

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2024**



KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Pidilite Lanka (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pidilite Lanka (Private) Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024 and the 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 material accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. These financial statements does not include the other information.

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

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

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

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

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G. A. U. Karunaratne FCA
R. H. Rajan FCA
A.M.R.P. Alahakoon ACA

Principals: S.R.I. Perera FCMA(UK), LLB, Attorney-at-Law, H.S.Goonewardene ACA, Ms. F.R Ziyad FCMA (UK), FCIT
K. Somasundaram ACMA(UK)




Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards website at: <http://slaasc.com/auditing/auditorsresponsibility.php>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.



Chartered Accountants
Colombo, Sri Lanka
5 May 2024

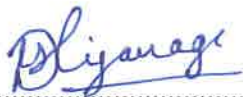
PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March,

	Note	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	354,244,687	377,183,808
Capital work-in-progress	2.1	4,726,805	-
Right-of-use assets	3	75,284,114	52,600,031
Intangible assets	4	289,037,800	299,852,782
Investments	5	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total non-current assets		727,293,406	733,636,621
Current assets			
Inventories	6	333,708,605	609,847,439
Trade receivables	7	372,357,196	253,676,028
Other receivables	8	103,219,950	105,113,680
Amount due from related parties	9	4,038,828	4,129,445
Cash and cash equivalents	10	103,632,117	64,353,929
Short term investments	10.1	254,000,000	-
Total current assets		1,170,956,696	1,037,120,521
Total assets		1,898,250,102	1,770,757,142
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	11	875,318,163	875,318,163
Retained earnings		491,581,329	399,492,522
Total equity		1,366,899,492	1,274,810,685
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	12	17,571,609	10,430,007
Lease liability	13	71,957,864	36,803,129
Deferred tax liability	21	77,180,447	55,162,925
Total non-current liabilities		166,709,920	102,396,061
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	13	15,994,162	4,233,087
Trade and other payables	14	104,943,908	72,186,882
Income tax payable		26,299,313	84,331,273
Statutory payables	15	2,507,031	1,705,602
Amount due to related parties	16	180,162,684	147,057,790
Accrued expenses		34,733,592	84,035,762
Total current liabilities		364,640,690	393,550,396
Total liabilities		531,350,610	495,946,458
Total equity and liabilities		1,898,250,102	1,770,757,142

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.

I certify that these financial statements are prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.



Head of Finance

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

Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

3 May 2024
Colombo

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March,

	Note	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Revenue	17	2,319,473,870	2,587,044,150
Cost of sales		(1,437,622,394)	(1,510,275,044)
Gross profit		881,851,476	1,076,769,106
Other income		2,590,777	87,948
Distribution expenses		(180,953,401)	(116,401,643)
Administrative expenses		(376,973,682)	(307,473,326)
Results from operating activities	18	326,515,170	652,982,086
Net finance income/(cost)	19	2,866,690	(102,761,825)
Profit before tax expense		329,381,860	550,220,261
Tax expense	20	(85,547,144)	(132,021,222)
Profit for the year		243,834,716	418,199,040
Actuarial gain/ (loss) from defined benefit plans		(4,523,250)	1,990,830
Deferred tax on actuarial loss		1,356,975	(597,249)
Total comprehensive income for the year		240,668,442	419,592,620

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

As at 31 March,

	Stated capital Rs.	Retained earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1 April 2022	875,318,163	(20,100,098)	855,218,065
Profit for the year	-	418,199,040	418,199,040
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	1,393,581	1,393,581
Balance as at 31 March 2023	875,318,163	399,492,522	1,274,810,685
Profit for the year	-	243,834,716	243,834,716
Lease adjustment	-	(55,715)	(55,715)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(3,166,275)	(3,166,275)
Dividend Paid	-	(148,523,918)	(148,523,918)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	875,318,163	491,581,329	1,366,899,492

