



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல. }
My No.

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல. }
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி }
Date

2026 ජුනි 25 දින

සභාපති

හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගම

හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගමේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගමේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්වලින් සමන්විත 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

1.2 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

(අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 15 හි (SLFRS 15) 38 වන ඡේදයට අනුව භාණ්ඩයක් හෝ සේවාවක් පිළිබඳ පාලනය ගැනුම්කරු වෙත පැවරෙන විට ආදායම හඳුනාගත යුතු වුවද, මෙම වැවිලි සමාගම විසින් පොල් අලෙවිකිරීම සඳහා පොල්පොළ මගින් තෝරා ගත් ගැනුම්කරුගෙන් සියයට දහයක මුදලක් ලබාගෙන ගිවිසුම් ගතවන අවස්ථාවේදී එනම් එම පොල්වල පාලනය ගැනුම්කරු වෙත පැවරී නොමැති විට එම සියයට දහය පමණක් අත්තිකාරමක් ලෙස හඳුනාගැනීම වෙනුවට සමස්ත පොල් තොගයේ විකුණුම් වටිනාකම එම දිනයේ විකුණුම් ආදායම ලෙස හා ඉතිරි ලැබිය යුතු අගය වෙළඳ හා අනෙකුත් ලැබිය යුතුදෑ (Produce Debtors) ලෙස දක්වා තිබීමෙන් විකුණුම් ආදායම 2025 ජනවාරි රු.41,510,370ක් අඩුවෙන් හා 2025 දෙසැම්බර් රු.86,161,375ක් වැඩියෙන් හඳුනාගෙන තිබීමෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයේ ශුද්ධ විකුණුම් ආදායම රු.44,651,005ක් වැඩියෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.



