



# Annual Report 2024 - 2025

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## PGP Glass Ceylon PLC

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**CORPORATE Information****The Board of Directors**

Mr. Vijay Shah - Chairman  
 Mr. Sanjay Jain - Executive Director & COO (Up to 31.03.2025)  
 Mr. Samit Datta - Executive Director & COO (w.e.f 01.04.2025)  
 Mr. Sanjay Tiwari  
 Mr. Mayura Fernando (w.e.f 25.04.2024)  
 Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke (w.e.f 25.04.2024)

**Audit Committee**

Mr. Mayura Fernando - Chairman  
 Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke  
 Mr. Sanjay Tiwari

**Remuneration Committee**

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

**Related Party Transactions Review Committee**

Mr. Mayura Fernando - Chairman  
 Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke  
 Mr. Sanjay Tiwari  
 Mr. Sanjay Jain (Up to 31.03.2025)  
 Mr. Samit Datta (w.e.f 01.04.2025)

**Nomination and Governance Committee (w.e.f 25.04.2024)**

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

**Senior Management Team**

Mr. Sanjay Jain - Executive Director & COO (Up to 31.03.2025)  
 Mr. Samit Datta - Executive Director & COO (w.e.f 01.04.2025)  
 Mr. Arun Khedwal - General 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. 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](mailto:pgp.info@pgpfirst.com)  
 Web: [www.pgpglassceylon.com](http://www.pgpglassceylon.com)

**Factory**

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

**Statutory Auditors**

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

**Internal Auditors**

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  
 Hatton National Bank PLC  
 DFCC Bank PLC  
 State Bank of India

**Company Secretary and Senior Manager Legal**

Mrs. Sagrika Weeraparackrama (Attorney-at-Law)  
 148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana  
 Telephone: +94 117800604

**Registrars**

Messrs. Central Depository Systems (Pvt) Ltd  
 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: +94 117 800 615

**Legal Advisors**

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

**CHAIRMAN'S Statement****Dear Shareholders,**

It is with great honour and appreciation that I welcome you to the 70<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend our heartfelt gratitude to you, our valued shareholders for your enduring trust, encouragement, and confidence in our strategic direction.

***Celebrating Seven Decades of Excellence***

This AGM marks a momentous milestone in our journey. Seventy years of operations stand as a testament to our heritage, resilience, and the unwavering commitment of generations of employees, customers, and stakeholders who have helped shape the growth trajectory of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC.

***Macroeconomic Landscape and Operating Context***

During the year under review, early signs of macroeconomic stabilization began to emerge. Improvements in the availability of raw materials and energy, moderation in inflation, and a modest appreciation of the Sri Lankan Rupee brought some relief. These developments occurred alongside structural reforms under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme.

However, the impact of the Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) and a significant increase in Advance Personal Income Tax (APIT) taxation exerted further pressure on consumer sentiment. For our company, this translated into a noticeable contraction in demand from the beverages sector, one of our core end

user industries which impacted overall volumes and production schedules.

While these fiscal measures are necessary for long term economic stability, they have reduced disposable income, particularly for middle and lower income households, leading to broader challenges in domestic consumption.

***Our Response and Business Performance***

Despite these headwinds, your company responded with agility, discipline, and focused execution, delivering a strong financial performance in the financial year ending 31 March 2025 (F25)

- Revenue increased by 9.6% to Rs. 19.53 Bn, compared to Rs. 17.82 Bn in the prior year.
- Profit After Tax rose significantly to Rs. 4.16 Bn, up from Rs. 2.94 Bn in F 24, driven by prudent cost controls and strong export contributions.
- Domestic sales grew 7% to Rs. 12.81 Bn, despite the soft consumer environment.
- Export revenue surged by 14% to Rs. 6.72 Bn, supported by sustained demand across established geographies and increased premium exports to the United States.
- We also commissioned a raw material crushing plant at Horana as part of our backward integration efforts, which is now fully operational.

These results reflect more than just financial achievement they underscore our team's commitment, deep market insight, and ability to adapt to changing macroeconomic realities.

***Dividend Declaration and Shareholder Value***

Staying true to our philosophy of rewarding shareholders while maintaining prudent capital reserves, the Board of Directors declared an interim dividend of Rs. 0.80 per share during the year. We have also recommended a final dividend of Rs. 2.26 per share, subject to your approval at this AGM.

We believe that consistent shareholder returns are a key barometer of our performance, and we remain committed to delivering long-term value to those who believe in our vision.

***Strategic Priorities: Looking Ahead***

Looking forward, we remain mindful of the challenges ahead. Domestic demand, particularly in the alco-beverage segment continues to be unpredictable. We are therefore accelerating efforts to reposition exports not just as a short term hedge, but as a sustainable growth driver.

## CHAIRMAN'S Statement

Our strategic priorities for the coming year include:

- **Expanding Export Markets:** We aim to strengthen our presence in both existing and new international markets, enhancing foreign exchange earnings and improving margin quality.
- **Product Innovation:** Investments continue in premium and specialty glass packaging, including bespoke designs and value added decorative finishes.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Process optimization, energy efficiency, and improved capacity utilization are central to our efforts to manage input costs and enhance productivity.
- **Digital Transformation:** The rollout of digital tools and automation is helping us boost agility, data driven decision making, and customer responsiveness.
- **Employee Welfare:** We have sustained our ex-gratia assistance programmes to support employees facing continued inflationary pressure.

These initiatives are anchored in our belief that true resilience lies not only in withstanding adversity but in transforming through it.

### Leadership Transition

This year also marked an important leadership transition. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, Mr. Sanjay Jain stepped down as Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer after a distinguished six year tenure. His leadership guided the company through some of the most turbulent periods in recent memory including the Easter attacks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and Sri Lanka's economic crisis. Mr. Jain has returned to India to serve as Chief Marketing Officer Specialty Food & Beverages. We express our deepest appreciation for his outstanding contribution and visionary leadership.

We are pleased to welcome Mr. Samit Datta as our new Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer. A seasoned mechanical engineer with over three decades of experience, Mr. Datta brings a rich background in global supply chains, technology, and innovation. He previously served as Global Chief Supply Chain & Technology Officer at the PGP Group and was a Director at PGP Glass Ceylon from 2015 to 2019. His leadership will be instrumental as we chart our next phase of growth.

### Acknowledgements

Our achievements over the past year are the result of collective effort. I extend my deepest gratitude to our employees, whose commitment has been unwavering in the face of continued challenges.

To our customers, vendors, and business partners, thank you for your trust and collaboration. To our Board of Directors, your guidance and long term vision have been invaluable. We also acknowledge the continued support of the PGP Glass corporate team in India and the cooperation extended by various government agencies and institutional partners, including the Board of Investment, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Ceylon Electricity Board, Laugfs Gas, Litro Gas, and others.

To you, our shareholders thank you for your enduring confidence. Your faith remains our greatest motivation and our most solemn responsibility.

### Closing Reflections

As we celebrate seventy years of excellence, we do so with profound pride and purpose. PGP Glass Ceylon PLC stands as a testament to resilience, innovation, and unwavering commitment. This past year reaffirmed our adaptability, and our strategic direction positions us for sustained growth. With your continued trust, our exceptional team's dedication, and our relentless pursuit of innovation, we're confident PGP Glass Ceylon PLC will continue to thrive and deliver enhanced value for all stakeholders. While uncertainties lie ahead, our focus remains clear to create sustainable value, lead with integrity and build a future worthy of our remarkable legacy.

Thank you.

Warm regards,

Vijay Shah

Chairman - PGP Glass Ceylon PLC

25<sup>th</sup> April 2025

## REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS *of the Company*

### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

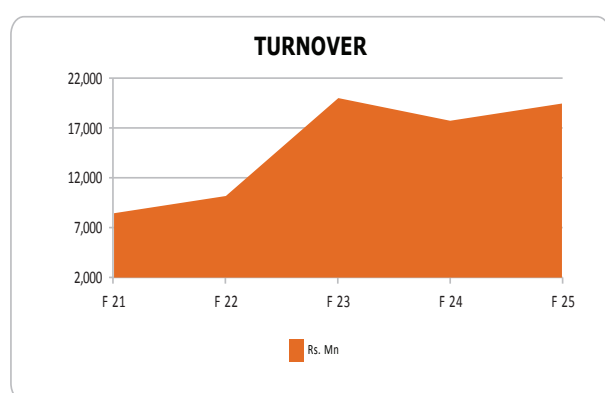
The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the 70<sup>th</sup> Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

### 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.

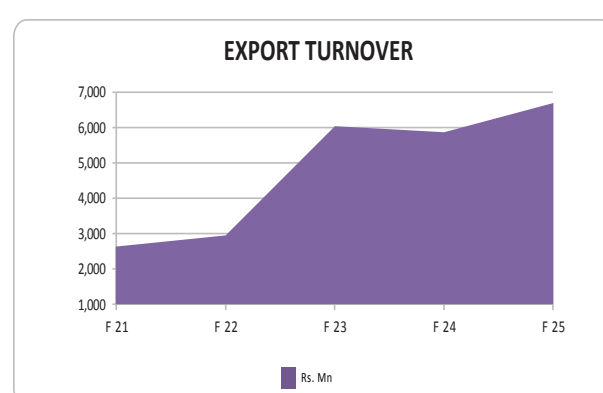
### SALES HIGHLIGHTS

In FY25, the company reported a revenue growth of 9.6%, increasing from Rs. 17.82 Bn in FY24 to Rs. 19.53 Bn. The domestic market achieved 7% growth, with sales rising to Rs. 12.81 Bn compared to Rs. 11.94 Bn in the previous year. Export sales registered a robust growth of 14%, reaching Rs. 6.72 Bn, up from Rs. 5.88 Bn in FY24.



All figures in Rs. Mn

	F21	F22	F23	F24	F25
<b>TURNOVER</b>	8,532	10,229	20,067	17,824	19,529



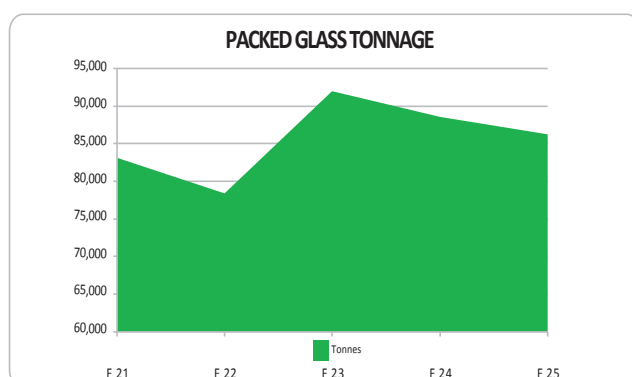
All figures in Rs. Mn

	F21	F22	F23	F24	F25
<b>EXPORT</b>	2,647	2,959	6,055	5,879	6,716

### PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

The company had to operate below full capacity for a short period of FY25 due to subdued demand in the domestic market, however, operations ramped up to full capacity by the end of the year. Despite this temporary constraint, the company successfully developed and commercialized several innovative, high-end products featuring unique shapes and designs, catering to both domestic and international customers.