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>For the year ended 31 March,</i>	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax expense	329,381,860	550,220,260
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	31,591,549	44,215,936
Amortization for intangible assets	10,814,982	10,814,982
Amortization for right-of-use asset	9,340,743	7,508,349
Provision for retirement benefit obligations	2,618,352	3,095,605
Provision for damaged, expired good and slow moving stocks	(5,979,463)	11,429,460
Provision for doubtful debts	(4,009,989)	506,848
Interest expense	14,697,123	15,377,768
Exchange Gain or Loss/ Unrealized	(21,865,492)	-
Market return provision	(10,643,933)	-
Provision for Interest Income	(1,908,651)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	354,037,081	643,169,208
Changes in :		
Inventories	282,118,297	(161,467,032)
Trade receivables	(114,671,180)	190,623,976
Other receivables	1,893,730	(66,679,505)
Amount due from related parties	90,616	687,383
Trade and other payables	32,757,026	42,617,689
Statutory payables	801,429	446,992
Amount due to related parties	32,807,452	(383,443,193)
Accrued expenses	(49,302,168)	2,039,033
Net cash flows from operations after working capital changes	540,532,283	267,994,552
Lease rentals paid during the year	(17,128,915)	(17,421,293)
Gratuity paid	(1,035,055)	(1,958,206)
Interest paid	(9,342,077)	(21,922,875)
Income Tax Paid	(57,844,898)	-
Dividend Paid	(148,523,918)	-
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	306,657,420	226,692,178
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(13,379,233)	(829,500)
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,379,233)	(829,500)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan repayment	-	(123,430,556)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(123,430,556)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	293,278,188	102,432,121
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	64,353,929	(38,078,192)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	357,632,117	64,353,929

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 REPORTING ENTITY

Pidilite Lanka (Private) Limited ("the Company") is a private limited liability Company incorporated in Sri Lanka under the provisions of the Companies Act No 07 of 2007. The registered office and the place of business of the Company is located at No.63/1, Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 07.

Principal activities and nature of operations

Principle activity of the company is the sale of manufactured and imported adhesive products to the local market.

Parent Entity

Parent Company of Pidilite Lanka (Private) Limited is Pidilite International PTE Limited and ultimate parent of the Company is Pidilite Industries Limited, India.

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a.) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company which comprise statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/LKASs) laid down by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

(b.) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statements.

(c.) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. There was no change in the Company's presentation and functional currency during the year under review.

(d.) Presentation of Financial Statements

The assets and liabilities of the Company presented in its statement of financial position are grouped by nature and listed in an order that reflects their relative liquidity and maturity pattern. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the financial statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the financial statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by an Accounting standards or interpretations, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(e.) Materiality and aggregation

Each material class of similar items are presented separately in the financial statement. Items which dissimilar in nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard-LKAS 1 - "Presentation of Financial Statements.

(f.) Offsetting of income and expenses

Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by accounting standards.

(g.) Offsetting of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only where there is a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settled on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(h.) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/LKAS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual amount may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described below:

(i.) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

i) Going Concern

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

ii) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the residual values, useful life and method of depreciation for property, plant and equipment at each reporting date. Judgement of the management is exercised in the estimation of these values, rates, methods and hence subject to uncertainty.

iii) Commitment and contingencies

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events on present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or can't be reliably measured.

Summary of legal cases if any against the Company have been disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

(a.) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

i) Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

ii) Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of computer equipment.

iii) Cost Model

The Company applies cost model to property, plant and equipment except for freehold land and records at cost of purchase or construction together with any directly attributable expenses thereon less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

iv) Subsequent Cost

The subsequent cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured.

The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. Costs incurred in using or redeploying an item are not included under carrying amount of an item.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a.) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

v) Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the item is derecognized. Then replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Major inspection costs are capitalized. At each such capitalization, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspections is derecognized.

vi) Depreciation

The Company provides depreciation from the date the assets are available for use up to the date of disposal, at the following rates on a straight-line basis over the periods appropriate to the estimated useful lives based on the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company of the different types of assets, except for which are disclosed separately. Depreciation is determined separately for each significant component of an item of property, plant and equipment. The Management reviews the assets residual value, useful life and depreciation method at each reporting date. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held-for-sale or the date that the asset is derecognized. Depreciation does not cease when the assets become idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

Companies within the Company use the same depreciation rates and policies.

