BPPL HOLDINGS PLC
ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

BPPL
Building Quality. Improving Life.

THE POWER OF 'US'

Contents

www.bpplholdings.com

Growth and sustenance in any business is truly a balancing act; a harmonious merging of many factors that determine not only the results for the year, but also the medium and long term goals that exist in both tangible and intangible forms. More importantly, growth is brought about by people, and we at BPPL have harnessed the power and potential of 'community' in order to bring about productive, sustainable change. Along with creating opportunities for many, including marginalised demographics, this initiative has been invaluable in forming an eco-friendly mindset that benefits the nation as well as the industry. Their hard work and commitment to establishing green as the new normal has helped us integrate and streamline the work process to further enhance our value. This is the power of our vision...this is the power of Us.

About Us

BPPL Holdings PLC has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to promoting environmental sustainability and advancing the development of eco-friendly products. The company's notable contributions to this cause are attributed to its subsidiaries, Beira Brush (Private) Limited and Eco Spindles (Private) Limited.

Beira Brush stands as a prominent brush manufacturer in Asia. With over three decades of industry experience, the company diligently crafts each product using responsibly sourced materials, resonating with consumers in households, commercial sectors, and professional environments.

Eco Spindles, a subsidiary of BPPL Holdings, has taken recycling to new heights through cutting-edge factories that efficiently convert waste plastic into high-grade polyester yarn and monofilaments. Distinguishing itself as one of only two such facilities globally, Eco Spindles possesses the unique capability to produce yarn directly from plastic flakes. The resulting products are widely applied in polyester fabric production and the creation of innovative cleaning tools, showcasing the company's dedication to sustainability and resource optimization.

The remarkable achievements of Beira Brush and Eco Spindles have solidified BPPL Holdings PLC's reputation as a driving force behind the promotion of a cleaner and greener world, earning them recognition both in Sri Lanka and on the international stage. Their endeavors exemplify a steadfast commitment to ethical value creation in every venture they undertake.

Group Structure

BPPL Holdings PLC

Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
100%
Manufacturing and exporting of brooms and brushes

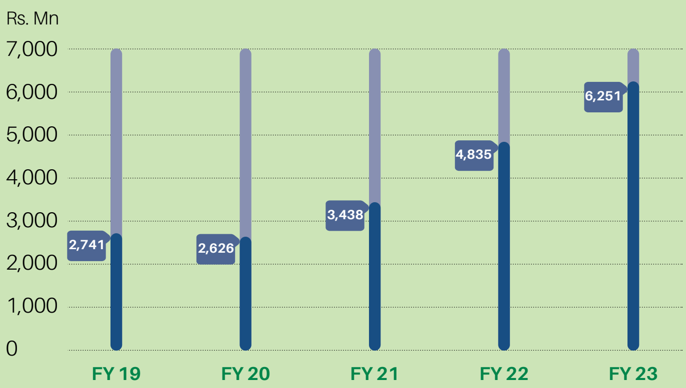
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
100%
Manufacturing of monofilaments and polyester yarn for exports

BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd
100%
Buying and exporting

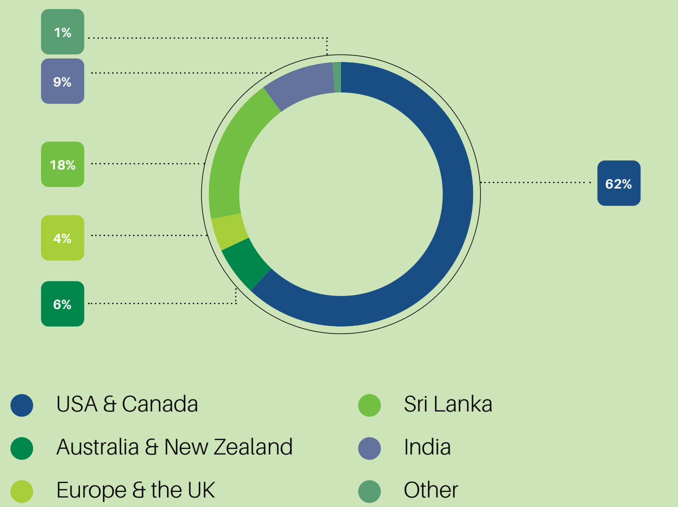
Our Global Presence

Performance Highlights

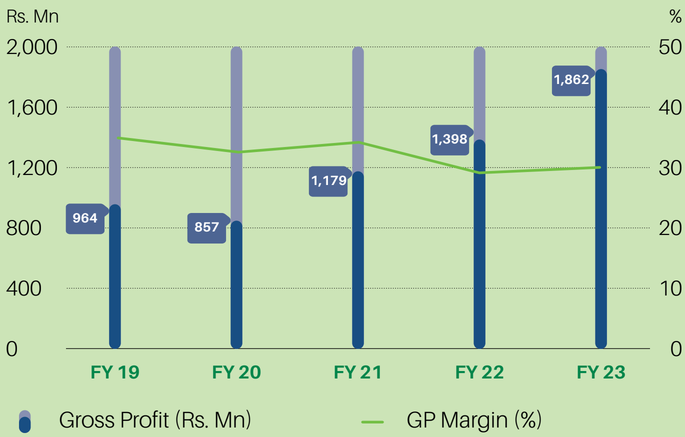
Revenue



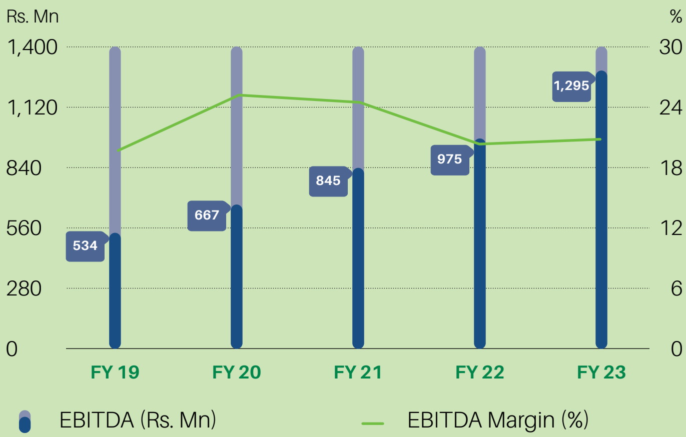
FY - 2023



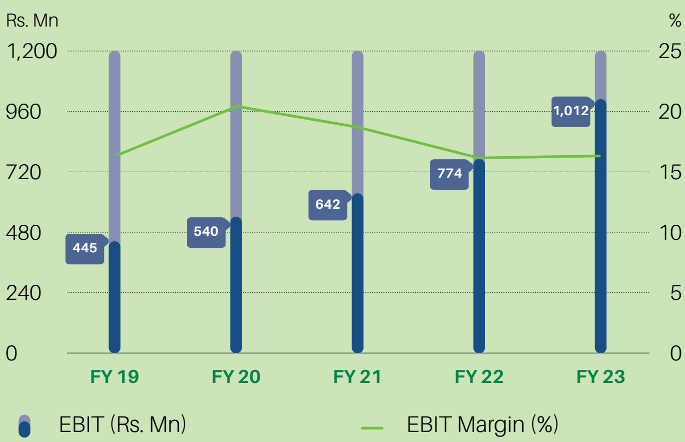
Gross Profit



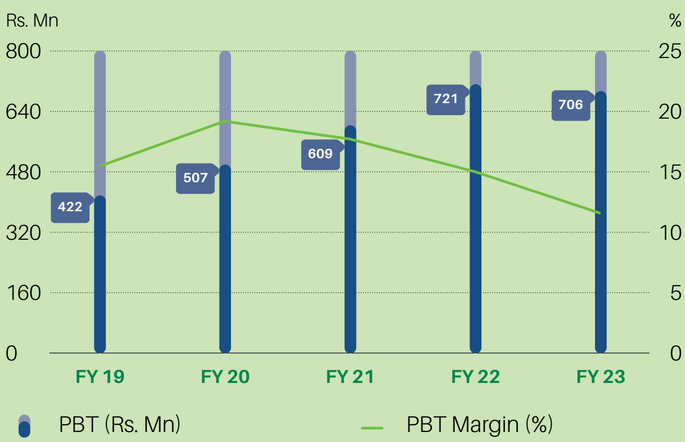
Earnings Before Interest Tax Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA)



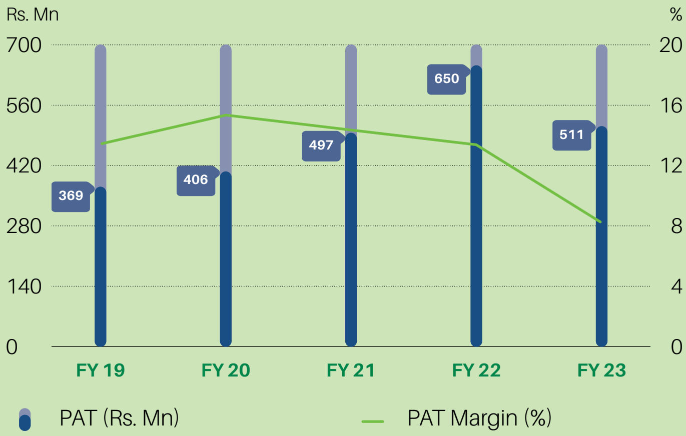
Earnings Before Interest Tax (EBIT)



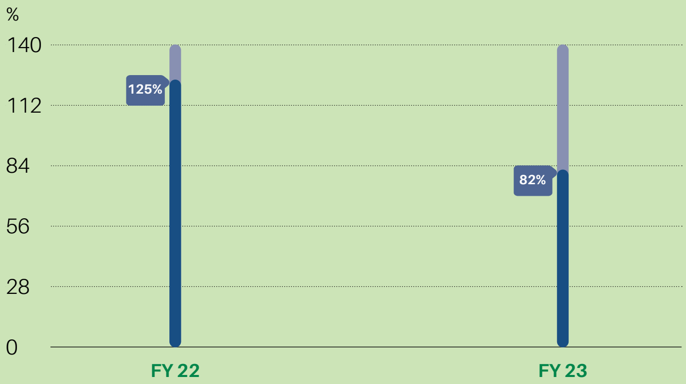
Profit Before Tax (PBT)



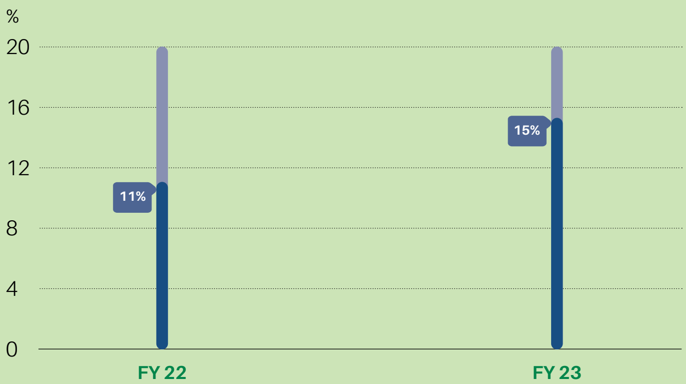
Profit After Tax (PAT)



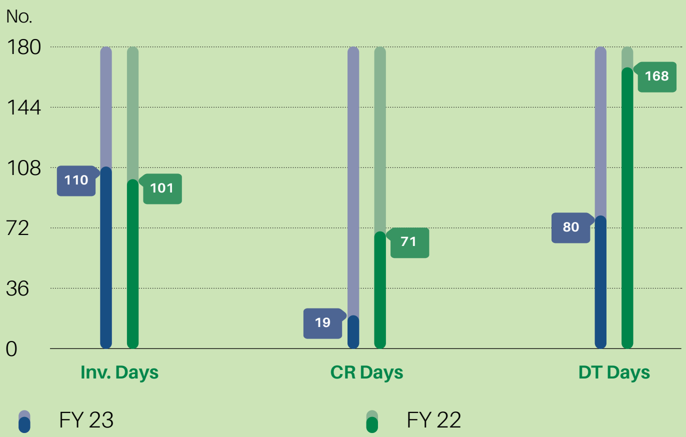
D/E



ROCE



Working Capital Cycle



CEO's Letter

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the Annual Report of BPPL Holdings PLC for the FY 2023. In a year marked by unprecedented challenges, both in Sri Lanka and globally, your company responded with agility and foresight, maintaining its growth momentum.

We commenced the year on a strong footing following the re-opening of many markets post the COVID-19 pandemic shutdowns in the previous year. The situation had normalized for most part during January to March 2022, and the months that followed saw robust demand for our products. We also benefited from steep Sri Lankan Rupee depreciation vs the US Dollar from March '22 onwards with rates falling from Rs. 200.75 to Rs. 366 at its peak in Dec '22.

Net earnings increased during the April-September '22 period to Rs. 523 million, resulting in a YoY growth of 131%. Growth was driven by a combination of increased revenue and profit margins. Profit margins improved due to product price increases in Jan'22, while higher manufacturing margins were recorded due to falling commodity prices and lower freight rates.

However, demand began to slow across all three of our brush, yarn and filament product lines from around October '22 onwards due to uncertainties caused by growing concerns about possible recessions in all key markets. Most customers lowered order volumes whilst running down inventories as rising interest rates and thereby funding costs in their own markets contributed to the slowdown. We also experienced significantly higher production costs during the second half of the financial year caused by steep increases in electricity tariffs, fuel and thereby transport costs and wage adjustments that were necessary to compensate staff for very high inflation rates in Sri Lanka. High finance costs were incurred on loans taken to fund our yarn spinning expansion program due to rising interest rates, and more than doubling of corporate tax rates from 1st October 2022 to 30% from 14% further added to our woes.

Earnings during the January to March 2023 quarter were also impacted by an unexpected reversal in the value of the Rupee vs the US Dollar, appreciating 11% by financial year-end to Rs. 327 compared to Rs. 366 on 31st December 2022. This wiped out an estimated Rs.170 million of earnings before tax. The corresponding benefits from Rupee appreciation such as lower importation costs takes around three to four months to realise as raw materials "on hand" have to be used up and replacement materials then imported at a lesser cost.

As a result, consolidated net earnings from April 2022 to March 2023 was Rs. 511 million or Rs. 1.7 per share, down 21% over the corresponding full year.

Consolidated revenue from April 2022 to March 2023 was Rs. 6.3 billion, up 29% over the corresponding full year.

Outlook

The business outlook for the next few months remains grim as we are uncertain when orders will pick-up from our key markets. Indications are that the situation will only improve in the second half of the new financial year 2023/24 once global interest rate increases peak. We, however, anticipate lower production costs now that fuel costs have begun to reduce in Sri Lanka and inflation in general has started to come down.

We also expect a faster pick-up in orders for recycled polyester yarn following the introduction of several new products to our portfolio during the 2022/23 financial year. Yarn was the first of our business lines to be impacted by the global economic slowdown and we expect it to be the first to recover as well.

Finally, I firmly believe that BPPL has now evolved into its next phase of growth with a wider, more diversified set of markets to serve and a growing international presence through a diversified set of products. The steps taken during the 2022/23 financial year to use excess cash flow to pay down both short and long term debt and improve working capital availability through better controls has built the foundation to support this growth. Despite the intermittent volatilities in exchange rates and other risk factors, I'm confident that external market conditions will be favourable in the medium-term for our areas of business. Therefore, I'm reasonably sure that the Group is now positioned strongly to sustain growth in shareholder returns in time to come.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, I take this opportunity to place on record my deep appreciation to the leadership team and staff for their untiring efforts, commitment, and drive. The foresight and dedication you have shown amidst the numerous challenges posed during the year is exemplary. We thank our stakeholders for their confidence in our ability to deliver through difficult times and look forward to a shared journey in the year ahead. I also wish to extend my appreciation to our valuable shareholders and look forward to their continued support in the future.

With best wishes,

Dr. Anush Amarasinghe
Managing Director/
Chief Executive Officer

The power of us has helped us achieve new heights in quality

Management Discussion Analysis

Financial Performance

Revenue

BPPL recorded a robust increase of 29% in consolidated revenue for the financial year under review to close the year at Rs. 6.3 billion. Brushes and related sales increased by 36% to Rs. 4.7 billion, recycled polyester yarn sales grew by 10% to Rs. 1 billion and brush filament sales to external (non-BPPL) customers increased by 99% to Rs. 868 million during the reported period. Total revenue growth post OCI adjustments was 29% in Sri Lankan Rupee terms and 16% in US Dollar terms.

Brush and related sales accounted for 71% of total revenue, followed by recycled polyester yarn (16%) and brush filaments (13%).

The United States continued to account for a dominant 62% share of group revenue. Sri Lanka was next in line with a 18% share (down from 23%) followed by India 9% (up from 6%) and Australia; 6% (up from 4%).

82% of Group revenue was earned in US Dollars.

Profitability

The Group's gross profits improved by a stellar 33% year-on-year to Rs. 1.9 billion, fueled by the high revenue growth and a 1% improvement in gross margins. The gross profit margin improvement was despite significantly higher electricity and fuel costs and staff wage adjustments during the year.

Group EBITDA rose by a similar 32% to Rs.1.3 billion and EBIT by 31% to Rs.1 billion. Growth in EBIT was despite higher depreciation charges following the capitalization of assets related to the recycled polyester yarn expansion project which commenced commercial operations in April '22.

Other income, primarily from electricity sales to the national grid from our roof top solar panels increased to Rs. 54 million from Rs. 25 million and there were exchange gains of Rs. 37 million at year-end, down from the Rs. 134 million recorded in the previous financial year.

Interest expenses though increased by over fivefold to Rs. 314 million due to loans taken to fund the recycled polyester yarn expansion project and a rise in interest rates.

Group full year Profit-Before-Tax (PBT), therefore, was down by a slight 2% to Rs. 706 million from Rs. 721 million in the previous year. If the exchange gain impact on both years are excluded, PBT would be up by 14%.

However, a more than doubling of corporate tax rates from 1st October '22 to 30% from 14% caused the Group Profit-After-Tax and profit attributable to our shareholders to be down by 21% to Rs. 511 million from Rs. 650 million recorded in the previous year.

Dividends

The Group did not declare a dividend for the financial year 2022/23 as we were unsure of the impact that the global economic slowdown and escalation of production costs in Sri Lanka would have on our operations, and felt that this was the prudent thing to do in order to conserve cash. All excess cash generated was used up to repay both short and long-term loans.

Cash and Capital

Operational cash flows prior to working capital changes was Rs. 488 million for the financial year. Both debtor and creditor receivable days fell significantly to 91 from 189 days and 34 from 88 days respectively. However, there was a slight increase in the level of inventory days to 110 (from 101) caused by overstocking to cater to the high demand in the first half of the financial year which then petered out in the second half.

During the year, the Group generated Rs. 488 million of cash, invested Rs. 120 million in plant and equipment and paid down Rs. 834 millions of short- and long-term debt. Cash balances at year-end were Rs. 154 million.

Investments in plant and equipment were low during the year as we had just completed phase 2 of our recycled yarn expansion program in March '22. We commenced the second phase of this expansion program in December '20 to set-up a second plant with a capacity that's 20% more than the first plant. Demand for the additional capacity is from our current client base, comprising primarily of global sports and leisure ware brands through their nominated fabric mills in Sri Lanka.

There is also demand for thicker yarns (for making tapes, cords etc.) and hand gloves from the apparel and glove industries respectively.

The project was funded with a five year US Dollar term loan from HSBC.

Debt to Equity

The Group debt to equity ratio at year-end was 82%, down from 125% at the end of financial year 2021/22. The net debt level at the end of the financial year was Rs. 3 billion, down from Rs. 4 billion at the end of the previous financial year.

The US Dollar 15 million, 10 year term loan from the United States Development Finance Corporation (DFC), is currently pending final approval from the Monitory Board of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Special Monitory Board approvals are necessary due to cross company guarantees that are to be provided to BPPL's fully owned subsidiary Eco Spindles (Pvt) Limited, the company obtaining the loan and undertaking the expansion program. The expansion program will include further expansion of our PET bottle recycling facility and building new (third) phases to our recycled polyester yarn and monofilament plants.

Risk Management and Risk Heat Map

The risk management system of BPPL Holdings PLC, is structured to identify and control the risks specific to the industry in which it operates, as well as general risks applicable to all entities. Therefore, appropriate systems, policies and procedures are in place in all areas of management, and they are periodically reviewed to ensure adequacy and adherence. In the current business environment, change has become the norm rather than the exception. By managing threats to the business, in a changing environment effectively, particularly major threats that may affect our business plans and strategic objectives, we are able to protect and/or enhance our key assets appropriately.

The Main Threats to the Business are Identified

Thereafter, each threat is assessed for potential impact and likelihood of occurring to quantify the associated risk. A risk Heat Map is then used to plot the risk associated with each threat. The horizontal axis shows the likelihood of a given threat occurring, that is, the likelihood that the threat will materialise and become an issue. The vertical axis shows the potential impact that the threat will have on the objective or goal not being achieved should it materialise. The associated risks are then quantified and the colours are risk areas (eg, green boxes are in the low area; yellow boxes are in the medium area; orange boxes are in the high area, red boxes are in the very high area).