- (ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 16 (SLFRS 16) හඳුන්වා දීමත් සමඟ 2019 ජනවාරි 1 දින සිට, එහි සංක්‍රාන්ති විධිවිධාන (Transition Provisions) අනුව සමාගම විසින් භාවිත අයිතිය ඇති වත්කම් (Right-of-Use Assets) සහ කල්බදු වගකීම්වල (Lease Liabilities) ආරම්භක ශේෂයන් (Opening Balances) නැවත තක්සේරු කළ යුතු වුවද හලාවත වැව්ලි සමාගම විසින් 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය මගින් මූලිකව බද්දට ලබා දුන් වතුවලට අදාළ (JEDB Estates) භාවිත අයිතිය ඇති ඉඩම්වල වටිනාකම රු.52,174,973ක් සහ ජංගම හා ජංගම නොවන කල්බදු වගකීම් එකතුව වූ රු.86,778,702ක් නැවත තක්සේරු නොකර පෙර ගිණුම්ගත කළ පරිදිම ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 16හි (SLFRS 16) 26 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ආරම්භක දිනයේදී, බදුකරු විසින් එම දිනයේදී නොගෙවන ලද කල්බදු ගෙවීම්වල වර්තමාන වටිනාකමට කල්බදු වගකීම් මැනිය යුතු වුවද, සමාගම විසින් නැවත තක්සේරු කරන ලද කල්බදු වගකීම (Reassessed Lease Liability) 2025 වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ හඳුනාගෙන නොතිබුණු අතර සියයට 4ක දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයේ බදු අනුපාතය (GDP Deflator) මගින් බදු කුලිය නිරන්තරයෙන් වැඩි වන බවට උපකල්පනය කරමින් ඒ මත ශුද්ධ කල්බදු වගකීම රු.996,681,548ක් ලෙස කල්බදු වගකීම් 17.1 සටහනෙහි පමණක් හෙළිදරව් කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එම නැවත තක්සේරු කරන ලද කල්බදු වගකීම ගණනය කිරීමේදී 1995 නොවැම්බර් 27 දිනැති සංශෝධිත කල්බදු ගිවිසුමේ උපලේඛන 2 අනුව ගණනය කිරීම් සිදුකර නොතිබුණු අතර, ඒ අනුව උක්ත සටහන මගින් දක්වා ඇති නැවත තක්සේරු කරන ලද දළ හා ශුද්ධ කල්බදු වගකීම් වටිනාකම් (Reassessed Gross & Net Lease Liability) නිවැරදි නොවුණි.
- (ඈ) සමාගමේ නැවත තක්සේරු කළයුතු කල්බදු වගකීම (Reassessed Lease Liability) අනුව හඳුනාගනු ලබන වත්කම් ශේෂය මත ක්‍රමක්ෂය හා නැවත තක්සේරු කළයුතු කල්බදු මත වන අතිරේක කල්බදු කුලී වියදම සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ ගිණුම්ගත කර නොමැති බැවින් සමාගමේ ලාභය අධි තක්සේරු වී තිබුණි.
- (ඉ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 01හි (LKAS 01) 32 ඡේදය අනුව වෙනත් ප්‍රමිතයක් විසින් අවසර දෙන අවස්ථාවන් වලදී හැර ආදායම් හා වියදම් හිලව් කිරීමට අවසර නොලැබෙන නමුත් සමාගමෙහි ව්‍යාපෘති 15කට අදාළ ආදායම් රු.5,657,792ක් හා වියදම් රු.6,175,569 ක් වෙන් වෙන්ව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමකින් තොරව ආදායම් වලින් වියදම් අඩුකර ශුද්ධ ලාභ සහ අලාභයන්ගේ සමුච්චිත අලාභය වූ රු.517,777ක අගය වෙනත් ආදායම් තුළ ගලපා තිබුණි. තවද උක්ත සඳහන් වියදම් තුළ බැකෝ ව්‍යාපෘතියකට (Backhoe project) අදාළව දරනු ලැබූ රු.3,457,245ක වියදමක් ඇතුළත්ව තිබුණි.
- (ඊ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 12 (LKAS 12) ආදායම් බදු ප්‍රමිතයේ 15ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ධාරණ අගය (Carrying Amount) සහ බදු පදනම (Tax Base) අතර ඇති තාවකාලික වෙනස්කම් මත විලම්භිත බදු ගණනය කළ යුතු වුවද සමාගමේ භාවිතා කිරීමේ අයිතිය ඇති වත්කම් (Right-of-Use Assets) සඳහා විලම්භිත බදු වියදම හා විලම්භිත බදු වගකීම් හෝ විලම්භිත බදු වත්කම් හඳුනාගෙන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ ගැළපීම් සිදුකර නොතිබුණි.
- (උ) ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයේ ණයගැති ශේෂය තුළ ඇතුළත් 1997 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2023 වර්ෂය දක්වා වූ කාලසීමාවට අදාළව තවදුරටත් අයවීමකින් තොරව පවතින ණයගැති ශේෂ 07 කට අදාළ රු.5,647,897 ක ශේෂය හානිකරණ අලාභ (Impairment Loss) ගණනය කිරීමේදී සලකා නොතිබුණි.

- (ඌ) 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට පළගස්වැව වත්තේ පැවති පොල් තොගයෙන් රු.5,423,820 ක වටිනාකමින් යුත් පොල් 90,397 ක තොගය විකුණුම් බවට පත්වීමට අදාළ සනාථනයන් ඉදිරිපත් නොවීමෙන් තොගයේ භෞතික පැවැත්ම තහවුරු නොවුණි.
- (එ) 2025 වර්ෂයට අදාළව මංගලඵළිය, දිවුලපිටිය හා මාදම්පේ යන වතු වලට අදාළ දැවමය ශාකවල ධාරණ අගය ගණනය කිරීමේදී හඳුනාගත් එකතු වටිනාකම රු.20,849,368 ක් වූ දැව තොග ප්‍රත්‍යාගණන අලාභයට අදාළ උපකාරක ලියවිලි විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොවුණි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම, උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 සමාගමේ 2025 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පෙර මා ලබාගත් සමාගමේ 2025 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ. මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මාගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ නොකරමි.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මාගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මාගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මාගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

මෙම විගණක වාර්තාවේ දිනට පෙර මා ලබාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මත හා මා විසින් කරන ලද කාර්යයන් මත පදනම්ව, මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් වැරදි ලෙස දක්වා ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් එම කරුණ මා විසින් වාර්තා කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වේ. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මට වාර්තා කිරීමට කිසිවක් නැත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම්

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශ්‍ය වන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී, සමාගම අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය සමාගම ඇවර කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, සමාගමේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි සමාගම ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සහ ඊට අදාළ විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මඟහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- සමාගමේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරණ ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ

මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.

- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරමි.

2. වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුළත් වේ .

2.1.1 මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 163 (2) වගන්තියේ සහ 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අදාළවන සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා සමාගම පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

2.1.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වේ.

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

2.1.4 අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුළ, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට සමාගම සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාළ ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියාකර ඇති බව.

නීතිරීති/ විධානයට

යොමුව

නිරීක්ෂණය

- (අ) 2009 අංක 08 දරන මෝටර් රථ ප්‍රවාහන (සංශෝධිත) පනතේ 5 හි 2A වගන්තිය සමාගමේ වෘත්තීය විකිණීම සඳහා මිල ගණන් කැඳවා ලංසුකරුවකු තෝරාගෙන තිබියදී එහි එන්ජින් අංකය හා ලියාපදිංචි සහතිකයේ සඳහන් එන්ජින් අංකය අතර වෙනසක් පවතින බව අනාවරණය වුවද, ඒ සම්බන්ධ කිසිදු පරීක්ෂණයක් සිදු නොකර මෝටර් රථ කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල්වරයාගේ අනුමැතියකින් හෝ දැනුවත් කිරීමකින් තොරව අනීතිකව 'කුරුණෑගල ප්‍රදේශයේ කාර්මික ආයතනයකදී ලියාපදිංචි සහතිකයේ සඳහන් එන්ජින් අංකය වාහනයේ එන්ජිම තුළ ස්ථාපිත කර තිබුණි.
- (ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආයතන සංග්‍රහයේ XLVIII පරිච්ඡේදයේ 29.4 ඡේදය අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන පරීක්ෂණ වාර්තාවක් මගින් විෂමාවාරයක් හෙළිදරව් වන අවස්ථාවකදී විධිමත් විනය පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා වූදින නිලධාරීන්ට විරුද්ධව විනයානුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතු වුවද, නීති රීති වලට පටහැනිව සහකාර වතු අධිකාරී නිලධාරීන් 03 දෙනෙකු බඳවාගැනීම පිළිබඳව විනයානුකූල ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගෙන නොතිබුණි.
- (ඇ) 2003 ජුනි 02 දිනැති අංක 12 දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛයේ 6.5.1 ඡේදය මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය අවසන් වී දින 60 ක් ඇතුළත පාලක මණ්ඩලය අනුමත කරන ලද වාර්ෂික මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ කෙටුම්පත් වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත් 2026 මාර්තු මස 20 දින එනම් දින 20 ක ප්‍රමාදයකින් පසු 2025 වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන හා කෙටුම්පත් වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව විගණකාධිපතිවෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) 2021 නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති අංක 01/2021 දරන රජය සතු ව්‍යාපාර සඳහා වන මෙහෙයුම් අත්පොතෙහි 3.1 හා 3.2 ඡේද 2025 මාර්තු 28 දිනැති අංක PED/A/CPL/3/11(i) දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්ගේ ලිපිය අනුව 2024 වර්ෂය සඳහා ද පෙර පරිදි දිරි දීමනා ගෙවන ලෙස දන්වා තිබියදී මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ නිසි අනුමැතිය ලබා නොගෙන හඳුන්වා දුන් කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය පදනම් කර ගත් නව ඇහැයීම් ක්‍රමය මත පදනම්ව සමාගමේ නිලධාරීන් 629 ක් වෙත රු.30,300,000 ක දිරි දීමනාවක් 2025 අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ දී ගෙවා තිබුණි.
- (ඉ) 2021 නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති අංක 01/2021 දරන රජය සතු ව්‍යාපාර සඳහා ආයතනික පාලනය පිළිබඳ මාර්ගෝපදේශය