	Years
Office equipment	4
Furniture and fittings	4
Computer equipment	4
Factory Machinery	10
Factory Equipment	5
Building	48
Laboratory Equipment	5
Tools and Dies	4

vii) Useful life time of property, plant, and equipment

The Company reviews the residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment at reach reporting date. Judgement of the management is exercised in the estimation of these values, rates, methods and hence they are subject to uncertainty.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b.) Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes.

i) Recognition

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is initially measured at cost.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized only when it is probable that this expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and this expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

iii) Amortization

Intangible assets that have finite useful lifetime are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life time of Commercial and Technical Know-how and Software is ten years. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

iv) Impairment

Intangible assets that have indefinite useful lifetime should be test for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually, and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

v) Derecognition

An intangible asset shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. It shall be recognized in comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

(c.) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost principle. The calculation of provision for inventory is done as follows.

	Percentage
Goods lying for more than 180 days	25%
Goods lying for more than 360 days	50%
Goods lying for more than 540 days	75%
Goods lying for more than 730 days	100%

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d.) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and cash at bank.

Statement of Cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method.

(e.) Trade and other receivables

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 360 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

EC Ls are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- A breach of contract;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e.) Trade and other receivables (Continued)

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets not classified as at FVTPL were assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there was objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets were impaired included:

- Default or delinquency by a debtor;
- Indication that a debtor or issuer would enter bankruptcy;
- Adverse changes in the payment status or borrowers or issuers;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there was a measurable decrease in the expected cash flows from financial assets.

For an investment in an equity instrument, objective evidence of impairment included a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company considered evidence of impairment for these assets at an individual asset level. All assets were individually assessed for impairment. An impairment loss was calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses were recognised in comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considered that there were no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts were written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreased and the decrease was related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss was reversed through comprehensive income.

(f.) Leases

The Company has applied SLFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach (option B), under which no cumulative effect of initial recognition is recognized in retained earnings at 1 April 2019 and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under LKAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The details of accounting policies under LKAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f.) Leases (Continued)

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in SLFRS 16.

i) As a lessee

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the 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 cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

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

Lease payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liability are classified as cash flows from operating activities.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f.) Leases (Continued)

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

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in statement of comprehensive Income if the carrying amount of the right; of use asset has been reduced to zero.

(g.) Related party transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is charges or not.

i) Transactions with related parties

Transfer prices between group/related entities are set on an arms-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. The Company carries out transactions in the ordinary course of its business with parties who are defined as related parties in Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 24. The Pricing applicable to such transactions is based on the assessment of the risk and pricing model of the Company and is comparable with what is applied to transactions between the Company and its unrelated Customers.

ii) Transactions with key management personnel

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures", Key management personnel, are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors (including executive and non-executive Directors), personnel hold designation of General Manager and above positions and their immediate family member have been classified as Key Management Personnel of the Company. The immediate family member is defined as spouse or dependent. Dependent is defined as anyone who depends on the respective Director for more than 50% of his/her financial needs.

(h.) Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Obligations payable on demand or within one year of the reporting date are treated as current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Liabilities payable after one year from the reporting date are treated as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognizes all financial assets and liabilities on becoming party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. However, for financial assets/liabilities held at fair value through comprehensive income, any changes in fair value from the trade date to settlement date is accounted in the statement of comprehensive income, while for available-for-sale financial assets any changes in fair value from the trade date to settlement date is accounted in the statement of other comprehensive income. A financial asset or a financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through comprehensive income, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue all financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized, except for regular way purchase, on the trade date and any regular way transactions are recognized on the settlement date which was established by the regulator or the market conventions.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes all financial liabilities on the date that they are originated and classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortized cost.

iii) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial instruments issued by the Company that are not designated at fair value through comprehensive income, are classified as liabilities under 'bank loan' and 'convertible loan' as appropriate, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in 'interest expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income. The details of the Companies financial liabilities at amortized cost is disclosed.

(j.) Investment in associate company

In determining the accounting treatment on equity accounted investees, the Company evaluates the significance influence associated with the investment and if there is a significance influence the equity method of accounting is adopted and if the Company has the evidence of there is no significance influence it is treated as an investment under SLFRS 9 and the fair value accounting is used.

Based on the agreement between the Company and its associate company, there is no significance influence to the Company over its investee and the equity method of accounting is not adopted.

(k.) Employee benefits

i) Defined benefit plans

The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is measured annually using the actuarial valuation method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k.) Employee benefits (continued)

i) Defined benefit plans (continued)

current and prior period. Gains and losses arising from changes in the assumptions, current service cost and interest are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The retirement benefit obligation is not externally funded.

ii) Defined contribution plans

Obligations to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings as incurred. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees as Provident Fund and Trust Fund contribution respectively.