Furthermore, the production curtailment was strategically managed to optimize efficiency. By effectively controlling fixed costs, the company remained on track and successfully achieved its budgeted financial targets.



All figures in Tonnes

	F21	F22	F23	F24	F25
<b>PACKED</b>	78,425	92,020	88,621	86,290	82,414

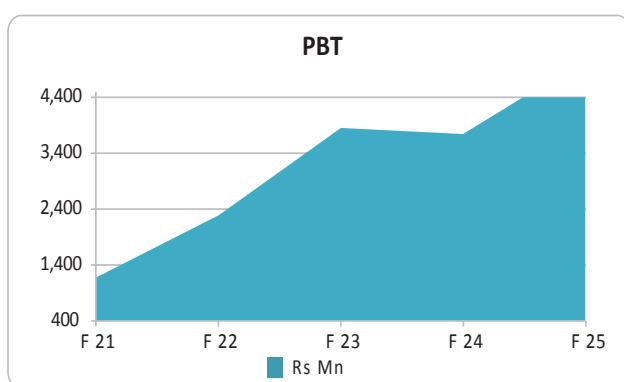
## REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS *of the Company*

### OPERATING INCOME

The company delivered a strong financial performance in FY25, marked by significant milestones. The Gross Profit Margin improved to 33%, up from 30% in the previous year, reflecting enhanced operational efficiency and a stronger product mix.

Notably, the company achieved its highest ever Profit Before Tax (PBT), reaching Rs. 5,231 Mn an impressive increase from Rs. 3,840 Mn in FY24. Similarly, Profit After Tax (PAT) reached a record Rs. 4,157 Mn, representing a substantial 41% growth over the Rs. 2,939 Mn reported in the previous year.

This exceptional financial performance enabled the company to declare its highest ever dividend of Rs. 3.06 per share, to its shareholders.



All figures in Rs. Mn

	F21	F22	F23	F24	F25
PBT	1,191	2,336	3,960	3,840	5,231

### 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,

Location	Land ownership	Land extent (Acres)	Value (Gross) Rs. Mn	Buildings Nos.
148, Maligawa Road, Borupana, Ratmalana	Freehold Land	0.7	33.9	02
Madampe Road, Pahala Walahapitiya, Nattandiya	Freehold Land	54	99.0	05
Wagawatte Road, Poruwadanda, Horana.	Leasehold Land	31	34.3	10

### CURRENCY

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

**REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS of the Company**

<b>FINANCIAL RESULTS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs. 000'</b>	<b>Rs. 000'</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	19,529,102	17,823,509
Cost of Sales	(13,013,614)	(12,548,397)
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>6,515,488</b>	<b>5,275,112</b>
Other Operating Income	73,924	98,927
Selling and Distribution Expenses	(543,840)	(474,647)
Administrative Expenses	(877,328)	(964,441)
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>5,168,244</b>	<b>3,934,951</b>
Finance Costs	(4,102)	(97,374)
Finance Income	67,326	2,335
<b>Profit before Tax</b>	<b>5,231,468</b>	<b>3,839,912</b>
Income Tax Expense	(1,073,985)	(901,082)
<b>Profit for the Year</b>	<b>4,157,483</b>	<b>2,938,830</b>

<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Total employment as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March	493	484

**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. 755,297,611/- (Year Ended 31 March 2024 Rs. 552,703,580/- )

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.

<b>SHARE HOLDINGS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Registered Shareholders as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March	10,840	11,131

The distribution of shares is indicated in page 75 and 76.

**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 (Up to 31.03.2025)

Mr. Samit Datta - Executive Director & COO (w.e.f 01.04.2025)

Mr. Sanjay Tiwari

Mr. Mayura Fernando (w.e.f 25.04.2024)

Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke (w.e.f 25.04.2024)

**APPOINTMENT OF NEW DIRECTORS**

Mr. Mayura Fernando and Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke were appointed as new directors with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> April 2024. Mr. Samit Datta was appointed as the Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer with effect from 01<sup>st</sup> April 2025.



**PERSONS WHO CEASED TO BE DIRECTORS**

Mr. Sanjay Jain (Former Executive Director & COO) was resigned from the Board with effect from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025. Mr. R.M.S Fernando and Dr. C.T.S.B Perera were resigned from the Board with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> 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 to the Financial Statements. The share ownership of directors is indicated below.

**DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS**

The Directors' and their spouse's share holdings as at 31<sup>st</sup> March:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Sanjay Jain	29,825	20,000
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 31 <sup>st</sup> March	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Audit Fees	Rs. 1,512,500	Rs. 1,407,998
Non Audit Services	Rs. 902,953	Rs. 709,102

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. Samit Datta  
Executive Director & COO  
25<sup>th</sup> April 2025

Sgd. Mayura Fernando  
Director

Sgd. Sagarika Weeraparackrama  
Company Secretary

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**VIJAY SHAH****Chairman****Non Executive, Non Independent Director**

Mr. Vijay Shah is a 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 Piramal Glass Ceylon PLC (Formerly, 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****Former Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer****Former 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 35 years in various industries and 25 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.

He has resigned from the Board of Directors of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC on 31st March 2025.



**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. 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 CEO 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 with effect from 1st April 2019 along with strategically overseeing Sri Lanka 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.

**ARUNI GOONETILLEKE*****Non Executive, Independent Director***

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 John Keells Hotels PLC, Sunshine Holdings PLC, Tea Small Holder Factories 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 began his professional career at KPMG Ford Rhodes Thornton & Co., where he rose to the position of Partner. He possesses extensive experience in financial leadership, having served as Senior Vice President – Finance at Vanik Inc. and the Forbes Ceylon Group, Group Finance Director of the Confifi Group, and Director – Finance (Asian Region) at Virtusa Corporation, a global information technology company headquartered in Boston, USA.

Expanding his expertise into general management, Mr. Fernando has held several key leadership positions including: Managing Director of Capital Reach Holdings Ltd, Director/Chief Executive Officer of Softlogic Finance PLC, Director/Chief Executive Officer of Laugfs Capital Ltd, Chief Executive Officer of Orient Finance PLC etc.

Mr. Fernando also brings significant governance experience. He served as a Non-Executive Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee at DFCC Bank PLC from 2013 to 2022, and at The Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC from 2020 to 2024.

Currently, he serves as a Non-Executive Independent Director on the boards of several companies including: Laugfs Gas PLC, Laugfs Power PLC, Renuka Hotels PLC, PGP Glass Ceylon PLC, Hatton Plantation PLC, Lotus Hydro Power PLC and along with several other non-listed entities.

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

He was appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC on 25th April 2025.

**SAMIT DATTA*****Executive Director & Chief Operating Officer******Executive, Non Independent Director***

Appointed to the Board of PGP Glass Ceylon PLC (Formerly known as Piramal Glass Ceylon PLC) on 01st April 2025.

Mr. Samit Datta was working with PGP Glass Private Limited (Formerly known as Piramal Glass Limited) since December 2005. His last designation was Global Chief Supply Chain & Technology Officer for the PGP Group.

In his previous role, he managed Supply Chain, Technology and Transformation roles, including the P & L for the corrugation packaging business for the PGP Group. He led large-scale transformations such as turnarounds, Global SAP implementations, digital & data analytics-based transformations and setting up greenfield projects. Also he served as the Head of Strategic Planning in the Chairman's office, involved in the turnaround of a Glass Acquisition in the US and Strategy, M & A functions for the Glass vertical and Group SCM Officer within Piramal Group.

He has 30 years of experience across industry domains and across several functions covering the value chain. He has also worked as a Management Consultant for 6 years with firms like PwC & IBM, in strategy and process led transformation projects and in the automotive, electrical engineering, petrochemical industries in multiple geographies in the world.

He is a qualified BE (Hons) in Mechanical Engineer from NIT, Durgapur and a MBA in Manufacturing Management from SP Jain Institute of Management & Research, Mumbai and a Senior Executive Leadership Program from Harvard Business School.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE Compliance Table**  
*(Colombo Stock Exchange Circular No. 04/2023 and New Listing Rules)*

Rule No.	Subject	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status	Details
9.5.1	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.
9.8.2	Independent Directors	Two or one third of Non-Executive Directors, whichever is higher should be independent.	Compliant	Two of the Four Non- Executive Directors are independent.
9.8.5 (a)	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.
9.8.5 (b)	Disclosure relating to Directors	Names of independent Directors should be disclosed in the Annual Report.	Compliant	Please refer page 17 in the Annual Report.
9.10.4	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.
9.12.1	Remuneration Committee	A listed company shall have a Remuneration Committee.	Compliant	Names of the members of the Remuneration Committee are available in page 02.
9.12.6	Composition of Remuneration Committee	Shall comprise of a minimum of three Non-Executive Directors, out of which a minimum two members shall be independent Directors.	Compliant	Remuneration Committee consists of three Non-Executive Directors out of which two are independent.
9.12.7	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 17.
9.12.8	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 17 for a brief statement of policy.
		c) Aggregate remuneration paid to Executive & Non-Executive Directors.	Compliant	Please refer page 69
9.13.1	Audit Committee	The Company shall have an Audit Committee a minimum three directors.	Compliant	Names of the members of the Audit Committee is available on page 02.
9.13.3	Composition of Audit Committee	Shall comprise a minimum three directors out of minimum two or a majority of the members which ever higher shall be independent directors.	Compliant	Audit Committee consists of three Non-Executive Directors out of which two are independent.
9.13.3 (5)		Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer should attend Audit Committee Meetings.	Compliant	COO/Executive Director and the Financial Controller attend by invitation.
9.13.3 (6)		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.
9.13.4	Audit Committee Functions	Should be as outlined in the Section 9.13.4 of the Listing Rules.	Compliant	Please refer page 17.
9.13.5	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 17.
		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 17.

