

KANSAI PAINTS LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2025

RDeS/RDeM/NW/AD

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KANSAI PAINTS LANKA (PVT) LTD**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kansai Paints Lanka (Pvt) Ltd which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 March 2025, 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 policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 March 2025 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.

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.

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.

(Contd...2/)



**Shape the future
with confidence**

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

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

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

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.

28 April 2025
Colombo

Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	346,096,041	362,857,220
Right of Use Assets	12	97,877,590	100,264,847
		<u>443,973,631</u>	<u>463,122,067</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	263,730,249	366,759,623
Deposits, Advances and Prepayments	8	8,610,498	15,459,948
Trade and Other Receivables	7	233,278,766	1,076,710,136
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15.1	416,657	158,750
Total current assets		<u>506,036,170</u>	<u>1,459,088,457</u>
Total Assets		<u>950,009,801</u>	<u>1,922,210,525</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Stated Capital	10	2,210,000,000	2,210,000,000
Retained Earnings		(2,479,258,225)	(1,714,689,221)
Total Equity		<u>(269,258,225)</u>	<u>495,310,779</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Defined Benefit Liability	11	7,244,973	3,358,649
Interest Bearing Borrowings	16	166,593,269	165,714,988
		<u>173,838,242</u>	<u>169,073,636</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	13	470,984,262	635,185,095
Amount Due to Related Parties	14	32,714,832	35,294,954
Short Term Loan	17	186,370,467	185,485,535
Bank Overdraft	15.2	346,854,702	393,790,251
Interest Bearing Borrowings	16	8,505,520	8,070,274
Total Liabilities		<u>1,045,429,783</u>	<u>1,257,826,110</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>950,009,801</u>	<u>1,922,210,525</u>

I certify that these Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


Finance Manager

The Board of Directors is responsible for these Financial Statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board;


Director


Director

The Accounting Policies and Notes from pages 7 through 28 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Revenue	18.	70,086,379	1,323,230,965
Cost of Sales		(376,592,967)	(1,168,036,453)
Gross Profit		(306,506,587)	155,194,512
Other Operating Income	19.	2,075,804	5,891,316
Administrative Expenses		(96,338,975)	(84,474,197)
Selling & Distribution Expenses		(301,104,047)	(356,003,995)
Other Operating Expenses		(17,037,879)	(16,476,602)
Operating Profit/(Loss)		(718,911,684)	(295,868,965)
Finance Cost	20.	(43,859,029)	(21,736,187)
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		(762,770,714)	(317,605,152)
Tax Expense		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Year		(762,770,714)	(317,605,152)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income not to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Defined Benefit Plan Actuarial (Loss)/Gain net of tax		(1,798,290)	(449,181)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		(764,569,004)	(318,054,333)
Basic Earnings / (Loss) Per Share		(2.48)	(1.03)

The Accounting Policies and Notes from pages 7 through 28 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 March 2025

	Stated Capital Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Equity Rs.
Balance as at 01 April 2022	1,400,000,000	(1,249,270,031)	150,729,969
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the Year	-	(148,091,564)	(148,091,564)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	726,706	726,706
Transactions with owners directly recorded in equity			
Issue of Ordinary Shares	810,000,000	-	810,000,000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,210,000,000	(1,396,634,889)	813,365,111
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the Year	-	(317,605,152)	(317,605,152)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(449,181)	(449,181)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2,210,000,000	(1,714,689,221)	495,310,779
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the Year	-	(762,770,714)	(762,770,714)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(1,798,290)	(1,798,290)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2,210,000,000	(2,479,258,225)	(269,258,225)