(l.) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

(m.) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of Product	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under SLFRS 15
Local Trading and Products	Customers obtain control of products when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises. Invoices are generated at that point in time.	Revenue is recognized when the goods are loaded to lorries and the delivery order is raised.
Export of products	Export sales are recognized on the date of bill of lading signifying transfer of risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer as per International Commercial Term (INCOTERM).	Export sales are recognized on the date when shipped on board signifying transfer of risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer as per International Commercial Term (INCOTERM) and initially recorded at the relevant exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m.) Revenue (Continued)

Under SLFRS 15, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. "Therefore, for those contracts for which the Company was unable to make a reasonable estimate of returns, revenue is recognized sooner under SLFRS 15 than under LKAS 18.

Other income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis

(n.) Expenses

All expenditure incurred in the operations of the business and in maintaining the capital assets in a state of efficiency have been charged to revenue in arriving at the comprehensive income for the year. Lease payments associated to the underlying asset is low value, short term contract or no contract are recognized as an expense under the operating lease expenses on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term. Interest cost of the right to use asset is recognized as a finance cost while depreciation of right to use assets is recognized in the depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.

(o.) Taxation

i) Income taxation

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. The income tax expense is recognized in comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to the items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity, in which case it is recognized accordingly.

ii) Current taxation

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

iii) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation has been provided for under the liability method on temporary differences as at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable, that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that future taxable profit will be available to recover the deferred tax assets.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

1.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(o.) Taxation (Continued)

iii) Deferred taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

(p.) Events occurring after the reporting date

All material post reporting date events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in respective notes to the financial statements.

(q.) Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the Company's control. Commitments and contingent liabilities are disclosed in Notes 24 and 25 respectively to the financial statements.

(r.) Comparative information

The comparative information is re-classified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's presentation in order to provide a better presentation.

1.4 EFFECTIVE OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024,

**1.4 EFFECTIVE OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE
(CONTINUEUD)**

Other accounting standards

Lease Liability in a sales and lease leaseback (Amendment to SLFRS 16)
Lack of exchangeability (Amendment to LKAS 21)

1.5 CHANGES IN MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities by applying the 'integrally linked' approach, resulting in a similar outcome as under the amendments, except that the deferred tax asset or liability was recognised on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of use assets. However, there was no impact on the Statement of Financial Position because the balances qualify for off-set under paragraph 74 of LKAS 12. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2022 as a result of the change. The key impact for the Company relates to disclosure of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised Note 21.

Material Accounting policy information

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

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the Financial Statements. Management reviewed the accounting policies and made updates to the information disclosed in Note 1.3 - Material accounting policies (2023: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments.

**PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

As at 31 March,

2 Property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipment Rs.	Furniture & Fittings Rs.	Factory Machinery Rs.	Factory Equipment Rs.	Building Rs.	Total Rs.
Cost						
Balance as at 1 April 2023	8,631,834	13,397,551	93,692,320	125,864,483	341,576,903	583,163,091
Additions during the year	1,693,564	2,362,971	-	2,847,783	1,748,110	8,652,428
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	10,325,398	15,760,522	93,692,320	128,712,266	343,325,013	591,815,519
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 1 April 2023	7,606,993	12,699,735	44,928,573	107,692,323	33,051,659	205,979,282
Charge for the year	801,169	779,571	9,527,886	13,261,982	7,220,941	31,591,549
Balance as at 31 March 2024	8,408,162	13,479,306	54,456,459	120,954,305	40,272,600	237,570,831
Carrying amount						
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1,917,236	2,281,215	39,235,861	7,757,962	303,052,412	354,244,688
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,024,841	697,816	48,763,747	18,172,160	308,525,244	377,183,808

2.1 Work In Progress

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions during the year	4,726,805	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4,726,805	-