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

Rule No.	Subject	Application Requirement	Compliance Status	Details
9.14.1	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.
9.14.2	Composition of Related Party Transactions Review Committee	Shall comprise of a minimum of three directors out of two members shall be independent directors. The composition of the Committee may also include executive directors at the option of the Listed Entity.	Compliant	RPT Review Committee consists of two independent Non-Executive Directors, One Non-Independent Non Executive Director and one Executive Director
9.14.2		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.
9.14.3	Functions of Related Party Transactions Review Committee	Should be as outlined in the sections 9.14.3 of the Listing Rules	Compliant	Please refer page 18
9.14.8	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 18
		c) The Policies and procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the Related Party Transactions.	Compliant	Please refer page 18
		d) The number of times the Committee has met during the Financial Year.	Compliant	Please refer page 16
		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 21
9.11.1	Nominations and Governance Committee	A Listed Company shall have a Nominations and Governance Committee with effect from 01st October 2024.	Compliant	Names of the members of the Remuneration Committee are available in page 02.
9.11.4 (1)	Composition of Nominations and Governance Committee	Shall comprise of a minimum of three (03) Directors , out of which a minimum of two (02) members shall be Independent Directors of the Listed Entity	Compliant	Committee consists of two Independent Non-Executive Directors and One Non-Executive Non Independent Director
9.11.4 (2)		An Independent Director shall be appointed as the Chairperson of the Nominations and Governance Committee by the Board of Directors.	Compliant	The Chairperson of the Committee is an Independent Director
9.11.5	Functions of the Nominations and Governance Committee	Should be outlined in the section 9.11.5 of the Listing Rules.	Compliant	Please refer Page 19
9.11.6	Disclosures in Annual Report relating to Nominations and Governance Committee	(a) Names of the Chairperson and members of the Committee and the nature of directorships held by such members.	Compliant	Please refer Page 16
		(b) The date of meetings of the Committee	Compliant	Please refer Page 16
		(C) The date of appointment to the Committee	Compliant	Please refer Page 02
		(d) A statement for determining independence	Compliant	Please refer Page 19
		(e) A statement that the Corporate Governance requirements stipulated under the Listing Rules of the CSE have been met	Compliant	Please refer Page 19

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE Compliance Table (Contd....)****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
PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent Company	Purchasing of Bottles	Rs. 274,893,199	1.4%	} Note 1
		Purchasing of Lids	672,750	0.0%	
		Purchase of Capital items	2,266,440	0.0%	
		Technical Fees	374,922,128	1.9%	} Note 2
		Maintenance Cost for ERP & Network systems	43,738,408	0.2%	
PGP Glass - USA, INC.	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale of Bottles	1,801,598,634	9.2%	} Note 1
		Purchase of Raw Materials	3,030,000	0.0%	
Ansa Deco Glass Pvt Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	Purchase of Raw Materials	69,592	0.0%	} 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.



## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## ATTENDANCE OF DIRECTORS AT MEETINGS

## AT BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of the Company met four (04) times during the financial year 2024 - 25, on the following dates:

(1) 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2024      (2) 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2024      (3) 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2024      (4) 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

The attendance of the Directors at the Board Meetings and the last Annual General Meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 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	✓
Mayura Fernando	4	4	✓
Aruni Goonetilleke	4	4	✓

## AT AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the financial year 2024-25, four (04) Audit Committee Meetings were held on the following dates:

(1) 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2024      (2) 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2024      (3) 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2024      (4) 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

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) Mayura Fernando	Chairman	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(2) Aruni Goonetilleke	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(3) Sanjay Tiwari	Member	Non - Executive Non Independent Director	4	4

## AT REMUNERATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Remuneration Committee met on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 for the financial year 2024 - 25. 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) Aruni Goonetilleke	Chairperson	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	1
(2) Mayura Fernando	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	1
(3) Vijay Shah	Member	Non - Executive Non Independent Director	1	1



**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE****AT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETINGS,**

During the financial year 2024-25, four (04) RPT Review Committee Meetings were held on the following dates:

(1) 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2024      (2) 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2024      (3) 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2024      (4) 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

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) Mayura Fernando	Chairman	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(2) Aruni Goonetilleke	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	4	4
(3) Sanjay Tiwari	Member	Non - Executive Non Independent Director	4	4
(4) Sanjay Jain	Member	Executive Non Independent Director	4	4

**AT NOMINATIONS AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

During the financial year 2024-25, one (01) Nominations and Governance Committee Meeting was held on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2025.

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

Name of the Director	Designation	Category	Nominations and Governance Committee Meetings	
			Held during their tenure	Attended
(1) Aruni Goonetilleke	Chairperson	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	1
(2) Mayura Fernando	Member	Non - Executive Independent Director	1	1
(3) Vijay Shah	Member	Non - Executive Non Independent Director	1	1

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 three ( 03 ) directors, out of which a minimum of two (02) members shall be independent directors and not comprise of Executive Directors of the Listed Entity. An independent director shall be appointed as the chairperson of the Remuneration 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 two 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 69. The members of the Remuneration Committee are disclosed in page 02.

### INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Mr. Mayura Fernando and Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke were appointed as 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 three (03) directors out of which a minimum of two (02) or a majority of the members whichever higher, shall be independent directors and not comprise of Executive Directors of the Listed Entity. An independent director shall be appointed as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Mayura Fernando appointed as the Chairman of the Audit Committee with effect from 25th April 2024 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 2025. 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 2026.

### 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.

It was decided to name the Audit Committee as "Audit and Risk Committee" from the next financial year to oversee all Identified external internal Risk of the company of work defined for the Audit Committee in accordance with the amendments of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

## 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 01<sup>st</sup> January 2016. The Rules relevant to RPT Review Committee are stated under 9.14 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 9.14.8 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 2024-25. All the Recurrent Related Party Transactions entered by the company are disclosed in page 14 in the Annual Report.

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee is a sub Committee of the Board and it shall comprise of a minimum of three (03 ) Directors, out of which two ( 02) members shall be independent directors of the listed entity. It may also include executive director, at the option of the Listed entity. An independent Director shall be appointed as the chairperson of the committee.

The Company's RPT Review Committee consists of two non-executive independent directors, one non-executive non independent director and one executive, non independent director 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 Financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

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.

## NOMINATIONS AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

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.

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.

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.

### 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.

### 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.

The Nominations & Governance Committee of the Company met once during the Financial Year 2024 - 2025

**Sgd. Vijay Shah**  
Chairman

25<sup>th</sup> April 2025

## **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 Auditor's 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 Auditor's Report on pages 26-30 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 2024/2025 prepared and presented in this Annual report have been prepared based on new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS) which came to effect from 01<sup>st</sup> 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 Transactions 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 2024-25. All the Recurrent Related Party Transactions entered by the company are disclosed in page 14 in the Annual Report.

The Policies of the Company established as per the guidelines of the CSE Listing Rules are visible in the company website. The relevant link is <http://pgpglassceylon.com/company/investor-relations/>

The Directors and Chief 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 of the Listed Entity meet the criteria for determining independence. The Corporate Governance requirements stipulated under the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange have been met.

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

25<sup>th</sup> April 2025

## ESG Performance

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	UoM	2025	2024	Variance %
Total energy consumption	GJ	697,842	689,271	1%
Renewable energy generation	MWh	3,229	3,678	-12%
Electrical energy - grid (Non-Renewable)	MWh	36,568	36,457	0.3%
Renewable energy generation	GJ	11,625	13,240	-12%
<b>Renewable energy generation %</b>				
1-Out of total energy consumed	%	1.7%	1.9%	-13%
2-Out of total electricity consumed	%	8.8%	10.1%	-12%
<b>Total Carbon footprint (GHG Emission)</b>				
Scope 1 emission	tCO2e	36,131	35,554	2%
Scope 2 emission	tCO2e	23,671	25,884	-9%
Total water withdrawal	m3	60,548	68,588	-12%
Solid waste removal	MT	357	280	28%
Energy intensity (energy per tonne)	GJ/Tonnes	6.82	6.60	3%
Emission intensity (emission per tonne)	tCO2/ Tonne	0.58	0.59	-1%
Water intensity (water withdrawal per day/Tonne)	m3/Day/Tonne	0.74	0.81	-9%

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	UoM	2025	2024	Variance %
<b>EMPLOYEES</b>				
Employees on payroll	No.	493	484	1%
Female representation	%	6.5%	5.8%	12%
New recruits	No.	37	20	85%
Benefits to employees	Rs. mn	1,556	1,463	6%
Investments in training	Rs. mn	8.7	3.4	157%
Training hours	Hours	12,570	11,224	12%
Average training hours per employee	Hours	26	23	12%
Retention rate	%	95.0%	93.9%	1%
Workplace injuries	No.	5	3	67%
Lost working days	Man days	116	35	231%