The Accounting Policies and Notes from pages 7 through 28 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Cash Flows From/(Used in) Operating Activities			
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Income Tax Expense		(762,770,714)	(317,605,152)
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization of Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets	5.	22,684,931	22,103,514
Amortization of ROU	12.	2,387,256	2,387,256
Defined benefit plan cost	11.	2,222,510	1,373,757
Finance expense		31,966,414	9,348,477
Finance expense on lease		9,082,747	9,839,551
Provision for inventory		38,720,593	-
Provision for impairment of trade receivables		50,043,288	14,732,298
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		<u>(605,662,975)</u>	<u>(257,820,297)</u>
(Increase)/ Decrease in Advances, prepayments and other receivables	8.	6,849,450	29,059,433
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	9.	64,308,781	12,380,779
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade and other receivables	7.	793,388,082	(307,725,168)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade and other payables	13.	(164,200,833)	145,603,860
Increase/(Decrease) in Amounts Due to Related Parties	14.	(2,580,122)	(201,879)
Cash Generated from Operations		<u>92,102,383</u>	<u>(378,703,272)</u>
Interest expense paid		<u>(43,859,029)</u>	<u>(21,736,187)</u>
Net Cash Flows from/(Used in) Operating Activities		<u>48,243,354</u>	<u>(400,439,459)</u>
Cash Flows From /(Used in) Investing Activities			
Gratuity paid		(134,475)	(489,891)
Acquisition and construction of Property, Plant & Equipment		<u>(5,923,752)</u>	<u>(3,109,871)</u>
Net Cash Flows from/(Used in) Investing Activities		<u>(6,058,227)</u>	<u>(3,599,763)</u>
Cash Flows From /(Used in) Financing Activities			
Net repayment of short term loans		884,932	185,485,535
Repayment of lease liabilities		<u>4,123,395</u>	<u>(8,286,596)</u>
Net Cash Flows /(Used in) Financing Activities		<u>5,008,327</u>	<u>177,198,939</u>
Net Increase /(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		47,193,455	(226,840,282)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		<u>(393,631,500)</u>	<u>(166,791,218)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year		<u><u>(346,438,045)</u></u>	<u><u>(393,631,500)</u></u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes from pages 7 through 28 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited ("Company") is a Limited Liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The company was duly incorporated under the company's act No:07 of 2007 on July 30, 2015. The registered office is located at 146, Dawson Street, Colombo 02.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activity of the Company is to manufacture paints (enamel and emulsion) and wood coating for the local and export market.

1.3 Parent Entity and Ultimate Parent Entity

The company is owned by Kansai Nerolac Paints Limited, Mumbai, India which holds 60% of shares and the Capital Maharaja Organization Limited which holds 40% shares. The company's immediate parent is Kansai Nerolac Paints Limited, and the ultimate parent is Kansai Paints Co. Ltd Japan.

1.4 Date of Authorization for Issue

The Financial Statements of Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited for the year ended 31st March 2025 were authorized for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28 April 2025.



2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprising SLFRS and LKAS (hereafter "SLFRS") as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except when otherwise indicated. The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees. The preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements is in compliance with the Companies Act. No. 07 of 2007.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/LKAS) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

2.2 Going Concern

The Financial Statements are prepared on the assumption that the Company is a going concern, i.e. as continuing in operation for foreseeable future. The Directors have made the assessment and are confident of the Company's ability to continue as going concern and do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operation taking the following circumstances into consideration.

During the year, the Company has recorded a Net Loss of LKR 764 Mn compared to Net Loss of LKR 318 Mn reported in previous year.

2.3 Comparative Information

The previous year's figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to confirm to the current year's presentation.

2.4 Changes in Accounting Policies

The Accounting policies are consistent with the comparative period.

The company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements.



Deferred Tax Assets:

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

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, 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 (pension benefits):

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and the present value of the pension obligation are determined by the management. The valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about pension obligations are given in Note 11.

a) Deferred Tax Assets

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

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.2.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.



3.2.2 Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the parent Company'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 reporting 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.

3.2.3 Taxation

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 by the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

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.

Sales Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

3.2.4 Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial Assets

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.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs of assets in the case of The Company'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 Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company 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 Company classifies all of its financial assets in the measurement category of financial assets at amortised cost and Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Categories of financial assets as per SLFRS 9 are limited only for the followings.

a) Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets 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 Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents.

b) 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.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method (EIR), less impairment. 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 income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement.



De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is de-recognised when,

- i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or,
- ii) The Company 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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of it, the asset is recognised to the extent of the company's continuing involvement in it.

In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred assets and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company 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 Company 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 Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company 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.

ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, amounts due to related parties, loans and borrowings and bank overdrafts.



Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows;

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (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 income statement.

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

De-recognition

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 a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

iii) 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv) 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. 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.

3.2.5 Impairment of Non - Financial Assets

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



3.2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are 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.

3.2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day to day servicing, 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 Company derecognises the net book value of 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 income statement as incurred.