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>As at 31 March,</i>	2024	2023
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
3 Right-of-use assets		
Cost		
As at 01 April	70,710,962	59,096,187
Recognized during the year	42,481,726	13,741,109
Disposal During the year	(28,329,082)	(2,126,334)
As at 31 March	<u>84,863,606</u>	<u>70,710,962</u>
Less: Accumulated amortization		
As at 01 April	18,110,931	12,433,592
Amortization charge on the right-of-use assets for the year	(8,531,440)	5,677,339
As at 31 March	<u>9,579,492</u>	<u>18,110,931</u>
Net book value as at 31 March	<u>75,284,114</u>	<u>52,600,031</u>

4 Intangible assets

	Computer Systems	Commercial and Technical Know- How	Trademark	Total
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Cost				
Balance as at 01 April 2023	19,547,885	69,000,000	276,000,000	364,547,885
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	<u>19,547,885</u>	<u>69,000,000</u>	<u>276,000,000</u>	<u>364,547,885</u>
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at 01 April 2023	4,884,293	50,610,810	9,200,000	64,695,103
Charge for the year (Note 4.1)	3,909,577	6,905,405	-	10,814,982
Balance as at 31 March 2024	<u>8,793,870</u>	<u>57,516,215</u>	<u>9,200,000</u>	<u>75,510,085</u>
Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2024	<u>10,754,015</u>	<u>11,483,785</u>	<u>266,800,000</u>	<u>289,037,800</u>
As at 31 March 2023	<u>14,663,592</u>	<u>18,389,190</u>	<u>266,800,000</u>	<u>299,852,782</u>

- 4.1 The Company amortizes the intangible assets with definite useful lifetime over the periods of useful time. Accordingly, Technical Know-How over is amortized over the period of 10 years.
- 4.2 The Company tests the intangible assets that have indefinite useful lifetime for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually. Accordingly, the trade mark is tested for the impairment.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

	2024	2023
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
5 Investments		
NINA Lanka Construction Technologies (Private) Limited	4,000,000	4,000,000
As at 31 March	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>
6 Inventories		
Raw materials	86,687,286	155,494,607
Semi finished products	19,433,923	140,244,127
Finished goods	168,605,729	249,446,846
Goods in transit	56,617,693	59,048,018
Packing materials	39,764,888	48,991,546
Promotional materials	708,073	710,744
Stock in transit	-	-
	<u>371,817,592</u>	<u>653,935,887</u>
(-) Provision for impairment on slow moving inventories	<u>(38,108,987)</u>	<u>(44,088,449)</u>
	<u>333,708,605</u>	<u>609,847,439</u>
7 Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	382,640,971	267,969,791
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (Note 7.1)	<u>(10,283,775)</u>	<u>(14,293,763)</u>
	<u>372,357,196</u>	<u>253,676,028</u>
7.1 Impairment losses recognized in the year		
On receivables originated in the year	-	867,995
On receivables more than a year	<u>10,283,775</u>	<u>13,425,768</u>
	<u>10,283,775</u>	<u>14,293,763</u>
8 Other receivables		
Advances	52,947,182	78,912,802
Pre-payments	22,612,527	4,381,740
VAT receivables	22,859,068	14,181,938
Miscellaneous	4,801,173	7,637,200
	<u>103,219,950</u>	<u>105,113,680</u>
9 Amount due from related parties		
Macbertan (Private) Limited	2,623,749	2,714,368
NINA Lanka Construction Technologies (Private) Limited	<u>1,415,079</u>	<u>1,415,077</u>
	<u>4,038,828</u>	<u>4,129,445</u>

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	103,067,602	63,741,121
Cash in hand	564,516	612,808
	<u>103,632,117</u>	<u>64,353,929</u>
10.1 Short term investments		
Fixed deposits	216,500,000	-
Treasury bills	37,500,000	-
	<u>254,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents balances for the cash flow statement purpose	<u>357,632,117</u>	<u>64,353,929</u>
11 Stated capital		
6,892,269 Ordinary Shares	875,318,163	875,318,163
	<u>875,318,163</u>	<u>875,318,163</u>
12 Retirement benefit obligations		
Balance as at 01 April	10,430,007	11,283,438
Current service cost	1,604,857	1,643,740
Interest for the year	2,048,550	1,451,865
Actuarial loss/ (gain) on retirement benefit plans	4,523,250	(1,990,830)
Payment during the year	(1,035,055)	(1,958,206)
Balance as at 31 March	<u>17,571,609</u>	<u>10,430,007</u>