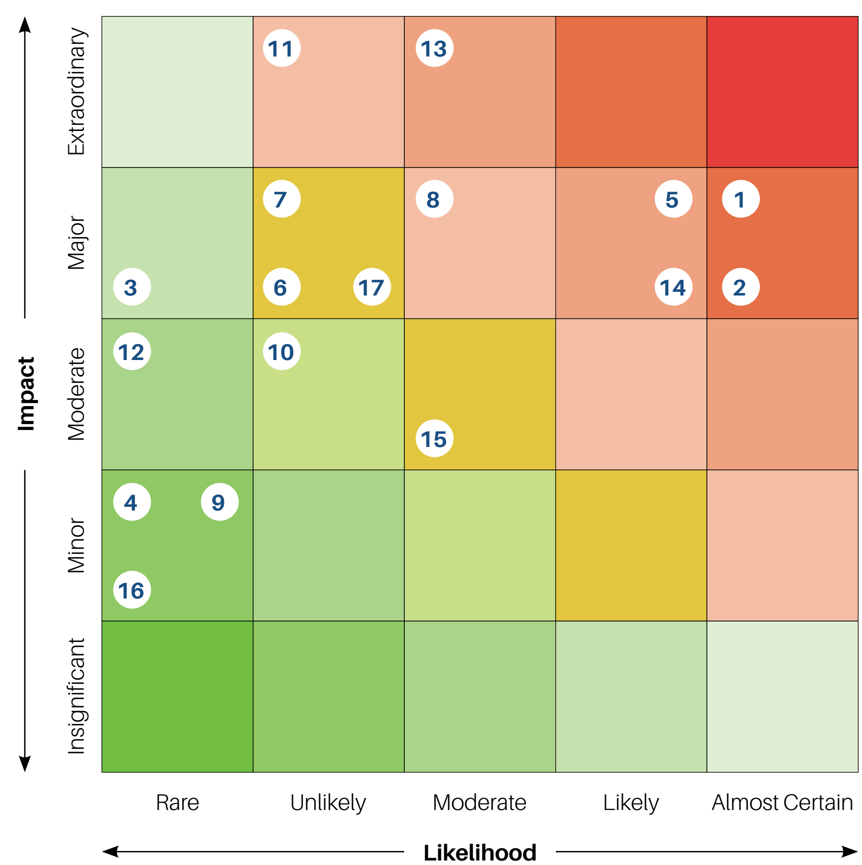
Risk Category	Risk Element	BPPL's Mitigating Measures
Risk on Financial Capital	**1. Global Interest Rate Risk** Arising due to sensitivity to interest rate changes **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Almost certain	⊙ Effective management of working capital ⊙ Maintain a proper mix of fixed and floating rates ⊙ Continuous discussions with banks to resolve issues
	2. Global Economic Risk Risks associated with operating in a global socioeconomic environment **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Almost certain	⊙ Diversify markets we serve to reduce concentration risk ⊙ Diversify product offering
	3. Liquidity Risk Availability of funds—the Group has to be liquid and solvent to carry out its operations smoothly **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Rare	⊙ Effective treasury function to forecast fund requirements and availability ⊙ Maintain adequate working capital line ⊙ Arrange sufficient financial facilities and leverage to build organizational resilience while continuously reviewing the business model
	4. Risk of Bad Debts Occurs due to settlement default by credit customers **Assessment** Impact: Minor Likelihood: Rare	⊙ Implementation of Group credit policy and strengthening relationships with creditworthy customers ⊙ Periodic review of receivables, legal and other proactive recovery actions

Risk Category	Risk Element	BPPL's Mitigating Measures
	5. Foreign Currency Risk Arises from exposure to foreign currency positions **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Likely	⊙ Maintain foreign currency denominated assets to hedge against liabilities ⊙ Increase export earnings and price the products in hard currencies ⊙ Close monitoring of project timelines ⊙ Continuous dialogue with banks
	6. Regulatory/Compliance Risk Risk of generating negative goodwill, penalties or other action due to non-compliance. Risk of failure to meet regulatory requirements. **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Unlikely	⊙ Close monitoring of regulatory requirements ⊙ Strong Internal Audit teams to ensure compliance ⊙ Regular third party audits
	7. Fraud Risk Risk of fraud resulting in losses **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Unlikely	⊙ Maintaining CT PAT compliance ⊙ Periodic inventory counts
Risk on Human Capital	**8. Labour Shortages** Reduction in skilled and un-skilled labour **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Moderate	⊙ Maintaining competitive remuneration packages ⊙ Managing carrier development ⊙ A safe and peaceful work environment ⊙ Continuous training to upskill employees on new technologies, tools and good practices
	9. Industrial Health and Safety Could lead to workplace accidents, penalties, negative image and hiring difficulties for future requirements **Assessment** Impact: Minor Likelihood: Rare	⊙ Complying with international health & safety standards ⊙ Focused training on health and safety to all employees ⊙ Insurance coverage to mitigate risks

Risk Management and Risk Heat Map

Risk Category	Risk Element	BPPL's Mitigating Measures
Risk on Intellectual Capital	**10. Confidentiality of Information** Loss of confidential data through security breaches. **Assessment** Impact: Moderate Likelihood: Unlikely	⊙ Extensive controls and reviews to maintain security of IT infrastructure and data ⊙ Regular back up of data and off-site storage of data backup systems ⊙ Safeguard critical IT and operational assets through strict IT protocols, firewalls and business continuity plans
Risk on Social & Relationship Capital	**11. Business Interruption Risk** Risk of having interruptions to continuous operations. **Assessment** Impact: Extraordinary Likelihood: Unlikely	⊙ Regular fire drills, training and simulation of disaster situations to ensure uninterupted operations ⊙ Business continuity planing including implementation of disaster recovery facilities to ensure smooth operations ⊙ Monitoring of trends to anticipate customer needs in developing own portfolio
	12. Reputation Risk Risk of generating negative perception due to operational issues **Assessment** Impact: Moderate Likelihood: Rare	⊙ Managing and improving the Group's reputation through effective public relation programmes ⊙ Close relationships with Global brands and working together with the industry associations to reassure customers
	13. Availability of Raw Materials Risk of nonavailability of the local and imported raw materials **Assessment** Impact: Extraordinary Likelihood: Moderate	⊙ Maintain adequate stock levels ⊙ Develop multiple supplier channels
	14. Political Instability Unstable political environment. Risk of not being able to carry out production due to geo-political instability **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Likely	⊙ Stay up-to-date with policy changes ⊙ Strengthen relationships with customers inorder to provide reassurance during periods of instability ⊙ Review the growth expansion timelines
	15. Single Customer / Supplier Risk of having a few major customers and/or suppliers **Assessment** Impact: Moderate Likelihood: Moderate	⊙ Diversify and increase the customer base geographically and within geographies ⊙ Widen product range inorder to widen customer base ⊙ Maintain multiple supply channels

Risk Category	Risk Element	BPPL's Mitigating Measures
Risk on Natural & Environmental Capital	**16. Use of Hazardous Chemicals** Risk of using hazardous chemicals for the production can cause health and safety issues **Assessment** Impact: Minor Likelihood: Rare	⦿ Ensure compliance with international environmental standards ⦿ Maintain adequate water and effluent treatment plants ⦿ Regular compliance audits through internal and external auditors
	17. Environmental Distruption due to Unauthorised Waste Discharge Risks associated with environmental emissions and related issues. **Assessment** Impact: Major Likelihood: Unlikely	⦿ Continuous monitoring of environmental performance and related parameters ⦿ Strict environmental compliance followups ⦿ Use approved chemicals with allowed dose, have proper disposal and recycling system in the water treatment process



Impact	Likelihood	Scaling
Insignificant	Rare	
Minor	Unlikely	
Moderate	Moderate	
Major	Likely	
Extraordinary	Almost Certain	

Our Commitment to Sustainabilities

Sustainable Development Goals

BPPL, a company operating in the recycling industry, is committed to upholding sustainable development goals while ensuring environmentally-friendly practices in all its operations. In the year under review, the company has successfully achieved these sustainable development goals, both directly and indirectly.

By complying with the sustainable development goals, BPPL demonstrates its dedication to addressing the social, economic, and environmental challenges of today's world. The company understands the importance of responsible business practices and aims to contribute positively to the global efforts towards sustainability.

One of the sustainable development goals that BPPL has achieved is responsible consumption and production. The company prioritizes recycling and waste management, minimizing the consumption of resources and reducing waste generation. By doing so, BPPL actively contributes to a circular economy, where materials are reused and recycled, reducing the strain on natural resources.

Another sustainable development goal that the company has fulfilled is climate action. BPPL recognizes the urgent need to combat climate change and takes measures to reduce its carbon footprint. Through the efficient use of energy, adoption of renewable energy sources, and implementation of emission reduction strategies, the company significantly contributes to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

BPPL also focuses on promoting decent work and economic growth, which is another sustainable development goal. The company creates employment opportunities, fostering economic growth and development. It ensures fair and safe working conditions for its employees, contributing to the well-being of its workforce.

In conclusion, BPPL has successfully achieved several sustainable development goals within its operations in the recycling industry. By prioritizing responsible consumption and production, climate action, decent work and economic growth, and responsible production and consumption, the company actively contributes to a sustainable future. Environmentally-friendly practices of BPPL set a model for other businesses to follow, contributing to sustainable and resilient development.

Safety Systems

BPPL places great importance on maintaining high levels of quality across its production process. To ensure consistently high quality of its outputs, the company has implemented multiple layers of quality controls, which are supported by international quality accreditations.

By adhering to international best practices in processes, BPPL continuously strives to meet and exceed customer expectations. The company understands the importance of manufacturing products that adhere to international specifications, as this ensures that the products meet the required standards and specifications set by customers worldwide.

The framework of existing quality standards is diligently maintained by BPPL. This involves regularly reviewing and updating the quality control processes to incorporate the latest industry standards and practices. By doing so, BPPL ensures that its production process is in line with the highest quality standards.

Through its commitment to maintaining high levels of quality, BPPL aims to deliver products that meet the highest standards of excellence. The company understands that customer satisfaction is paramount, and by producing products of consistently high quality, it aims to exceed customer expectations.

In conclusion, BPPL's dedication to quality is evident in its multiple layers of quality controls supported by international quality accreditations. By adopting international best practices and manufacturing products to international specifications, the company ensures consistently high quality across its production process. The framework of existing quality standards is diligently maintained to meet customer expectations and deliver products of the highest quality.

Certifications

Quality standards undergo regular reviews to ensure they align with international best practices. This ongoing process allows for upgrades and enhancements that contribute to achieving optimum operational standards. By consistently reviewing and upgrading our quality standards, we ensure that our operations are in line with global best practices.

Our People and Workplace Safety

At BPPL, we believe our human capital is integral to our success. We are aware of the crucial role diversity plays in fostering a culture where innovation thrives, and therefore engage in creating a welcoming space that enables all employees to collaborate with each other, and share new perspectives, ideas and experiences at every stage. Diversity and an inclusive environment remain of the utmost importance to our Company, and we therefore engage in embedding such principles across the organisation, in order to promote greater levels of openness and employee satisfaction.

Our training and development programmes are key policies that enable talent retention and thereby drive our Company's sustainable competitive advantage. We adopt a comprehensive approach that encompasses a range of skills via wide-ranging resources and programmes that support continuous learning and development, that will in turn elevate our employee proposition and create a positive environment that promotes progress.

As a responsible corporate entity we are highly conscious of the vital importance of full compliance with labour regulations applicable to our business activities. We are pleased to report that BPPL is fully compliant with all applicable labour laws and regulations and did not face any fines or penalties for noncompliance, or delays in compliance, with labour laws.

Compliance Status with Labour Laws

Applicable regulation	Status of compliance
Shop and Office Employees Act of 1954	Fully complied
Factories Ordinance of 1942	Fully complied
Employees Provident Fund Act of 1958 (and subsequent amendments)	Fully complied
Employees Trust Fund Act of 1980	Fully complied
Over time, and holiday payments	Fully complied

While the year was dotted with a few black swan events, the company ensured that all employees were taken care of, this been the backbone of the organization. The economic insecurity which plagued the country laid a path to a brain drain of local talent. The company too witnessed a drop in employee numbers from the previous year – as depicted below:

Staff grade	2021/2022	2022/2023
Senior management	8	9
Executives	110	109
Staff	106	104
Factory floor employees (skilled, unskilled and helpers)	733	726
Management trainees	1	0
Total	958	948

Our Commitment to Sustainabilities

At BPPL, we understand that the key to our success lies in securing the right individuals at the appropriate time and for the suitable positions. Consistent with our commitment to fairness and equity, we have a dual approach to recruitment. We actively seek talented individuals within our organization through internal promotions and transfers, while also engaging in external recruitment to tap into the broader talent pool available in the market. This balanced strategy ensures that we have access to both internal expertise and fresh perspectives from external sources, fostering a diverse and capable workforce.

New Recruitment

Staff grade	2021/2022	2022/2023
Senior management	0	1
Executives	18	11
Staff	25	19
Factory floor employees (skilled, unskilled and helpers)	156	149
Management trainees	0	0
Total	199	180

New Recruitments by Skill Category

Skill category	2019/ 2020	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023
Engineers	2	0	1
Management graduates	15	15	11
Skilled personnel	44	48	33
Unskilled	91	136	135

Workplace Health and Safety

The Company has in place a comprehensive Health and Safety policy that ensures employees operate within a hazard-free environment. The COVID-19 pandemic saw us further reinforce our safety initiatives and mechanisms through the improvement of hygiene practices, the raising of employee awareness on best practices, and facilitating remote working arrangements for office-based employees. The Company ensured occupational health and safety and employee well-being was maintained, together with adequate medical and insurance coverage.

We are pleased to report that our accident count remains significantly below industry standards, with a total of 38 incidents recorded. This achievement demonstrates our commitment to maintaining a safe and secure work environment for our employees. We continuously strive to implement rigorous safety measures and protocols that exceed industry standards, fostering a culture of precaution and well-being throughout our organization. By prioritizing safety, we aim to protect our workforce and mitigate potential risks effectively.

Industrial Accidents

Accidents	2022/2023
Fatalities	0
Major accidents (more than 7 days of lost man days	8
Minor accidents	30
Lost man days	278 (201 on Major accidents)

Learning and Development

BPPL remains deeply invested in developing its employees across all sectors, categories, and locations. Our learning comprises a series of mechanisms including on-the job training through a training need identification strategy and skill matrix (with cross-functional and cross-sectorial exposure),coaching, mentoring, and other, more structured training programmes.

The Company's training catalogue is designed to align with the training framework and encompasses a variety of programs. These programs serve as the foundation for implementing training initiatives throughout the year, targeting specific areas of need that have been identified. By utilizing this comprehensive framework, we ensure that our training efforts are strategic and focused, addressing the specific requirements of our workforce. This approach enables us to deliver relevant and impactful training programs that contribute to the professional growth and development of our employees. During the year under review the training hours per person doubled in comparison to the previous year, as indicated below:

	2019/20	2021/22	2022/23
No of employees subjected to training	Total 1340 employee participations for all trainings	Total 868 employee participations for all trainings	Total 1,702 employee participations for all trainings
% of employees subjected to training	(Number of trainings 44)	(Number of trainings 67)	(Number of trainings 115)
Training hours per employee	2.8 hours per employee	1.55 hours per employee	3.15 hours per employee

Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Gender Parity

We ensure that employees performing similar job roles receive equal compensation and benefits, regardless of gender, whilst our remuneration structures and benefit packages remain competitive, and are renewed on an annual basis to reflect employee contribution and market dynamics. Moreover, as an equal opportunity employer we strive to create an inclusive workplace that consists of individuals with diverse values, motivations and capabilities, regardless of gender, race, nationality or disability. We strictly adhered to these protocols, and did not record nor identify any significant cases related to discrimination during the reporting period. Furthermore, we are committed to building diverse talent pools, and continuously improves and builds on its HR policies and practices to ensure that all employees are treated fairly and in an equitable manner within a conducive environment. Our policy framework related to diversity and gender parity is designed to address a range of topics including equal opportunity, anti-sexual harassment, and a dedicated grievance handling mechanism for any harassment related grievances.

Employee Events

Donation to Ingiriya Sawmill employee (Asitha Desahapriya) - We made a generous donation to one of our long-term workers, a 38-year-old individual who underwent a private operation to have a kidney stone removed. This procedure incurred a significant expense, which they were unable to bear on their own. Therefore, we decided to support them by providing the necessary funds.

Donation to worker's cricket match - We recently made a donation of Rs. 36,000 towards our worker's cricket match. It was an opportunity for our employee to participate in a sporting event they were passionate about, and we wanted to show our support. The funds provided will contribute to covering various expenses associated with the match. By sponsoring their cricket match, we hope to foster a positive team spirit and provide a memorable experience for our worker and their teammates.

Sports day for staff - We organized a Sports Day event for our staff, made possible by a generous donation of Rs.1,390,520.67 from our welfare sociality fund. This special occasion aimed to promote physical fitness, team building, and a healthy work environment. The funds contributed towards various aspects of the event, including venue rental, sports equipment, refreshments, prizes, and logistical arrangements. Our dedicated staff had the opportunity to participate in a range of sports and activities, fostering camaraderie and friendly competition among colleagues. The Sports Day not only provided a break from daily work routines but also encouraged a sense of well-being and a balanced lifestyle. We are grateful for the support received, as it allowed us to create a memorable and enjoyable experience for our hardworking staff.

Our Commitment to Sustainabilities

Birthday gift for staff - To celebrate the birthdays of our staff members, we purchased a total of 250 gifts at a cost of Rs. 368,410/=. These gifts were carefully selected to express our appreciation for the hard work and dedication shown by our employees. By recognizing and honoring their special day, we aim to foster a positive work environment and strengthen the bond within our team. The gifts were thoughtfully chosen to cater to a diverse range of preferences and interests, ensuring that each staff member received something meaningful and enjoyable. We believe that acknowledging birthdays is an important gesture that contributes to the overall morale and happiness of our valued staff.

Shoe donation for employees – In a gesture of support and appreciation for our employees, we decided to make a shoe donation by providing 405 vouchers worth Rs. 1500 each, totalling Rs. 534,600/= to employees' children. These vouchers will enable our employees to select and purchase school shoes for children. This shoe donation not only contributes as a financial support but also serves as a token of gratitude for their hard work and dedication. We are proud to invest in the well-being and happiness of our valued employees and their families.

Donation to worker's cricket match (JAT Holdings Annual Cricket Tournament) - We made a generous donation of Rs. 35,000/= towards JAT Holdings Annual Cricket Tournament for our worker's participation in the tournament. This tournament provides a platform for our workers to showcase their sporting skills and passion for cricket. This also gives them an opportunity to build-up relationships among other corporates.

Wesak lantern decorations (Ingiriya factory premises) - To commemorate the sacred occasion of Wesak, we organised lantern decorations at our Ingiriya factory premises. These lantern decorations were meticulously chosen and arranged to create a serene and spiritually uplifting atmosphere during this auspicious time. By embracing the spirit of Wesak and illuminating our surroundings, we aimed to create a sense of tranquillity and reverence among our employees and visitors. This investment in lantern decorations reflects our commitment to honoring and celebrating important cultural and religious events, fostering a sense of unity and harmony within our organization.

Environmental Responsibility

The Company has understood the importance of integrating sustainability agendas into the business plan, long before the commercialisation of ethical and sustainable practices. Governed by a comprehensive environmental policy, BPPL makes every effort to ensure its environmental commitment will continue to be fully compliant with the requirements set by the governing bodies. The Company is committed to upholding its environmental management system in a cohesive manner, with every department playing a role towards its environmental agenda. This is performed through packaging developments, sustainable energy and waste management through target-setting for waste reduction, monitoring environmental parameters and making improvements where possible. The Company's environmental policy, nurtures an environmentally-conscious culture through awareness and implementation of sound environmental practices in all our activities, products and services. To meet our environmental objectives, BPPL would:

- Communication of the policy to all persons working for or on behalf of the Company.
- Sponsoring programs and providing training.
- Managing operations in a cost-effective manner and reducing potentially adverse environmental effects.
- Complying with all environmental laws and regulations and other environmental requirements and concerns of all interested parties.
- Setting objectives and targets for pollution prevention and continual improvement and reviewing the goals periodically for progress and effectiveness.
- Conservative use of materials, supplies and energy where practicable recycle items and/or use recycled items.
- Maintaining a reporting system that advises senior executives immediately of any serious incident detrimental to the environment.
- Promoting informational exchange and the adoption of similar environmental protection policies by stakeholders.

Emission Management

The health of the environment lies at the core of the brand's business strategy and the Company works tirelessly in the areas of energy, water and waste, with comprehensive plans detailing goals, milestones and mitigation strategies in order to reduce emissions. During the current year our total carbon dioxide emissions decreased to 2298 from 2688.91 from the previous year.

Type of emission	2021/2022	2022/2023
Scope 1+ scope 2 GHG emissions of Eco spindles	2,688	2,298
GHG emissions per yarn kg at eco spindles	3,369	Not calculated

Water Management

Water is a basic human need; without it survival is impossible. Stemming from this viewpoint the Company recognises the importance of this scarce and essential global resource. At BPPL water consumption is monitored and limited to manufacturing processes and the drinking and sanitation requirements of employees. We continuously monitor our water consumption while conducting regular awareness programs to educate our staff about water preservation. During the year under review, water consumption in the group shown a 11% reduction compared to the last financial year.

The introduction of following into the Company's framework could be attributed to factors which have helped in controlling the use of water;

- Water audits
- Regular monitoring
- Setting KPIs
- Awareness

Water Usage Analysis	2021/22	2022/23
Ingiriya	8,792	7,688
ECOS 2 Yarn/ Washing	20,771	18,015
ECOS 1	6,940	6,477

During the observed year, the recycling factory implemented two initiatives to enhance sustainability. Firstly, a water purification system was installed at the end of the recycling plant. This system allows for the efficient purification and treatment of water. This not only conserves water resources but also minimizes the environmental impact associated with water consumption.

Secondly, the recycling factory adopted a practice of reusing water for the initial stages of the recycling process. By implementing this initiative, the factory reduces its reliance on fresh water sources and promotes a circular approach to water usage. The reuse of water within the plant contributes to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the recycling operations, while also reducing the factory's ecological footprint.

Both of these initiatives exemplify the recycling factory's commitment to sustainable practices and responsible resource management. By integrating water purification systems and embracing water reuse, the factory takes significant steps towards minimizing its environmental impact and fostering a more sustainable future.

We measure both our water footprint and water related impacts such as the disposal of wastewater. In addition, we minimised any water impacts by ensuring the safe disposal of wastewater through the Municipal Council's waste recycling project. The implementation of regular awareness and training workshops carried out periodically further emphasizes our commitment to the goal of safe water waste management.

Waste Management

The Company's waste is mainly generated in production and packaging operations other than the general activities. Several initiatives were launched during the year to reduce the usage of non-renewable and non-biodegradable materials. The importance of waste segregation was once again emphasized through workshops and other communication channels, this contributed in reducing waste to a great extent.

Type of Waste	Emission Volume 2021/22	Emission Volume 2022/23
Polythene	31,109	75,105
Cartons	71,320	38,864
Rejected wooden blocks	1,074,230	756,820
Wood mix plastic dust	36,850	47,270
Saw dust	396,960	633,700
Garbage	477,561	385,516

Food Waste

The creation of awareness has resulted in the reduction of food waste during the year under review.

	Volume 2021/22	Volume 2022/23
Food waste	11,667	9,563

Paper Waste

The establishment of a new yarn plant resulted in an increase in paper usage and subsequently, paper waste generation. With the expansion of operations, the demand for paper for various purposes, such as documentation, packaging, and labelling, grew accordingly. However, this growth also brought attention to the need for efficient paper waste management practices to minimize environmental impact. To address this issue, the company implemented measures to promote paper recycling, including the introduction of recycling bins throughout the facility and raising employee awareness about the importance of responsible paper consumption and disposal. These initiatives aimed to reduce paper waste, conserve resources, and encourage a more sustainable approach to operations within the yarn plant.

	Volume 2021/22	Volume 2022/23
Paper waste	127.1	131.3

Electronic Waste

The Company's primary electronic waste consists of peripherals and equipment used in day-to-day functions such as toners, UPS batteries, USBs, keyboards, mouse, laptop chargers, RAM drives, motherboards and telephones. Systems have been put in place for the safe disposal of electronic waste to prevent environmental pollution.

- Tonners are returned to the supplier at the time of new purchases.
- Electronic waste products are segregated and delivered through a certified e-waste partner.

Environmentally-Friendly Products

We manufacture a range of environmentally-friendly products, using bristles manufactured from recycled PET bottles that are gaining popularity as more consumers opt for environmentally-friendly products. Our range of wooden brushes are LEEDS and FSC certified, ensuring sustainable commercial cultivations, while our synthetic brushes with recycled bristles have contributed directly towards reducing environmental pollution.

Environmental Conservation Activities

Expressway Drop-Off Bins Project

The concept was first introduced in 2018 by Eco Spindles, in collaboration with the Expressway Operation Maintenance and Management Division of the Road Development Authority. The objective was to establish sustainable solid waste management projects at the national level. By 2019, the initiative expanded to cover additional sections of the expressway.