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Plant and Equipment	5-20 years
Computer and Equipment	3 years
Motor Vehicles	10 years
Furniture and Fittings	5 years

The depreciation charges are determined separately for each significant part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment and items of property plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use.

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

3.2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. 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 finance cost.



3.2.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw Materials	-	At actual cost on first-in first-out / weighted average cost / standard cost basis
Finished Goods & Work-in-progress	-	At the cost of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.
Consumables & Spares	-	At actual cost on weighted average basis / first in first out basis
Goods in Transit	-	At actual cost
Trading Goods	-	At actual cost on first in first out basis

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.2.10 Retirement Benefit Obligations**a) Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The defined benefit is calculated by independent actuaries using Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method as recommended by revised LKAS 19 – “Employee benefits”. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company is liable to pay gratuity in terms of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability for the gratuity payment to an employee arises only on the completion of the 05 years of continued service with the Company.

Funding Arrangements

The Gratuity liability is not externally funded.

b) Defined Contribution Plans – Employees’ Provident Fund & Employees’ Trust Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees’ Provident Fund Contributions and Employees’ Trust Fund Contributions in line with the respective statutes and regulations. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees’ Provident Fund and Employees’ Trust Fund respectively.



3.2.11 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company is the principal in its revenue arrangements, as it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

Rendering of services

Revenue from services is recognised as the services are provided. Revenue from service contracts that cover periods of greater than 12 months is recognised in the profit and loss in proportion to the services delivered at the reporting date.

Other Sources of Revenue

Following accounting policies in the context of below income sources have consistently applied in all the periods.

a) Interest Income

Interest Income is recognized as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset) unless collectability is in doubt. Interest income is included in finance income in the income statement.

b) Dividend Income

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

c) Others

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

3.2.12 Expenditure Recognition

- a) Expenses are recognized 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 & Equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income statement.

- b) For the purpose of presentation of the income statement, the "function of expenses" method has been adopted, on the basis that it presents fairly the elements of the Company's performance.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

4.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements but are not effective for the current annual reporting period, are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.



4.1.1 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. 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 2026, 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.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statement.

4.1.2 Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to LKAS 21

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statement.

4.1.3 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.

Select as appropriate [This standard is not applicable to the Group / Company OR The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.



4.1.4 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.

Select as appropriate [This standard is not applicable to the Group / Company OR The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.

4.1.5 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.

Select as appropriate [This standard is not applicable to the Group / Company OR The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.

4.1.6 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent - Amendments to LKAS 1

Amendments to LKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or noncurrent. 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
- Disclosures

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

Select as appropriate [This standard is not applicable to the Group / Company OR the Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2025

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Computer and Other equipment	Motor Vehicle	Furniture and Fittings	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5.1 Cost or Valuation						
As at 01st April 2024	295,690,896	196,700,064	20,179,543	8,978,580	2,435,525	523,984,608
Additions	-	1,477,267	1,345,000	3,101,485	-	5,923,752
Disposals						-
As at 31st March 2025	295,690,896	198,177,331	21,524,543	12,080,065	2,435,525	529,908,360
5.2 Depreciation and impairment						
As at 01st April 2024	65,905,755	67,862,546	18,357,021	6,569,827	2,432,239	161,127,388
Depreciation Charge for the Year	9,856,365	10,536,274	1,155,095	1,133,911	3,287	22,684,931
As at 31st March 2025	75,762,120	78,398,819	19,512,116	7,703,738	2,435,525	183,812,318
5.3 Net book value						
As at 31st March 2024	229,785,141	128,837,518	1,822,522	2,408,753	3,286	362,857,220
As at 31st March 2025	219,928,776	119,778,511	2,012,427	4,376,327	(0)	346,096,041

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer Software

Costs

Balance as at 01st April

Acquisitions during the Year

Balance as at 31st March

Amortization

Balance as at 01st April

Amortization for the Year

Balance as at 31st March

Carrying amount as at 31st March

2025
Rs.

2024
Rs.

7,832,655

7,832,655

-

-

7,832,655

7,832,655

7,832,655

7,832,655

-

-

7,832,655

7,832,655

-

-

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

2025
Rs.

2024
Rs.

Trade Debtors

288,389,687

1,096,912,427

Less: Impairment Provision for Trade and Other Receivable (7.1)