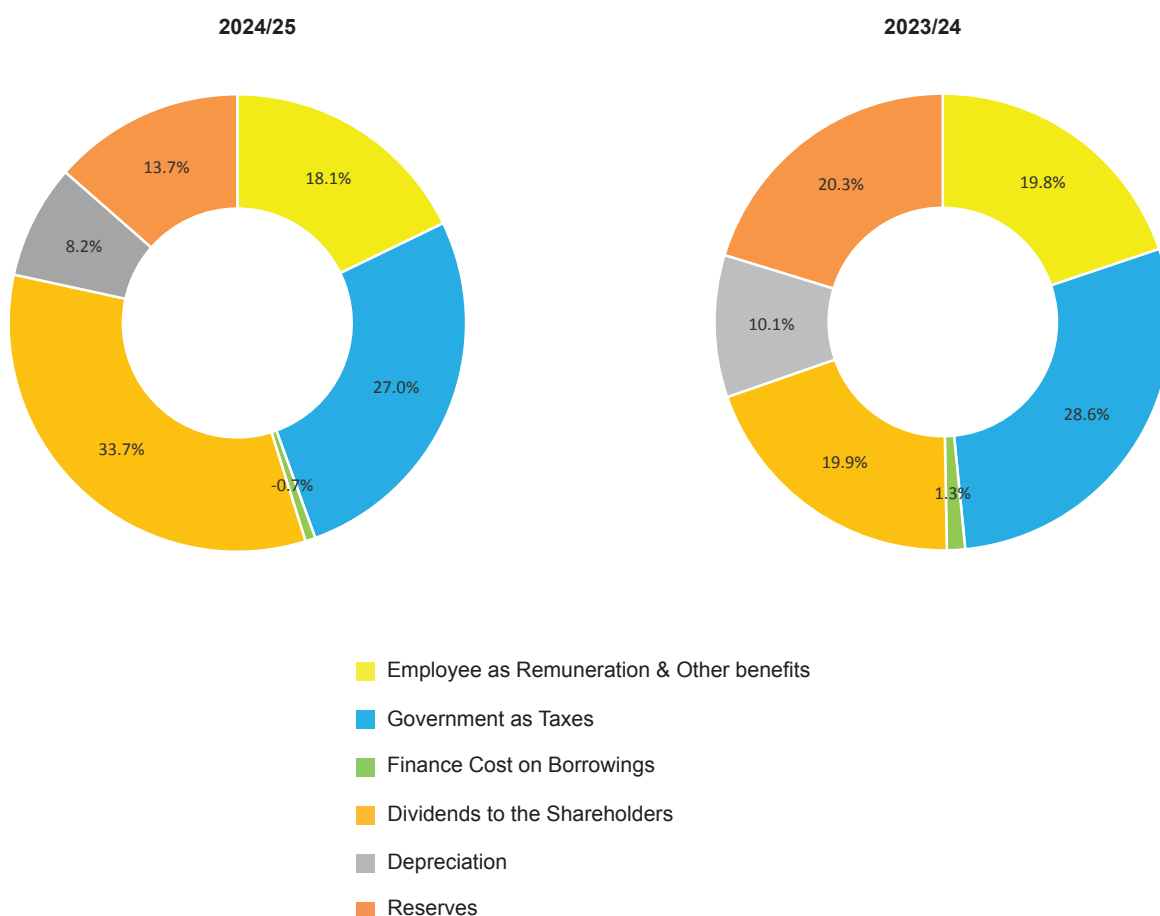
GOVERNANCE	2025	2024
<b>No of members</b>		
Board of Directors	5	5
Audit & Risk Committee	3	3
Remuneration Committee	3	3
Related Party Transactions (RPT) Review Committee	4	3
Nominations & Governance Committee	3	-
<b>No of meetings Held</b>		
Board Meeting	4	4
Audit & Risk Committee	4	4
Remuneration Committee	1	1
Related Party Transaction (RPT) Review Committee	4	4
Nominations & Governance Committee	1	-



**STATEMENT of Value Added**

	2025		2024	
	<b>Rs Mn</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rs Mn</b>	<b>%</b>
Gross Revenue	21,847		19,736	
Less : Cost of Material/ Service Provided	(13,220)		(12,354)	
Value Addition	<b>8,627</b>		<b>7,382</b>	
Employees as Remuneration & Other benefits	1,560	18.1%	1,463	19.8%
Government as Taxes	2,332	27.0%	2,112	28.6%
Providers of Capital				
Finance Cost on Borrowings (net of interest income)	(63)	-0.7%	95	1.3%
Dividends to the Shareholders - <b>Note</b>	2,907	33.7%	1,473	19.9%
Retained in the Business as				
Depreciation	707	8.2%	744	10.1%
Reserves	1,185	13.7%	1,496	20.3%
	<b>8,627</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,382</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note :** This includes LKR 760 Mn of Interim Dividends (2023/24 - Nil) & LKR 2,147 Mn of Proposed Dividends (2023/24 - LKR 1,473 Mn).





## RECOGNITION & AWARDS



**National Chamber of Exporters Award (NCE) - Gold Award winner for Extra Large category**  
*Glass and Glass products sector 2023/24 (32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Export Awards)*



**Lanka Star - Gold Award for Consumer packaging**  
*Beverages (Liquids) from Sri Lanka Institute of Packaging (SLIP)*



**Presidential Export Awards 2023/24 Sectoral Awards**  
*Sri Lanka Export Development Board (EDB) – Best Exporter Value Added Minerals*



# CSR PROJECTS

## EDUCATIONAL



## ENVIRONMENTAL



## SOCIAL







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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 2025, 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 2025, 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.

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Ms. C.T.K.N. Perera ACA  
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Principals: S.R.I. Perera FCMA (UK), LLB, Attorney-at-Law, H.S. Goonewardene ACA, Ms. F.R. Ziyad FCMA (UK), FCIT, K. Somasundaram ACMA (UK), R. G. H. Raddella ACA, Ms. D. Corea Dharmaratne



### Key audit matters

<b>Revenue recognition</b>	
<i>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"</i>	
<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Our responses</b>
<p>The principal activity of the Company was the manufacturing and sale of glass bottles.</p> <p>The Company recognized revenue from the sale of glass bottles in the amount of Rs. 19,529,102,215 /- for the year ended 31 March 2025.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining an understanding and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the revenue recognition and measurement.</li> <li>• Evaluating the integrity of the general IT control environment and testing the operating effectiveness of key IT application controls over revenue.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



<b>Carrying value of Inventories</b>	
<i>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"</i>	
<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Our responses</b>
<p>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. 4,049,277,490 /- as at 31 March 2025.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• On sample basis, testing the net realizable value by comparing the actual cost with relevant market data.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>





Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

#### **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.
- 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 charged 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 2025

**STATEMENT of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2025**

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Revenue</b>	3.1	19,529,102,215	17,823,509,674
Cost of sales		(13,013,614,023)	(12,548,397,254)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>6,515,488,192</b>	<b>5,275,112,420</b>
Other operating income	4.1	73,924,293	98,927,127
Selling and distribution expenses		(543,840,019)	(474,647,384)
Administrative expenses		(877,327,788)	(964,441,427)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>5,168,244,678</b>	<b>3,934,950,736</b>
Finance costs	4.3	(4,101,894)	(97,374,398)
Finance income	4.2	67,325,665	2,335,027
<b>Profit before tax</b>	4.4	<b>5,231,468,449</b>	<b>3,839,911,365</b>
Income tax expense	5.1	(1,073,985,167)	(901,081,819)
<b>Profit for the Year</b>		<b>4,157,483,282</b>	<b>2,938,829,546</b>
<b><u>Other comprehensive income</u></b>			
<b><i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:</i></b>			
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans	15.1	(88,500,746)	(12,071,075)
Income tax effect on defined benefit obligations	5.2	17,700,149	2,414,215
Gain on financial investments - Fair value through other comprehensive income	14.3	1,271,656	1,343,289
<b>Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years</b>		<b>(69,528,941)</b>	<b>(8,313,571)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year- net of tax</b>		<b>(69,528,941)</b>	<b>(8,313,571)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year - net of tax</b>		<b>4,087,954,341</b>	<b>2,930,515,975</b>
Earnings per share - Basic / Diluted	6	4.38	3.09
Dividend per Share - Paid		2.35	1.66

The accounting policies and notes on pages 35 through 74 form an integral part of the financial statements.



**STATEMENT of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025**

		2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	5,426,885,833	5,077,749,134
Right of use assets	8.1	36,760,713	39,559,794
Financial investments	9.1	5,148,668	3,720,372
Other Receivables	11	4,239,583	496,532
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,473,034,797</b>	<b>5,121,525,832</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	10	4,049,277,490	4,807,414,792
Trade and other receivables	11	3,932,333,170	4,210,551,264
Prepayments		26,807,842	29,032,217
Cash and short term deposits	12.1 & 12.2	2,885,388,507	86,631,022
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>10,893,807,009</b>	<b>9,133,629,295</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>16,366,841,806</b>	<b>14,255,155,127</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Stated capital	13	1,526,407,485	1,526,407,485
Reserves	14	105,289,849	104,018,193
Retained earnings		11,295,777,809	9,437,966,062
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>12,927,475,143</b>	<b>11,068,391,740</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liability	8.2	11,504,001	16,365,655
Deferred tax liabilities	5.4	538,833,866	652,177,691
Employee benefit liability	15.1	332,434,597	215,980,317
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>882,772,464</b>	<b>884,523,663</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease liability	8.2	6,308,665	6,496,490
Trade and other payables	16	1,803,798,352	1,681,824,095
Dividends payable	17	134,404,849	83,466,573
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	9.2	-	-
Income tax payable		577,002,712	496,834,165
Bank overdraft	12.3	35,079,621	33,618,401
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,556,594,199</b>	<b>2,302,239,724</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,439,366,663</b>	<b>3,186,763,387</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>16,366,841,806</b>	<b>14,255,155,127</b>

These Financial Statements have been prepared 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.

  
 Samit Datta  
 Director

  
 Mayura Fernando  
 Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 35 through 74 form an integral part of the financial statements.

25 April 2025  
 Colombo

**STATEMENT of Changes In Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025**

	Stated capital Rs.	Fair value reserve Rs.	Revaluation reserve Rs.	Retained earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
<b>As at 01 April 2023</b>	1,526,407,485	1,266,969	101,407,935	8,080,038,453	9,709,120,842
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,938,829,546	2,938,829,546
Other comprehensive income	-	1,343,289	-	(9,656,860)	(8,313,571)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	1,343,289	-	2,929,172,686	2,930,515,975
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(1,577,142,893)	(1,577,142,893)
Unclaimed dividend write back	-	-	-	5,897,816	5,897,816
<b>As at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>1,526,407,485</b>	<b>2,610,258</b>	<b>101,407,935</b>	<b>9,437,966,062</b>	<b>11,068,391,740</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	4,157,483,282	4,157,483,282
Other comprehensive income	-	1,271,656	-	(70,800,597)	(69,528,941)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	1,271,656	-	4,086,682,685	4,087,954,341
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(1,472,633,424)	(1,472,633,424)
Dividend paid - interim dividend	-	-	-	(760,068,864)	(760,068,864)
Unclaimed dividend write back	-	-	-	3,831,350	3,831,350
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>1,526,407,485</b>	<b>3,881,914</b>	<b>101,407,935</b>	<b>11,295,777,809</b>	<b>12,927,475,143</b>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 35 through 74 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**STATEMENT of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025**