During this expansion, the Southern Expressway joined forces with the John Keells Group, resulting in the successful recycling of PET waste. Another notable collaboration took place on the Katunayaka Expressway, where Coca Cola Beverages partnered to recycle PET waste during the same year. This marked a significant event of two competitive brands working together towards a sustainable initiative.

This project was further expanded during the year under review with the introduction of a recycling centre set up at the Mihirigama entrance in March 2023. Currently there are plastic waste collection points set up at five locations, namely;

- Mirigama
- Nakalagama
- Dambokka
- Kurunagala
- Yaggahapitiya

SriPada – Annual Waste Plastic Collection Program

The Peak Wilderness Sanctuary is home to Sri Pada, a sacred and popular destination cherished by both Sri Lankans and tourists. This sanctuary plays a crucial role in safeguarding a remarkable array of endemic biodiversity and serves as the starting point for major rivers in Sri Lanka. In 2022/23, an impactful collaboration involving Elephant House - 'Gunadamin', Central Environment Authority, District Secretariat Office – NuwaraEliya, Divisional Secretariat – Ambgamuwa, Maskeliya Pradeshiya Sabha, Nallathanniya Police Station, RDHS Office – NuwaraEliya and the Wildlife Office – Nallathanniya led to the recycling of PET waste as part of their joint project, which spanned a period of six months, from December 2022 to May 2023.

Kataragama – Annual Waste Plastic Collection Program

Eco Spindles (Private) Limited, a subsidiary of BPPL Holdings PLC and Sri Lanka's largest plastics recycler, successfully concluded its 8th annual Kataragama Waste Management Project. The project focused on collecting PET (polyethylene terephthalate) waste plastic bottles discarded at significant pilgrimage sites, including Ruhunu Kataragama Maha Dewalaya, Sella Kataragama Temple, Wedihiti Kanda, and the surrounding areas.

From July 29th to August 12th, the waste management project involved 60 volunteers from the local youth club called 'Soba Parisara Thurunu Samjaya,' 20 volunteers from Eco Spindles, and project partners such as the Kataragama Pradesiya Sabawa and the Ruhunu Kataragama Maha Dewalaya. Together, they collected a total of 43,590 PET plastic bottles.

Since the inception of the Kataragama Waste Management Project in 2014, Eco Spindles has successfully gathered 555,990 PET plastic bottles, amounting to approximately 18,533 kilograms of waste. The primary objective of the project is to raise awareness among Sri Lankans, especially those visiting Kataragama during the festival, about responsible recycling practices.

In addition to the collection efforts, Eco Spindles maintains a network of collectors in Kataragama who actively contribute to gathering discarded plastics. The company continues to support these entrepreneurs by purchasing the accumulated plastic waste, which forms the basis of their livelihoods and businesses.

School Training and Awareness Sessions

Eco Spindles is dedicated to promoting environmental consciousness within the education system by incorporating recycling and other eco-friendly concepts. To achieve this, we have launched several projects focused on raising environmental awareness. One such initiative involves the placement of plastic collection bins in schools and various other educational institutes like universities, to encourage proper disposal of plastic waste. Additionally, we organize site visits, factory tours to provide the public with firsthand experience and knowledge of environmental issues. Through these projects, we strive to educate individuals about the benefits and drawbacks of plastic usage and improper disposal, fostering a greater understanding of sustainable practices. By integrating these initiatives into the education system, we aim to cultivate a generation that is well-informed and actively engaged in environmental preservation.

On November 15th, 2022, a PET plastic recycling program was inaugurated at Rohana Vidyalaya, Ahangama, in collaboration between Rohana Vidyalaya, Beemo Eco Mart, and Janathakshan. The program aimed to promote recycling and environmental awareness among students.

Additionally, the school organized "Bothal Pancho," which involved a series of stage dramas and props which the children caried and staged around the village, creating awareness of the proper disposal methods of plastic. Eco spindle provided support by conducting training sessions and assisting in the collection of materials for the events.

These efforts exemplify the joint commitment of various stakeholders in fostering sustainable practices and promoting environmental education within the school community.

MRF (Material Recovery Facility) Launch Events – Collect Waste Plastic

MRF's primary focus is on establishing collection points to gather plastic waste, which is then compacted into bales and transported to our plant in Horana for recycling. These collection points serve as crucial hubs for gathering plastic materials from various sources, including households, businesses, various government institutes and public spaces. By efficiently collecting and baling plastic waste, MRF ensures that the materials can be effectively processed and recycled at our factory. This approach plays a vital role in diverting plastic from landfills and promoting the circular economy, where plastics are given new life through recycling and reutilization. MRF's dedication to establishing these collection points underscores their commitment to sustainable waste management practices and their contribution to creating a cleaner and greener environment.

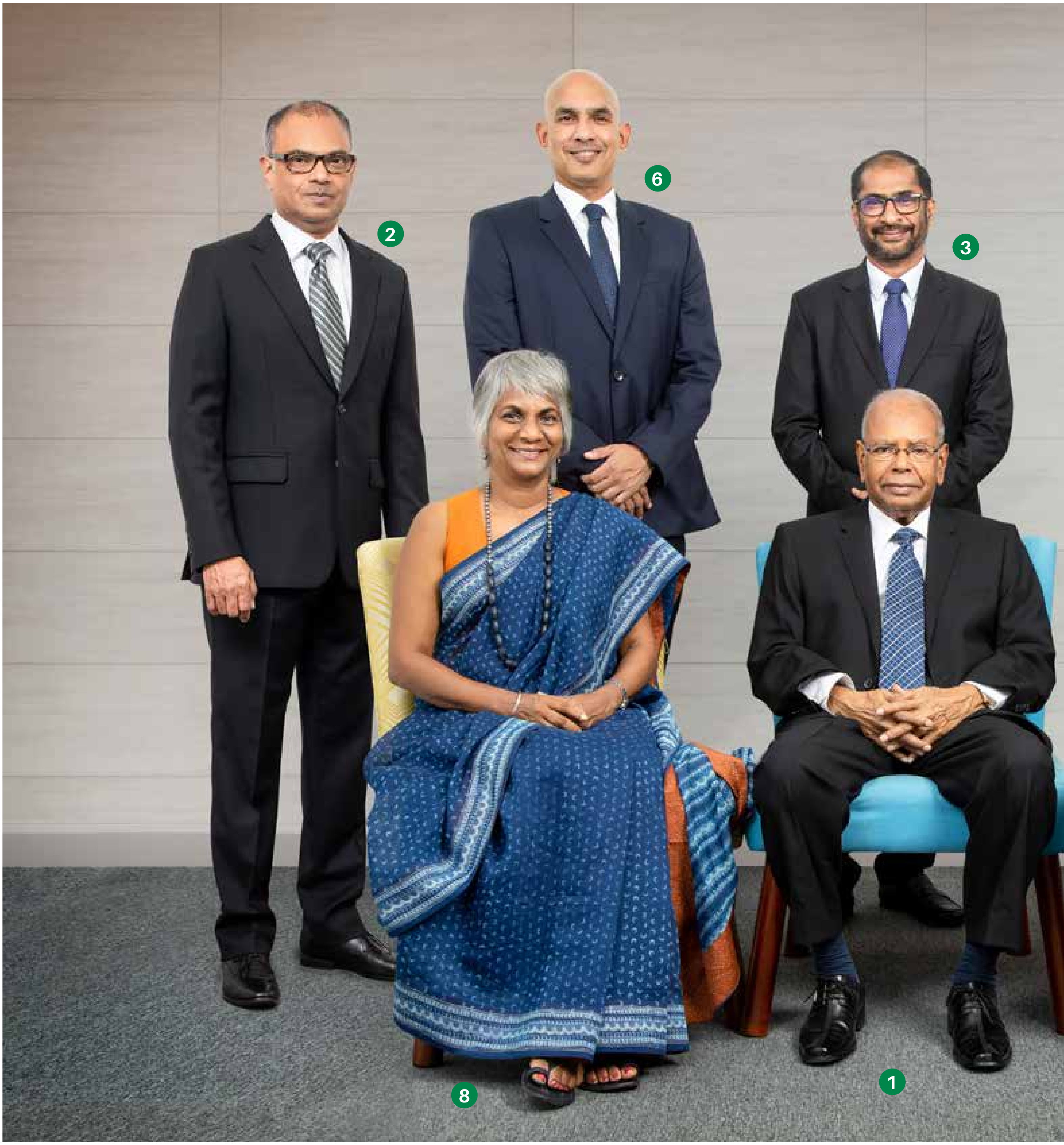
The first two MRFs (Material Recovery Facility) were launched during the year successfully. The first MRF, Eko Plasco was opened on June 8th, 2022 in Wadduwa. This initiative was established in collaboration with Coca-Cola Beverage Sri Lanka, aiming to promote plastic recycling and waste management practices. The second MRF, known as the Negombo Recycling Club (NRC), was launched on March 22nd, 2023. In partnership with Coca-Cola Foundation and Janathakshan GTE Ltd, the NRC focuses on promoting recycling activities and environmental awareness within the Negombo community. Both launch events marked important milestones in fostering sustainable practices and strengthening partnerships for a greener future.

Beach Cleanups

Several beach cleanup events took place in different locations during the year. In Kaluthara, a cleanup targeted Calido and Katukurunda beaches, as part of a campaign against plastic pollution. Wellawatta saw a cleanup event with cleaning, awareness campaigns, and waste segregation. Panadura Beach also had multiple cleanups, involving eco-conscious individuals and community-led efforts. These events aimed to restore the beauty of the coastlines, raise awareness about plastic pollution, and promote responsible waste management.


Let's make our
Kalutara Beach a Paradise
Come Lets Get Together
Help to Clean Sri Lanka

Board of Directors



1

Mr. Sarath Dayantha Amarasinghe
Chairman

2

Dr. Anush Amarasinghe
Managing Director/
Chief Executive Officer

3

Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj
Executive Director/
Chief Financial Officer

4

Mr. B D Prasad Devapriya Perera
Executive Director

5

Mr. Ranil Prasad Pathirana
Non-Executive Director

6

Mr. Savantha De Saram
Independent Non-Executive Director

7

Mr. Manjula Hiranya De Silva
Independent Non-Executive Director

8

Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte
Independent Non-Executive Director

Board of Directors

Mr. Sarath Dayantha Amarasinghe
Chairman

Business Experience
Mr. Sarath Dayantha Amarasinghe is a Chartered Engineer by profession. A Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, UK – M I Mech E, a Member of the Institute of Marine Engineers, UK - M I Mar E and a Member of the Institute of Engineers, Sri Lanka – MIE (S.L). He is also a Member of the Institute of Chartered Engineers, UK. He counts over 35 years of service at Colombo Commercial Company (Engineers) Ltd., of which he served as its General Manager/ Managing Director for a period of 10 years. He also served as Chairman/ Managing Director at Alumex Group of Companies for a period of Seven years.

Other Directorships
- Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
- Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
- BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd
- Infinity Capital (Pvt) Ltd

Dr. Anush Amarasinghe
Managing Director/
Chief Executive Officer

Business Experience
Dr. Amarasinghe holds a Bachelor of Science and a Ph.D. degree in Electronics Engineering from the Loughborough University of Technology, UK, and is a highly experienced investor with many years of hands-on business management experience.

Dr. Amarasinghe began his career as a Research Engineer at Thorn EMI Central Research Laboratories, UK where he patented two inventions on low cost, low energy consuming electronic ballasts for lighting equipment. Between 1993 and 1998, Dr. Amarasinghe worked at SG Securities as an investment research analyst and subsequently as an investment banker. He was an early investor in Millennium Information Technologies (MillenniumIT) and in 1999 joined MillenniumIT as its Chief Financial Officer. He was elected to the Board in 2001 and was appointed as its Chief Operating Officer in 2004. In 2009, MillenniumIT was sold to the London Stock Exchange Group, UK, and Dr. Amarasinghe left the company in 2012, after serving a mandatory three-year post-sale agreement.

Whilst at MillenniumIT, Dr. Amarasinghe was also a founding partner and investor in E-Channelling. Dr. Amarasinghe was also a director and an early investor in Alumex Anodising and Machine Tools (Pvt) Ltd. BPPL Holdings PLC (BPPL) is Dr. Amarasinghe's most recent investment. He acquired the company in 2012.

Other Directorships
- Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
- Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
- BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd
- Infinity Capital (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj
Executive Director/
Chief Financial Officer

Business Experience
Mr. Selvaraj holds a MBA from the Australian Institute of Business, is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants of UK (ACMA and CGMA) and Associate member of the Institute of Data Processing Management (AIDPM-UK). He is a qualified FCMA (SL) and FCPM. He is also a Graduate Member of the Sri Lanka Institute of Directors.

In terms of business management experience, Mr. Selvaraj counts over 38 years in the manufacturing sector, out of which 36 years were in senior managerial positions in the areas of finance, supply chain management, export sales, IT and general management. He served as the Chief Accountant of the Phoenix Group of Companies for nine years, and has been a Director of Moosajees (Pvt) Ltd for 27 years.

Mr. Selvaraj is also on the boards of Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd, Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd, BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd and Moosajees (Pvt) Ltd. He is also a Non- Executive Director of Moot Investments (Pvt) Ltd.

Other Directorships
- Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
- Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
- BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd
- Moosajees (Pvt) Ltd
- Moot Investments (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. B D Prasad Devapriya Perera
Executive Director

Business Experience
Mr. Perera, who is a science graduate with a second class from the University of Colombo and a certified Director of the Sri Lanka Institute of Directors, is the chief operating officer at Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd. Starting his career at BPPL as a Management Trainee in 1991, Mr. Perera has served the Company for 32 years in various capacities. His previous employment was at Brandix Lanka Ltd, as a sectional head.

Mr. Perera also holds Director positions at Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd, Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd and BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd.

Other Directorships
- Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
- Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
- BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd

Mr. Ranil Prasad Pathirana
Non-Executive Director

Business Experience

Mr. Ranil Pathirana has extensive experience in finance and management in financial, apparel and energy sectors and presently serves as a Director of Hirdaramani Apparel Holdings (Private) Ltd, Hirdaramani Leisure Holdings (Private) Ltd and Hirdaramani Investment Holdings (Private) Ltd which are the holding companies of the Hirdaramani Group. He is also the Managing Director for Hirdaramani International Exports (Pvt) Ltd.

Mr. Pathirana is the Chairman of Windforce PLC and a Non-Executive Director of Ambeon Capital PLC, Ceylon Hotels Corporation PLC, ODEL PLC & Alumex PLC. He is a Fellow Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK and holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Other Directorships

- Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
- Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
- BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd
- Windforce PLC
- Alumex PLC
- Ceylon Hotels Corporation PLC
- Ambeon Capital PLC
- Odel PLC

Mr. Savantha De Saram
Independent Non-Executive Director

Business Experience

Savantha De Saram, is the Managing Partner of M/s D. L. & F. De Saram, Attorneys-at- Law, specialising in infrastructure, corporate restructuring, M&A, cross border financing (including project financing) and corporate and commercial law. He holds a LLB (Hons) from Holborn Law College London, and is a Barrister-of- Law (of Lincoln's Inn) and an Attorney-at- Law. He has been in practice for over 23 years. He currently serves as a Non- Executive director of Hunters & Co. PLC and Windforce PLC.

Other Directorships

- Hunters and Co. PLC
- Windforce PLC

Mr. Manjula Hiranya De Silva
Independent Non-Executive Director

Business Experience

Mr. Manjula De Silva holds a BA Hons (1st Class) degree in Economics from the University of Colombo and a MBA from London Business School, UK. He is also a FCMA (UK) and a CGMA. Mr. De Silva held the positions of CEO and Managing Director at HNB Assurance PLC and Chairman at the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF). He served as the Secretary General and CEO at the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce until 31st January 2023. He has formerly held positions at AIA Insurance, NDB Wealth Management and the Public Enterprises Reform Commission (PERC). He has also served as the Chairman of CIMA (Chartered Institute of Management Accountants) Sri Lanka Board. He was also a commission member of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka (SEC).

Other Directorships

- Central Finance Company PLC
- Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission of Sri Lanka (TVEC)

Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte
Independent Non-Executive Director

Business Experience

Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte is a Fellow member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK and holds a Master of Business Administration from the University of Colombo.

Sharmini is a Non-Executive Director at Ceylon Cold Stores PLC. She is a Trustee of the Sunera Foundation which works in the field of arts for the differently abled children. She is also a Founder Trustee of the Federation of Environmental Organisations. Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte was recognised as the Zonta "Woman of Achievement - Management" in 2004.

Other Directorships

- Ceylon Cold Stores
- Trustee at Sunera Foundation

Key Management Profiles

Nalaka Senaviratna
*Chief Executive Officer – Yarn,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd*

Prasantha Malimbadage
*Chief Executive Officer – Recycling,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd*

Chief Project Officer – BPPL Holdings PLC

Tharindu Bokanda
*Deputy General Manager – Yarn Operations,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd*

Ruwan Malwarage
*Head of Human Resources and
Administration – BPPL Holdings PLC*

Mithila Dayatilleke
Head of Sales – Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd

*Head of Sales – Monofilaments,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd*

Vernee Kularasan
*Senior Finance Manager –
BPPL Holdings PLC*

Dinesh Welagedara
*Senior Manager – Local Sales,
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd*

Nalaka Senaviratna

Chief Executive Officer – Yarn,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd

Business Experience

Mr. Senaviratna has extensive and valuable work experience of over 15 years in the textile and apparel industry. Previously, he held senior positions at MAS Holdings, the globally renowned supplier of apparel brands heading the product development, innovation and souring departments. Additionally, he was the General Manager-Country for Unifi Inc. USA, a world's renown PET Recycled Yarn manufacturer.

Throughout his career, Mr. Senaviratna has acquired a wealth of experience working with renowned international blue-chip conglomerates and companies such as Nike, adidas, lululemon and Decathlon, M&S, and VS. He joined Eco Spindles in March 2020.

Mr. Senaviratna holds an MBA from University of West London and a BSc. (Chemistry Special) Hons. from the University of Colombo, a LLB from Buckinghamshire New University UK, Higher diploma in Law from University of Edhat and an Advance Diploma in Textile from the Sri Lanka Institute of Textile and Apparel. He serves as a guest lecturer for many universities, institutes and schools in Sri Lanka. He is currently reading for an AAL - Atonery At Law attached to the Sri Lanka Law College.

Prasantha Malimbadage

Chief Executive Officer – Recycling,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd
Chief Project Officer - BPPL Holdings PLC

Business Experience

Mr. Malimbadage is a determined and focused leader with over 15 years of professional experience. Since joining BBPL Holdings in 2009, he has consistently demonstrated strong communication and organizational skills, a positive attitude, and the ability to adapt to any working environment. Throughout his career, Mr. Malimbadage has steadily risen through the ranks, showcasing his dedication and commitment to excellence.

Currently, Mr. Malimbadage oversees the recycling operations at Eco Spindles and new projects in the group, where he plays a pivotal role in driving efficiency and sustainability within the organization. His expertise and leadership have been instrumental in optimizing the recycling processes and ensuring adherence to environmental standards.

Mr. Malimbadage holds an MBA from University of Wolverhampton UK, a Masters in Manufacturing Management from the University of Colombo, a Diploma in International Trade, Shipping & Logistics from the Institute of Commercial Studies and a BSc in Applied Sciences from the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.

Tharindu Bokanda

Deputy General Manager – Yarn Operations,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd

Business Experience

Mr. Bokanda is a result-oriented Strategic and Operational Management specialist having over 10 years of experience driving continuous growth and implementing sustainable business strategies through lean thinking.

Mr. Bokanda has been an external lean consultant for prestigious companies such as Hela Clothing, Bonville, Aqua Dynamics, and Aero Dynamics. During a 9-year tenure at Stretchline (Pvt) Ltd, a subsidiary of MAS Holdings, he played a key role in strategic planning, operational planning, manufacturing operations areas while advancing overall lean transformation, and implementing specialized lean tools within the organization.

He has received extensive training from Toyota consultants affiliated with the Toyota Engineering Corporation. His exposure to state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities includes visits to Toyota Corporation in India and Hyundai Motor Corporation in China, providing valuable insights into advanced production processes and techniques.

Mr. Bokanda holds an MBA from the University of Colombo, a BSc in Engineering from the University of Moratuwa. He has been awarded the Lean Leader Black Belt Certification from Center for Lean Excellence, Singapore and the TPS Certification - Grade 4 from the TMS & TPS Certificate Institution, Japan.

Ruwan Malwarage

Head of Human Resources and
Administration – BPPL Holdings PLC

Business Experience

Mr. Malawarage is a highly accomplished professional with an extensive background in Human Resources management and administration. With over 20 years of hands-on experience in Human Resources, he brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise to his role.

Mr. Malawarage holds a BSc in Human Resources Management (Special) from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and has further pursued his professional development by obtaining certification in Professional Human Resource from SHRM - USA.

Mr. Malawarage joined the group in August 2018. Prior to joining the organisation, he has held key positions in several leading companies in the apparel and plastic industries. His strong educational foundation, combined with his extensive practical experience, enables him to effectively navigate the complex challenges of human resources management.

Key Management Profiles

Mithila Dayatilleke

Head of Sales - Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd.
Head of Sales - Monofilaments,
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd

Business Experience

Mr. Dayatilleke has a successful track record in managerial positions at Beira Brush and Eco Spindles since 2013. Beginning his career with the organisation as an Assistant Manager, he has progressed to his current role as the Head of Sales. Mr. Dayatilleke, currently, he leads the sales operations and business development for Beira Brush, BPPL, and Eco Spindles 1.

He is dedicated to expanding the customer base, building strong client relationships, and identifying new market opportunities. With prior experience at Brandix Intimates and MAS Intimates, he brings a wealth of knowledge.

Mr. Dayatilleke holds certifications as a Chartered Global Management Accountant and an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants – UK and also a Full Member of Certified Practicing Accountants - Australia. He holds an MBA from the University of Wolverhampton UK.

Vernee Kularasan

Senior Finance Manager –
BPPL Holdings PLC

Business Experience

Ms. Kularasan has over 27 years of experience in the field of finance. She began her career at PricewaterHouse Coopers, where she served as an Audit Senior for a period of 3 years, gaining valuable insights into financial auditing and assurance.

Since joining BPPL in 1996, Ms. Kularasan has played a pivotal role in the organization's finance department, accumulating vast experience in all aspects of manufacturing accounts. She has also been actively involved in the preparation of final accounts for the Group, consolidating financial information and providing accurate and timely reports.

Ms. Kularasan holds a BCom from the University of Colombo. Furthermore, as an esteemed professional she is an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ACA), Member of the Certified Practicing Accountants of Australia (CPA), Member of the Institute of Certified Management Accountants of Sri Lanka (CMA), and a Member of the Institute of Chartered Professional Managers of Sri Lanka (CPM).

Dinesh Welagedara

Senior Manager - Local Sales,
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd

Business Experience

Mr. Dinesh Welagedara is a versatile marketer with an extensive background in strategic planning, corporate affairs, marketing and brand management, business development, project management, supply chain management, and sales. With an illustrious career spanning 15 years in sales management Mr. Welagedara brings a wealth of experience and expertise to the organization.