22.1 Messer. Universal Actuaries carried out an actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plan gratuity on 2 April 2024. Appropriate and compatible assumptions were used in determining the cost of retirement benefits. The principal assumptions used

	2024	2023
Rate of discount	11.80%	25.00%
Rate of salary increment	10%	10% 1st Yr, thereafter 9%
Retirement age - Female (in years)	50	50
Retirement age - Male (in years)	55	55

In addition to the above, demographic assumptions such as mortality, withdrawal and disability, and retirement age were considered for the actuarial valuation. Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 was used to estimate the gratuity liability of the

Average expected future working life in years is 3.25 (2023 - 3.26)

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

12 Retirement Benefit obligations (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis - Discount rate

Values appearing in the Financial Statements are sensitive to the changes of financial and non-financial assumptions used in the valuation of retirement benefit obligations. The sensitivity was carried for salary increment rate. Simulations made for retirement benefit obligations show that an increase or decrease by 1% of the rate of discount has the following effect on the retirement benefit obligations:

	2024		2023	
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Percentage change in discount rate				
Increase/ (Decrease) in retirement benefit obligations (Rs.)	<u>418,037</u>	<u>(397,471)</u>	<u>177,664</u>	<u>(170,863)</u>

Sensitivity Analysis-Salary increment rate

Values appearing in the Financial Statements are sensitive to the changes of financial and non-financial assumptions used in the valuation of retirement benefit obligations. The sensitivity was carried for salary increment rate. Simulations made for retirement benefit obligations show that an increase or decrease by 1% of the rate of salary increment has the following effect on the retirement benefit obligations:

	2024		2023	
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Percentage change in salary increment rate				
(Decrease)/ Increase in retirement benefit obligations (Rs.)	<u>(407,431)</u>	<u>421,119</u>	<u>(196,737)</u>	<u>(193,199)</u>

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>As at 31 March,</i>	2024	2023		
	Rs.	Rs.		
13 Lease liability				
As at 01 April	41,062,297	39,620,521		
Addition during the period	49,597,356	13,070,289		
Disposal During the year	-	(295,324)		
Interest for the year	9,342,077	6,062,023		
Lease rentals paid during the period	(17,128,866)	(17,421,293)		
Prepaid rental adjustment	5,079,162	-		
As at 31 March	87,952,026	41,036,216		
Payable within one year	15,994,162	4,233,087		
Payable in more than one year	71,957,864	36,803,129		
<u>Amount recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</u>				
Lease under SLFRS 16				
Interest on lease liabilities	9,342,077	6,062,023		
<u>Amount recognized in statement of cash flows</u>				
Total cash outflows for leases	17,128,866	17,421,293		
14 Trade and other payables				
Trade payables	89,743,902	45,668,627		
Other payable	15,200,006	26,518,255		
	104,943,908	72,186,882		
15 Statutory payables				
EPF/ETF payable	1,557,592	1,012,524		
PAYE payable	949,439	693,078		
Stamp duty payable	-	-		
	2,507,031	1,705,602		
16 Amount due to related parties				
Pidilite Industries Ltd	180,162,684	147,057,790		
	180,162,684	147,057,790		
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	USD	USD	Rs.	Rs.
Other receivables	(5,243)	-	(1,721,192)	-
Import creditors	504,040	387,956	159,118,085	130,353,208
Other payable	69,834	49,716	22,765,790	16,704,582
	568,631	437,672	180,162,684	147,057,790
			2024	2023
			Rs.	Rs.
17 Revenue				
Net sales			2,319,473,870	2,587,044,150
			2,319,473,870	2,587,044,150
18 Profit from operating activities				
The above is stated after charging all expenditure including the following:				
License fees			11,297,888	8,434,470
Depreciation			31,591,549	44,215,937
Amortization			2,283,543	18,323,331
Auditors' remuneration			2,333,463	1,493,579
Staff cost (Note 18.1)			179,887,576	149,976,980
18.1 Staff cost				
Staff salary			54,581,265	47,430,420
Bonus			10,558,809	8,481,873
Terminal benefits			15,959,940	13,205,583
Allowances and other benefits			98,787,562	80,859,104
			179,887,576	149,976,981

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March,

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
19 Net finance income/(cost)		
Bank overdraft interest	-	(3,742,957)
Interest on borrowings	-	(12,117,895)
Interest for corporate guarantee	(5,354,996)	(6,334,959)
Exchange loss and other bank charges	17,563,812	(74,503,991)
Interest on lease liability	(9,342,127)	(6,062,023)
	<u>2,866,690</u>	<u>(102,761,825)</u>
20 Tax expense		
Current period (Note 20.1)	84,144,211	84,331,273
Origination of temporary differences (Note 21.1)	23,374,498	47,689,949
Over provision adjustments	(21,971,564)	-
	<u>85,547,144</u>	<u>132,021,222</u>

In terms of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Company is liable for taxation at the rate of 30% on its taxable profits.