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		5,231,468,449	3,839,911,365
<b>Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</b>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7.2	709,603,723	747,163,231
Provision for employee benefit liability	15.1	42,414,488	43,597,126
Provision for slow moving inventories	10.1	248,034,704	120,983,617
Provision for impairment on trade receivable		12,855,999	(35,543,964)
Exchange difference adjustment		-	(9,282,286)
Right of use asset - depreciation	8.1	2,799,081	2,799,066
Script dividend income from quoted investment		(446,607)	-
Finance costs	4.3	4,101,894	97,374,398
Finance income	4.2	(66,879,058)	(2,335,027)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(505,973)	(145,217)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		<b>6,183,446,700</b>	<b>4,804,522,309</b>
<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>			
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		510,102,598	(638,500,016)
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables and prepayments		209,050,838	(1,023,541,421)
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other payables		(121,974,208)	125,827,718
(Increase) / decrease in gratuity to be paid	15.1	-	(425,481)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>6,780,625,928</b>	<b>3,267,883,109</b>
Income tax paid		(1,087,057,973)	(580,584,669)
Employee benefit liability costs paid	15.1	(14,460,954)	(12,487,795)
Interest paid		(4,101,894)	(101,804,735)
<b>Net cash flow generated from operating activities</b>		<b>5,675,005,107</b>	<b>2,573,005,910</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7.1	(755,297,611)	(552,703,580)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		505,973	145,217
Finance income	4.2	66,879,058	2,335,027
Loans and advances granted to company officers during the period		(17,203,439)	(8,440,000)
Repayment of loans and advances by company officers during the period		13,078,815	12,839,450
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities</b>		<b>(692,037,204)</b>	<b>(545,823,886)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Borrowings of interest bearing short term loans	9.2	250,000,000	5,601,855,000
Repayments of interest bearing short term loans	9.2	(250,000,000)	(6,043,201,000)
Repayments of interest bearing long term loans	9.2	-	(165,166,787)
Lease rental paid	8.4	(7,738,976)	(8,605,193)
Dividends paid	17	(2,177,932,662)	(1,536,684,888)
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities</b>		<b>(2,185,671,638)</b>	<b>(2,151,802,868)</b>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,797,296,265	(124,620,844)
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year</b>	12	53,012,621	177,633,465
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year</b>	12	<b>2,850,308,886</b>	<b>53,012,621</b>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 35 through 74 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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 (Formerly 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 DIRECTIONS 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 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 April 2025.

**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.

**2.1.1 Statement of preparation**

The requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 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.

**2.1.2 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, 2025****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 2025, 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

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

### 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.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

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.

**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.

**2.6.4 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.



**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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.

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.



**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

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 is 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.

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.

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

### 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.

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.

#### *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.

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

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.

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 as 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

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

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.

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
- Its 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.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

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 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.

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.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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.

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.



**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

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.

**2.6.15 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.

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

### 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

### 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.



**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

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.

**2.6.22 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 Plan – 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.

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

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.

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.

According to Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability for the gratuity payment to an employee arises only on the completion of 5 years of continued service with the Company.

### **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.

#### **Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to LKAS 21)**

#### **Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to SLFRS 9 and SLFRS 7)**

#### **SLFRS S1 General requirements for disclosure of sustainability related financial information and SLFRS S2 Climate-related disclosures**

SLFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability related Financial Information requires an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

SLFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures is to requires an entity to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

These standards will become effective for the Company from 1 April 2025. No financial impact is expected on the Company except for additional disclosures.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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.

<b>3.1 Revenue</b>	<b>2025 Rs.</b>	<b>2024 Rs.</b>
Revenue from Sale of Goods ( <b>Note - 3.2</b> )	19,529,102,215	17,823,509,674
	<b>19,529,102,215</b>	<b>17,823,509,674</b>
<b>3.2 Sale of Goods</b>		
<b>Local Sales</b>		
- In House Production	12,099,426,498	11,336,761,778
- Trading	714,075,113	608,025,312
<b>Total Local Sales</b>	<b>12,813,501,611</b>	<b>11,944,787,090</b>
<b>Export Sales</b>		
- In House Production	6,714,638,364	5,868,524,586
- Trading	962,240	10,197,998
<b>Total Export Sales</b>	<b>6,715,600,604</b>	<b>5,878,722,584</b>
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>19,529,102,215</b>	<b>17,823,509,674</b>
<b>4. OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES</b>		
<b>4.1 Other Operating Income</b>	<b>2025 Rs.</b>	<b>2024 Rs.</b>
Income from Solar Power Generation	66,540,174	86,295,176
Sundry Income	7,384,119	12,631,951
	<b>73,924,293</b>	<b>98,927,127</b>
<b>4.2 Finance Income</b>		
Interest income	66,267,678	1,839,232
Interest income on loans given to company officers	611,380	495,795
Income from equity investments - Quoted	446,607	-
	<b>67,325,665</b>	<b>2,335,027</b>
<b>4.3 Finance Costs</b>		
Interest Expense on Overdrafts	967,715	8,979,485
Interest Expense on Short Term Borrowings	444,682	78,945,619
Interest Expense on Long Term Borrowings	-	6,659,170
Interest Expense on Lease Liability	2,689,497	2,790,124
	<b>4,101,894</b>	<b>97,374,398</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****4. OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES (Contd...)****4.4 Profit Before Tax**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>Stated after Charging/(Crediting)</b>		
Directors' fees and emoluments	104,572,426	96,760,836
Audit fees - Charge for the Year	1,512,500	1,407,998
- Under/(Over) provision in respect of prior year	-	(250,000)
Technical Fee	374,922,128	342,587,700
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	709,603,723	747,163,231
Personnel costs including the following;		
- Employee benefit plan costs - Gratuity	42,414,487	43,597,126
- Defined contribution plan costs - EPF & ETF	83,305,914	69,264,053
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(505,973)	(145,217)
Donations	1,158,365	1,323,677
Exchange (Gain)/Loss	38,183,161	178,062,848
Provision for Impairments - Trade Receivables	8,552,050	(38,374,410)
Social Security Contribution Levy	237,709,991	222,929,619
Amortisation of right of use assets	2,799,081	2,799,066
Provision for Obsolete and slow moving inventory	248,034,704	120,983,617

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 2025 and 31 March 2024 are:

<b>5.1 Statement of Profit or Loss</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current tax expense on ordinary activities for the period (Note 5.3)	1,169,628,843	858,790,657
Under/(Over) provision of current taxes in respect of prior year -Year 2022/23	-	(9,540,938)
Year 2019/20	-	4,131,810
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Deferred taxation (reversal) / charge (Note 5.4)	(95,643,676)	47,700,290
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>1,073,985,167</b>	<b>901,081,819</b>

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, 2025****5. INCOME TAX (Contd...)**

2025	2024
Rs.	Rs.

**5.2 Statement of Other Comprehensive Income**

Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on defined benefit plans	17,700,149	2,414,215
<b>Income tax charged directly to other comprehensive income</b>	<b>17,700,149</b>	<b>2,414,215</b>

**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 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as follows:**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Accounting profit before income tax	5,231,468,449	3,839,911,365
Aggregate disallowed items	1,037,794,709	972,930,605
Aggregate allowable expenses	(661,056,002)	(657,496,529)
<b>Taxable profit from trade</b>	<b>5,608,207,156</b>	<b>4,155,345,441</b>
Investment income	66,326,672	2,001,928
Other sources of income	7,082,948	12,290,867
<b>Taxable income</b>	<b>5,681,616,776</b>	<b>4,169,638,236</b>
Tax on taxable income at BOI rate at 20%	1,069,712,387	784,201,628
Tax on balance taxable income at normal rate 30%	99,916,456	74,589,029
<b>Current income tax expense</b>	<b>1,169,628,843</b>	<b>858,790,657</b>

**5.4 Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

	2025		2024	
	%		%	
Profit before tax		5,231,468,449		3,839,911,365
Tax expense on applicable rate	20%	1,046,293,690	20%	767,982,273
Aggregate disallowed items	4%	207,558,942	5.1%	194,586,121
Aggregate allowable expenses	-2%	(106,246,674)	-2.8%	(108,065,576)
Tax on investment income	0.4%	19,898,002	0.02%	600,578
Tax on other sources of income	0.04%	2,124,884	0.1%	3,687,260
<b>Current income tax expense</b>		<b>1,169,628,843</b>		<b>858,790,657</b>
Under provision of current taxes in respect of previous years	-	-	-0.1%	(5,409,128)
Deferred taxation (reversal) / charge (Note 5.4)	-2%	(95,643,676)	1%	47,700,290
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,073,985,167</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>901,081,819</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Reconciliation of net deferred tax liability</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	652,177,691	606,891,616
Charged / (reverse) to statement of profit or loss	(95,643,676)	47,700,290
Income tax effect relating to components of other comprehensive income	(17,700,149)	(2,414,215)
<b>Balance as at the end of the Year</b>	<b>538,833,866</b>	<b>652,177,691</b>

**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	
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Deferred tax liability</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	3,457,286,081	3,648,910,623	691,457,216	729,782,125	(38,324,909)	70,321,792
Tax effect on revaluation reserve	115,049,703	115,049,703	23,009,941	23,009,941	-	-
ROU assets	36,760,714	39,559,794	7,352,143	7,911,959	(559,816)	(559,816)
	<b>3,609,096,498</b>	<b>3,803,520,120</b>	<b>721,819,300</b>	<b>760,704,025</b>	<b>(38,884,725)</b>	<b>69,761,976</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>						
Lease liabilities	17,812,664	22,862,143	(3,562,533)	(4,572,429)	1,009,896	1,163,012
Employee benefit liability	332,434,597	215,980,317	(66,486,919)	(43,196,063)	(23,290,856)	(8,550,983)
Provision for impairment - Trade receivables	36,222,360	23,366,361	(7,244,472)	(4,673,272)	(2,571,200)	7,108,794
Stock provision	528,457,552	280,422,848	(105,691,510)	(56,084,570)	(49,606,940)	(24,196,724)
	<b>914,927,173</b>	<b>542,631,669</b>	<b>(182,985,434)</b>	<b>(108,526,334)</b>	<b>(74,459,100)</b>	<b>(24,475,901)</b>
<b>Deferred income tax (income) / expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>					<b>(95,643,676)</b>	<b>47,700,290</b>
<b>Deferred income tax (income) / expense reported in the statement of other comprehensive income</b>					<b>(17,700,149)</b>	<b>(2,414,215)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liability reported in the statement of financial position</b>			<b>538,833,866</b>	<b>652,177,691</b>		

**5.6 Impact from the change in corporate income tax rate**

There were no change in the corporate tax rate during the period.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amount used as the numerator:</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Net earnings attributable to equity shareholders	4,157,483,282	2,938,829,546
<b>Number of ordinary shares used as the denominator:</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	950,086,080	950,086,080
Basic earning per share (Rs.)	4.38	3.09

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, 2025****7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