Mr. Welagedara has consistently demonstrate exceptional leadership, strategic thinking and an unwavering commitment to achieving remarkable results, having showcased his entrepreneurial vision by creating the successful 'Tip Top' brand for Beira, which was launched successfully in Sri Lanka.

A notable achievement in his career was as the Brand Manager for Arpico Supercentre, where he played a pivotal role in leading the development and implementation of national-level sales, business development, and general marketing initiatives including brand launches and campaigns. Mr. Welagedara holds a MBA from the University of Wolverhampton UK, Bsc Economics from University of London and a Post Graduate Diploma in Marketing from the Sri Lanka Institute of Marketing.

The power of us has been vital in integrating our processes for greater efficiency

Corporate Governance Commentary

The Group's Corporate Governance framework has its own set of internal benchmarks, processes and structures towards meeting accepted best practices, in addition to 'triggers' which ensure compliance with mandatory regulatory requirements. This framework is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect global best practices, evolving regulations, and dynamic stakeholder needs, while maintaining its foundational principles of accountability, participation and transparency.

Stewardship

Corporate governance and risk management combine to define how we conduct business at BPPL Holdings PLC. Together they form our playbook, articulating our vision, values and philosophy, providing structure for decision making at appropriate levels. Finely balanced to drive efficiency and innovation while providing sufficient safeguards to preserve value, they facilitate careful stewardship to the Company.

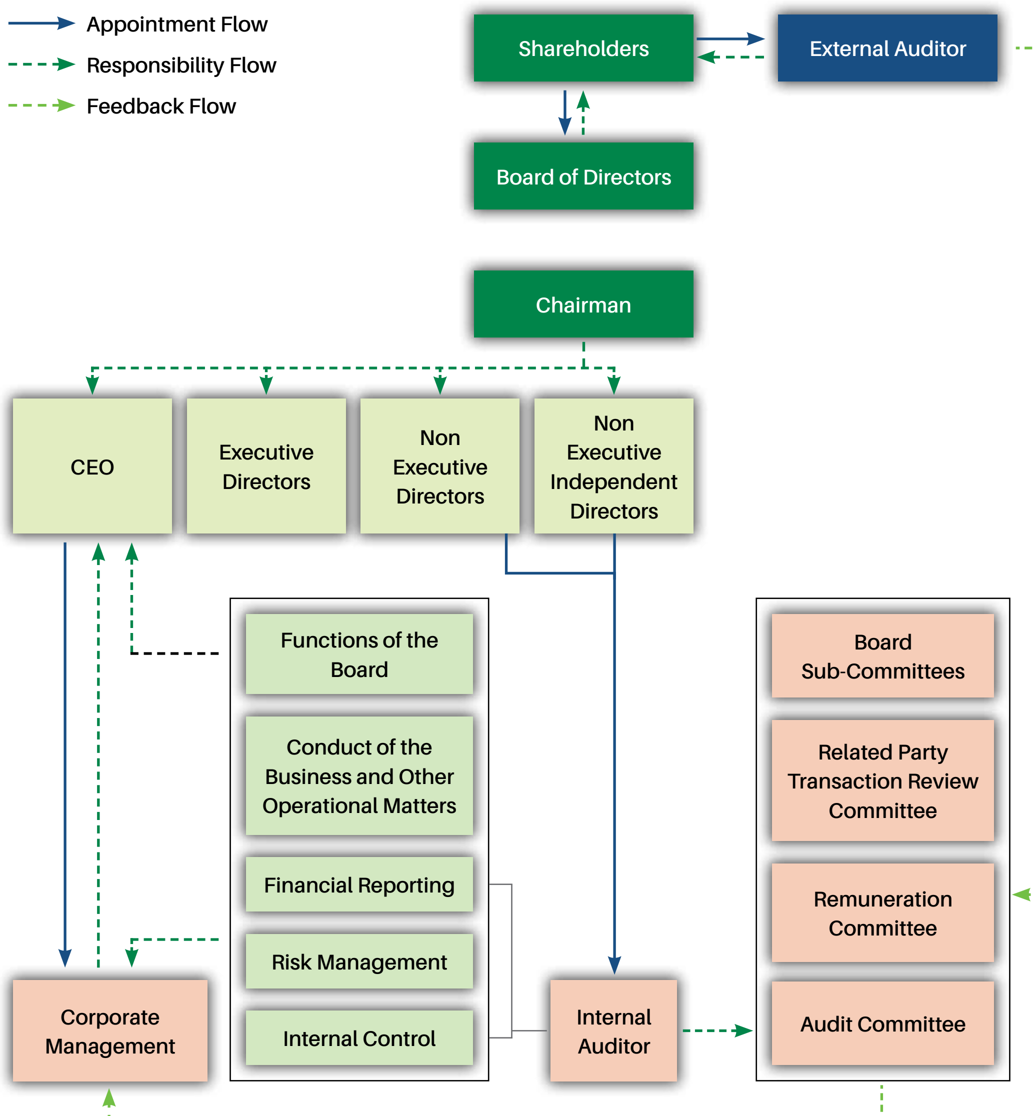
The Board is committed and takes responsibility in conducting the Company's business ethically, while maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Board also ensures enhancement of stakeholders' value whilst ensuring that proper internal control systems are in place, and complying with the generally accepted Corporate Governance practices such as,

- Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE)
- Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 and,
- Corporate Governance best practices stipulated jointly by the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICSAL).

The Company's Corporate Governance framework is expected to ensure transparency and a good governance system leading towards enhancing profitability and long-term economic and environmental sustainability.

Corporate Governance Structure

The Company's Governance Framework is depicted in the following diagram that indicates the appointment flow, responsibility flow and feedback flow.



Composition of the Board

The Board has the overall responsibility and accountability for the management of affairs of the Company, maintenance of prudent risk management practices, and safeguarding stakeholder rights. The Board currently comprises eight Directors consisting of three Executive Directors and five Non-Executive Directors. Out of the five Non-Executive Directors, three are independent, and this enables them to bring an independent view and judgment to the Board with their wide range of expertise and experience. There is balance of power, minimising the tendency for one or few members of the Board to dominate the Board processes or decision making. Brief profiles of the Directors are set out on Pages 28 to 31.

Name of the Director	Executive	Non-Executive	Independent
Mr. Sarath Amarasinghe		√	
Dr. Anush Amarasinghe	√		
Mr. Ranil Pathirana		√	
Mr. Manjula De Silva		√	√
Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte		√	√
Mr. Savantha De Saram		√	√
Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj	√		
Mr. Prasad Perera	√		

Operation of the Board

Board meetings are held on a quarterly basis, with the flexibility to arrange ad-hoc meetings to supplement these when required. Meetings are arranged well in advance with the agenda and information relating to matters circulated at least one week in advance facilitating sufficient time for due consideration of the same. The Board met 4 (four) times during the year under review. The attendance of the Directors at Board meetings during the financial year were as follows;

Name of the Director	Role	Board Meetings
Dr. Anush Amarasinghe	ED/Managing Director/ CEO	4/4
Mr. Sarath Amarasinghe	NED/Chairman	4/4
Mr. Ranil Pathirana	NED	3/4
Mr. Manjula De Silva	INED	4/4
Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte	INED	4/4
Mr. Savantha De Saram	INED	4/4
Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj	ED/Director Finance/CFO	4/4
Mr. Prasad Perera	ED/Director-Factory operations	4/4

Sub Committees to the Board

The Board has delegated some of its functions to three Board sub committees, namely the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Related Party Transactions Committee, which operate within clearly defined terms of reference. Each Sub Committee consists of three Non-Executive Directors and is chaired by a Non-Executive Independent Director.

1. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is required to help the Company achieve a balance between conformance and performance. It is responsible for reviewing the function and process of internal controls in the Company and ensuring the effectiveness of controls. The committee also reviews the Financial Statements of the Company to monitor the integrity of the same. Furthermore, all audit activities are monitored by the committee to ensure compliance and adherence to statutory and regulatory requirements and industry best practices.

The Audit Committee updates the Board at regular intervals of the outcome of its meetings and circulates the minutes of its meetings. The Audit Committee consists of the following three Non-Executive Directors, two of whom are Independent:

- Mr. Manjula De Silva - Chairman - Non-Executive independent Director
- Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte - Member- Non-Executive Independent Director
- Mr. Ranil Pathirana - Member - Non-Executive Director

The Company Secretary serves as its secretary. The Board has appointed a group Internal Auditor to carry out the internal audit functions as directed by the Audit Committee and submit their findings. The Internal Auditor and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are invited to attend the meetings. Other Senior Executives are invited to attend where necessary.

The Audit Committee held four (04) meetings for the financial year ended 31st March 2023. The Audit Committee Report on

Corporate Governance Commentary

Page 40 describes the activities carried out during the financial year.

2. Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee ensures that the Company has well–established, formal and transparent procedures in place for developing an effective remuneration policy for both Executive and Non-Executive Directors. No Director is involved in deciding his/her own remuneration to avoid potential conflicts of Interest. The Committee is also responsible for setting up the remuneration policy and providing guidelines to the Board on the overall remuneration framework (including setting performance incentives and targets), to ensure that remuneration levels are sufficient to attract and retain the caliber of professionals required for the successful management and operations of the Company. The Remuneration Committee consists of the following three Non-Executive Directors two of whom are Independent:

- Mr. Savantha De Saram - Chairman - Non-Executive Independent Director
- Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte - Member- Non-Executive Independent Director
- Mr. Ranil Pathirana - Member - Non-Executive Director

The Remuneration Committee held two (02) meetings for the financial year ended 31st March 2023. The report on the Remuneration Committee is on page 42 and highlights its main activities.

3. Related Party Transactions Review Committee

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee ensures that the interest of shareholders is taken into account when engaging in transactions with related parties. The Related Party Transactions Review Committee consists of the following three Non-Executive Directors, two of whom are Independent:

- Mr. Manjula De Silva - Chairman - Non-Executive Independent Director
- Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte - Member- Non-Executive Independent Director
- Mr. Ranil Pathirana - Member - Non-Executive Director

The Related Party Transactions Committee held four (04) meetings for the financial year ended 31st March 2023. The report of the Related Party Transactions Review Committee is on Page 43 and highlights its main activities.

Managing Conflicts of Interests and Ensuring Independence

A Board approved Policy and Process on Related Party Transactions and Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest is in place. The Directors being aware of their responsibility towards complying with the requirements of this policy, ensured that conflicts of interest did not arise when transactions are considered at Board and Board Sub-committee meetings in which they had an interest. In order to avoid such potential conflicts or biases, the Directors make a general disclosure of interests at appointment, and at the beginning of every financial year and during the year as required. Such potential conflicts are reviewed by the Board from time to time to ensure the integrity of the Board's independence. Details of companies in which Board members hold Board or Board Committee memberships are available with the Company Secretary for inspection by shareholders, on request.

Compliance

The Board places significant emphasis on strong internal compliance procedures. The Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in strict compliance with the guidelines of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and other statutory regulations. The Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief, are satisfied that all statutory payments have been made to date.

Each of the Non-Executive Directors have submitted a declaration of their independence/non-independence pursuant to Rule 7.10.2(b) of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. The Board of Directors have made an annual determination as to the independence / non-independence of each Non-Executive Director based on their declarations pursuant to Rule 7.10.3(a) of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. Accordingly, the following Directors are determined to be Independent Non-Executive Directors:

- Mr. Manjula De Silva
- Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte
- Mr. Savantha De Saram

As a responsible organisation, BPPL Holdings PLC adheres to the following regulations, code and best practices published by relevant Government bodies.

- Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.
- Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995
- Code of Best Practices on Corporate Governance jointly issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.
- Corporate Governance requirements listed under Section 7 & 9 of the listing Rules Issued by the Colombo Stock Exchange
- Listing Requirements of the Colombo Stock Exchange
- Inland Revenue Act No.24 of 2017
- Foreign Exchange Act No 12 of 2017
- Customs Ordinance
- Employees Provident Fund Act No 15 of 1958
- Employees Trust Fund Act No 46 of 1980
- Payment of Gratuity Act No 12 of 1983
- Factory Ordinance No 45 of 1942
- Shop and Office employees Act No 15 of 1954
- Workman Compensation Ordinance No 19 of 1934
- Maternity Benefits Ordinance No 32 of 1939

Key Internal Policies

- Recruitment Policy & Procedure
- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities Policy
- Employee Promotion Policy
- Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy
- Grievance Handling Policy and Procedure
- Prevention of Harassment and Bullying Policy
- Child Labour and Remediation Policy
- Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Policy
- Employee Discipline Policy & Procedure

Corporate Governance Requirements Listed Under Section 7 & 9 of the Listing Rules Issued by the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE)

CSE- Section Reference	Requirement	Compliance Status
7.10.1	Non-Executive Directors	In Compliance
7.10.2	Independent Directors	In Compliance
7.10.3	Disclosure relating to Directors	In Compliance
7.10.4	Criteria for 'Independence'	In Compliance
7.10.5	Remuneration Committee	In Compliance
7.10.6	Audit Committee	In Compliance
9	Related Party Transaction	In Compliance

Culture and Conduct

The Board sets the tone from the top and leads by example in promoting a culture of ethics and good business conduct. Every member of the Board complies both in letter and in spirit, with the Code of Conduct and Governance Requirements for Directors thus executing their duties ethically and in alignment with the Company's values. Additionally, the Code of Conduct sets out specific guidelines that serve as the basis of promoting good business conduct among all levels of employees. In particular, the Anti- Bribery and Corruption Policy and the Grievance Handling Policy ensure that sound ethics are maintained thoughout the Company.

Meanwhile, the Prevention of Harassment and Bullying policy or Whistle Blowing Policy functions as a channel for employees to anonymously report potential irregularities or financial misappropriations. All whistle-blower complaints are reviewed by the Board Audit Committee.

The functionalities of the policies are given below:

Non Discrimination and Equal Opportunities	Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy	Grievance Handling Policy and Procedure	Prevention of Harassment and Bullying
• BPPL places significant importance on the need to provide equal opportunities to all employees. • It strives to be viewed as a workplace that is home to a diverse pool of people regardless of ethnicity, religion, gender, physical appearance, and cultural differences.	• The policy articulates the framework in place to prevent bribery and corruption within the organisation. The following aspects are discussed herein. • Company personnel are prohibited from giving or offering bribes, kickbacks, or similar payment or consideration of any kind, whether at home or abroad, to/from any person or entity. • Compliance with this Policy and laws is a condition of continued employment or association with BPPL, and violations will not be tolerated – any alleged breach will be investigated and disciplinary action taken as appropriate. • The policy is applicable to all Group Directors, consultants and employees without exception. • The business partners and third parties who act on behalf of the Group are aware of the guidelines set out in the Group's Anti-Corruption Policy and are required to adhere to the same.	• Maintain an open-door policy where grievance is concerned, by making a general invitation to all employees, to walk in at any time and speak about the grievances with the person/persons concerned. • Appropriate procedures are also in place to conduct independent investigations into incidents reported.	• Workplace Anti Harassment policy and Code of conduct reaffirm a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. • The Group believes that any form of sexual harassment can adversely impact both the individual and the organization and does not tolerate any form of harassment to its employees. • Awareness of the Group Harassment and Bullying Policy is made regularly through internal communications to all employees. The employees are able to report an incident confidentially to a committee member, and if warranted an investigation will be carried out on the matter.

Report of the Audit Committee

Purpose of the Committee

The Audit Committee is delegated authority by the Board to provide independent oversight of the Group's financial reporting and internal control systems, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, risk management practices, and of the adequacy of the external and internal audit, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the shareholders and all other stakeholders.

Composition of the Committee

The Audit Committee consisted of three Non-Executive directors out of whom two are Independent. Mr. Manjula de Silva, Chairman, Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte and Mr. Ranil Pathirana are members of the Committee. All members of the Audit Committee are Fellow members of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA). The Company Secretary functions as Secretary to the Audit Committee.

Meetings and Attendance

The Committee met four times during the year. The attendance of the members at these meetings is stated in the below table for the financial year ended 31st March 2023.

Mr. Manjula De Silva	4/4
Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte	4/4
Mr. Ranil Pathirana	2/4

CEO, CFO, COO and Group Internal Auditor are permanent invitees to all Committee meetings. Representatives of the Group's External Auditors, Messrs. Ernst & Young also attend the Audit Committee meetings when required to do so.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

- Financial Reporting & Assurance
- Internal Audit
- Risk Management
- External Audit
- Compliance

Financial Reporting System

The Committee reviewed the financial reporting system adopted by the Group in the preparation of its quarterly and annual Financial Statements to ensure reliability of the processes and consistency of the accounting policies and methods adopted and their compliance with the Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards. The methodology included obtaining statements of compliance from Heads of Divisions. The Committee recommended the Financial Statements to the Board for its deliberations and issuance. The Committee, in its evaluation of the financial reporting system, also recognized the adequacy of the content and quality of routine management information reports forwarded to its members.

Internal Audits

The Committee monitors the effectiveness of the internal audit function and empowered them access to information required to conduct their audits.

The objective of the Group Internal Audit (GIA) is to have an independent review of the system of internal controls as established by the management, its adequacy and integrity vis-à-vis objectives served and to determine the extent of adherence to the controls by staff responsible for the function and to take corrective action where necessary.

During year 2022/23, audits were performed covering all 8-process areas of the group. The findings and contents of the GIA reports were discussed with the relevant management staff and subsequently these audit reports were circulated to the Audit Committee and to the senior management, providing an overview of the control environment and where relevant enabling visibility of corrective and preventive measures to be taken.

Risk Management

The Committee obtained and reviewed the business risk management process and procedures adopted by the Group to manage and mitigate the effects of such risks and observed that the risk analysis exercise had been conducted within the Group. The key risks that could impact operations had been identified and appropriate actions have been taken to mitigate their impact to the minimum extent. Key risk profiles analyzed in terms of Impact vs Likelihood are presented from pages 10 to 13.

Review of the risk management, internal controls, business continuity planning and information security systems are carried out and appropriate remedial actions recommended to the Board.

External Audit and External Auditor's Appointment

The Committee held meetings with the External Auditors to review the nature, approach, scope and fees of the audit prior to the commencement of the audit and the Committee followed up on the observations noted by the External Auditors during and after the Audit of Group Companies. Remedial action was recommended wherever necessary. The Committee has reviewed and satisfied itself on the independence and objectivity of the External Auditors, Messrs. Ernst & Young.

The current auditors, Messrs. Ernst & Young, was initially appointed as the external auditors of the Company, and continue to hold that position at present. A partner rotation of the auditors takes place at periodic intervals and the last rotation took place in the year 2018/19. The Committee has recommended to the Board that Messrs. Ernst & Young - Chartered Accountants be reappointed as the independent External Auditor for the financial year 2023/24 subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and the required resolution be put to the shareholders at the AGM.

Compliance

The Committee obtained representations from Group Companies on the adequacy of provisions made for possible liabilities and reviewed reports tabled by Group Companies certifying their compliance with relevant statutory requirements. It also obtained regular updates from the internal auditor and relevant HODs regarding compliance matters.

Conclusion

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the effectiveness of the organizational structure of the Group and of the implementation of Group's accounting policies and operational controls provides reasonable assurance that the affairs of the Group are managed in accordance with Group policies and that Group assets are properly accounted for and adequately safeguarded. The Committee is also satisfied that the Company and its subsidiaries are able to continue to operate as a going concern.

Manjula De Silva
Chairman
Audit committee
18th August 2023

Report of the Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, appointed by and responsible to the Board of Directors, consists of the following two Non-Executive Independent Directors namely Mr. Savantha De Saram , Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte and Non-executive Director namely Mr. Ranil Pathirana. The committee is chaired by Mr. Savantha De Saram.

Name of the Director	Role	Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Savantha De Saram	Chairman	√	√
Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte	Member	√	√
Mr. Ranil Pathirana	Member		√

The Committee met twice during the financial year. The attendance of the Directors at Remuneration Committee meetings for the financial year ended 31st March 2023 is as follows:

Mr. Savantha De Saram	2/2
Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte	2/2
Mr. Ranil Pathirana	2/2

Role of the Committee

The Remuneration Committee has reviewed and recommended to the Board of Directors the policy of the remuneration for the executive staff. The aggregate remuneration received by the Directors during the financial year ended 31st March 2023 is given in note 30.3 of the financial statements.

Remuneration Policy

In a highly competitive environment, attracting and retaining high caliber executives is a key challenge faced by the Company. In this context, the Committee took into account competition, market information and performance evaluation methodology in declaring the overall remuneration policy.

The annual performance appraisal scheme and the calculation of bonus were executed in accordance with the proposals approved by the Committee, based on discussions conducted between the Committee and the Management.

Savantha De Saram
Chairman
Remuneration Committee

18th August 2023

Report of the Related Party Transactions Review Committee

The Group complies with the relevant legislation by forming the Related Party Transactions Review Committee to ensure that the interests of shareholders as a whole are taken into account when engaging in transactions with related parties.

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee consists of two Independent Non- Executive Directors namely Mr. Manjula de Silva, Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte and one Non –Executive Director namely Mr. Ranil Pathirana.

The Committee is chaired by Mr. Manjula de Silva. The Committee held four meetings during the year under review. The Company Secretary functions as Secretary to the Committee. The attendance of the Directors at Related Party Transactions Review Committee meetings for the financial year ended 31st March 2023 is given below:

Mr. Manjula De Silva	4/4
Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte	4/4
Mr. Ranil Pathirana	2/4

The Policies and Procedures

The group has in place a Related Party Transactions Policy whereby the categories of persons who shall be considered as "related parties" have been identified. Accordingly, all Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors have been identified as the Key Management personnel of the Company. In accordance with the Related Party Transactions Policy, self-declarations are obtained annually from each Key Management Person of the Company for the purpose of identifying parties related to them.

As per the existing practice, a detailed report on the related party transactions is submitted to the Related Party Transactions Review Committee periodically and such transactions are also disclosed to the shareholders through the Company's financial statements. The Related Party Transactions Review Committee reinforces its functions by revisiting the Terms of References of the Committee and Related Party Transactions Policy and re-aligning the internal procedures and policies with the requirements thereof.

The Company's ERP system provides complete, timely, adequate and relevant information to the Board and senior management and thereby to the Related Party Transactions Review Committee.

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee reviewed the related party transactions and their compliances and communicated the same to the Board on a quarterly basis.

The recurrent related party transactions entered into by the Company during the financial year ended 31st March 2023 are given in note 30.2 of the financial statements.

Manjula De Silva
Chairman
Related Party Transactions Review Committee

18th August 2023

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the Seventh Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2023, after listing in the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company and the Group are detailed in Note 1.2 of the financial statements.

Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 31st March 2023 which have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLRFS/LKAS) with the inclusion of signatures of the Managing Director /CEO, Director - Finance /Chief Financial Officer and Senior Manager - Finance are set out on pages 52 to 103 which form a part of the Annual Report.

Auditor's Report

The Auditor's Report is set out on pages 49 to 51 of the Annual Report.

Financial Results and Appropriations

Revenue

Revenue generated by the Company amounted to Rs. 1,249 Mn (2022 – Rs. 1,497 Mn) whilst Group revenue amounted to Rs. 6,251 Mn (2022 – Rs. 4,835 Mn).

