glass Private Limited. The objective of the Company is to maintain a balance between access to funds and flexibility through borrowed funds (Long term /Project loans, short term loans and bank overdrafts) rather than using equity funding. Access to source of funds is sufficiently available and financing for operational purposes has already been secured.

23. Comparative Information

The comparative information has been reclassified where ever necessary to confirm with the current years classification in order to provide a better presentation.

SHAREHOLDERS' *and Investor Information*

1 STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Issued Ordinary Shares of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC are listed with Colombo Stock Exchange of Sri lanka.

2 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31 MARCH

		2024		2023	
	Name of Shareholder	**No. of Shares**	**%**	**No. of Shares**	**%**
1	Deutsche Bank AG Colombo Branch/ DB International Trust (Singapore) Limited / PGP Glass Private Limited	747,236,631	78.65	747,236,631	78.65
2	Employees Provident Fund	90,317,140	9.51	90,317,140	9.51
3	EMFI Capital Limited	9,787,880	1.03	112,715	0.01
4	Mona Exports (Pvt) Limited	7,839,028	0.83	-	-
5	Bangkok Glass Industry Company Limited	6,280,000	0.66	6,280,000	0.66
6	Mr. G.C. Goonetilleke	3,930,457	0.41	3,800,000	0.40
7	Tranz Dominion, L.L.C.	1,650,000	0.17	1,650,000	0.17
8	Hatton National Bank PLC-Arpico Ataraxia Equity Income Fund	1,637,220	0.17	897,677	0.09
9	Deutsche Bank AG Trustee to Lynear Wealth Dynamic Opportunities Fund	1,631,595	0.17	-	-
10	Mrs.P. Dissanayake	1,440,000	0.15	1,440,000	0.15
11	Mr. C. Wijesinghe	1,440,000	0.15	1,440,000	0.15
12	Union Assurance PLC-Universal Life Fund	1,433,959	0.15	-	-
13	Mr. C. Amerasinghe	1,286,889	0.14	1,303,015	0.14
14	Mr. S.R. Perera	1,215,000	0.13	1,215,000	0.13
15	Mrs. S.S. Tiwari & Mr. S.K. Tiwari	1,214,166	0.13	1,214,166	0.13
16	Mr. S. Yusoof	1,200,000	0.13	1,200,000	0.13
17	Mr. M.S.A. Hussny	1,183,280	0.12	1,183,280	0.12
18	SSBT-Parametric Tax-Managed Emerging Markets Fund	1,161,908	0.12	1,161,908	0.12
19	Mr. A.D. Edussuriya	1,000,000	0.11	1,000,000	0.11
20	Mr. M.M. Somasiri	971,261	0.10	971,261	0.10
	Employees Trust Fund Board	-	-	4,857,550	0.51
	Mr. W.D.N.H. Perera	-	-	2,505,000	0.26
	Phantom Investments (Private) Limited	-	-	1,292,079	0.14
	Mr. P.R. Anthonis	-	-	928,000	0.10
	Sub Total	883,856,414	93.03	872,005,422	91.77
	Others	66,229,666	6.97	78,080,658	8.23
	Grand Total	**950,086,080**	**100.00**	**950,086,080**	**100.00**

SHAREHOLDERS' *and Investor Information*

3 SHARE DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Shareholding as at 31st March

From	To	No. of Holders 2024	No. of Holders 2023	No. of Shares 2024	No. of Shares 2023	% 2024	% 2023
1	1,000	3,191	3,370	1,187,081	1,321,106	0.12	0.14
1,001	10,000	7,110	7,500	19,808,822	21,376,565	2.08	2.25
10,001	100,000	703	854	21,494,976	26,650,747	2.26	2.81
100,001	1,000,000	109	135	25,710,048	32,641,893	2.71	3.43
Over 1,000,000		18	16	881,885,153	868,095,769	92.82	91.37
		11,131	**11,875**	**950,086,080**	**950,086,080**	**100.00**	**100.00**