7.1 At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2023	Rs.	Rs.	Additions during the year	Rs.	Rs.	Transfers during the year	Rs.	Disposals during the year	Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2024	Rs.	Rs.	Balance as at 01.04.2024	Rs.	Additions during the year	Rs.	Rs.	Transfers during the year	Rs.	Disposals during the year	Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2025	Rs.
Freehold Land	132,870,000			-			-				132,870,000			132,870,000		-			-			-		132,870,000
Buildings	2,357,967,107			-			-				2,357,967,107			2,357,967,107		6,623,328			196,165,134			-		2,560,755,569
Plant and Machinery	5,535,273,587			11,717,181			-				5,546,990,768			5,546,990,768		251,765,899			499,021,600			(42,613,760)		6,255,164,507
Electrical Power Installation	957,221,151			84,046,045			-				1,041,267,196			1,041,267,196		-			58,888,079			-		1,100,155,275
Furnace	1,745,669,400			26,507,291			106,180				1,772,282,871			1,772,282,871		22,598,500			-			-		1,794,881,371
Motor Vehicles	47,706,358			585,730			-				48,066,374			48,066,374		-			85,500			-		48,151,874
Tools and Implements	43,896,648			160,000			-				44,056,648			44,056,648		6,220,514			-			-		50,277,162
Office Equipments	291,099,349			48,024,940			2,958,776				341,929,065			341,929,065		15,543,823			2,361,229			(47,519,497)		312,314,620
Gas Station	21,116,708			10,507,927			27,922,476				59,547,111			59,547,111		-			-			-		59,547,111
Solar Power Generation	410,175,402			-			-				410,175,402			410,175,402		34,599,607			-			-		444,775,009
Commercial Moulds	796,089,429			136,054,540			11,282,418				943,426,387			943,426,387		117,515,923			-			(64,293,545)		996,648,765
	<b>12,339,085,139</b>			<b>317,603,654</b>			<b>42,269,850</b>				<b>12,698,578,929</b>			<b>12,698,578,929</b>		<b>454,867,594</b>			<b>756,521,542</b>			<b>(154,426,802)</b>		<b>13,755,541,263</b>
<b>In the Course of Construction</b>																								
Capital Work-in-Progress	41,224,678			235,099,926			(42,269,850)				234,054,754			234,054,754		603,872,828			(756,521,542)			-		81,406,040
	<b>41,224,678</b>			<b>235,099,926</b>			<b>(42,269,850)</b>				<b>234,054,754</b>			<b>234,054,754</b>		<b>603,872,828</b>			<b>(756,521,542)</b>			<b>-</b>		<b>81,406,040</b>
<b>Total Gross Carrying Amount</b>	<b>12,380,309,817</b>			<b>552,703,580</b>			<b>-</b>				<b>12,932,633,683</b>			<b>12,932,633,683</b>		<b>1,058,740,422</b>			<b>-</b>			<b>(154,426,802)</b>		<b>13,836,947,303</b>



## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

7.2 Depreciation	Balance as at 01.04.2023 Rs.	Charge for the year Rs.	Transfers during the year Rs.	Disposals during the year Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2024 Rs.	Balance as at 01.04.2024 Rs.	Charge for the year Rs.	Transfers during the year Rs.	Disposals during the year Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2025 Rs.
Buildings	684,011,815	58,949,178	-	-	742,960,993	742,960,993	61,142,363	-	-	804,103,356
Plant and Machinery	3,565,985,088	254,419,870	-	-	3,820,404,958	3,820,404,958	268,761,348	-	(42,613,760)	4,046,552,546
Electrical Power Installation	672,921,886	37,347,428	-	-	710,269,314	710,269,314	42,848,934	-	-	753,118,248
Furnace	1,273,653,706	192,245,480	-	-	1,465,899,186	1,465,899,186	141,429,609	-	-	1,607,328,795
Motor Vehicles	37,242,652	1,779,565	-	(225,714)	38,796,503	38,796,503	1,749,365	-	-	40,545,868
Tools and Implements	34,215,505	2,195,530	-	-	36,411,035	36,411,035	2,146,516	-	-	38,557,551
Office Equipment	200,887,295	27,694,054	-	(154,000)	228,427,349	228,427,349	29,192,301	-	(47,519,497)	210,100,153
Gas Station	10,063,487	1,331,176	-	-	11,394,663	11,394,663	1,488,678	-	-	12,883,341
Solar Power Generation	123,470,046	24,596,051	-	-	148,066,097	148,066,097	24,601,153	-	-	172,667,250
Commercial Moulds	505,649,552	146,604,899	-	-	652,254,451	652,254,451	136,243,456	-	(64,293,545)	724,204,362
	<b>7,108,101,032</b>	<b>747,163,231</b>	-	<b>(379,714)</b>	<b>7,854,884,549</b>	<b>7,854,884,549</b>	<b>709,603,723</b>	-	<b>(154,426,802)</b>	<b>8,410,061,470</b>
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>7,108,101,032</b>	<b>747,163,231</b>	-	<b>(379,714)</b>	<b>7,854,884,549</b>	<b>7,854,884,549</b>	<b>709,603,723</b>	-	<b>(154,426,802)</b>	<b>8,410,061,470</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Contd...)**

<b>7.3 Net book values</b>	<b>2025 Rs.</b>	<b>2024 Rs.</b>
Freehold land	132,870,000	132,870,000
Buildings	1,756,652,213	1,615,006,114
Plant and Machinery	2,208,611,961	1,726,585,810
Electrical power installation	347,037,027	330,997,882
Furnace	187,552,576	306,383,685
Motor vehicles	7,606,006	9,269,871
Tools and Implements	11,719,611	7,645,613
Office equipment	102,214,467	113,501,716
Gas station	46,663,770	48,152,448
Solar power generation	272,107,759	262,109,305
Commercial molds	272,444,403	291,171,936
	<b>5,345,479,793</b>	<b>4,843,694,380</b>
<b>In the course of construction</b>		
Capital work-in-progress	81,406,040	234,054,754
<b>Total carrying amount of property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5,426,885,833</b>	<b>5,077,749,134</b>

**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
- Refractory	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.4,608,647,429/- (31 March 2024 - Rs.3,206,442,479/-).

**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.

During the year, assets under construction amounting to Rs. 756,521,542/- were completed and transferred to the respective asset categories under Property, Plant and Equipment in accordance with LKAS 16.

**7.8 Capitalised borrowing costs**

There were no capitalised borrowing cost related to acquisition of property plant and equipment during the period.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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;

<b>At gross value</b>	<b>Balance As at 01.04.2024 Rs.</b>	<b>Additions Rs.</b>	<b>Advance Payment for Leases Rs.</b>	<b>Balance As at 31.03.2025 Rs.</b>
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
	<b>66,105,891</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,105,891</b>

<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>Balance As at 01.04.2024 Rs.</b>	<b>Charge during the Year Rs.</b>	<b>De-Recognition Rs.</b>	<b>Balance As at 31.03.2025 Rs.</b>
Land and Building - Factory 152	23,107,729	2,365,159	-	25,472,888
Land and Building - Factory 15	3,417,422	431,268	-	3,848,690
Land and Building - Factory 17	20,946	2,654	-	23,600
	<b>26,546,097</b>	<b>2,799,081</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,345,178</b>

**Net book values**

	<b>2025 Rs.</b>	<b>2024 Rs.</b>
Land and Building - Factory 152	26,651,249	29,016,408
Land and Building - Factory 15	10,007,807	10,439,075
Land and Building - Factory 17	101,657	104,311
	<b>36,760,713</b>	<b>39,559,794</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****8. SLFRS 16 - LEASES (Contd...)****8.1 Right of use asset (Contd...)**

The Rates of Amortization is Estimated as follows; (Straight line basis)

	2025	2024
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 01.04.2023	Interest Expense Recogniz <sup>e</sup> d in Profit or Loss	Repayment	Balance As at 31.03.2024	Interest Expense Recogniz <sup>e</sup> d in Profit or Loss	Repayment	Balance As at 31.03.2025
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land and Building - Factory 152	22,535,893	2,187,284	(7,088,179)	17,634,998	2,092,678	(6,374,668)	13,353,008
Land and Building - Factory 15	6,084,895	597,203	(1,504,012)	5,178,086	591,193	(1,352,615)	4,416,664
Land and Building - Factory 17	56,425	5,638	(13,002)	49,061	5,626	(11,693)	42,994
	<b>28,677,213</b>	<b>2,790,125</b>	<b>(8,605,193)</b>	<b>22,862,145</b>	<b>2,689,497</b>	<b>(7,738,976)</b>	<b>17,812,666</b>

	2025			2024		
	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	5,059,403	8,293,605	13,353,008	5,235,980	12,399,018	17,634,998
Land and Building - Factory 15	1,237,905	3,178,759	4,416,664	1,249,121	3,928,965	5,178,086
Land and Building - Factory 17	11,357	31,637	42,994	11,389	37,672	49,061
	<b>6,308,665</b>	<b>11,504,001</b>	<b>17,812,666</b>	<b>6,496,490</b>	<b>16,365,655</b>	<b>22,862,145</b>

**8.3 Amount recognised in profit or loss**

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Amortization of leased assets	2,799,081	2,799,066
Interest on lease liabilities	2,689,497	2,790,125

**8.4 Amount recognised in Statement of Cash Flows**

	2025	2024
Capital repayment for lease	7,738,976	8,605,193
Interest on lease liabilities	2,689,497	2,790,125

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

## 9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

## 9.1 Financial Investments

	2025		2024	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
<b>Quoted Investments</b>				
DFCC Bank PLC	43,478	4,608,668	41,847	3,180,372
<b>Unquoted Investments</b>				
Centre for Technical Excellence in Ceramics-CENTEC Limited	54,000	540,000	54,000	540,000
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>97,478</b>	<b>5,148,668</b>	<b>95,847</b>	<b>3,720,372</b>

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 the year ended 31 March 2025 and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relation to these investments.

## 9.2 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2025					
	Balance as at 01.04.2024	New loans obtained	Repayments	Exchange differences	Accrued interest	Balance as at 31.03.2025
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Long term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term loans (Note 9.3)	-	250,000,000	(250,000,000)	-	-	-
	-	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>(250,000,000)</b>	-	-	-

## 9.3 Short term loan

	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	Total
<b>As at 01 April 2024</b>	-	-
New loans obtained	250,000,000	250,000,000
Repayments	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	-	-

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

**9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Contd....)****9.4 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.

**9.4.1 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 2025, the Company held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>								
<b>As at 31 March</b>								
<b>Equity Instruments at FVTOCI</b>								
Quoted equity shares	4,608,668	3,180,372	-	-	-	-	4,608,668	3,180,372
Unquoted shares	-	-	-	-	540,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
	<b>4,608,668</b>	<b>3,180,372</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>5,148,668</b>	<b>3,720,372</b>

As at 31 March 2025, 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 from the fair value of the investment.