Profit and Appropriations

The profit after tax of the Company was Rs. 129 Mn (2022 – Rs. 288 Mn) whilst the Group profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company was Rs. 511 Mn (2022 – Rs. 650 million). The Company's total comprehensive income net of tax was Rs. 93 Mn (2022 – Rs. 298 Mn) and total comprehensive income attributable to the Group was a gain of Rs. 546 Mn (2022 – Rs. 43 Mn loss).

Accounting Policies

All the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and the Group are mentioned in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Donations

Total donations made by the Company and the Group during the year amounted to Rs. 895,516 (2022 – Rs. 653,237) and Rs. 3,011,089 (2022 – Rs. 2,082,649) respectively.

Related Party Transactions

The Company's transactions with related parties given in Note 30 to the financial statements, have complied with Colombo Stock Exchange Listing Rule 9 and Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions under the Securities and Exchange Commission Directive issued under Section 13(c) of the Securities and Exchange Commission Act.

Capital Expenditure

The Company's and Group's capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment amounted to Rs. 18 Mn (2022 – Rs. 76 Mn) and Rs. 195 Mn (2022 – Rs. 1,224 Mn) respectively and all other information and movements have been disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The Company did not acquire any intangible assets during the financial year and previous financial year. The Group's additions to intangible assets amounted to Rs. 2.8 Mn (2022 – Rs. 44 Mn) and all other information and movements have been disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Valuation of Property, Plant & Equipment

All information relating to property, plant and equipment is given in Note 2.4.8 and 4 to the financial statements.

Stated Capital

The stated capital of the Company as at 31st March 2023 was Rs. 100,371,584/- represented by 306,843,357 Shares.

Share Information

The distribution and composition of shareholders and the information relating to dividends, market value per share, and share trading are given in the Investor Information section of the Annual Report.

Major Shareholders

Details of the twenty five largest shareholders of the Company and the percentages held by each of them are disclosed in the Investor Information section of the Annual Report.

Investments

Detailed description of the long term investments held as at the reporting date is given in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Revenue Reserves

Revenue reserves as at 31st March 2023 for the Company and the Group amounted to Rs. 589 Mn (2022 – Rs. 594 Mn) and Rs. 3,683 Mn (2022 – Rs. 3,307 Mn) respectively. The movement and composition of the reserves are disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The Board of Directors

The Directors of the Company as at 31st March 2023 were as follows and their brief profiles are given in the Board of Directors section of the Annual Report:

- Mr. S D Amarasinghe
- Dr. Anush Amarasinghe
- Mr. R P Pathirana
- Mr. V Selvaraj
- Mr. B D P D Perera
- Mr. M H De Silva
- Mrs. S T Ratwatte
- Mr. S R Sproule De Saram

Retirement and Re-election of Directors

As per Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mrs. S T Ratwatte and Mr. S R Sproule De Saram retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

A resolution for the re-appointment of Mr. S D Amarasinghe who is over the age of 70 years will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Interests Register and Interests in Contracts

The Company has maintained an Interests Register as required by the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

All the Directors have made a general disclosure relating to share dealings and other Directorships to the Board of Directors as required by Section 192(2) of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and no additional interests have been disclosed by any Director. The Interests Register is available at the office of the Company Secretaries of the Company, in keeping with the requirements of Section 119(1)(d) of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

Directors Remuneration

Details of the remuneration and other benefits received by the Directors are set out in Note 30.3 to the financial statements.

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors are committed towards maintaining an effective Corporate Governance Framework and implementing systems and structures required to ensure best practices in Corporate Governance and their effective implementation. The Company is opposed to all forms of bribery and corruption. The Corporate Governance Framework is given in the Corporate Governance Review section of the Annual Report.

Employment

The Group employment policies focus on recruiting the best people, providing them training to enhance their skills, recognition of innate skills and competencies of each individual while offering equality of opportunity for all employees irrespective of ethnic origin, religion, political opinion, gender, marital status or physical disability. Employee's behavior is governed by a separate code of conduct including other policies and procedures such as the anti-bribery policy, disciplinary code, whistle blowing policy, anti-money laundering policy etc. Regular training is conducted for employees to raise awareness, reiterate the importance of reporting potential violations and to commit themselves to counter corruption by all means.

The number of persons employed by the Company and Group as at 31st March 2023 was 205 (2022 - 213) and 948 (2022 - 958) respectively.

There were no material issues pertaining to employees and industrial relations to the Company that occurred during the year under review, which require disclosure.

Environmental Protection

The Group complies with the relevant environmental laws and regulations, and endeavors to comply with best practices applicable.

Statutory Payments

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge, all taxes, duties and levies payable by the Company and its subsidiaries, all contributions, levies and taxes payable on behalf of and in respect of the employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, and all other known statutory dues as were due and payable by the Company and its subsidiaries as at the statement of financial position date have been paid or where relevant provided for.

Risk Management

The Board confirms that there is an ongoing process of identifying, evaluating and managing any significant risks faced by the Group. The significant risks faced by the group and the group's risk mitigating strategies are given in the Risk Management section of the Annual Report.

Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no material events subsequent to the reporting date which require disclosure or adjustments to the financial statements.

Going Concern

The Directors are satisfied that the Company and its subsidiaries have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, to justify adopting the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Amounts Payable to the Firm Holding Office as an Auditor

Details of audit fees paid to the Auditors for the period under review are set out in Note 21 to the financial statements.

Auditor's Relationship or Any Interest with the Company

The Directors are satisfied that the auditors did not have any relationship or any interest with the Company that would impair their independence.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

Appointment of Auditors

The Audit Committee of the Company has recommended the re-appointment of M/s. Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, as the auditors of the Company and a resolution to re-appoint the auditors, M/s. Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, who have expressed their willingness to continue, will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

To the best of knowledge and belief of the Directors, the Company or Group has not engaged in any activity which contravenes laws and regulations of the Country.

Annual Report

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on 15th August 2023. The appropriate number of copies of this report will be submitted to the Colombo Stock Exchange and to the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board on 25th August 2023.

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting will be held at the Excel World, Marcopolo Lounge, No. 338, T.B.Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10 on Wednesday 20th of September 2023 at 11.00 am. The Notice of Meeting appears on page 110 of this Annual Report.

This Annual Report of the Directors has been signed on behalf of the Board by:

Dr. Anush Amarasinghe
Director

Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj
Director

Secretarius (Private) Limited
Secretaries
Colombo

18th August 2023

The power of us has been integral in our collaborative workflow

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Independent Auditor's Report

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
201, De Saram Place
P.O. Box 101
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka

Tel: +94 11 246 3500
Fax (Gen): +94 11 269 7369
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Email: eysl@lk.ey.com
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To the Shareholders of BPPL Holdings PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BPPL Holdings PLC ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023 and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 March 2023, 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 Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics 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 matter that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Cash Flow Hedge As disclosed in Note 24, the Group has hedged its exposure to variability of US Dollar cashflows by a cashflow hedge and has accounted for it in accordance with its accounting policy disclosed in Note 2.4.14 (iii) to the financial statements. As at 31st March 2023, the Group reported a hedge reserve amounting to Rs. 772 Mn. The effective portion of the Cash flow hedge recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to Rs. 28Mn. This was a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting model and significance of management judgements and assumptions applied in continuing cashflow hedge accounting, as disclosed in Note 24 of the financial statements	Our audit procedures included the following: ⊙ Assessed the nature of the hedge relationship and compliance with hedge accounting requirements for cashflow hedge. Our procedures included evaluating the appropriateness of reclassifying gains and losses from hedge reserve to the income statement and adjustments to the carrying value of the hedged item. ⊙ Involved our internal specialized resources to assist us in assessing appropriateness of the accounting model and reasonableness of management judgements and assumptions applied in continuing cashflow hedge accounting. Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in Note 24 to the financial statements.

Other information included in the 2023 annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 and, in doing so, consider whether other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and the Group'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 misstatements, 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 misstatements of the financial statements,

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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 controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 internal controls of the Company and the Group.
- 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's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with ethical requirements in accordance with the Code of Ethics 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, related safeguards.

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.

The Institute of Chartered Accountant of Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditor's report is 1864.

Ernst & Young

18th August 2023
Colombo

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March	Notes	Group 2023 Rs. '000	Group 2022 Rs. '000	Company 2023 Rs. '000	Company 2022 Rs. '000
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipments	4	**4,599,644**	4,527,765	**1,227,232**	1,145,966
Right of Use Assets	5	**53,679**	40,470	**15,295**	-
Intangible Assets	6	**43,527**	48,294	**3,845**	2,253
Investment in Subsidiaries	7	-	-	**9,102**	9,102
		4,696,850	4,616,529	**1,255,474**	1,157,321
Current Assets					
Inventories	8	**1,323,484**	953,251	**224,364**	172,190
Trade and Other Receivables	9	**1,564,127**	2,493,733	**234,862**	718,189
Income Tax Receivables		**137**	8,101	-	-
Other Financial Investments	10	-	59,077	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	17	**185,416**	115,561	**25,839**	6,345
		3,073,164	3,629,723	**485,065**	896,724
Total Assets		**7,770,014**	8,246,252	**1,740,539**	2,054,045
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves					
Stated Capital	11	**100,372**	100,372	**100,372**	100,372
Revaluation Reserves		**604,272**	462,142	**549,663**	451,171
Hedging Reserves		**(772,543)**	(801,269)	-	-
Retained Earnings		**3,683,281**	3,307,948	**588,828**	594,493
Total Equity		**3,615,382**	3,069,193	**1,238,863**	1,146,036
Non-Current Liabilities					
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	12	**1,231,028**	1,910,009	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	14	**478,694**	228,767	**271,292**	131,530
Lease Liabilities	5	**36,086**	35,138	**2,071**	-
Retirement Benefit Obligations	15	**52,290**	77,245	**14,466**	20,248
		1,798,098	2,251,159	**287,829**	151,778

As at 31 March	Notes	Group 2023 Rs. '000	Group 2022 Rs. '000	Company 2023 Rs. '000	Company 2022 Rs. '000
Current Liabilities					
Trade and Other Payables	16	**369,583**	824,258	**173,338**	671,721
Income Tax Payable		**36,119**	8,958	**10,206**	8,586
Lease Liabilities	5	**14,815**	870	**13,806**	-
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	12	**1,936,017**	2,091,814	**16,497**	75,924
		2,356,534	2,925,900	**213,847**	756,231
Total Equity and Liabilities		**7,770,014**	8,246,252	**1,740,539**	2,054,045
Net Assets per Share (Rs.)		**11.8**	10.0	**4.0**	3.7

These Financial Statements are in Compliance with the Requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

Senior Manager- Finance

The Board of Directors is Responsible for these Financial Statements. Signed for and on Behalf of the Board by:

Director **Director**

The Accounting Policies and Notes on Pages 59 through 103 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

18th August 2023
Colombo

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31st March	Notes	Group 2023 Rs. '000	Group 2022 Rs. '000	Company 2023 Rs. '000	Company 2022 Rs. '000
Revenue	3	**6,250,891**	4,834,955	**1,248,565**	1,496,658
Cost of Sales		**(4,389,362)**	(3,437,382)	**(975,442)**	(1,155,802)
Gross Profit		**1,861,529**	1,397,573	**273,123**	340,856
Other Operating Income	18	**54,375**	25,085	**15,454**	60,674
Foreign Exchange Gain		**36,897**	134,350	**33,300**	62,333
Selling and Distribution Expenses		**(399,636)**	(389,413)	**(52,746)**	(46,124)
Administrative Expenses		**(540,862)**	(393,585)	**(88,117)**	(79,287)
Operating Profit		**1,012,303**	774,009	**181,014**	338,452
Finance Costs	20	**(314,375)**	(74,153)	**(6,938)**	(3,415)
Finance Income	19	**8,507**	21,581	**9**	3
Profit Before Tax	21	**706,435**	721,437	**174,085**	335,039
Income Tax Expenses	13	**(195,276)**	(71,739)	**(44,610)**	(46,547)
Profit for the Year		**511,159**	649,699	**129,475**	288,492
Number of Ordinary Shares		**306,843,357**	306,843,357	**306,843,357**	306,843,357
Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	22	**1.67**	2.12	**0.42**	0.94
Dividend		-	128,874	-	128,874
Dividend Per Share (Rs.)	23	-	0.42	-	0.42
Attributable to :					
Equity Holders of the Parent		**511,159**	649,699		

The Accounting Policies and Notes on Pages 59 through 103 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Group	Notes	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Profit for the Year		**511,160**	649,699
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year			
Other Comprehensive Income to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year (Net of tax)			
Hedge Adjustment	24	**28,726**	(738,031)
Net of other comprehensive income to be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit or loss (net of tax)		**28,726**	(738,031)
Other Comprehensive Income not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year (Net of tax)			
Retirement Benefit Obligation Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	15	**12,076**	52,836
Deferred Tax Attributable to Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	14	**(3,540)**	(7,546)
Revaluation Gain		**142,131**	-
Tax on Revaluation Gain		**(144,362)**	-
Net of other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit or loss (net of tax)		**6,305**	45,290
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, after Tax		**546,190**	(43,042)
Attributable to :			
Equity Holders of the Parent		**546,190**	(43,048)

Company	Notes	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Profit for the Year		**129,475**	288,492
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year			
Other Comprehensive Income that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Retirement Benefit Obligation Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	15	**3,824**	11,355
Deferred Tax Attributable to Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	14	**(1,147)**	(1,590)
Revaluation Gain		**98,492**	-
Tax on Revaluation Gain		**(137,816)**	-
Net Other Comprehensive Income not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year (Net of tax)		**(36,647)**	9,765
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, after Tax		**92,828**	298,258

The Accounting Policies and Notes on Pages 59 through 103 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Group	Stated Capital Rs. '000	Revaluation Reserve Rs. '000	Hedging Reserve Rs. '000	Retained Earnings Rs. '000	Total Equity Rs. '000
Balance as at 1 April 2021	100,372	462,142	(63,238)	2,741,833	3,241,109
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	649,699	649,699
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(738,031)	52,836	(685,195)
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(7,546)	(7,546)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(738,031)	694,989	(43,042)
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	(128,874)	(128,874)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	100,372	462,142	(801,269)	3,307,948	3,069,192
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	511,160	511,160
Revaluation Gain	-	142,131	-	-	142,131
Tax on Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	(144,362)	(144,362)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	28,726	12,076	40,802
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(3,540)	(3,540)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	142,131	28,726	375,334	546,191
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	100,372	604,272	(772,543)	3,683,281	3,615,383

Company	Stated Capital Rs. '000	Revaluation Reserve Rs. '000	Hedging Reserve Rs. '000	Retained Earnings Rs. '000	Total Equity Rs. '000
Balance as at 31 March 2021	100,372	451,171	-	425,109	976,652
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	288,492	288,492
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	11,355	11,355
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(1,590)	(1,590)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	298,258	298,258
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	(128,874)	(128,874)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	100,372	451,171	-	594,493	1,146,035
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	129,475	129,475
Revaluation Gain	-	98,492	-	-	98,492
Tax on Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	(137,816)	(137,816)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	3,824	3,824
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(1,147)	(1,147)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	98,492	-	(5,664)	92,828
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	100,372	549,663	-	588,828	1,238,863

The Accounting Policies and Notes on Pages 59 through 103 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31st March	Notes	Group 2023 Rs. '000	Group 2022 Rs. '000	Company 2023 Rs. '000	Company 2022 Rs. '000
Cash Flows from / (Used in) Operating Activities					
Cash Flow from Operating Activities					
Profit Before Tax		**706,436**	721,437	**174,085**	335,039
Adjustments for					
Depreciation	4	**265,150**	189,430	**34,591**	28,264
Amortisation	6	**7,532**	6,349	**543**	424
Amortisation - Leasehold Lands	5	**9,733**	4,866	**7,648**	2,780
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	15	**9,733**	26,995	**1,299**	5,918
Interest Income	19	**(8,507)**	(21,581)	**(9)**	(3)
Dividend Income		**-**	-	**-**	(52,184)
Finance Costs	20	**314,375**	74,153	**6,938**	3,415
Profit/(Loss) from Disposal of Fixed Assets		**(222)**	(619)	**(216)**	61
Unrealised Exchange Loss		**(427,649)**	344,198	**(15,830)**	24,087
Provision for Slow Moving Stocks		**1,850**	2,735	**134**	234
Operating Profit Loss Before Working Capital Changes		**878,430**	1,347,964	**209,182**	348,036
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		**(372,083)**	(333,881)	**(52,308)**	(96,922)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables		**929,606**	(1,167,966)	**483,327**	(514,323)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables		**(454,675)**	509,548	**(498,382)**	441,638
Cash Generated from Operations		**981,278**	355,666	**141,818**	178,430
Income Tax Paid		**(58,126)**	(112,691)	**(42,191)**	(40,669)
Retirement Benefit Obligations Costs paid		**(22,613)**	(6,371)	**(3,257)**	(2,878)
Interest Paid		**(308,900)**	(69,826)	**(5,679)**	(3,415)
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		**591,639**	166,777	**90,691**	131,467

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31st March	Notes	Group 2023 Rs. '000	Group 2022 Rs. '000	Company 2023 Rs. '000	Company 2022 Rs. '000
Cash Flow from Investing Activities					
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments	4	**(120,206)**	(201,588)	**(11,808)**	(71,088)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	5	**(2,765)**	(43,943)	**(2,135)**	(1,048)
Proceeds from Disposal of Fixed Assets		**1,029**	1,855	**896**	-
Proceeds from Financial Assets		**67,042**	237,674	**-**	-
Interest Received		**543**	637	**9**	3
Dividend Received		**-**	-	**-**	52,184
Capital Work In Progress		**(75,501)**	(1,022,981)	**(6,236)**	(5,001)
Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities		**(129,857)**	(1,028,345)	**(19,274)**	(24,950)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
Repayment of Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings		**(4,021,158)**	(4,305,306)	**(173,010)**	(160,490)
Proceeds from Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings		**3,656,274**	5,319,186	**132,216**	168,028
Lease rental paid		**(13,524)**	(6,066)	**(8,326)**	(867)
Dividends Paid		**-**	(128,874)	**-**	(128,874)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities		**(378,408)**	878,940	**(49,120)**	(122,203)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**83,374**	17,372	**22,297**	(15,687)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the period	17	**71,224**	53,853	**(12,955)**	2,732
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the period	17	**154,598**	71,224	**9,342**	(12,955)

The Accounting Policies and Notes on Pages 59 through 103 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

1.1 General

BPPL Holdings PLC ("Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the Company and principle place of business is located at level 17, Access Towers, No. 278/4, Union Place, Colombo 02.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

Company

During the year, the principal activities of the Company were manufacturing and exporting of wooden handles for brooms and brushes.

Group

During the year, the principal activities of the Group were manufacturing and exporting of wooden handles, brooms, brushes, mops, synthetic filament and polyester yarn.

1.3 Parent Enterprise and Ultimate Parent Enterprise

The Company's parent undertaking is Infinity Capital (Private) Limited, which is incorporated in Sri Lanka.

1.4 Date of Authorization for Issue

The consolidated financial statements of BPPL Holdings PLC for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 18th August 2023.

2. General Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees which is the Group functional and presentation currency.

2.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements which comprise the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes (to the "financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/ LKAS) as issued by the Institute of Charted Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

2.1.2 Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of the Group. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

The management has considered the potential downsides that the economic recession could bring to the business operations of the Group, in making this assessment. Furthermore, the Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of the Group.

The consequences of the economic recession on significant assumptions that are sensitive or susceptible to change, or are inconsistent with historical trends. As the economic effects continue to evolve, the management has considered a range of scenarios to determine the potential impact on the underlying performance and future funding requirements. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

During the year under review, demand for brush ware remained strong during the year as the cleaning sector was declared as an essential service by most governments around the world. This process helped to minimise the adverse effect of the pandemic on the Group's performance.

The Group has adequate resources comprising cash and cash equivalents and sufficient headroom on unused credit lines at the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

Future Outlook

The continued impact of the recession on Sri Lanka's economy, global demand and supply cannot be accurately predicted at this time. The recovery period of key industries most likely to take at least several months. Hence, the overall future impact on the operations of the Group is not immediately predictable. Multiple risks that have persisted including increased exchange rate volatility, foreign currency availability and import restrictions.

The Group's businesses focus primarily on the foreign consumer. As such, The Group anticipates that demand for its products and services will continue to recover. It is not possible to predict the exact timing or extent of recovery, at this time.

2.2 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates And Assumptions

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Capitalization of Borrowing Cost on the Foreign Currency Loan Obtained to Finance the Capital Work in Progress

The maximum amount of borrowing costs capitalised on the foreign loan obtained to finance the capital work in progress is the amount of borrowing costs on the functional currency equivalent borrowing. The maximum amount of currency exchange differences attributed to interest rates that are capitalised is limited to the difference between the interest costs on the foreign currency loan and the local currency loan.

Revaluation of Freehold Lands

The Lands of the Group are reflected at fair value. Freehold Lands are valued by reference to market based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of Freehold Lands, with the assistance of an independent professional valuer.

In determining the fair value of the lands as at reporting date in the wake of economic recession, the group obtained advice of independent external valuer. Given the unprecedented and evolving set of circumstances arising due to economic recession, the external independent valuer has valued the lands having regarded all the relevant factors and reported the values as reflected on the basis of material valuation uncertainty.

In determining the regularity of revaluation, the Group refers to general market prices of lands in districts where the Group's operations are based, in consultation with an independent professional valuer. Further information including key inputs used to determine the fair value of the freehold lands and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 4.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of statement of financial position, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The respective carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are given in related notes to the financial statements.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Defined Benefit Obligation and the related charge for the year are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of such obligations these estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further information is given in Note 15.

Incremental Borrowing Rate

The Group recognised its lease liabilities in relation to leases and liabilities that were measured at the present value of the future lease payments, after discounting based on the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of commencement date of the lease. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 31/03/2023 was 12%.

2.3 Consolidation Policy

2.3.1 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31st March 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

i. Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
ii. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
iii. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

i. The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
ii. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
iii. The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2.3.2 Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.4.1 Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to 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.

2.4.2 Taxation

a) Current Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No 24 of 2017 and the amendments thereto.

Management has used its judgment on the application of tax laws including transfer pricing regulations involving identification of associated undertakings, estimation of the respective arm's length prices and selection of appropriate pricing mechanism.

The Company has used the new tax rate introduced in the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act No. 45 of 2022 certified on 19th December 2022, (with retrospective effect from 01st October 2022) for income and deferred taxation. Accordingly, income tax rates of, 18% for manufacturing business profits, 14% for export profits and 24% for trading and other income have been used for the first six months and a standard rate of 30% has been used for profits of all segments for the second six months. The Rate of 30% has been used for Deferred Tax. The resultant impact has been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Income tax rates used in 2022 were 18% for manufacturing business profits, 14% for export profits and 24% for trading and other income.