(70,305,910)

(20,262,621)

218,083,778

1,076,649,806

Income Tax Receivable

29,770

29,770

Value Added Tax Recoverable

Notional Tax Receivable

30,560

30,560

National Building Tax Recoverable

28,421

0

Other Receivables

15,106,238

-

233,278,766

1,076,710,136

7.1 Provision for impairment of trade receivables

Balance as at the beginning of the year

20,262,621

5,530,323

Provision for the year

50,043,289

14,732,298

Balance as at the end of the year

70,305,910

20,262,621

7.2 As at 31 March 2025, the ageing analysis of Trade Receivables is as follows:

	Total	Past due but not impaired			Provision for Debtors
	Rs.	Less Than 3 Month	3 to 12 Month	More Than One Year	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2025	288,389,687	66,941,425	140,762,145	80,686,116	70,305,910



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2025

8. DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Prepaid expenses	7,038,921	6,479,931
Electricity connection deposits- Factory connection	1,500,000	1,500,000
Staff advance	(1,471,359)	(766,625)
Other Deposits -Water	514,068	287,500
Advances to Factory Suppliers	1,028,868	7,959,142
	<u>8,610,498</u>	<u>15,459,948</u>
9. INVENTORY	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Raw material	206,351,890	246,741,868
Finished Goods	71,355,897	77,402,643
Packing material	26,214,524	44,086,581
	<u>303,922,310</u>	<u>368,231,091</u>
Less: Provision for inventory	(40,192,061)	(1,471,468)
	<u>263,730,249</u>	<u>366,759,623</u>
10. STATED CAPITAL	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Issued and fully paid number of shares		
Ordinary Shares	2,210,000,000	2,210,000,000
	<u>2,210,000,000</u>	<u>2,210,000,000</u>
10.1 Number of shares		
Shares at the beginning of the year	308,333,332	308,333,332
Shares at the end of the year	<u>308,333,332</u>	<u>308,333,332</u>
Rights, preference and restrictions of classes of capital		
The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividend from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at mee		
11. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION-GRATUITY	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
As at the beginning of the year	3,358,649	2,025,602
Current Service Cost	1,819,472	907,868
Interest Cost	403,038	465,888
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation - Gratuity	1,798,290	449,181
Payments made during the year	(134,475)	(489,891)
As at the end of the year	<u>7,244,973</u>	<u>3,358,649</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2025

11. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION-GRATUITY (Contd...)	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
11.1 Recognized in ;		
a) Statement of Profit or Loss		
Interest Cost	403,038	465,888
Current Service Cost	1,819,472	907,868
	<u>2,222,510</u>	<u>1,373,757</u>
b) Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	1,798,290	449,181

The defined benefit obligation is based on the actuarial valuations carried out by Messer's Actuarial and Management consultant (Private) Limited as at 31 March 2024.

LKAS 19 requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods and discount that benefit using the projected unit credit method in order to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods and to make estimates about demographic variables and financial variables that will influence the cost of the benefit.

Appropriate and compatible assumptions were used in determining the cost of retirement benefits. The principal assumptions used are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate assumed	12%	14%
Future salary escalation	9%	12%
Staff Turnover	30%	23%
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years

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 Income Statement 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.

	1% Increase Rs.	1% Decrease Rs.
Discount Rate	3,252,977	3,471,227
Salary increment	3,488,822	3,234,630

12. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

12.1 Right of Use Asset	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Leasehold Buildings	97,877,591	100,264,847
	<u>97,877,591</u>	<u>100,264,847</u>

12.1(a) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the year.

	2025 Buildings Rs.	2024 Buildings Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	100,264,847	102,652,103
Adjustment	-	-
Additions/ disposals during the period	-	-
Amortization expenses	(2,387,256)	(2,387,256)
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>97,877,591</u>	<u>100,264,847</u>

12.1(b) The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of ROU Assets:

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	2,387,256	2,387,256
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11,892,615	12,387,709
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	<u>14,279,871</u>	<u>14,774,965</u>



13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Trade Payables	410,373,530	507,167,626
Other payables	421,429	221,493
Bonus Payable	3,500,000	2,715,325
VAT Payable	16,650,765	19,082,010
SSCL Payable	(2,596,599)	3,590,881
Other Control Accounts	36,298,850	58,952,039
Accrued expenses	6,336,287	43,455,723
	<u>470,984,263</u>	<u>635,185,095</u>

14. AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	Relationship	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
The Capital Maharaja Organization Ltd	Parent	2,181,739	246,616
Kansai Nerolac Paints Limited	Subsidiary of Capital Holdings Pvt Ltd	36,639,833	29,522,612
Harrisons Shipping Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holdings Pvt Ltd	3,032,486	5,269,545
International Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holdings Pvt Ltd	94,789	-
SLON Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	(9,947,829)	(471,984)
Jones Carriers (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	713,813	728,165
		<u>32,714,832</u>	<u>35,294,954</u>

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
15.1 Favourable Cash and Cash Equivalents Balances		
Cash at Bank - Commercial	257,907	-
Cash at Bank - HNB	33,750	33,750
Cash in Hand	125,000	125,000
	<u>416,657</u>	<u>158,750</u>
15.2 Unfavourable Cash and Cash Equivalent Balances		
Cash at Bank - Commercial	-	45,756,752
Bank Overdrafts - SCB	346,854,702	348,033,499
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents For the Purpose of Cash Flow Statement	<u>346,438,045</u>	<u>393,949,001</u>

16. INTEREST BEARING BORROWINGS

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
16.1 Lease liabilities		
Non-current Liability	166,593,269	165,714,988
Current Liability	8,505,520	8,070,274
	<u>175,098,789</u>	<u>173,785,262</u>
16.2 Movement of the lease liability		
Gross Liability as at 01 April	173,785,262	184,620,016
- Repayments during the Period	4,123,395	(8,286,596)
Gross Liability as at 31 March	<u>177,908,657</u>	<u>176,333,420</u>
FOREX Adjustment	(2,809,868)	(2,548,158)
Present Value of Lease Liability	<u>175,098,789</u>	<u>173,785,262</u>



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2025

17. SHORT TERM LOANS	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Financial Institutions	186,370,467	185,485,535
	<u>186,370,467</u>	<u>185,485,535</u>
18. REVENUE	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	70,086,379	1,323,230,965
	<u>70,086,379</u>	<u>1,323,230,965</u>
19. OTHER OPERATING INCOME	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Scrap Sales Income	2,025,804	5,891,316
Cash Discount Received from vendors	50,000	-
	<u>2,075,804</u>	<u>5,891,316</u>
20. FINANCE COST	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Bank Overdraft	37,070,933	51,050,134
Interest on Term Loan	19,471,403	6,398,619
Interest on Lease	11,892,615	12,387,709
Exchange Loss	(24,575,922)	(48,100,275)
	<u>43,859,029</u>	<u>21,736,187</u>
21. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Auditor's remuneration		
-Statutory Audit fee	558,453	450,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22,684,931	22,103,514
Amortization of right of use assets	2,387,256	2,387,256
Administrative service charges to related party	4,437,436	4,552,534
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	50,043,289	14,732,298
22. INCOME TAX EXPENSES		
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March are as follows :		
	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Current Income Tax		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Under/Over Provision of Current Taxes in Respect of Prior Yea	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred Income Tax		
Deferred Taxation Charge/(Reversal)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



22. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Contd...)**22.1 A Reconciliation between Tax Expense and the Product of Accounting Profit Multiplied by the Statutory Tax Rate is as follows:**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Accounting Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(762,770,714)	(317,605,152)
Less: Interest Income	-	-
Add: Disallowed expenses	159,301,467	52,984,534
Less: Claims	(58,335,876)	(81,398,417)
Statutory loss from business	(661,805,123)	(346,019,035)
Taxable Income	-	-
Utilization of tax losses	-	-
	(661,805,123)	(346,019,035)
Income tax for the year @ 30%	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-

22.2 Deferred Tax Liability/Asset

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liability for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognized as at 31 March 2024 is disclosed as follows.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Tax Losses Brought Forward as per the Provisional Tax Computation	1,676,444,058	1,330,425,023
Adjustment - Tax loss 2023/24	4,156,950	-
Tax Losses Brought Forward as per the Income Tax Return	1,680,601,007	1,330,425,023
Tax Loss for the year	661,805,123	346,019,035
Carried Forward Tax Losses as per the Provisional Tax Computation	2,342,406,130	1,676,444,058

23. EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE**23.1 Basic Earnings/(Loss) Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (after deducting preference share dividends) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year and the previous year are adjusted for events that have changed the number of ordinary shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in the resources such as a bonus issue.**

Amounts Used as Numerator:	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Net Profit / (Loss) Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	(764,569,004)	(318,054,333)
Numbers of Ordinary Shares Used as Denominator:	2025 Number	2024 Number
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares in Issue Applicable to Basic Earnings Per Share	308,333,332	308,333,332
	2025 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Earnings / (Loss) Per Share	(2.48)	(1.03)



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2025

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

24.1 Identity of related parties

The company carries out transactions in the ordinary course of businesses with parties who are defined as related parties as per Sri Lanka Accounting Standard- LKAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

24.2 Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel is comprised of directors of the company.

24.2.1 Loans to directors

There were no loans given to directors of the company during the financial period or as at the period end.

24.2.2 Key Management personnel compensation

No compensation was paid to/ on behalf of key management personnel of the company.

24.3 Transactions with the Parent and Related Entities

Name of the related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transactions during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2025 Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2024 Rs.
Kansai Nerolac Paints Ltd	Parent	Consultancy fee			
		Royalty payment	902,979	36,639,833	35,736,854.25
		Payment			
The Capital Maharaja Organisation Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	Administration	6,712,795	-	-
		Servises fee			
		Salary	121,305,810	-	-
		Bonus	9,217,134		
		IT Charges	824,152	-	-
		Staff Loan	284,870	-	-
		Other	755,467		
		Payment	(137,165,104)	2,181,739	246,616.09
Harrisons Shipping (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	Clearing Charges	3,467,166		
		Payments	(5,704,225)	3,032,486	5,269,544.91
Disposable Soft Goods (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	Payments	-	-	-
International Cosmetics (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	Welfare Items	402,327	-	-
		Payments	(307,537)	94,789.41	
S-lon Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	Purchases	25,140	-	-
		Marketing related cost		-	-
		Deputation	1,923,216	-	-
		Payments from Slon	7,256,860	-	-
		Kansai Building common cost	1,602,683		
		Sale	(18,154,548)	-	-
		Payments to Slon	(2,129,195)	(9,947,829)	(471,984)
Jones Carriers (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of Capital Holding	Office Rent	8,565,750	-	-
		Water Charges	143,388	-	-
		Other			
		Payments	(7,995,325)	713,813	728,165
				32,714,832	41,509,196

25. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require



26. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

26.1 Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments as at the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

26.2 Contingencies

There were no material contingent liabilities outstanding as at the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Company has trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Group also holds investments classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Kansai Paints Lanka senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group.

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in positions arising from movements in market prices. Market prices comprise five types of risks: interest rate risk, Foreign currency risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include: loans and borrowings and Held-for-trade investments.

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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's short term investments in fixed deposits and intercompany lendings with floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Foreign currency risk

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



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

Equity price risk

The Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market-price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit.

The requirement for an impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. 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 6.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases. The Group assesses 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.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Group to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.



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

Year ended 31 March 2024	On demand Rs.	With in 1 year Rs.	1 to 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
Trade and other payables	470,984,262	-	-	470,984,262
Year ended 31 March 2023	On demand Rs.	With in 1 year Rs.	1 to 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
Trade and other payables	635,185,095	-	-	635,185,095

Capital management

Capital includes convertible preference shares and equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	470,984,262	635,185,095
Less: cash and short-term deposits (Note 15)	416,657	158,750
Net debt	470,567,605	635,026,345
Equity	(269,258,225)	495,310,779
Total Capital	2,210,000,000	2,210,000,000
Capital and net Debt	2,680,567,605	2,845,026,345
Gearing Ratio	(9.96)	5.74