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

## 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 cost	
As at 31 March	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
Financial Investments	-	-	-	-	5,148,668	3,720,372	-	-
Trade and other receivables	3,814,664,295	4,029,900,885	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepayment	26,807,842	29,032,217	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and short term deposits	2,885,388,507	86,631,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>6,726,860,644</b>	<b>4,145,564,124</b>	-	-	<b>5,148,668</b>	<b>3,720,372</b>	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,812,666	22,862,145
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,236,472	1,473,486,258
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,079,621	33,618,401
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,679,128,760</b>	<b>1,529,966,804</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

<b>10. INVENTORIES</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Raw/Packing Materials	1,107,751,889	1,002,714,559
Work in Progress	27,163,253	10,540,143
Finished Goods	1,754,292,672	2,325,415,720
Consumables and Spares	1,688,527,228	1,749,167,218
Less: Obsolete and Slow Moving Inventory ( <b>Note 10.1</b> )	(528,457,552)	(280,422,848)
	<b>4,049,277,490</b>	<b>4,807,414,792</b>

<b>10.1 Provision for Inventory</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>Balance as at the beginning of the year</b>	280,422,848	159,439,231
Provision during the year	248,034,704	120,983,617
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>528,457,552</b>	<b>280,422,848</b>

<b>11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Trade receivables - Related party ( <b>Note - 11.1</b> )	361,638,800	243,168,150
Trade receivables - Others	3,474,774,722	3,799,750,582
Less : Provision for impairments ( <b>Note - 11.2</b> )	(36,222,360)	(23,366,361)
	<b>3,800,191,162</b>	<b>4,019,552,371</b>
Advances, deposits and Others	121,908,458	181,146,911
Loans to company officers - Current	10,233,550	9,851,982
- Non Current	4,239,583	496,532
	<b>3,936,572,753</b>	<b>4,211,047,796</b>
Total current	3,932,333,170	4,210,551,264
Total Non - Current	4,239,583	496,532
	<b>3,936,572,753</b>	<b>4,211,047,796</b>

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.**

	<b>Relationship</b>		
PGP Glass USA Inc	Fellow Subsidiary		
		361,638,800	243,168,150
		<b>361,638,800</b>	<b>243,168,150</b>

<b>11.2 Provision for impairments</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>Balance as at the beginning of the year</b>	(23,366,361)	(58,910,325)
(Provision)/reversal for bad & doubtful debts	(8,552,050)	38,374,410
Write back during the year	(4,303,949)	(2,830,446)
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>(36,222,360)</b>	<b>(23,366,361)</b>



**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****12. CASH AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>12.1 Favorable cash and cash equivalent balances</b>		
Cash at bank	525,655,049	82,099,845
Cash on hand	7,293,806	4,531,177
	<b>532,948,855</b>	<b>86,631,022</b>
<b>12.2 Short term deposits</b>		
Fixed deposit - less than 90 days	2,000,000,000	-
Money market funds	352,439,652	-
	<b>2,352,439,652</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Favorable cash and cash equivalent balances in the statement of financial position</b>	<b>2,885,388,507</b>	<b>86,631,022</b>
<b>12.3 Unfavorable cash and cash equivalent balances</b>		
Bank overdraft	(35,079,621)	(33,618,401)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement</b>	<b>2,850,308,886</b>	<b>53,012,621</b>

<b>13. STATED CAPITAL</b>	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 Rs.	2024 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.

<b>14. OTHER RESERVES</b>	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Revaluation reserve (Note 14.1)	101,407,935	101,407,935
Fair value reserve (Note 14.3)	3,881,914	2,610,258
	<b>105,289,849</b>	<b>104,018,193</b>

**14.1 Revaluation reserve**

Balance as at beginning of the Year	101,407,935	101,407,935
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>101,407,935</b>	<b>101,407,935</b>

**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 reserve**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
<b>Balance as at beginning of the year</b>	<b>2,610,258</b>	<b>1,266,969</b>
Gain on financial investments - Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,271,656	1,343,289
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,881,914</b>	<b>2,610,258</b>

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

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY****15.1 Defined benefit obligation**

Changes of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	215,980,317	173,225,392
<b><u>included in profit or loss</u></b>		
Interest Cost	25,917,640	31,180,570
Current Service Cost	16,496,848	12,416,556
<b><u>included in other comprehensive income</u></b>		
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Obligation	88,500,746	12,071,075
Benefits paid during the period	(14,460,954)	(12,487,795)
Gratuity payable for resigned employees during the year	-	(425,481)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>332,434,597</b>	<b>215,980,317</b>

- 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 2025. 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.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Method of actuarial valuation:	Projected Unit Credit method	Projected Unit Credit method
Discount rate:	11.00%	12.00%
Retirement age:	60 Years	60 Years
Salary escalation rate		
Non executive	10%	8%
Executive	11%	9%
Attrition rate:		
Non executive	3%	3%
Executive	8%	8%
Expected future working life (No of Years)		
Non executive	14.59	14.93
Executive	8.72	8.88
Weighted Average Duration of Defined Benefit Obligation (Years)	8	7
Mortality table:	A1967-70 Mortality Table for Assured Lives	A1967-70 Mortality Table for Assured Lives

A long-term treasury bond rate of 11.00% p.a. (2024 - 12.00% p.a.) has been used to discount future liabilities taking into consideration the remaining working life of eligible employees.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY (Contd...)****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 2025.

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:

		<b>Increase Rs.</b>	<b>Decrease Rs.</b>
<b>2025</b>	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	27,157,395	(24,155,030)
<b>2024</b>	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	16,352,676	(14,674,013)

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

		<b>Increase Rs.</b>	<b>Decrease Rs.</b>
<b>2025</b>	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(22,533,048)	25,738,775
<b>2024</b>	Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(13,251,641)	14,961,277

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

	<b>2025 Rs.</b>	<b>2024 Rs.</b>
Within the Next 12 Months	16,934,375	18,327,110
Between 1 and 6 Years	141,949,289	95,363,671
Between 6 and 10 Years	70,717,611	46,090,380
Beyond 10 years	102,833,322	56,199,156
	<b>332,434,597</b>	<b>215,980,317</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

<b>16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Trade payable	- Related Party ( <b>Note 16.1</b> )	108,527,996	39,252,431
	- Others	855,148,832	797,448,351
Other payables	- Related Party ( <b>Note 16.2</b> )	124,836,235	146,763,660
	- Others	59,560,013	18,676,032
Sundry creditors including accrued expenses		655,725,276	679,683,621
		<b>1,803,798,352</b>	<b>1,681,824,095</b>

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

<b>16.1 Trade payables to related party</b>	<b>Relationship</b>		
PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent Company	108,527,996	39,252,431
		<b>108,527,996</b>	<b>39,252,431</b>

<b>16.2 Other Payables - Related Party</b>	<b>Relationship</b>		
PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent Company	124,836,235	146,763,660
		<b>124,836,235</b>	<b>146,763,660</b>

<b>17. DIVIDENDS PAID AND PAYABLE</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>As at the beginning of the year</b>	83,466,573	48,906,384
Dividends declared during the year ( <b>Note 17.1</b> )	2,232,702,288	1,577,142,893
Dividends paid during the year	(2,177,932,662)	(1,536,684,888)
Written back of unclaimed dividends	(3,831,350)	(5,897,816)
<b>As at the end of the year</b>	<b>134,404,849</b>	<b>83,466,573</b>

<b>17.1 Declared and paid during the year</b>		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares		
- Final dividend per share for 2023/24 - Rs.1.55 (2022/23 - Rs.1.66)	1,472,633,424	1,577,142,893
- Interim dividend per share for 2024/25 - Rs.0.80 (2023/24 - Nil)	760,068,864	-
	<b>2,232,702,288</b>	<b>1,577,142,893</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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**

		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>Name of Company</b>	<b>Relationship</b>		
PGP Glass Private Limited - India	Parent company		
<b>Nature of transaction</b>			
Purchasing of bottles		274,893,199	255,691,047
Purchasing of lids		672,750	824,376
Purchase of capital items		2,266,440	18,230,962
Technical fees		374,922,128	342,587,700
Maintenance cost for ERP and Network systems		43,738,408	57,340,657
Sales of consumable materials		-	116,125
		<b>696,492,925</b>	<b>674,790,867</b>
<b>Name of Company</b>	<b>Relationship</b>		
PGP Glass - USA, INC.	Fellow subsidiary		
<b>Nature of transaction</b>			
Sale of Bottles		1,801,598,634	251,400,888
Purchase of raw material		3,030,000	-
		<b>1,804,628,634</b>	<b>251,400,888</b>
<b>Name of Company</b>	<b>Relationship</b>		
Ansa Decoglass Pvt Ltd	Fellow subsidiary		
<b>Nature of transaction</b>			
Purchase of raw material		69,592	-
		<b>69,592</b>	<b>-</b>

The amounts payable to the above related parties as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are disclosed in Notes 16.1 and 16.2 and amounts receivable from the above related parties as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are disclosed in Note 11.1.

The transactions with related parties are made on ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured. No corporate guarantees provided to/received from related parties.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

<b>18.2 Transactions with Directors/Key Management Personnel</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Short term employee benefits	104,572,426	96,760,836
<b>Total Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel</b>	<b>104,572,426</b>	<b>96,760,836</b>

\* 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 2025 are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.Mn</b>	<b>Rs.Mn</b>
Contracted but not provided	51	661
Authorized by the Board, but not Contracted for	68	237
	<b>119</b>	<b>898</b>

**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.

<b>Nature of Assets</b>	<b>Nature of Liability</b>	<b>Carrying Value of Assets Pledged</b>	
		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>Rs Mn.</b>	<b>Rs Mn.</b>
Immovable properties	First/Secondary mortgage for loans and borrowings	-	910
		<b>-</b>	<b>910</b>

**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 final dividend of Rs. 2.26 per share for the year ended 31 March 2025 on 25 April 2025.

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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 annual price increases.



**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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 inherent 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.