- (i) 2.2.1 (ඇ) ඡේදය නියමිත අරමුණු සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා, මණ්ඩලය විසින් ආයතනික සැලැස්ම නීතිපතා (අවම වශයෙන් අර්ධ වාර්ෂිකව) සමාලෝචනය කර අවශ්‍ය විටෙක නිවැරදි කිරීමේ පියවර ගත යුතු වුවත් සමාගම විසින් එසේ සිදු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ii) 2.4 ඡේදය අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල සාමාජිකයින් විසින් වෙන් වෙන්ව ඔවුන් සමාගම සමග පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන සම්බන්ධතාවය පිළිබඳව වාර්ෂික ප්‍රකාශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත් 2025 වර්ෂය සඳහා එසේ ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.
- 2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (උ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ බලතල, කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව
- 2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර සමාගමේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීති රීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව
- (අ) 2025 පෙබරවාරි මස සිට ජුනි මස දක්වා කාලය තුළ සභාපති බංගලාවේ සභාපතිවරයාගේ ආහාර වියදම් ලෙස රු.339,391 ක් පළමුවැනුව වතු කාර්යාලය මගින් දරා තිබුණි. බිල්පත් පරීක්ෂාවේදී එම මිලදී ගැනීම් සභාපතිවරයාගේ රියදුරු, ස්ථානභාර නිලධාරී හා සහකාර වතු අධිකාරී විසින් කර තිබුණු අතර, එම ආහාරපාන සභාපති බංගලාව වෙත ලද බවට තහවුරු කර ගත නොහැකි විය. තවද, බාහිර වෙළඳසැල් වලින් ලබා ගන්නා ලද බිල්පත් වලට අමතරව ගේට්ටු අවසරපත් මගින් අසාමාන්‍ය ලෙස පොල්තෙල්, අවන් කපු, මී කිරි, මී පැණි, යෝගට් ලබාගෙන තිබුණි. මෙම වියදම් පුද්ගලික ස්වභාවයේ උත්සව හා සාද වියදම් බව වැඩිදුරටත් නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ආ) ජීව විද්‍යාත්මක වත්කම් තුළ ඇතුළත් මේරු ගස් වටිනාකම වූ රු.187,075,988 ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් 2024 සහ 2025 වර්ෂ වලට අදාළව වරලත් තක්සේරුකරුවකු විසින් තක්සේරු වාර්තා සකස් කර තිබුණු අතර එම තක්සේරු වාර්ථාව තුළ සමාගම සතු එක් එක් වතු කොට්ඨාශයන්ගේ පවතින දැවමය වටිනාකම් සහිත ගස් වෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් හඳුනාගෙන වටිනාකම තක්සේරු කිරීමකින් තොරව ගස් වයස් කාණ්ඩයන් තුනක් අනුව වර්ගීකරණය කර එම ගස්වල සාමාන්‍ය වටප්‍රමාණය සහ සමාන්‍ය උස මත පදනම්ව වර්ෂය අවසානයට වටිනාකම තක්සේරු කර තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) 2025 වර්ෂයට අදාළ තක්සේරු වාර්තාව පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී 2024 වර්ෂයේ තක්සේරු වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් වතු කොට්ඨාශයන්ගේ පැවති අවසන් දැවමය වටිනාකම් සහිත ගස් ප්‍රමාණයන් 2025 වර්ෂයේ තක්සේරු වාර්තාවේ කොට්ඨාශයන් තුළ වූ ආරම්භක ගස් ශේෂයන් ලෙස දක්වා එයට වර්ෂය තුළ සිදුවූ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වෙනස්කම් (ගස් විකුණුම්, මේරුගස් ලෙස හඳුනා ගැනීම්, මැරුණු ගස් ලෙස ඉවත්කිරීම් ආදිය) ගලපා අවසන් ගස් ප්‍රමාණයන් හඳුනාගෙන එම ප්‍රමාණයන් තක්සේරු කර වටිනාකම ගණනය කිරීමකින් තොරව ප්‍රවර්ධන වර්ෂයේ අවසන් ගස් ප්‍රමාණය ලෙස ගස් 19,197 ක් දක්වා රු.187,075,988 ක තක්සේරු වටිනාකමක් ගණනය කර තිබීම මත පෙර වර්ෂයේ තොරතුරු සමග සන්සන්දනාත්මක පරීක්ෂාවක් කිරීමට නොහැකි විය.