Pursuant to the agreement dated 17 September 2009 entered into with the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka under section 17 of the Board of Investment Law No. 4 of 1978, Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd was 24% from income taxes on profit the business of manufacturing of plastic resins and monofilament yarn, for a period of 08 years, reckoned from the year in which the enterprise commences to make profits or any year of assessment not later than two years reckoned from the date of commencement of commercial operation which ever year is earlier as may be specified in a certificate issued by the Board. Thereafter it will be 10% for a period of 02 years immediately succeeding the last date of the tax exemption period and thereafter profit and income of the enterprise shall be charged for any year of assessment at the rate of 15%. The Company is liable to pay tax on other income. Accordingly, Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd will be taxed at 15% on qualified profit, 30% on qualified export profits, 30% on manufacturing profits and liable to income tax at 30% on other taxable profits during the Year 2022/2023.

Deferred Taxation

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where 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 assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred income 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 income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

On April 23, 2021 the institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka issued a guideline to provide an interpretation on the application of tax rates which is "substantively enacted" in the measurement of current tax and deferred tax for the financial reporting period ended after March 26, 2021 by replacing the guideline issued in 2015 on Application of Tax Rates in Measurement of Deferred Tax.

According to the said guidance 'Substantively enacted' means the Bill introducing the change being taken up at the Parliament for the First Reading. Accordingly, Financial Statements having a period ended after March 26, 2021, should use such proposed tax rules and rates in the Bill for determination of current tax and deferred tax.

2.4.3 Borrowing Costs

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 capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.4.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The rates of amortizations estimated as follows.

Assets Category	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Enterprise Resource Planning System	**8 Years**	8 Years	**8 Years**	8 Years

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

2.4.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable 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 condition are accounted using the following cost formulae: -

Raw Materials	-	At actual cost on weighted average cost basis
Finished Goods & Work-in-progress	-	At the cost of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing Costs.
Consumables & Spares	-	At purchase cost on weighted average basis.
Good in Transit	-	At Purchase cost

2.4.6 Trade and Other Receivables

Most sales are made on the basis of normal credit terms, and the receivables do not bear interest. Where credit is extended beyond normal credit terms, receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.4.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents 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.

2.4.8 Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the Property, Plant and Equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, Plant and Equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the Plant and Equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

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 less accumulated impairment. 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.

When items of Property, Plant and Equipment are subsequently revalued, the entire class of such assets is revalued. Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Lands are measured at fair value at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of all Property, Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows;

Assets Category	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Buildings on Freehold Lands	**40 Years**	40 Years	**40 Years**	40 Years
Plant and Machinery	**10 - 20 Years**	10 - 20 Years	**10 - 20 Years**	10 - 20 Years
Motor Vehicles	**6 Years**	6 Years	**6 Years**	6 Years
Furniture and Fittings	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years
Factory Equipment	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years
Air Conditioner and Generator	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years
Office Equipment	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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 when the asset is derecognised.

2.4.9 Investments

a. Initial Recognition

Cost of investment includes purchase cost and acquisition charges such as brokerages, fees, duties and bank regulatory fees. The Group distinguishes and presents current and non current investments in the date of statement of financial position.

b. Measurement

Current Investments

Current Investments are stated at the Cost or if the investment is traded at the market then at Market Value.

Long Term Investments

Long term investments are stated at cost. Carrying amounts are reduced to recognize a decline other than temporary, determined for each investment individually. These reductions for other than temporary declines in carrying amounts are charged to profit or loss.

2.4.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

2.4.11 Retirement Benefit Obligations

(a) Defined Contribution Plans - Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed determinable contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Employees are eligible to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contributions and Employees' Trust Fund (ETF) contributions as per the respective statutes. These obligations come within the scope of a defined contribution plan as per LKAS -19 on 'Employee Benefits'.

The Group contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund respectively.
The contributions made are expensed to Profit or Loss as and when the contributions are made.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity

In accordance with the Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, a liability arises for a defined benefit obligation to employees. Such defined benefit obligation is a post-employment benefit obligation falling within the scope of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS -19 on 'Employee Benefits'.

The liability recognised in the Statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The calculations performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method (PUC). Any actuarial gains and losses arising are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The discount rate has been derived considering the yield of government bonds.

However, as per the payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983 this liability only arises upon completion of 5 years of continued service.

The gratuity liability is not externally funded.

2.4.12 Leases

The Group 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 of time in exchange for consideration as per SLFRS 16 and recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are presented within Note 5 and are subject to impairment in line with the Group's policy for Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Group as a lessee)

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use assets in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments.

2.4.13 Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's 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 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, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to equity. In this case the impairment is also recognized in equity up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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 Group makes an estimate of recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot "exceed' the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss and other Comprehensive Income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Impairment losses recognized in relation to goodwill are not reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount.

2.4.14 Financial Instruments

i. Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of SLFRS 9, are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The Group classifies all of these financial assets in the measurement category of financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through OCI. Categories of financial assets as per SLFRS 9 are limited only for the followings.

I. Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets (debt instruments) at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables, short term deposits and cash and bank.

II. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss

III. Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under LKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

ii. Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of LKAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts and loans and borrowings and. Accordingly Group financial liabilities have been classified as and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The accounting for financial liabilities under SLFRS 9 remains largely the same as it was under LKAS 39.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if:

- There is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and
- There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include:

- Using recent arm's length market transactions
- Reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same
- A discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 26.

iii. Hedge Accounting

Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined).

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged.

The item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Cash Flow Hedges

When a financial instrument is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the financial instrument is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the financial instrument that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the financial instrument is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group has established a hedge ratio of 0.98 between the quantity of the hedging instrument and the quantity of the hedged item in terms of their relative weighting. Moreover, the hedge effectiveness is set at 98% as per the contractual terms where the fair value change in the hedge item is 98% efficient in offsetting the fair value change of the liability. The fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

The Group designates its identified foreign currency loans as a hedging instrument in order to hedge the variation in highly probable specifically identified future foreign currency revenue attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve, through Other Comprehensive Income while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.4.15 Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

Revenue Recognition

The Group is in the business of manufacturing and exporting of wooden handles, brooms, brushes, mops and synthetic fibre. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts, driver incentives and customer incentives.

The following specific criteria are used for recognition of revenue:

a) Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, considering relevant terms of delivery. The normal credit term is 30 to 120 days upon Bill of Lading date.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points and claims). In determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

b) Significant Financing Component

Occasionally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in SLFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

c) Rent Income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

d) Interest

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit or Loss of Profit or Loss.

e) Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

f) Others

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.4.16 Expenditure Recognition

Expenses are recognised in the income statement 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 the statement of comprehensive income. For the purpose of presentation of the statement of comprehensive income, the "function of expenses" method has been adopted, on the basis that it presents fairly the elements of the Group's performance.

2.4.17 Finance Cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings that is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4.18 Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to make decisions about resources to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

2.5 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

SLFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

SLFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, SLFRS 17 will replace SLFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (SLFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. SLFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of SLFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in SLFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, SLFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of SLFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

SLFRS 17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies SLFRS 9 and SLFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies SLFRS 17

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to LKAS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to LKAS 12

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability

Also, under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to LKAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

Amendments to LKAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to LKAS 1

Amendments to LKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify :

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

3. Revenue

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Export Sales	**4,941,645**	3,695,955	**549,582**	461,483
Deemed Exports - Inter Company	**-**	-	**673,019**	1,022,077
- Others	**1,225,559**	991,570	**-**	-
Local Sales	**61,647**	137,338	**3,924**	3,005
Rejected Log Sales	**22,041**	10,093	**22,041**	10,093
	6,250,891	4,834,955	**1,248,565**	1,496,658

4. Property, Plant and Equipments

4.1 Group

At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Additions Rs. '000	Revaluations Rs. '000	Transfers Rs. '000	Disposals Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Buildings	595,988	14,014	-	12,562	-	**622,563**
Plant and Machinery	3,343,021	14,160	-	16,039	(994)	**3,372,225**
Motor Vehicles	78,671	737	-		-	**79,409**
Furniture and Fittings	33,585	6,899	-	246	(8)	**40,722**
Factory Equipments	533,546	47,190	-	132,369	-	**713,105**
Tools	72,292	25,817	-	32,620	-	**130,728**
Office Equipments	86,580	11,390	-	464	(165)	**98,269**
	4,743,683	120,206	-	194,300	(1,167)	**5,057,022**
At Valuation						
Freehold Lands	739,007	-	142,131	-	-	**881,138**
	739,007	-	142,131	-	-	**881,138**
Capital Work-In-Progress						
Work in Progress	138,034	75,501	-	(194,300)	-	**19,235**
	138,034	75,501	-	(194,300)	-	**19,235**
Total Value of Assets	5,620,724	195,706	142,131	-	(1,167)	**5,957,395**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4.2 Depreciation

At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Charge for the period Rs. '000	Impairments Rs. '000	Transfers Rs. '000	Disposals Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Buildings	90,859	14,767	-	-	-	**105,626**
Plant and Machinery	637,605	160,674	-	-	(314)	**797,966**
Motor Vehicles	64,017	5,743	-	-	-	**69,760**
Furniture and Fittings	18,776	3,656	-	-	(8)	**22,424**
Factory Equipment	198,669	51,928	-	-	-	**250,597**
Tools	37,074	19,947	-	-	-	**57,021**
Office Equipment	45,959	8,434	-	-	(38)	**54,356**
Total Depreciation	1,092,960	265,150	-	-	(359)	**1,357,751**

4.3 Net Book Values

At Cost	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000
Buildings	**516,937**	505,129
Plant and Machinery	**2,574,259**	2,705,415
Motor Vehicles	**9,648**	14,654
Furniture and Fittings	**18,298**	14,809
Factory Equipments	**462,508**	334,878
Tools	**73,708**	35,218
Office Equipments	**43,913**	40,621
	3,699,271	3,650,724
At Valuation		
Freehold Lands	**881,138**	739,007
	881,138	739,007
Capital Work-In-Progress		
Work in Progress	**19,235**	138,034
	19,235	138,034
Total Net Book Value	**4,599,644**	4,527,765

4.4 During the financial year the company has stated their properties at revalued amounts by expert independent valuer D Prathapasinghe. The surplus arising from the revaluation was transferred to revaluation reserve.

	No. of Buildings	Extent	Method of Valuation and Significant unobservable inputs	Range of Estimate for unobservable	Valuation Rs. '000	Date of Valuation
BPPL Holdings PLC						
Land - Ingiriya	37	9A-1R-30.80P	Market Comparable Method	Per Perch Value Rs. 500,000	755,000	31/03/2023
Land - Padukka	7	0A -3R-21P	Market Comparable Method	Per Perch Value Rs. 300,000	42,300	31/03/2023
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd						
Land - Mawgama	10	01A-2R-27P	Market Comparable Method	Per Perch Value Rs. 312,500	83,400	31/03/2023

4.5 Increase or decrease in estimated price per perch in isolation would result in a higher or lower fair value measurement. Accordingly, a change of 10% in the estimated price per perch of the Group and Company will cause a Rs. 88,113,750/- and Rs. 79,770,000/- change respectively in the fair value of freehold land, directionally.

4.6 The carrying amount of revalued land that would have been included in the financial statements of the Group and Company had the asset been carried at cost Rs. 49,794,331/- and Rs. 22,530,333/- respectively.

4.7 Company

At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Additions Rs. '000	Revaluations Rs. '000	Transfers Rs. '000	Disposals Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Buildings	246,293	2,936	-	-	-	**249,229**
Plant and Machinery	226,951	-	-		(994)	**225,957**
Motor Vehicles	8,149	-	-	-	-	**8,149**
Furniture and Fittings	11,814	91	-	-		**11,905**
Factory Equipment	174,386	8,748	-	10,512	-	**193,646**
Office Equipment	7,674	33	-	-	-	**7,707**
	675,268	11,808	-	10,512	(994)	**696,594**
At Valuation						
Freehold Lands	699,208	-	98,492	-	-	**797,700**
	699,208		98,492	-	-	**797,700**
Capital Work-In-Progress						
Work in Progress	4,277	6,236	-	(10,512)	-	-
	4,277	6,236	-	(10,512)	-	-
Total Value of Assets	1,378,753	18,044	98,492	-	(994)	**1,494,295**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4.8 Depreciation

At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Charge for the period Rs. '000	Impairments Rs. '000	Transfer Rs. '000	Disposals Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Buildings	55,518	5,826	-	-	-	**61,344**
Plant and Machinery	84,328	9,091	-	-	(314)	**93,105**
Motor Vehicles	7,019	861	-	-	-	**7,880**
Furniture and Fittings	8,346	1,002	-	-		**9,348**
Factory Equipment	71,480	17,410	-	-	-	**88,890**
Office Equipment	6,095	401	-	-	-	**6,497**
Total Depreciation	232,787	34,591	-	-	(314)	**267,064**

4.9 Net Book Values

At Cost	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000
Buildings	**187,885**	190,775
Plant and Machinery	**132,852**	142,623
Motor Vehicles	**269**	1,130
Furniture and Fittings	**2,557**	3,468
Factory Equipment	**104,756**	102,906
Office Equipment	**1,211**	1,579
	429,531	442,481
At Valuation		
Freehold Lands	**797,700**	699,208
	797,700	699,208
Capital Work-In-Progress		
Work in Progress	-	4,277
	-	4,277
Total Net Book Value	**1,227,232**	1,145,966

4.10 The rates of depreciation is estimated as follows.

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Buildings	**40 Years**	40 Years	**40 Years**	40 Years
Plant and Machinery	**20 Years**	20 Years	**20 Years**	20 Years
Motor Vehicles	**06 Years**	06 Years	**06 Years**	06 Years
Furniture and Fittings	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years
Factory Equipment	**08/20/40 years**	08/20/40 years	**08/20/40 years**	08/20/40 years
Air Conditioner and Generator	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years
Office Equipment	**08 Years**	08 Years	**08 Years**	08 Years

4.11 During the financial year, the Company acquired Property, Plant and Equipment to the aggregate value of Rs.22,320,509/- (2022 Rs76,089,329/-). Cash payments amounting to Rs.18,043,555/- (2022 - Rs.76,089,329/-) were made during the year for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment.

During the financial year, the Group acquired Property, Plant and Equipment to the aggregate value of Rs.314,505,154/- (2022 - Rs.1,224,568,688/-). Cash payments amounting to Rs.195,706,464/- (2022 - Rs.1,224,568,688 /-) were made during the year for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment.

4.12 Property, Plant and Equipment of Company includes fully depreciated assets having a gross carrying amounts of Rs.80,777,439 /- (2022 - Rs.70,714,721/-).

Property, Plant and Equipment of Group includes fully depreciated assets having a gross carrying amounts of Rs.301,207,281/- (2022 - Rs.226,958,079/-).

5. Right of Use Assets

5.1 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;

Group

5.1.1 At Gross Value

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Additions Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	19,462	22,943	**42,405**
Land - Factory Premises	47,672	-	**47,672**
	67,134	22,943	**90,077**

5.1.2 Depreciation

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Charge for the period Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	19,462	7,648	**27,110**
Land - Factory Premises	7,202	2,085	**9,287**
	26,664	9,733	**36,397**

5.1.3 Net book values

	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	**15,295**	-
Land - Factory Premises	**38,384**	40,470
	53,679	40,470

Company

5.1.4 At Gross Value

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Additions Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Buildings - Office Premises	19,462	22,943	**42,405**
	19,462	22,943	**42,405**

5.1.5 Depreciation

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Charge for the period Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Buildings - Office Premises	19,462	7,648	**27,110**
	19,462	7,648	**27,110**

5.1.6 Net book values

	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Buildings - Office Premises	**15,295**	-
	15,295	-

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

	2023	2022
Group		
Land - Factory Premises	**41 Years**	42 Years
Building - Office Premises	**9 Years**	10 Years
Company		
Building - Office Premises	**3 Years**	-

5.2 Lease Liability

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 period is as follows;

5.2.1 Group

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Addition Rs. '000	Interest Expense Rs. '000	Payments Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	-	22,943	1,259	(8,326)	**15,876**
Land and Buildings - Factory Premises	36,008	-	4,216	(5,199)	**35,026**
	36,008	22,943	5,475	(13,524)	**50,901**

	Amount Repayable within 1 year Rs. '000	Amount Repayable after 1 year Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	13,805	2,071	15,876
Land and Buildings - Factory Premises	1,010	34,015	35,026
	14,815	36,086	50,901

5.2.2 Company

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Addition Rs. '000	Interest Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss Rs. '000	Realization of Liability Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	-	22,944	1,259	(8,326)	**15,877**
	-	22,944	1,259	(8,326)	**15,877**

	Amount Repayable within 1 year Rs. '000	Amount Repayable after 1 year Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Building - Office Premises	13,806	2,071	15,877
	13,806	2,071	15,877

6. Intangible Assets

6.1 Group

	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
As at 1 April	**84,336**	40,393
Disposed	**-**	-
Acquired	**2,765**	43,943
As at 31 March	**87,101**	84,336
As at 1 April	**36,042**	29,692
Amortisation for the year	**7,532**	6,349
As at 31 March	**43,573**	36,042
Net book value		
As at 1 April	**48,294**	10,701
As at 31 March	**43,527**	48,294

Intangible Assets Consists of ERP System.

6.2 Company

	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
As at 1 April	**5,987**	4,939
Disposed	**-**	-
Acquired	**2,134**	1,048
As at 31 March	**8,121**	5,987
As at 1 April	**3,734**	3,309
Disposed	**-**	-
Amortisation for the year	**542**	424
As at 31 March	**4,276**	3,734
Net book value		
As at 1 April	**2,253**	1,629
As at 31 March	**3,845**	2,253

7. Investment

7.1 Company

	Direct Holdings		Direct Investments	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd	**99.9%**	99.9%	**9,102,230**	9,102,230
BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd	**100%**	100%	**10**	10
Total			**9,102,240**	9,102,240

7.2 Group Companies

	Principal Place of Business	Relationship	Principal Activities
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd	Level 17 Access Towers II, 278/4 Union Place , Colombo 2	Subsidiary	Manufacturing and exporting of brooms and brushes and mops
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd		Sub-Subsidiary	Manufacturing of monofilament and yarn for direct and indirect export
BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd		Subsidiary	Buying and exporting brush, mops and cleaning material

8. Inventories

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Raw Materials	**815,394**	555,195	**144,205**	105,654
Work in Progress	**8,993**	12,006	**8,766**	12,206
Finished Goods	**201,922**	174,232	**33,135**	38,504
Goods In Transit	**151,631**	131,582	-	691
Consumables and Spares	**149,951**	82,792	**38,629**	15,374
Less: Allowance for Slow Moving Inventory	**(4,407)**	(2,557)	**(372)**	(238)
	1,323,484	953,251	**224,364**	172,190

9. Trade and Other Receivables

9.1 Summary

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Trade Receivables - Other	**1,378,349**	2,223,135	**112,829**	345,680
- Related Parties (9.2)	**-**	-	**521**	279,732
Other Debtors - Other	**40,917**	164,781	**5,889**	6,654
Loans to Company Officers (9.3)	**7**	22	**7**	22
Advances and Prepayments	**134,372**	94,049	**105,134**	74,355
Other Receivables	**10,482**	11,746	**10,482**	11,746
	1,564,127	2,493,733	**234,862**	718,189

9.2 Trade Receivables - Related Party

As at 31 March	Relationship	Company	
		2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd	Sub-Subsidiary	**508**	279,732
BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	**13**	-
		521	279,732

9.3 Loans to Company Officers

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	Loans Granted During the year Rs. '000	Repayments During the year Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Loans to Company Officers	22	1,814	(1,829)	**7**
	22	1,814	(1,829)	**7**

9.4 Trade Debtors Age Analysis

Group	Total Rs. '000	Neither past due nor impaired Rs. '000	Past due but not impaired 30-90 days Rs. '000	91-120 days Rs. '000	>120 days Rs. '000
2023	1,378,349	1,378,349	-	-	-
2022	2,223,135	1,784,167	439,968	-	-

Company	Total Rs. '000	Neither past due nor impaired Rs. '000	Past due but not impaired 30-90 days Rs. '000	91-120 days Rs. '000	>120 days Rs. '000
2023	112,829	112,829	-	-	-
2022	345,680	272,723	72,956	-	-

10. Other Financial Investments

As at 31 March	Group 2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Financial Instrument - Amortized Cost		
Investments in Commercial Paper (10.1)	-	59,078
	-	59,078

10.1 Terms and Conditions

Commercial papers are invested for a interest rate of 11.25% at LOLC Holdings PLC.

11. Stated Capital

As at 31 March	Group 2023	2022	Company 2023	2022
Ordinary Shares (No's)	**306,843,357**	306,843,357	**306,843,357**	306,843,357

As at 31 March	Group 2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	Company 2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Ordinary Shares	**100,372**	100,372	**100,372**	100,372

12. Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings

12.1 Group

As at 31 March	2023			2022		
	Amount Payable within One Year Rs. '000	Amount Payable after One Year Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000	Amount Payable within One Year Rs. '000	Amount Payable after One Year Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Bank Loan (12.1.1)	**1,905,199**	**1,231,028**	**3,136,227**	2,047,477	1,910,009	3,957,487
Bank Overdraft (17.2)	**30,818**	**-**	**30,818**	44,337	-	44,337
	1,936,017	**1,231,028**	**3,167,044**	2,091,814	1,910,009	4,001,823

12.1.1 Bank Loan

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	New Loans Obtained Rs. '000	Loan Repayment Rs. '000	Exchange Gain / (loss) Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Term loan-Hatton National Bank PLC	114,650	-	(114,650)	-	**-**
Term Loan - Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	2,050,746	-	(284,144)	53,278	**1,819,880**
Money Market - National Development Bank PLC	1,077,621	2,270,469	(1,970,454)	(365,112)	**1,012,525**
Money market - Standard Chartered Bank Ltd	233,617	1,385,805	(1,447,247)	(52,859)	**119,315**
Term Loan - National Development Bank PLC	461,964	-	(185,774)	(91,682)	**184,507**
Saubagya Loan - Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd/ National Development Bank PLC	18,889	-	(18,889)	-	**-**
	3,957,487	3,656,274	(4,021,158)	(456,376)	**3,136,227**

12.2 Company

As at 31 March	2023			2022		
	Amount Payable within One Year Rs. '000	Amount Payable after One Year Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000	Amount Payable within One Year Rs. '000	Amount Payable after One Year Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Bank Loan (12.2.1)	-	-	-	56,625	-	56,625
Bank Overdraft (17.2)	**16,497**	-	**16,497**	19,299	-	19,299
	16,497	-	**16,497**	75,924	-	75,924

12.2.1 Bank Loan

	Balance as at 01.04.2022 Rs. '000	New Loans Obtained Rs. '000	Loan Repayment Rs. '000	Exchange Gain / (loss) Rs. '000	Balance as at 31.03.2023 Rs. '000
Money Market Loan - National Development Bank PLC	49,958	21,573	(15,830)	(55,701)	-
Saubagya Loan - National Development Bank PLC	6,667	-	-	(6,667)	-
Money Market Loan – Standard Chartered Bank Ltd	-	110,643	-	(110,643)	-
	56,625	132,216	(15,830)	(173,010)	-

12.3 Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings

As at 31 March	2023		2022	
	Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings Rs. '000	Loans Designated with Cash Flow Hedge Rs. '000	Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings Rs. '000	Loans Designated with Cash Flow Hedge Rs. '000
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd				
Term Loan - Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	-	-	204,361	204,361
Term Loan - Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	**1,819,880**	**1,819,880**	1,846,385	1,846,385
Saubagya Loan - Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	-	-	5,556	-
Bank Overdraft	**570**	-	25,037	-
	1,820,450	**1,819,880**	2,056,302	2,050,746
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd				
Money Market Loan - National Development Bank PLC	**1,012,525**	-	1,027,663	-
Saubagya Loan - National Development Bank PLC	-	-	6,667	-
Term Loan - National Development Bank PLC	**184,507**	**461,964**	461,964	461,964
Money market - Standard Chartered Bank Ltd	**119,315**	-	233,617	-
Term loan - Hatton National Bank PLC	-	-	114,650	-
Bank Overdraft	**13,751**	-	25,037	-
	1,330,098	**461,964**	1,869,598	461,964
BPPL Holdings PLC				
Money Market Loan - National Development Bank PLC	-	-	49,958	-
Saubagya Loan - National Development Bank PLC	-	-	6,667	-
Bank Overdraft	**16,497**	-	19,299	-
	16,497	-	75,924	-
Total	**3,167,045**	**2,281,843**	4,001,823	2,512,710

12.4 Terms and conditions

1)Short Term Loan - National Development Bank
Security - Building
Repayment - To be repaid within 90 days
Interest - 6.25%

2) Term Loan - HSBC
Security - Plant & Machinery Yarn
Repayment - To be repaid within 48 months
Interest - 1M LIBOR+3.15% & 3 Mn LIBOR+3.20%

3) Short Term Loan - Standard Chartered Bank
Security - Debtor & Stock
Repayment - To be repaid within 90 days
Interest - 3M LIBOR + 3%

4) Short Term Loan - Hatton National Bank
Security - Solar Panel
Repayment - 32 months
Interest - AWPLR+.0.75%

13. Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March are as follows :

The Company has used the new tax rate introduced in the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act No. 45 of 2022 certified on 19th December 2022, (with retrospective effect from 01st October 2022) for income and deferred taxation. Accordingly, income tax rates of, 18% for manufacturing business profits, 14% for export profits and 24% for trading and other income have been used for the first six months and a standard rate of 30% has been used for profits of all segments for the second six months. The Rate of 30% has been used for Deferred Tax. The resultant impact has been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Income tax rates used in 2022 were 18% for manufacturing business profits, 14% for export profits and 24% for trading and other income.