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.
<b>2025</b>	1%	(143,975)	(143,975)
	-1%	143,975	143,975
<b>2024</b>	1%	(9,443,434)	(9,443,434)
	-1%	9,443,434	9,443,434

**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 2025 are as follows;

	Average rate		Closing rate	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
USD	297.87	319.00	296.00	300.00
EUR	319.74	346.96	320.00	325.00
INR	3.53	3.86	3.46	3.61

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	1,314,635	334	420
Trade Receivables	4,843,717	29,188	-
Trade Creditors	1,611,931	1,815	2,007,394

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025**

	Increase / (Decrease) in Exchange Rate	Effect on Statement of Profit or Loss Rs.	Effect on Statement of Financial Position Rs.
<b>2025</b>	1%	381,832	381,832
	-1%	(381,832)	(381,832)
<b>2024</b>	1%	1,780,628	1,780,628
	-1%	(1,780,628)	(1,780,628)

**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 below table summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025.

	As at 31 March 2025 Carrying Value Rs.	Contractual cash flows			
		Total Rs.	1 - 6 Months Rs.	6 - 12 Months Rs.	More than one Year Rs.
Lease liability ( <b>Note 8.2</b> )	17,812,666	49,031,599	3,730,561	-	45,301,038
Trade and other Payables ( <b>Note 16</b> )	1,803,798,352	1,803,798,312	1,721,346,589	82,451,723	-
Bank overdraft ( <b>Note 12.3</b> )	35,079,621	35,079,621	35,079,621	-	-
	<b>1,856,690,639</b>	<b>1,887,909,532</b>	<b>1,760,156,771</b>	<b>82,451,723</b>	<b>45,301,038</b>

**NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025****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 its 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.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was;

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Financial investments	5,148,668	3,720,372
Trade and other receivables	3,932,333,170	4,210,551,264
Cash and short term deposits	2,885,388,507	86,631,022
	<b><u>6,822,870,345</u></b>	<b><u>4,300,902,658</u></b>

## NOTES to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 March, 2025

### Trade receivables and expected credit loss assessment

	2025				2024			
	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)	3,514,753,626	26,186,498	0.75%	No	3,777,415,058	11,777,080	0.31%	No
60-120 days past due	302,872,793	-	0.00%	No	214,531,636	3,413,414	1.59%	No
121 - 180 days past due	14,826,362	-	0.00%	No	43,350,994	4,957,716	11.44%	No
181-365 days past due	(6,075,121)	-	0.00%	No	6,565,234	2,162,341	32.94%	No
More than 365 days past due	10,035,862	10,035,862	100.00%	Yes	1,055,810	1,055,810	100.00%	Yes
	<u>3,836,413,522</u>	<u>36,222,360</u>			<u>4,042,918,732</u>	<u>23,366,361</u>		
Cash at bank								

Company held cash at bank Rs.525,655,049 at 31 March 2025 and Rs.82,099,845/- as at 31 March 2024 respectively. The cash at bank are held with reputed 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

Name of Shareholder	2025		2024	
	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 Employee's Provident Fund	90,317,140	9.51	90,317,140	9.51
3 Mona Exports (Pvt) Limited	22,976,193	2.42	7,839,028	0.83
4 Bangkok Glass Industry Company Limited	6,280,000	0.66	6,280,000	0.66
5 Mr. G.C. Goonetilleke	3,930,457	0.41	3,930,457	0.41
6 Mr. H.M. Udeshi	2,749,519	0.29	-	-
7 Tranz Dominion L.L.C.	1,650,000	0.17	1,650,000	0.17
8 Mr. C. Wijesinghe	1,440,000	0.15	1,440,000	0.15
9 Mrs. P. Dissanayake	1,440,000	0.15	1,440,000	0.15
10 Mr. C. Amerasinghe	1,292,250	0.14	1,286,889	0.14
11 Mr. S.R. Perera	1,215,000	0.13	1,215,000	0.13
12 Mrs. S.S. Tiwari & Mr. S.K. Tiwari	1,214,166	0.13	1,214,166	0.13
13 Mr. S. Yusooof	1,200,000	0.13	1,200,000	0.13
14 Mr. M.S.A. Hussny	1,183,280	0.12	1,183,280	0.12
15 Mr. A.D. Edussuriya	1,000,000	0.11	1,000,000	0.11
16 Mr. M.M. Somasiri	971,261	0.10	971,261	0.10
17 Mr. P.R. Anthonis	928,000	0.10	928,000	0.10
18 Employees Trust Fund Board	899,671	0.10	899,671	0.10
19 CT CLSA Asset Management/ Hanif Yusooof	833,606	0.09	-	-
20 Hatton National Bank PLC A/C No.4 (HNB Retirement Pension Fund)	755,759	0.08	460,759	0.05
EMFI Capital Limited	-	-	9,787,880	1.03
Hatton National Bank PLC-Arpico Ataraxia Equity Income Fund	-	-	1,637,220	0.17
Deutsche Bank AG Trustee To Lynear Wealth Dynamic Opportunities Fund	-	-	1,631,595	0.17
Union Assurance PLC - Universal Life Fund	-	-	1,433,959	0.15
SSBT-Parametric Tax-Managed Emerging Markets Fund	-	-	1,161,908	0.12
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>889,512,933</b>	<b>93.62</b>	<b>886,144,844</b>	<b>93.27</b>
Others	60,573,147	6.38	63,941,236	6.73
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>950,086,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>950,086,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**SHAREHOLDERS' and Investor Information****3 SHARE DISTRIBUTION****3.1 Shareholding as at 31st March**

From	To	No. of Holders		No. of Shares		%	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	1,000	3,159	3,191	1,141,354	1,187,081	0.12	0.12
1,001	10,000	6,921	7,110	19,043,419	19,808,822	2.00	2.08
10,001	100,000	645	703	19,485,539	21,494,976	2.05	2.26
100,001	1,000,000	101	109	26,291,132	25,710,048	2.77	2.71
Over 1,000,000		14	18	884,124,636	881,885,153	93.06	92.82
		<b>10,840</b>	<b>11,131</b>	<b>950,086,080</b>	<b>950,086,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**3.2 Categories of Shareholders**

	No. of Holders		No. of Shares		%	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Local Individuals	10,644	10,911	69,671,049	70,338,623	7.33	7.40
Local Institutions	141	164	122,111,085	111,661,352	12.85	11.75
Foreign Individuals	50	51	1,769,858	1,969,686	0.19	0.21
Foreign Institutions	5	5	756,534,088	766,116,419	79.63	80.64
	<b>10,840</b>	<b>11,131</b>	<b>950,086,080</b>	<b>950,086,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Percentage of Shares held by the public	21.22%	21.22%
Number of Public Shareholders	10,837	11,127

**4 SHARE PRICE**

Market price per share for the year	2024/25		2023/24	
Highest Price	Rs	36.50	Rs	30.50
Lowest Price	Rs	26.00	Rs	18.70
Last Traded price	Rs	34.80	Rs	29.50

**5 SHARE TRADING**

	2024/25	2023/24
Number of Shares Traded During the year	31,329,116	60,525,041
Value of Shares Traded during the year - Rs.	938,287,612	1,484,387,917
Number of Transactions during the year	6,030	13,507

**6 MARKET CAPITALISATION**

As at 31st March - Rs. Mn	33,063	28,028
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**7 FLOAT ADJUSTED MARKET CAPITALIZATION**

As at 31st March - Rs. Mn	6,915	5,946
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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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
LKR (000)										
<b>OPERATING RESULTS</b>										
Revenue (Gross)	19,529,102	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
Profit before Tax	5,231,468	3,839,911	3,960,316	2,335,951	1,190,835	495,406	510,496	541,049	602,840	804,604
Tax Expenses	1,073,985	901,082	780,016	421,406	95,054	106,418	164,126	197,168	117,364	150,202
Profit after Tax	4,157,483	2,938,829	3,180,300	1,914,545	1,095,781	388,988	346,370	343,882	485,476	654,402
<b>SHARE CAPITAL &amp; RESERVES</b>										
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	11,401,068	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
Shareholders' Funds	12,927,475	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
<b>ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES</b>										
Current Assets	10,893,807	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
Current Liabilities	(2,556,594)	(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)
Net Current Assets	8,337,213	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
Non Current Assets	5,473,035	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
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	13,810,248	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
Non Current Liabilities	(882,772)	(884,523)	(802,274)	(998,645)	(1,793,496)	(2,621,494)	(2,778,449)	(2,661,372)	(3,138,564)	(741,860)
Net Assets	12,927,476	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
<b>31st March</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Ratios &amp; Other information</b>										
Earning Per Share (Rs.)	4.38	3.09	3.35	2.02	1.15	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.51	0.69
Dividend Per Share (Rs.) - Paid	2.35	1.66	-	1.08	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.35	0.23
Return on Equity (%)	32	27	33	29	20	8	8	8	12	16
Dividend Payout ratio (%)	70	50	50	25	50	49	50	50	51	51
Market value per share (Rs.)	34.80	29.50	19.20	11.40	11.10	3.30	3.50	5.80	5.60	5.10
Price Earning Ratio (times covered)	7.95	9.55	5.73	5.64	9.65	8.05	9.72	16.11	10.98	7.39
Interest Cover	998.11	31.16	10.62	13.02	5.07	2.05	2.03	2.04	3.75	9.79
Current Ratio (times covered)	4.26	3.97	3.11	1.51	1.47	1.24	1.41	1.35	1.66	1.59
Liquidity Ratio (times covered)	2.68	1.88	1.37	0.84	0.73	0.51	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.81
Gearing Ratio	-	-	0.01	0.14	0.34	0.56	0.61	0.61	0.76	0.13
Net Asset per share (Rs.)	13.61	11.65	10.22	6.87	5.86	4.92	4.68	4.49	4.43	4.28

**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 Seventieth (70<sup>th</sup>) Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held as a physical meeting on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2025 (Tuesday) 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, together with the report of the auditors thereon.
2. To re-elect as a director Mr. Sanjay Tiwari 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. Samit Datta who having been appointed to the board as 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 approve and declare a final dividend of Rs. 2.26 per share as authorized by the Directors.
5. 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.
6. 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.

### 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 25<sup>th</sup> April 2025

## NOTES

## 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. Samit Datta failing him, Mr. Sanjay Tiwari or failing him Mr. Mayura Fernando or failing him, Mrs. Aruni Goonetilleke as my /our proxy to speak / vote for me / us on me / our behalf at the 70<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held as a Physical Meeting on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2025 (Tuesday) 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 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	To re-elect as a director Mr. Sanjay Tiwari 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	To re-elect as a Director Mr. Samit Datta 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	To approve and declare a final dividend of LKR 2.26 per share as authorized by the Directors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 **AGM2025@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 Resolution. 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