KANSAI PAINTS LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

**DETAILED EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**

Year ended 31 March 2025

STATEMENT I**ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
SALARY - TRAINEE	150,334	110,500
SALARY - STAFF SL	31,176,837	24,055,733
EPF - STAFF SL	3,747,043	2,886,688
ETF - STAFF SL	936,761	721,672
BONUS - STAFF SL	3,893,150	1,116,100
OVERTIME - STAFF SL	42,448	48,106
STAFF WELFARE SL	1,192,337	1,739,071
MEDICAL - STAFF SL	1,087,504	1,039,084
CAR ALLOWANCE - SL	3,648,780	3,701,366
GRATUITY	333,377	206,064
RENT	9,714,369	8,942,750
STAMP DUTY	82,450	55,250
TRAVELLING - LOCAL	614,708	1,156,181
CONSULTANCY FEE (PROFESSIONAL)	60,000	-
TRAINING SMNR EXP SL	47,099	125,293
AUDIT FEE	2,211,528	1,769,577
IT CHARGES	4,131,990	4,399,470
OFFICE EXPENSES	5,007,504	4,560,421
LEGAL FEE	2,937,806	1,884,480
RECRUITMENT EXPENSES	-	51,150
BANK CHARGES	478,600	553,040
TELEPHONE	2,973,973	3,286,921
TELEPHONE - MOBILE DATA	536,706	578,688
PEST CONTROL EXP- SL	-	17,000
ELECTRICITY	1,193,024	1,927,809
WATER CHARGES	251,254	112,450
FUEL	365,500	319,100
PRINTING AND STATIONERY	154,836	637,900
JANITORIAL	1,019,155	711,426
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	110,707	73,342
OTHER ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	15,065,644	952,608
SECRETARIAL EXPENSE	(21,717)	-
COMPUTER AND EQUIPMENT (DEPRECIATION)	1,155,095	652,641
MOTOR VEHICLE (DEPRECIATION)	1,133,911	897,858
FURNITURE (DEPRECIATION)	3,287	26,308
ROYALTY	902,979	15,158,152
	<u>96,338,975</u>	<u>84,474,197</u>



Kansai Paints Lanka (Private) Limited

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2025

STATEMENT II

SELLING & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
SALARY - STAFF	34,393,358	32,864,160
EPF - STAFF	4,129,786	3,941,767
ETF - STAFF	1,032,447	985,442
BONUS - STAFF	3,422,503	3,465,819
OVERTIME - STAFF	16,734	80,719
CAR ALLOWANCE - D/E	8,827,060	7,478,998
INCENTIVE	30,673,431	51,040,176
SALES STAFF EXPENSES-WELFARE	67,700	99,100
CONFERENCE EXP	220,000	682,575
GRATUITY	889,004	549,503
TECH.FEILD ALLOWANCE	15,576,274	16,521,702
MEDICAL - STAFF SL	1,560,209	1,831,512
FREIGHT	30,747,336	39,102,351
ADVERTISING EXPENSES	3,042,890	8,929,884
HOARDING CHARGES	1,564,667	141,901
INSURANCE PREMIUM FOR TRANSPORT	-	123,061
MARKETING EXPENSES (GIVE AWAY)	7,022,746	10,522,843
TV	2,428,019	5,792,700
SOCIAL MEDIA (PUBLICITY)	32,120,003	127,770,692
EXHIBITION	510,000	157,500
DEALER BOARDS & RACKS	2,207,955	3,239,139
PAINTERS MEETING	2,602,932	11,999,973
T- SHIRTS,CAPS,KEY TAG,PENS & OTHERS	1,201,255	11,344,189
BAD DEBTS	50,043,289	14,732,298
SELLING EXPENSES H.O.	64,043,794	-
TRAINING SEMINAR PRO	66,060	42,155
POSTAGE AND COURIER	98,047	85,872
PRINTING AND STATIONARY	1,004,650	449,425
NBT	(28,421)	964,068
LOCAL CNVY -SL	1,620,319	1,064,470
	<u>301,104,047</u>	<u>356,003,995</u>

STATEMENT III

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
SALARY - FACTORY -SL	10,078,384	8,896,139
OT - FACTORY -SL	263,745	632,341
STAFF WELFARE EXPENSES	362,001	225,859
OTHER ALLOWANCE	818,189	1,094,117
GRATUITY	300,039	185,457
MEDICAL INSURANCE	568,497	588,906
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	544,613	796,684
PRINTING & STATIONERY	55,327	348,447
POSTAGE & COURIER	14,149	8,901
IT COMMUNICATION EXP	37,870	33,590
WATCH & WARD EXP	1,235,080	1,137,186
LAB EQUIPMENT - REPA	63,050	48,000
JANITORIAL SERVICE CHARGES	524,357	466,323
	<u>17,037,879</u>	<u>16,476,602</u>