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Income Statement				
Current Income Tax				
Current Income Tax charge	**93,167**	60,305	**43,431**	33,388
Under/(Over) Provision of current taxes in respect of prior years	**84**	237	**380**	(21)
ESC expired	**-**	911	**-**	-
Deferred tax:				
Recognition of Deferred Tax on Temporary Differences	**34,568**	10,286	**(41,253)**	13,181
Recognition of Deferred Tax on Income Tax Rate Change	**67,458**	-	**42,052**	-
Income tax expense reported in the Income Statement	**195,276**	71,739	**44,610**	46,547

13.1 A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the statutory tax rate is as follows :

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Accounting Profit before Income Tax	**706,436**	721,437	**174,085**	335,039
Allowed Expenses	**(781,415)**	(664,898)	**(96,443)**	(52,445)
Disallowed Expenses	**935,225**	794,183	**153,409**	59,996
Investment Income	**(44,172)**	(101,970)	**(9)**	(56,508)
Non Taxable Item	**(878,932)**	(723,467)	**(7,208)**	(94,463)
Taxable Profit/ (Loss)	**(62,859)**	25,285	**223,834**	191,620
Other Sources of Income	**-**	36,635	**24,460**	-
Less - Business Loss	**-**	-	**-**	-
Taxable Income	**-**	36,635	**248,294**	-
Income tax expense reported in the income statement				
Income tax at 14%	**49,644**	50,695	**26,726**	32,944
Income tax at 18%	**3,032**	2,225	**384**	311
Income tax at 24%	**3,924**	7,385	**1,030**	132
Income tax at 30%	**-**	-	**15,291**	-
	56,599	60,305	**43,431**	33,388

13.2 Deferred Tax Expenses / (Income)

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Deferred tax expense / (income) arising due to origination and reversal of timing differences	**102,026**	10,286	**798,665**	13,181

14. Deferred Tax

Deferred Income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the principal tax rate of 15% for Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd and 30% (2022 – 14%) for all other companies.

14.1 Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets)

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Balance as at Beginning of the Year	**228,767**	210,935	**131,530**	116,760
Income Statement Charge				
Due to Change in Rate Difference	**67,458**	-	**42,052**	-
Due to Change in Temporary Difference	**34,568**	10,286	**(41,253)**	13,181
Tax on Revaluation Gain	**144,362**	-	**137,816**	-
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income	**3,540**	7,546	**1,147**	1,590
Balance as at the end of the Year	**478,694**	228,767	**271,292**	131,530

14.1.1 Group

As at 31 March	Statement of Financial Position		Other Comprehensive Income		Income Statement	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset						
Deferred Tax Liability						
Property Plant and Equipment	**343,072**	201,263	-	-	**141,808**	71,393
Deferred Tax Attributable to Land Revaluation	**240,977**	96,615	-	-	**144,362**	-
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gain	**66,968**	23,971	-	-	**42,997**	23,971
ROU & Lease Creditor	**859**	957	-	-	**(98)**	957
	651,876	322,806	-	-	**329,069**	96,321
Deferred Tax Asset						
Employee Benefits Liabilities	**(13,942)**	(10,946)	**3,540**	7,546	**(2,996)**	4,589
Tax Loss	**(158,092)**	(82,673)	-	-	**(75,419)**	(82,673)
Inventory Provision	**(1,148)**	(226)	-	-	**(922)**	(211)
Debtor Provision	-	(195)	-	-	**195**	(195)
	(173,182)	(94,040)	**3,540**	7,546	**(79,142)**	(78,489)
Deferred Tax Charge /(Reversal)			**3,540**	7,546	**249,927**	17,831
Net Deferred Tax Liability /(Asset)	**478,694**	228,767				

14.1.2 Company

As at 31 March	Statement of Financial Position		Other Comprehensive Income		Income Statement	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset						
Deferred Tax Liability						
Property Plant and Equipment	**72,596**	30,487	-	-	**42,109**	4,464
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gain	**(29,476)**	9,316	-	-	**(38,792)**	9,316
Deferred Tax Attributable to Land Revaluation	**232,551**	94,735	**137,816**	-	-	-
	275,671	134,538	**137,816**	-	**3,316**	13,780
Deferred tax asset						
Employee Benefits Liabilities	**(4,267)**	(2,835)	**1,147**	1,590	**(1,432)**	1,164
Debtor Provision	-	(140)	-	-	**140**	(140)
Inventory Provision	**(112)**	(33)	-	-	**(79)**	(33)
	(4,378)	(3,008)	**1,147**	1,590	**(1,370)**	991
Deferred Tax Charge /(Reversal)			**138,963**	1,590	**1,946**	14,771
Net Deferred Tax Liability /(Asset)	**271,292**	131,531				

15. Expense on Retirement Benefit Obligation - Gratuity

15.1 Expense on Defined Benefit Plan

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Current Service Cost	**3,514**	17,877	**(1,738)**	3,538
Interest Cost on Benefit Obligation	**6,219**	9,118	**3,037**	2,379
	9,733	26,995	**1,299**	5,918
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligation	**(12,076)**	(52,836)	**(3,824)**	(11,355)
	(12,076)	(52,836)	**(3,824)**	(11,355)
	(2,342)	(25,841)	**(2,525)**	(5,438)

15.2 Defined Benefit Obligation

Changes in the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation are as follows:

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Defined Benefit Obligation as at the Beginning of the year	**77,246**	109,458	**20,248**	28,564
Interest Cost	**6,219**	9,118	**3,037**	2,379
Current Service Cost	**3,514**	17,877	**(1,738)**	3,538
Benefits Paid	**(22,613)**	(6,371)	**(3,257)**	(2,878)
	64,366	130,082	**18,290**	31,603
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligation	**(12,076)**	(52,836)	**(3,824)**	(11,355)
Defined Benefit Obligation as at the End of the year	**52,290**	77,245	**14,466**	20,248

15.3 An Actuarial valuation of the employee retirement benefit liability scheme was carried out by Piyal S Goonetilake and Associates as at 31st March 2023. The principle assumptions used are follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount Rate	**17.70%**	15.00%	**17.70%**	15.00%
Rate of Salary Increase	**10.00%**	10.00%	**10.00%**	10.00%
Retirement Age : Male	**60 years**	60 years	**60 years**	60 years
: Female	**60 years**	60 years	**60 years**	60 years

15.4 Discount Rate

"The group uses market yields at the end of the reporting date on Treasury Bonds issued by the Government of Sri Lanka for the remaining maturity corresponds with the remaining average working life of the employees of the group to determine the Discount Rate. However, due to the economic conditions prevailing in the country as at the reporting date, the exceptionally high Treasury Bond market yields would not be a reasonable reflection of the time value of money. Therefore, year-end Treasury Bond market yields have been adjusted for the credit risk spread to derive the rate used to discount the defined benefit obligation.

Such adjustment has been made based on the method set out in illustration 1 of the 'Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Use of Discount Rate under the Uncertain Economic Conditions' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. Credit Risk Spread has been calculated based on Sovereign Default and Recovery Rates published by Moody's. Adjusted Discount Rate has been calculated for tenors available, and estimated using the yield curve for any remaining maturities and corresponds with the remaining average working life of the employees of the group.

15.5 Sensitivity of Assumptions Used in the Actuarial Valuation

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions used with all other variables held constant in the employment benefit liability measurement.

The sensitivity of the Statement of Profit or Loss and 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.

	Group		Company	
	Effect on Profit or Loss 2023 Rs. '000	Performa Post Employment Benefit liability 2023 Rs. '000	Effect on Profit or Loss 2023 Rs. '000	Performa Post Employment Benefit liability 2023 Rs. '000
Assumed Change in Financial Assumptions				
If Discount Rate Increased By 1%	**3,967**	4,414	**1,009**	987
If Discount Rate Decreased By 1%	**(4,542)**	(5,030)	**(1,133)**	(1,102)
If Salary Increment Rate Increased By 1%	**(4,660)**	(4,991)	**(1,136)**	(1,069)
If Salary Increment Rate Decreased By 1%	**4,113**	4,414	**1,024**	972

15.6 Following Payments are Expected Weighted Average Life Span Obligation on the Future Years:

	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Years from the Current Period				
1st Following Year	**2,906**	6,581	**601**	2,581
2nd Following Year	**3,587**	10,274	**701**	1,529
3rd Following Year	**4,312**	14,019	**802**	5,394
4th Following Year	**15,165**	10,692	**6,619**	2,291
5th Following Year	**13,493**	11,320	**2,707**	3,392
Beyond 5 Years	**109,212**	99,947	**32,551**	27,768

16. Trade and Other Payables

	Group		Company	
As at 31 March	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Trade Payable - Related Parties (16.1)	**-**	-	**128,590**	586,248
- Others	**228,229**	670,802	**27,565**	61,550
Other Payables	**115,678**	124,144	**16,663**	23,393
Sundry Creditors Including Accrued Expenses	**25,677**	29,312	**520**	530
	369,583	824,258	**173,338**	671,721

16.1 Trade Payables - Related Parties

As at 31 March	Relationship	Company	
		2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
BPPL Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	-	-
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	**128,590**	586,248
		128,590	586,248

17. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As at 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
17.1 Favorable Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance				
Cash and Bank Balances	**185,416**	115,561	**25,839**	6,345
	185,416	115,561	**25,839**	6,345
17.2 Unfavorable Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance				
Bank Overdraft	**(30,818)**	(44,337)	**(16,497)**	(19,300)
Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Purpose of Cash Flow Statement	**154,598**	71,224	**9,342**	(12,955)

18. Other Operating Income

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Dividend Income	-	-	-	52,184
Rent Income	-	-	**2,640**	2,640
Solar Income	**43,937**	15,855	**11,364**	4,321
Sundry Income	**10,437**	9,230	-	63
Drying Charges	-	-	**1,450**	1,466
	54,375	25,085	**15,454**	60,674

19. Finance Income

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Interest Income on Commercial Papers	**7,964**	20,943	**-**	-
Interest Income	**543**	637	**9**	3
	8,507	21,580	**9**	3

20. Finance Cost

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Interest Expense on Overdrafts	2,510	1,127	1,878	482
Lease interest	5,475	4,327	1,259	-
Interest Expense on Bank Loans	306,390	68,699	3,801	2,933
	314,375	74,153	6,938	3,415

21. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax

Stated after Charging/(Crediting)

For the year ended 31st March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Including in Cost of Sales				
Depreciation	**254,497**	177,666	**33,149**	26,616
Personnel Costs Including the Following;				
- Defined Benefit Plan Costs - Gratuity	**7,940**	22,406	**1,278**	5,822
- Defined Contribution Plan Costs - EPF & ETF	**16,472**	11,394	**792**	896
Including in Administration Expenses				
Personnel Costs Including the Following;				
- Defined Benefit Plan Costs - Gratuity	**1,793**	4,588	**21**	95
- Defined Contribution Plan Costs - EPF & ETF	**28,607**	22,063	**2,526**	2,218
Directors' Fees and Emoluments	**2,200**	26,073	**2,200**	16,868
Auditors' Remuneration - Fees and Expenses	**1,955**	1,308	**576**	524
Depreciation	**20,066**	16,345	**9,090**	4,429
Amortization	**542**	424	**542**	424
Including in Selling and Distribution Costs				
Advertising Costs	**9,534**	4,891	**764**	1,136

22. Earnings Per Share

22.1 Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period 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.

22.2 The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic Earnings Per Share computations.

Amount Used as the Numerator:	Group		Company	
	Year ended 2023 Rs. '000	Year ended 2022 Rs. '000	Year ended 2023 Rs. '000	Year ended 2022 Rs. '000
Net Profit/(Loss) Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	**511,160**	649,699	**129,475**	288,492

Number of Ordinary Shares Used as Denominator:	As at 2023	As at 2022	As at 2023	As at 2022
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares in Issue (No's)	**306,843,357**	306,843,357	**306,843,357**	306,843,357
Earnings Per Share - Basics/Diluted (Rs.)	**1.67**	2.12	**0.42**	0.94

23. Dividend Per Share

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Declared and Paid During the Year				
Dividend on ordinary shares (Rs.)	-	128,874,210	-	128,874,210
Dividend per share (Rs.)	-	0.42	-	0.42

24. Other Component of Equity

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve relates to the net surplus on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Hedging Reserve

Cash Flow Hedge

The Group designates its identified foreign currency loans as a hedging instrument in order to hedge the variation in highly probable specifically identified future foreign currency revenue attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The hedge effectiveness is set at 98% as per the contractual terms where the fair value change in the hedge item is 98% efficient in offsetting the fair value change of the liability. The fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve, through Other Comprehensive Income while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

(1) Differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments

(2) Different indexes (and accordingly different curves) linked to the hedged risk of the hedged items and hedging instruments

(3) The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and hedged items

(4) Changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments

In respect of the cash flow hedge instrument, Group recognized Rs. 772.5 Mn (2021/2022- Rs. 801.2 Mn) under cash flow hedge reserve being the Group's portion of the fair value loss recognized by the subsidiaries.

	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	**(801,269)**	(63,238)	-	-
Net Movement	**28,726**	(738,032)	-	-
Balance at the End of the Year	**(772,543)**	(801,269)	-	-

25. Fair Value

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:
Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Long-term floating-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 March 2023, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, are not materially different from their calculated fair values.

Fair value hierarchy - Company and Group

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques.

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Company	31-Mar-2023 Rs. '000	Level 1 Rs. '000	Level 2 Rs. '000	Level 3 Rs. '000
Non-Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value				
Land	**797,700**	-	-	**797,700**

Group	31-Mar-2023 Rs. '000	Level 1 Rs. '000	Level 2 Rs. '000	Level 3 Rs. '000
Non-Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value				
Land	**881,138**	-	-	**881,138**

26. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by the Board of Directors (BOD) that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. BOD provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and risk appetite. It is the Company's policy that all derivative activities for risk management purposes are required to be approved by Board of Directors of Beira Group.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

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 and deposits

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.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

26. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies Contd...

Interest Rates Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings).

	Increase/(Decrease) in Basis Points	Effect on Profit Before Tax	
		Group Rs. '000	Company Rs. '000
2023	+ 100 basis points	31,670	165
	- 100 basis points	(31,670)	(165)
2022	+ 100 basis points	40,018	759
	- 100 basis points	(40,018)	(759)

The assumed spread of basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment changes to base rates such as LIBOR.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

It is designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in US dollars. These forecast transactions are highly probable, and they comprise about 76% of the Group's total expected sales in US dollars.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of net operating cash flows before taxation and derivative financial instruments existing as at 31 March in GBP,CAD and USD to a reasonably possible change of such underlining foreign currencies (GBP,CAD and USD) exchange rate against LKR, with all other variables held constant. The company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Foreign Currency	Change in Exchange Rate	Effect on Profit Before Tax	
			Group Rs. '000	Company Rs. '000
2023	GBP	1%	202	28
	CAD	1%	249	-
	USD	1%	(19,688)	1,100
	AUD	1%	89	-
	NZD	1%	159	-
2022	GBP	1%	1,564	1,183
	CAD	1%	997	151
	USD	1%	(19,274)	2,132
	AUD	1%	192	-
	NZD	1%	101	-

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) and from its financing activities which includes deposits with banks.

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, BPPL Holdings PLC. 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.

Group	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Borrowings (Note 12)	**3,167,044**	4,001,823
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	**369,583**	824,259
Less: cash and short-term deposits	**(154,598)**	(130,302)
Net debt	**3,382,029**	4,695,780
Equity	**3,615,383**	3,069,192
Capital and net debt	**6,997,412**	7,764,972
Gearing ratio	**48%**	60%

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on the credit risk evaluation model and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and contracts are signed and agreed with all credit customers.

Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for Impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 9. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties as per the Treasury Policy and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Treasury Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 9 except for financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by setting up a minimum liquidity level. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments.

Group

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand Rs. '000	Less Than 3 Months Rs. '000	3 to 12 Months Rs. '000	1 to 5 Years Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings	**30,818**	**-**	**1,905,199**	**1,231,028**	**3,167,044**
Trade and Other Payable	**-**	**228,228**	**-**	**-**	**228,229**
	30,818	**228,228**	**1,905,199**	**1,231,028**	**3,395,273**

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand Rs. '000	Less Than 3 Months Rs. '000	3 to 12 Months Rs. '000	1 to 5 Years Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	44,337	-	2,109,495	2,222,398	4,376,230
Trade and Other Payable	-	652,488	18,314	-	670,802
	44,337	652,488	2,127,809	2,222,398	5,047,032

Company

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand Rs. '000	Less Than 3 Months Rs. '000	3 to 12 Months Rs. '000	1 to 5 Years Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	**16,497**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,497**
Trade and Other Payable	**-**	**27,565**	**-**	**-**	**27,565**
	16,497	**27,565**	**-**	**-**	**44,062**

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand Rs. '000	Less Than 3 Months Rs. '000	3 to 12 Months Rs. '000	1 to 5 Years Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	19,299	-	57,815	-	77,115
Trade and Other Payable	-	58,921	2,629	-	61,550
	19,299	58,921	60,444	-	138,665

27. Commitments and Contingencies

27.1 Capital Expenditure Commitments

Company does not have significant capital commitments and contingencies as at the reporting date.

28. Assets Pledged

Company	Nature of Assets	Nature of Liability	Carrying Amount Pledged 2023 Rs.	Carrying Amount Pledged 2022 Rs.
BPPL Holdings PLC	Inventory, Trade Receivable ,Land & Building	Money Market Loan - NDB & SCB	USD 5,500,000 NDB USD 2,000,000 SCB Combine facility with Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd	USD 5,500,000 NDB USD 2,000,000 SCB Combine facility with Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd	Yarn Plant & Machinery	Term Loan - HSBC	USD 3,500,000 USD 6,373,000	USD 9,873,000
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd	Inventory, Trade Receivable ,Land & Building	Money Market Loan - NDB & SCB	USD 5,500,000 NDB USD 2,000,000 SCB Combine facility with BPPL Holdings PLC	USD 5,500,000 NDB USD 1,500,000 Sampath USD 2,000,000 SCB Combine facility with BPPL Holdings PLC

29. Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

Interest Rate

The Monetary Board of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, at its meeting held on 08 April 2022, decided to increase the Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) and the Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR) of the Central Bank by 700 basis points to 13.50 per cent and 14.50 per cent, respectively, effective from the close of business on 08 April 2022. The policy response was made by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka after the reporting period and consequently, no adjustments were necessary to the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The financial effects of the interest rate movement have been more fully described in Note 26.

Foreign Exchange Rate

In March 2022, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka abandoned the temporary peg on US Dollar / LK Rupee (USD / LKR) Exchange Rate. The resulting impact of exchange rate movement during the period have been adjusted to these financial statements. The USD / LKR exchange rate continued to substantively increase subsequent to the period end. However, no adjustments to these financial statements were necessary, as such large increases arose only after the period end. The financial effects of the exchange rate movement have been more fully described in Note 26.

30. Related Party Disclosures

During the period the Company entered into transactions with the following Related Parties.

30.1 Transaction with Group Companies

Company

Terms and Conditions

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that in arm's length transactions.

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

Nature of Transactions	Subsidiaries Rs. '000	Total	
		2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Balance as at 1st of April	(306,517)	**(306,517)**	(173,155)
Sale of Goods	673,262	**673,262**	1,025,914
Purchase of Goods	(138,482)	**(138,482)**	(58,650)
Settlements	(361,800)	**(361,800)**	(1,072,463)
Settlement of Liabilities on by the Company on Behalf of theirs	5,467	**5,467**	(28,163)
Balance as at 31st March	(128,069)	**(128,069)**	(306,517)

30.2 Recurrent Related Party Transactions

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of the Transaction	Aggregate value of Related Party Transactions Entered into During the Financial Year Rs. '000	Aggregate value of Related Party Transactions as a % of Net Revenue	Terms and Conditions of the Related Party Transactions
Beira Brush (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	Sales	673,163	54%	The transactions from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that in arm's length transaction
		Purchased	(138,482)	-11%	
		Settlement of Sales/Fund Transfer	(66,238)	-5%	
		Expenses paid	(10,785)	-1%	
Eco Spindles (Pvt) Ltd	Sub-Subsidiary	Sales	99	0%	
		Fund Transfer	(293,532)	-24%	
		Expenses paid	14,210	1%	

30.3 Transactions with Directors/ Key Management Personnel

According to LKAS 24, KMPs are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly KMP includes member of Board of Directors and identified senior management personnel of the company and its ultimate parent company BPPL Holdings PLC.Close family members of a KMP are those family members who may be expected to influence or be influenced by,that KMP in their dealing with the company.