3.2 Categories of Shareholders

	No. of Holders 2024	No. of Holders 2023	No. of Shares 2024	No. of Shares 2023	% 2024	% 2023
Local Individuals	10,911	11,619	70,338,623	82,834,280	7.40	8.72
Local Institutions	164	205	111,661,352	108,708,653	11.75	11.44
Foreign Individuals	51	46	1,969,686	2,101,893	0.21	0.22
Foreign Institutions	5	5	766,116,419	756,441,254	80.64	79.62
	11,131	**11,875**	**950,086,080**	**950,086,080**	**100.00**	**100.00**

	2024	2023
Percentage of Shares held by the public	21.22%	21.22%
Number of Public Shareholders	11,127	11,871

4 SHARE PRICE

Market price per share for the year		2023/24			2022/23	
Highest Price	Rs	30.50	21.03.2024	Rs	22.00	16.03.2023
Lowest Price	Rs	18.70	04.04.2023	Rs	7.20	26.04.2022
Last Traded price	Rs	29.50	28.03.2024	Rs	19.20	31.03.2023

5 SHARE TRADING

	2023/24	2022/23
Number of Shares Traded During the year	60,525,041	36,994,458
Value of Shares Traded during the year - Rs.	1,484,387,917	604,096,992
Number of Trasactions during the year	13,507	14,519

6 MARKET CAPITALISATION

As at 31st March - Rs. Mn	28,028	18,242

7 FLOAT ADJUSTED MARKET CAPITALIZATION

As at 31st March - Rs. Mn	5,946	3,870

The Float adjusted market capitalization of the Company falls under Option 3 of Rule 7.13.1 (i) (a) of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange and the Company has complied with the minimum public holding requirement applicable under the said option.

TEN *Year Financial Review*

31st March	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
										Rs. (000)
OPERATING RESULTS										
Revenue (Gross)	17,823,510	20,067,308	10,229,011	8,531,802	7,531,179	7,398,270	6,815,727	6,783,010	6,755,079	5,791,988
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	3,839,911	3,960,316	2,335,951	1,190,835	495,406	510,496	541,049	602,840	804,604	508,567
Tax Expenses/(Reversal)	901,082	780,016	421,406	95,054	106,418	164,126	197,168	117,364	150,202	69,151
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	2,938,829	3,180,300	1,914,545	1,095,781	388,988	346,370	343,882	485,476	654,402	439,416
SHARE CAPITAL & RESERVES										
Stated Capital	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407	1,526,407
Other Reserves	9,541,984	8,182,714	5,003,811	4,042,216	3,143,795	2,919,121	2,737,865	2,684,817	2,541,086	2,099,559
Shareholders' Funds	11,068,391	9,709,121	6,530,218	5,568,623	4,670,202	4,445,528	4,264,272	4,211,224	4,067,493	3,625,966
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES										
Current Assets	9,133,629	7,653,802	5,309,270	3,685,701	3,559,848	4,152,326	3,398,158	2,856,123	2,931,021	2,870,545
Current Liabilities	(2,302,239)	(2,463,875)	(3,511,750)	(2,506,565)	(2,864,878)	(2,946,014)	(2,522,950)	(1,715,915)	(1,846,721)	(2,421,971)
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)	6,831,390	5,189,927	1,797,520	1,179,136	694,970	1,206,312	875,208	1,140,208	1,084,300	448,574
Non Current Assets	5,121,525	5,321,468	5,731,344	6,182,984	6,596,726	6,017,666	6,050,435	6,209,581	3,725,054	3,595,190
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	11,952,915	10,511,395	7,528,864	7,362,120	7,291,696	7,223,978	6,925,644	7,349,789	4,809,354	4,043,764
Non Current Liabilities	(884,523)	(802,274)	(998,645)	(1,793,496)	(2,621,494)	(2,778,449)	(2,661,372)	(3,138,564)	(741,860)	(417,798)
Net Assets	**11,068,392**	**9,709,121**	**6,530,219**	**5,568,624**	**4,670,202**	**4,445,529**	**4,264,272**	**4,211,225**	**4,067,494**	**3,625,967**