20.1 Tax reconciliation statement

Profit before taxation	329,381,860	550,220,261
Less: Double deduction	-	(17,888,025)
Add: Disallowable expenses	37,784,298	89,119,474
	<u>367,166,158</u>	<u>621,451,710</u>
Less: Allowable expenses	(86,685,456)	(103,559,285)
Total assessable income	<u>280,480,702</u>	<u>517,892,425</u>
Less: Tax losses claimed during the year	-	(179,490,025)
Taxable income	<u>280,480,702</u>	<u>338,402,400</u>
Tax expense @ 18%	-	25,784,036
Tax expense @ 30%	84,144,211	58,547,237
Total tax expense	<u>84,144,211</u>	<u>84,331,273</u>

21 Deferred tax assets / (liability)

Balance at the beginning of the year	(55,162,925)	(6,875,727)
Recognised in profit or loss	(23,374,498)	(47,689,949)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	1,356,975	(597,249)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(77,180,447)</u>	<u>(55,162,925)</u>

The deferred tax asset recognized on temporary differences are as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
21.1 Deferred taxation		
Deferred tax assets	48,609,908	31,336,619
Deferred tax liabilities	(125,790,355)	(86,499,543)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>(77,180,447)</u>	<u>(55,162,925)</u>

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2024		2023	
	Temporary differences Rs.	Tax effect Rs.	Temporary differences Rs.	Tax effect Rs.
Property, plant and equipment	(103,162,789)	(30,948,837)	(73,117,338)	(21,935,202)
Intangible assets	(240,854,281)	(72,256,284)	(215,214,473)	(64,564,342)
Lease Asset	(75,284,115)	(22,585,234)	-	-
Employee benefits	17,571,609	5,271,483	10,430,007	3,129,002
General provision for inventory	38,108,987	11,432,696	44,088,449	13,226,535
Provision for doubtful debts	10,283,775	3,085,132	14,293,763	4,288,129
Provision for market return	8,116,629	2,434,989	18,760,562	5,628,169
Lease Liability	87,952,027	26,385,608	11,563,815	3,469,145
Accumulated tax loss	-	-	5,318,798	1,595,639
	<u>(257,268,158)</u>	<u>(77,180,447)</u>	<u>(183,876,416)</u>	<u>(55,162,925)</u>

The effective rate of 30% is applied by the Company for the tax effect computation.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

22 Related party transactions

22.1 Transactions with related parties

Related party	Nature of transaction	Transaction amount		Balance as at 31 March	
		2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Macbertan (Private) Limited	Opening balance	2,714,368	2,651,749	-	-
	Trade purchases	106,490	160,395	-	-
	Shared cost	-	-	-	-
	Other purchases	-	-	-	-
	Settlements	(197,109)	-	-	-
	Gratuity receivables	-	-	-	-
	Net Sales	-	-	-	-
	Other Debits	-	-	-	-
	Rent deposit	-	-	-	-
	Settlements	-	(97,777)	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	2,623,749	2,714,368	
Pidilite Specialty Chemicals Bangladesh (Pvt)	Opening balance	-	-	-	-
	Trade purchases	-	8,856,884	-	-
	Settlements	-	(8,856,884)	-	-
	Closing Balance	-	-	-	-
Pidilite Industries Limited	Opening balance	(147,057,790)	(530,500,984)	-	-
	Trade purchases	(388,359,285)	(331,835,599)	-	-
	Settlements	390,041,915	815,011,170	-	-
	Goods in Transit	(48,314,809)	(49,542,864)	-	-
	Interest for corporate guarantee	(5,354,996)	(6,334,959)	-	-
	SAP license fees	(10,171,852)	(4,840,281)	-	-
	Royalaty Charges	(18,102,734)	(18,712,453)	-	-
	Technical Knowhow	(12,220,810)	(10,820,552)	-	-
	Other receivables (Debit Notes)	-	1,274,383	-	-
	Receivable Settlements	-	(831,500)	-	-
	Un-realized exchange loss	-	(9,924,150)	-	-
	Cloud Email Charges	(89,035)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	(180,162,684)	(147,057,790)	
NINA Lanka construction technologies (Pvt) Ltd.	Opening balance	1,415,077	2,165,079	-	-
	Trade purchases	-	-	-	-
	Settlements	-	(750,000)	-	-
	Closing Balance	-	-	1,415,077	1,415,077