Year ended 31 March	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Group		
Short term employment benefit	**24,102**	21,890
Post employment benefit	**3,615**	3,284
	25,173	25,173
Company		
Short term employment benefit	**19,351**	13,885
Post employment benefit	**2,903**	2,083
	15,968	15,968

30.4 Directors Shareholdings

Name of the Director	Role	2023 No.	2022 No.
Mr. Sarath Amarasinghe	Chairman	-	-
Dr. Anush Amarasinghe	Managing Director/CEO	-	-
Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj	Director-Finance/ CFO	-	-
Mr. B D P D Perera	Director-Factory Operations	-	-
Mr. Ranil Pathirana	NED	-	-
Mr. Manjula De Silva	INED	-	-
Mrs. Sharmini Ratwatte	INED	**6,200**	-
Mr. Savantha S De Saram	INED	-	-

30.5 Non Recurrent Related Party Transaction

There were no other non-recurrent Related Party Transactions of the Company which aggregate value exceeds 10% of the equity or 5% of the total assets whichever is lower as per 31 March 2023 Audited financial statements. which required additional disclosure in the Annual Report under Colombo Stock Exchange Listing Rule 9.3.2 and the Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions published in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission Directives issued under Section 13(c) of the Securities and Exchange Commission Act.

30.6 Recurrent Related Party transactions

There were no other recurrent Related Party Transactions which in aggregate value exceeds 10% of the consolidated revenue of the group as per 31 March 2023 Audited Financial Statements which required additional disclosures in the Annual Report Under the Colombo Stock Exchange Listing Rule 9.3.2 and the Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions under the Securities and Exchange Commission Directive issued under section 13(c) of the Securities and the Exchange Commission Act.

31. Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has two reportable segments as follows:

Operating Segments	Brush ware		Filament and Yarn	
For the Year Ended 31 March	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Revenue	**5,437,435**	4,550,131	**2,019,830**	1,754,276
Cost of Sales	**(3,829,783)**	(3,429,481)	**(1,762,136)**	(1,459,468)
Gross Profit	**1,607,652**	1,120,650	**257,694**	294,808
Other Operating Income	**22,800**	70,323	**35,664**	17,468
Foreign exchange Gain / (Loss)	**(44,723)**	(14,404)	**81,621**	148,754
Selling and Distribution Expenses	**(359,160)**	(362,342)	**(40,476)**	(27,072)
Administrative Expenses	**(347,608)**	(286,362)	**(193,254)**	(107,223)
Net Finance (Cost)/ Income	**(162,359)**	(42,316)	**(143,508)**	(10,256)
Profit Before Tax	**716,602**	485,549	**(2,259)**	316,479
Income Tax Expense	**(205,863)**	(70,734)	**10,587**	(1,005)
Profit for the Year	**510,738**	414,815	**8,328**	315,475
Assets & Liabilities Balance as at,				
Total Non-Current Assets	**2,937,693**	2,864,575	**3,083,450**	3,076,250
Total Current Assets	**2,910,866**	3,639,943	**919,917**	1,147,645
Total Assets	**5,848,560**	6,504,519	**4,003,367**	4,223,895
Total Equity	**3,577,178**	3,003,220	**1,408,832**	1,428,692
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**466,027**	453,781	**1,332,071**	1,797,377
Total Current Liabilities	**1,805,355**	3,047,518	**1,262,464**	997,827
Total Liabilities	**5,848,560**	6,504,519	**4,003,367**	4,223,895

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation; and operation results, assets and liabilities of segments are reflected in the eliminations and adjustments column.

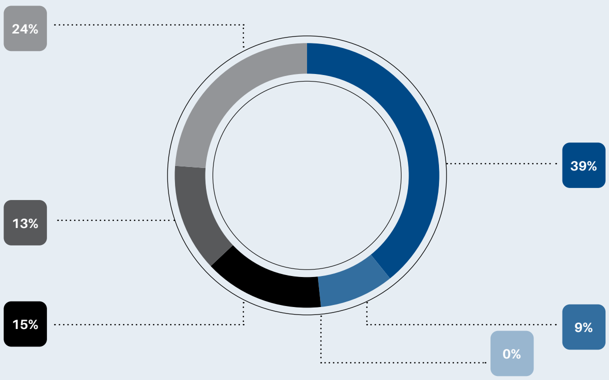
Eliminations and Adjustments		Consolidated	
2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
(1,206,374)	(1,469,453)	**6,250,891**	4,834,955
1,202,556	1,451,567	**(4,389,362)**	(3,437,382)
(3,817)	(17,885)	**1,861,529**	1,397,573
(4,090)	(62,706)	**54,375**	25,085
-	-	**36,897**	134,350
-	-	**(399,636)**	(389,413)
-	-	**(540,862)**	(393,585)
-	-	**(305,867)**	(52,572)
(7,907)	(80,591)	**706,436**	721,437
-	-	**(195,276)**	(71,739)
(7,907)	(80,591)	**511,159**	649,699
(1,324,293)	(1,324,297)	**4,696,850**	4,616,528
(757,619)	(1,157,865)	**3,073,164**	3,629,723
(2,081,912)	(2,482,162)	**7,770,014**	8,246,252
(1,370,627)	(1,362,720)	**3,615,383**	3,069,192
-	-	**1,798,098**	2,251,159
(711,285)	(1,119,444)	**2,356,534**	2,925,900
(2,081,912)	(2,482,162)	**7,770,014**	8,246,252

Financial Information

For the year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Turnover	**6,250,891**	4,834,955	**1,248,565**	1,496,658
Other Operating Income/(Loss)	**54,375**	25,085	**15,454**	60,674
Finance Income	**8,507**	21,581	**9**	3
Cost of Material & Services	**(4,170,050)**	(3,074,863)	**(897,786)**	(912,305)
Value Added	**2,143,722**	1,806,758	**366,241**	645,030

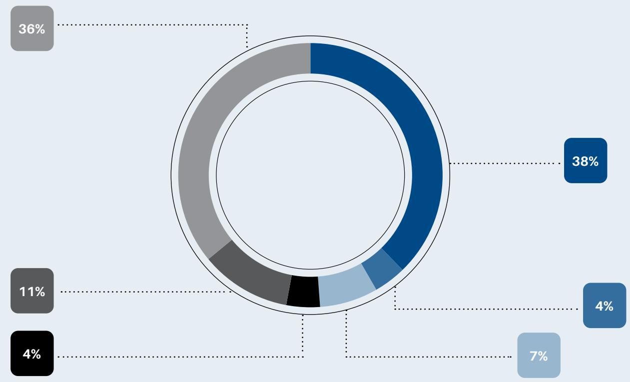
For the year ended 31 March	Group				Company			
	2023 Rs. '000	%	2022 Rs. '000	%	2023 Rs. '000	%	2022 Rs. '000	%
Distributed as follows:								
To Employees								
as remuneration and other employee costs	**840,497**	39	681,645	38	**142,438**	39	146,233	23
To Government								
as income tax	**195,276**	9	71,739	4	**44,610**	12	46,547	7
To Providers of Capital								
as dividends to shareholders	**-**	-	128,874	7	**-**	-	128,874	20
as interest to finance providers	**314,375**	15	74,153	4	**6,938**	2	3,415	1
Retained in Business								
as depreciation and amortisation	**282,415**	13	200,649	11	**42,781**	12	31,468	5
as profit/(loss) for the year	**511,160**	24	649,699	36	**129,475**	35	288,492	45

Group - 2023



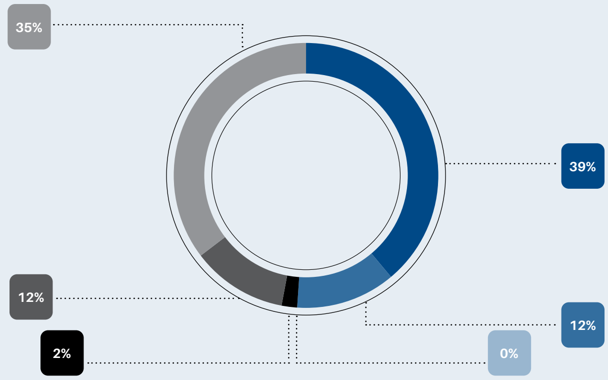
- As remuneration and other employee costs
- As income tax
- As dividends to shareholders
- As interest to finance providers
- As depreciation and amortisation
- As profit/(loss) for the year

Group - 2022



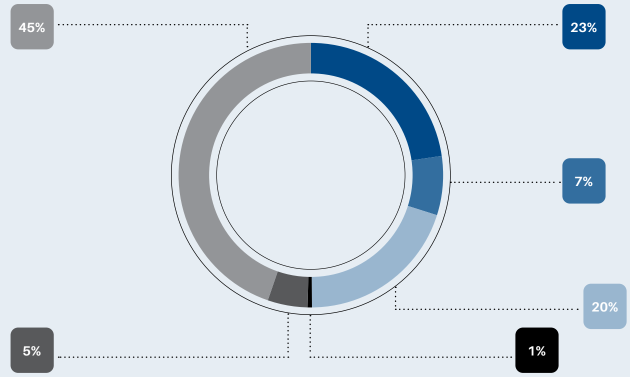
- As remuneration and other employee costs
- As income tax
- As dividends to shareholders
- As interest to finance providers
- As depreciation and amortisation
- As profit/(loss) for the year

Company - 2023



- As remuneration and other employee costs
- As income tax
- As dividends to shareholders
- As interest to finance providers
- As depreciation and amortisation
- As profit/(loss) for the year

Company - 2022



- As remuneration and other employee costs
- As income tax
- As dividends to shareholders
- As interest to finance providers
- As depreciation and amortisation
- As profit/(loss) for the year

Five Year Summary

For the year ended 31st March	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000	2020 Rs. '000	2019 Rs. '000
Revenue	**6,250,891**	4,834,955	3,437,997	2,626,193	2,741,355
Profit Before Tax	**706,436**	721,437	609,316	506,747	421,788
Taxation	**(195,276)**	(71,739)	(112,415)	(101,192)	(52,297)
Profit for the Year	**511,160**	649,699	496,901	405,555	369,491
Equity Funds Employed					
Stated Capital	**100,372**	100,372	100,372	100,372	100,372
Reserves	**(168,270)**	(339,127)	398,904	446,038	259,934
Retained Earnings	**3,683,282**	3,307,948	2,741,833	2,328,867	2,063,171
Assets Employed					
Non-Current Assets	**4,696,850**	4,616,528	3,549,898	3,222,248	2,846,898
Current Assets	**3,073,164**	3,629,723	2,279,316	1,810,230	1,472,267
Current Liability	**2,356,534**	2,925,900	1,405,759	1,499,405	1,250,032
Capital Employed (Net Debt Basis)	**6,782,427**	6,896,377	4,772,825	3,923,107	3,874,532
Cash Flow					
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**591,639**	166,777	134,843	986,159	475,200
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	**(129,857)**	(1,028,345)	(775,187)	(376,371)	(648,018)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	**(378,408)**	878,940	164,682	(95,648)	188,967
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**83,374**	17,372	(475,662)	514,140	16,149
Key Indicators					
Current Ratio	**1.30**	1.24	1.62	1.21	1.18
Gearing Ratio	**82%**	125%	47%	36%	60%
Asset Turnover Ratio	**0.80**	0.59	0.59	0.52	0.63
Earnings per Share (Rs)	**1.67**	2.12	1.62	1.32	1.20
Dividends per Share (Rs)	-	0.42	0.24	0.42	0.42
Net assets per Share (Rs)	**11.78**	10.00	10.56	9.37	7.90
Return on Equity	**14%**	21%	15%	14%	21%
Return on Capital Employed	**15%**	11%	13%	14%	11%
Interest Cover (Times)	**3.31**	14.72	19.68	16.05	18.97
Dividend Payout Ratio	-	20%	15%	32%	35%

ANNEXURES

Investor Information

Analysis of Shareholders According to the Number of Shares as at 31 March 2023

Shareholdings	Resident			Non Resident			Total		
	Number of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage (%)	Number of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage (%)	Number of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage (%)
1 to 1000 Shares	718	207,562	0.08	1	1,000	0	719	208,562	0.08
1001 to 10,000 Shares	344	1,496,224	0.49	3	9,595	0	347	1,505,819	0.49
10,001 to 100,000 Shares	142	5,014,727	1.63	2	57,200	0.02	144	5,071,927	1.65
100,001 to 1000,000 Shares	39	14,147,459	4.61	5	1,789,706	0.58	44	15,937,165	5.19
Over 1,000,000 Shares	5	279,441,941	91.07	3	4,677,943	1.52	8	284,119,884	92.59
Total	1,248	300,307,913	97.88	14	6,535,444	2.12	1,262	306,843,357	100.00

Categories of Shareholders

Categories of Shareholders	No. of Shareholders	No. of Shares
Individual	1,179	99,825,837
Institutional	83	207,017,520
Total	1,262	306,843,357

Share Trading Information

Year Ended	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Share Information		
Highest Price (Rs.)	**32.10**	31.80
Lowest Price (Rs.)	**13.50**	13.50
Closing Price (Rs.)	**21.10**	19.70

Public Holding as at 31st March 2023

The Company is in compliance with the Minimum Public Holding requirements for Companies listed in the Diri Savi Board as per Rule 7.13.1 (b) of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange, under Option 2, i.e. Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization is less than Rs.1 Billion with more than 200 Public Shareholders and a Public Holding percentage of 10%..

Ordinary shares of the Company held by the public as at 31st March 2023;

Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization (Rs.)	886,691,440
Percentage of Ordinary Shares Held by the Public	13.70%
Number of Public Shareholders	1,258

There were no non-voting shares as at 31st March 2023.

The Stock Exchange code for BPPL Holdings PLC shares is "BPPL".

List of 25 Major Shareholders Based on their Shareholdings as at 31st March 2023

No	Name of the Shareholder	No. of Shares as at 31st March 2023	%
1.	Infinity Capital (Pvt) Ltd	154,382,777	50.31
2.	Mrs. Kalsha Upeka Amarasinghe	80,546,372	26.25
3.	Hirdaramani Investment Holdings Private Limited	29,884,717	9.74
4.	MAS Capital (Private) Limited	9,208,692	3.00
5.	Mr. Roger Keith Modder	5,419,383	1.77
6.	Citibank Newyork S/A Norges Bank Account 2	1,787,329	0.58
7.	Hallsville Trading Group Inc.	1,500,000	0.49
8.	Sandwave Limited	1,390,614	0.45
9.	Mrs. D.G. Ushani Pavithra Jayasekara	999,219	0.33
10.	Seylan Bank PLC/ Karagoda Loku Gamage Udayananda	853,251	0.28
11.	Jafferjee Brothers Exports (Private) Limited	772,800	0.25
12.	Mr. Merrill Joseph Fernando	750,000	0.24
13.	People's Leasing & Finance PLC/L.P.Hapangama	748,849	0.24
14.	Mr. Akshay Anil Hirdaramani	732,100	0.24
15.	Mr. Mahesh Lalchand Hirdaramani	713,137	0.23
16.	Hatton National Bank PLC Account 4	654,827	0.21
17.	Standard Charted Bank DIFC Branch S/A EFG Hermes Oman LLC	624,328	0.20
18.	Mr. Nihal Samarasuriya & Mrs. Chandani Samarasuriya	500,000	0.16
19.	GF Capital Global Limited	476,600	0.16
20.	Ambeon Holdings PLC	457,777	0.15
21.	Mr. M.H. Muhammath Fawsan	450,000	0.15
22.	Lotus Global Investments LTD	450,000	0.15
23.	Mr. J.D. Bandaranayake, Miss N. Bandaranayake & Dr. V. Bandaranayake	438,370	0.14
24.	Mr. J.D. Bandaranayake, Dr. V. Bandaranayake & Miss I. Bandaranayake	425,775	0.14
25.	Katunayake Garments Limited	419,200	0.14
Total		294,586,117	96

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual General Meeting of B P P L Holdings PLC will be held on 20th September 2023 at 11.00 a.m at Excel World, Marcopolo Lounge, No. 338, T.B.Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10 for the following purposes:

1. To read the Notice convening the Meeting.
2. To receive and consider the Annual Report and the Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2023 with the Report of the Auditors thereon.
3. To re-elect as Director, Mrs. S T Ratwatte who retires by rotation in terms of Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
4. To re-elect as Director, Mr. S R Sproule De Saram who retires by rotation in terms of Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
5. To re-appoint as Director, Mr. S D Amarasinghe who retires, in terms of Section 211 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and for which notice of the following resolution is given:
   "THAT the age limit stipulated in terms of Section 210 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr. S D Amarasinghe who is 86 years and that he be re-appointed a Director of the Company in terms of Section 211 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007."
6. To re-appoint Messrs. Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, as Auditors and to authorize the Directors to determine their remuneration.
7. Any Other Business of which due notice has been given in terms of the relevant laws and regulations.

By Order of the Board
B P P L HOLDINGS PLC

Secretarius (Private) Limited
Secretaries
Colombo
18th August 2023

Notes:

- A member unable to attend is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote at the Meeting in his/her place.
- A form of proxy is enclosed for this purpose.
- A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
- Members are encouraged to vote by Proxy through the appointment of a member of the Board of Directors to vote on their behalf and to include their voting preferences on the resolutions to be taken up at the Meeting in the Form of Proxy.
- In order to be valid, the completed Proxy Form must be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty eight hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.
- Should Members wish to obtain a hard copy of the Annual Report, they may send a request to the Company by filling the request form (Annexure A) attached to the Form of Proxy. A printed copy of the Annual Report will be forwarded by the Company within eight (8) market days, subject to the prevailing circumstances at the time, from the date of receipt of the request.

Form of Proxy

I/We ....

of ....

being a member/members of B P P L HOLDINGS PLC hereby appoint:

Mr./Mrs./Miss ....

of ....

or failing him/her,

Mr. S D Amarasinghe	of Colombo, or failing him
Dr. K A Amarasinghe	of Colombo, or failing him
Mr. V Selvaraj	of Colombo, or failing him
Mr. B D P D Perera	of Negombo, or failing him
Mr. R P Pathirana	of Rajagiriya, or failing him
Mr. M H De Silva	of Nugegoda, or failing him
Mrs. S T Ratwatte	of Dehiwela, or failing her
Mr. S R Sproule De Saram	of Colombo

as my/our proxy to represent me/us and vote on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 20th September 2023 at 11.00 a.m and at any adjournment thereof and at every poll which may be taken in consequence thereof.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby direct my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf on the specified Resolution as indicated by the letter "X" in the appropriate cage:

	For	Against
To re-elect as Director, Mrs. S T Ratwatte who retires by rotation in terms of Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company.		
To re-elect as Director, Mr. S R Sproule De Saram who retires by rotation in terms of Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company.		
To re-appoint as Director, Mr. S D Amarasinghe who retires in terms of Section 211 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and for which notice of the following resolution is given: "THAT the age limit stipulated in terms of Section 210 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr. S D Amarasinghe who is 86 years and that he be re-appointed a Director of the Company in terms of Section 211 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007."		
To re-appoint Messrs. Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, as Auditors and to authorize the Directors to determine their remuneration.		

As witness my/our hands on this .... day of .... Two Thousand & Twenty Three.

....

Signature/s

Instructions as to Completion of the Form of Proxy are set out on the Reverse.

Form of Proxy

Instructions as to Completion of the Form of Proxy

1. Kindly perfect the Form of Proxy by filling in legibly your full name and address and signing in the space provided. Please fill in the date of signature.
2. If the Form of Proxy is signed by an Attorney, the relevant Power of Attorney should also accompany the completed Form of Proxy for registration, if such Power of Attorney has not already been registered with the Company.
3. If the appointer is a Company/Corporation, the Form of Proxy should be executed under its Common Seal or by a duly authorised officer of the company or Corporation in accordance with its Articles of Association.
4. The completed Form of Proxy should be deposited at the Registered office of the Company at Level 17, Access Towers, No. 278/4, Union Place, Colombo 2 not later than forty eight hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.

Please fill in the following details:

Name	:	....
		....
Address	:	....
		....
		....
Jointly with	:	....
Share Folio No.	:	....

Office Address

Head Office

Level 17,
Access Towers II,
No. 278/4, Union Place,
Colombo 02

Wood, Brush and Mop Factory

No 88,
Ratnapura Road,
Ingiriya

Synthetic Filament Factory

Batuvita,
Mawgama,
Horana.

Recycling and Yarn Factory

Lot 7,
Horana Export Processing Zone,
Boralugoda,
Poruwadonda,
Horana.

Notes

Notes

Notes

Corporate Information

Company Name

B P P L Holdings PLC

Date of Incorporation

26th August 1991

Legal Form

Incorporated in Sri Lanka on 26th August 1991 as a public company under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 [N (PBS) 291)], re-registered under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 on 21st January 2009 (PB 859), converted to a private limited liability on 20th July 2012 (PB 859 PV),converted to a public company on 29th July 2016 (PB 859 PV) and subsequently converted to Public Quoted Company (PB 859 PQ) on 29th June 2017 . Authority of Incorporation: Registrar of Companies (ROC), Colombo.

Company Registration Number

PB 859 PQ

Registered Office and Current Place of Business

B P P L Holdings PLC,
Level 17, Access Towers II,
No. 278/4, Union Place,
Colombo 02.
Tel : +94 11 2307168
Fax: +94 11 2307169

Board of Directors

Mr. Sarath Dayantha Amarasinghe – Chairman

Dr. Anush Amarasinghe – Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Vaithilingam Selvaraj - Executive Director / Chief Financial Officer

Mr. B. D. Prasad Devapriya Perera - Executive Director

Mr. Ranil Pathirana – Non-Executive Director

Mr. Manjula De Silva - Independent Non- Executive Director

Ms. Sharmini Ratwatte - Independent Non- Executive Director

Mr. Savantha De Saram – Independent Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Secretarius (Pvt) Ltd.
3rd Floor, 40, Galle Face Court 2,
Colombo 03.
Tel : +94 11 2333431
Fax: +94 11 2381907

Company Registrar

S S P Corporate Services (Private) Limited,
101, Inner Flower Road,
Colombo 03.
Tel : +94 11 2573894
Fax : +94 11 2573609
Email : sspsec@sltnet.lk

Auditors to the Company

Messrs. Ernst & Young
(Chartered Accountants)
201, De Saram Place,
Colombo 10.
Tel : +94 11 2204444
Fax: +94 11 2697369

Lawyers to the Company

AIM LAW
Attorneys-at-Law and Notaries Public
No. 514C, R A De Mel Mawatha
Colombo 03.
Tel: +94 11 2503426/ +94 712 228 044
Email: aimlaw@sltnet.lk

Company Website

www.bpplholdings.com

Company E-Mail

info@bpplholdings.com

Bankers to the Company and Group

Bank of Ceylon

04, Bank of Ceylon Mawatha,
Colombo 01.

National Development Bank

42, DHPL Building,
Nawam Mawatha,
Colombo 02.

Sampath Bank

110,
Sir James Pieris Mawatha,
Colombo 02.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

24, Sir Baron Jayathilake Mawatha,
Colombo 01.

Hatton National Bank

HNB Towers,
479, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10.

Standard Chartered Bank

37, York Street,
Colombo 01.

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B P P L Holdings PLC
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