31st March	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
										Rs. (000)
Ratios & Other information										
Earning Per Share (Rs.)	3.09	3.35	2.02	1.15	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.51	0.69	0.46
Dividend Per Share (Rs.) - Paid	1.66	-	1.08	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.35	0.23	0.38
Return on Equity (%)	27	33	29	20	8	8	8	12	16	12
Dividend Payout ratio (%)	50	50	25	50	49	50	50	51	51	50
Market value per share (Rs.)	29.50	19.20	11.40	11.10	3.30	3.50	5.80	5.60	5.10	5.70
Price Earning Ratio (times covered)	9.55	5.73	5.64	9.65	8.05	9.72	16.11	10.98	7.39	12.39
Interest Cover	31.16	10.62	13.02	5.07	2.05	2.03	2.04	3.75	9.79	4.46
Current Ratio (times covered)	3.97	3.11	1.51	1.47	1.24	1.41	1.35	1.66	1.59	1.19
Liquidity Ratio (times covered)	1.88	1.37	0.84	0.73	0.51	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.81	0.59
Gearing Ratio	-	0.01	0.14	0.34	0.56	0.61	0.61	0.76	0.13	0.06
Net Asset per share (Rs.)	11.65	10.22	6.87	5.86	4.92	4.68	4.49	4.43	4.28	3.82

GLOSSARY *of Financial Terminology*

Earnings/ (Loss) Per share	:	Net Profit After Taxation/ Number of Shares
Dividend Per share	:	Dividends paid during the year/ Number of Shares
Return on Equity	:	Profit/(Loss) after Tax / Shareholders' Funds
Dividend Payout Ratio	:	Declared or Proposed Dividend for the year/ Profit after tax for the year
Price Earning Ratio	:	Market Value as at year end/ Earning Per Share
Interest Cover	:	Profit Before Interest/ Interest
Current Ratio	:	Current Asset/ Current Liabilities
Liquidity Ratio	:	(Current Asset - Stocks)/ Current Liabilities
Gearing Ratio	:	Total Long Term Loans/ Shareholders' Fund
Net Asset per share	:	Shareholders' Funds/ Number of Shares

NOTICE *of Meeting*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Sixty Ninth (69th) Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held as a physical meeting on the 26th July 2024, (Friday) at 10.00 a.m at Hotel Mount Lavinia, 100, Hotel Road, Mount Lavinia for the following purposes.

1. To receive and consider the Annual Report of the board and the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024, together with the report of the auditors thereon

2. To re-elect as a director Mr. Vijay Shah who retires by rotation in terms of article 98 of the Articles of Association of the company and being eligible has offered himself for re-election.

3. To re-elect as a Director Mr. Mayura Fernando who having been appointed to the board as a Director to fill a casual vacancy occurred amongst the directors, retires in terms of article 103 in the Articles of the Association of the company and being eligible has offered himself for re-election.

4. To re-elect as a Directress Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke who having been appointed to the board as a Directress to fill a casual vacancy occurred amongst the directors, retires in terms of article 103 in the Articles of the Association of the company and being eligible has offered herself for re-election.

5. To approve and declare a final dividend of LKR 1.55 per share as authorized by the Directors.

6. To re-appoint Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants as auditors of the company until the next Annual General Meeting and to authorize the directors to fix their remuneration.

7. To approve the donations and contributions made by the directors during the year under review and to authorize the board to determine donations and contributions for the ensuing year.

Special Resolution

8. To incorporate the requirements mentioned in new Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange with regard to the Alternate Directors into the Articles of Association of the company.

Note:

Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him.

A proxy need not to be a shareholder. Instruments appointing proxies must be lodged with the company not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

By Order of the Board

Ms.Sagarika Weeraparackrama
COMPANY SECRETARY & SENIOR MANAGER LEGAL
PGP GLASS CEYLON PLC
148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Rathmalana.