22.2 Transactions with key management personnel

The key management personnel of the company are the Board of Directors of the company. The Company has not paid any compensation to Directors during the year.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

23 Litigations and claims

The Company does not have any other litigation and claim which require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

24 Capital commitments

The Company does not have any other significant capital commitment which require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

25 Contingent liabilities

The company's contingent liabilities as at the reporting date were as follow:

	2024	2023
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Acceptances	-	6,478,239
Ordinary letter of credit	133,554,577	103,050,020
	<u>133,554,577</u>	<u>109,528,259</u>

26 Events occurring after the reporting date

Subsequent to the reporting date, no circumstances have arisen other than below which would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements;

27 Directors' responsibility

The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

28 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements will be approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 3 May 2024.

29 Financial risk management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Liquidity risk
- (iii) Market risk
- (iv) Currency risk
- (v) Interest risk
- (vi) Operational risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(iv) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists in interest-bearing liabilities, due to the possibility of a change in the liabilities' value resulting from the variability of interest rates. Since interest rate risk management has become imperative, Pidilite Lanka (Private) Limited takes proactive measures to manage the exposure by forecasting the rate fluctuations.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

29 Financial risk management (Continued)

(v) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on payable to the related parties, foreign currency accounts and supplier payments that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company, primarily the US Dollars.

As at 31 March Currency	2024			2023		
	Amount	Rate	Value Rs.	Amount	Rate	Value Rs.
USD	629,373	305	192,022,985	244,941	336	82,303,226
EUR	-	-	-	10	367	3,667

The Forex crisis has impacted the overall economy of the country. Company identified the potential impact on its business and the industry it is operating. Appropriate control measures were taken to continuously monitor and curtail the costs, debtors, capital expenses and the expenses for marketing and promotions. Further, company has taken multiple pricing actions to curtail the impact of forex revaluation loss. Despite all these challenges the business was able to deliver the growth on its sales and EBITDA (excluding Forex revaluation loss). Company has delivered profits at bottom line during the year. Having considered the above, management is of the view that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

(vi) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market corporate behavior.

(vii) Capital management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period and the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is Interest - Bearing Loans and Borrowings divided by total Equity plus Interest - Bearing Loans and Borrowings.

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Interest - Bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
Equity	1,366,899,492	1,274,810,685
Equity & Interest - Bearing Loans and Borrowings	1,366,899,492	1,274,810,685
Gearing Ratio	0%	0%

30 Fair value disclosure

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level I : Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level II : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly – i.e. as prices or indirectly – I derived from prices. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active market for similar instruments, quoted price for identical or similar instruments in market that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant input are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level III : Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable input have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted price for similar instrument where significant unobservable adjustment or assumption are required to reflect differences between the instrument.

PIDILITE LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 March,

30 Fair value disclosure (Continued)

Fair value vs the carrying amount

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position, are as follows;

As at 31 March

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assets				
Trade receivable	372,357,196	372,357,196	253,676,028	253,676,028
Other receivable	103,219,950	103,219,950	105,113,680	105,113,680
Amount due from related party	4,038,828	4,038,828	4,129,445	4,129,445
Cash and cash equivalents	103,632,117	103,632,117	64,353,929	64,353,929
	583,248,090	583,248,090	427,273,083	427,273,083
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	104,943,908	104,943,908	72,186,882	72,186,882
Statutory payable	2,507,031	2,507,031	1,705,602	1,705,602
Accrued expenses	34,733,592	34,733,592	84,035,762	84,035,762
Amount due to related party	180,162,684	180,162,684	147,057,790	147,057,790
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
	322,347,215	322,347,215	304,986,036	304,986,036