Colombo on this 25th April 2024

FORM *of Proxy*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

1	**Full Name of Shareholder**	
2	**National Identity Card Number of Shareholder**	
3	**Address of Shareholders**	
	Being a member/members of the PGP Glass Ceylon PLC hereby appoint:	
4	**Name of Proxy holder**	
5	**National Identity Card Number of Proxyholder**	
6	**Address of Proxyholder**	

"Failing him, Mr. Vijay Shah,the Chairman of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC, or failing him,Mr.Sanjay Jain or failing him, Mr.Sanjay Tiwari as my /our proxy to speak / vote for me / us on me / our behalf at the 69th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held as a Physical Meeting on the 26th July 2024 (Friday) at 10.00 a.m. at Hotel Mount Lavinia, 100, Hotel Road, Mount Lavinia as for the following purposes.

		For	Against
1	To receive and consider the Annual Report of the Board and the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.		
2	To re-elect as a director Mr.Vijay Shah who retires by rotation in terms of article 98 of the Articles of Association of the company and being eligible has offered himself for re-election.		
3	To re-elect as a Director Mr. Mayura Fernando who having been appointed to the board as a Director to fill a casual vacancy occurred amongst the directors, retires in terms of article 103 in the Articles of the Association of the company and being eligible has offered himself for re-election.		
4	To re-elect as a Directress Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke who having been appointed to the board as a Directress to fill a casual vacancy occurred amongst the directors, retires in terms of article 103 in the Articles of the Association of the company and being eligible has offered herself for re-election.		
5	To approve and declare a final dividend of LKR 1.55 per share as authorized by the Directors.		
6	To re-appoint Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants as auditors of the company until the next Annual General Meeting and to authorize the directors to fix their remuneration.		
7	To approve the donations and contributions made by the directors during the year under review and to authorize the board to determine donations and contributions for the ensuing year.		
	Special Resolution		
8	To incorporate the requirements mentioned in new Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange with regard to the Alternate Directors into the Articles of Association of the company.		

7	**Number of Shares held**	Central Depository System		Non Central Depository System	
8	**Signature of Shareholder**				

ATTENDANCE SLIP

SHAREHOLDER - PLACE YOUR SIGNATURE ONLY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED

PROXYHOLDER - PLACE YOUR NAME, NIC NO, SIGNATURE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED

SIGNATURE OF SHARE HOLDER	
SIGNATURE OF PROXY HOLDER	
PROXYHOLDER'S FULL NAME	
PROXYHOLDER'S NIC NUMBER	

Important : Please bring your National Identity Card when you attend the Meeting

FORM *of Proxy*

A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE FORM OF PROXY

Shareholders are requested to:

1. Forward the completed form of proxy to the Registered Office of the Company, PGP Glass Ceylon PLC at No. 148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.

2. The completed Form of Proxy can be forwarded via email address of **AGM2024@pgpfirst.com** or handover to the Registered office of the Company apart from posting.

3. Perfect the form of proxy by filling in all necessary details legibly, signing and dating.

4. Complete the form in capital letters.

5. Please indicate with an “X” in the space provided, how your Proxy is to vote on each Rosolution. If no indication is given, the Proxy, at his/her discretion, will vote as he/she thinks fit.

   If the Shareholder is a Company or a Corporate body the form of the proxy should be executed under the common seal in accordance with its Articles of Association.

   In the case of proxy signed by an Attorney, the power of Attorney must be deposited at the Registered office of the Company for registration.

PGP Glass Factory Locations

Sri Lanka

Horana
Wagawatte Road,
Poruwadanda, Horana.
Telephone: +94 344 938 965-67
+94 347 800 200
Fax: +94 342 258 120

Nattandiya
Madampe Road, Pahala Walahapitiya,
Nattandiya.
Telephone: +94 327 800 200 - 4
Fax: +94 322 255 193

India

Kosamba
O.N.G.C. Road, P.B.No.6,
Tarsadi Village, Kosamba
Surat – 394 120
Gujarat, India.

Jambusar
Off-Masar Chowkadi, Masar Gajera Road,
Ucchad Village, Jambusar Taluka
Bharuch – 392 150
Gujarat, India.

Decoration Facility
ANSA Decoglass Private Limited,
Sahol – Kosamba Road, Amod
Surat – 394 120
Amod, Gujarat – 394120

PGP Glass Ceylon PLC
PQ 190

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