- (ඇ) දිවුලපිටිය වතු කලාපයේ පුවක්වත්ත වතු කොටසේ තේක්ක ගස් 120ක් විකිණීමට අදාළව මිල ගණන් 02 ක් අතුරින් 2025 ඔක්තෝබර් 28 දිනැති ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටු තීරණය පරිදි රු.8,350,000 ක ඉහළම මිල ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණු ලංසුකරු වෙත 2025 නොවැම්බර් 11 දිනැති ලිපිය මගින් ලංසුව ප්‍රදානය කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එදින සිට දින 14 ක් ඇතුළත සියයට 5ක කාර්යසාධන ඇපකර මුදලක්ද එයින් දින 14 ක් ඇතුළත ඉතිරි සියයට 95 ක මුදලක්ද ගෙවා ගස් මිලදී ගැනීමට අදාළව ගිවිසුම්ගත විය යුතු වුවත්, සියයට 5 ක කාර්යසාධන ඇපකර මුදල් රු.417,500 ක් 2026 පෙබරවාරි 19 දින ගෙවා තිබුණු අතර 2026 මැයි 08 දින වන විටත් ඉතිරි සියයට 95 ගෙවා ගිවිසුම්ගතව නොතිබුණද ටෙන්ඩරය අවලංගුකර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඉ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව වේකොයර් ප්‍රයිවේට් ලිමිටඩ් ව්‍යාපෘතියට (Impairment allowances for Wair – Coir Project) අදාළව ලැබිය යුතු රු.13,325,233 ක් පවතින අතර මෙම ආයතනය 1993 මැයි 24 දින සමාගම් පනත යටතේ සංස්ථාපනය කර පිහිටුවා එහි නිශ්පාදන කටයුතුවලට අදාළ යන්ත්‍ර උපකරණ, පලගස්වැව වත්තේ ඉදිකර තිබෙන ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ ස්ථාපනය කර පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි. මෙම සමාගමට අදාළව 2000 මාර්තු 31 දිනට ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයේ දේපළ පිරිසත හා උපකරණ වටිනාකම තුළ ගොඩනැගිලි වටිනාකම ලෙස රු.14,315,587 ක් හා කම්හල් හා යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ රු.67,826,118 ක් ලෙස දක්වා තිබුණි. එසේ වටිනාකම් සහිත වත්කම් සමාගමට අයත් වත්තක ස්ථාපනය කර තිබියදී අයවිය යුතු මුදල් අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කිරීමකින් තොරව උක්ත ආයතනයේ වත්කම් (යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ) ඉවත්කරගෙන යාමට ඉඩහැරීම විගණනයට ගැටළු සහගත විය. තවද එම ගොඩනැගිල්ල විගණන දිනය වන විටත් පලගස්වැව වත්තේ නිශ්කාර්යව පැවතුණි.
- (ඊ) 1992 සිට 2006 දක්වා දීර්ඝ කාලයක සිට පැවත එන විවිධ වතුවලින් ලැබිය යුතු වෙළඳ හා අනෙකුත් ලැබියයුතු දෑ රු.418,586ක් අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (උ) පලගස්වැව වත්තේ පොල් තොග ලේඛණය සහ භෞතික පොල් තොගය අතර වටිනාකම රු.3,712,852 ක් වූ පොල් ගෙඩි 30,866 ක උණනාවයක් තිබුණු අතර, කපු කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම් 1293 ක්, පොලිබැග් 23,575 ක් සහ වෙනත් ගබඩා අයිතම සඳහා පිළිවෙලින් රු.825,693ක්, රු.539,216 ක් හා රු.106,979ක් වශයෙන් එකතු වටිනාකම රු.1,471,897ක තොග උණනාවයක් පැවතුණි. සමාගමේ විධිමත් අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් නොමැති වීම මේ සඳහා හේතු වී තිබුණු අතර උණනාවයන්ට අදාළ පරීක්ෂණ කටයුතු අවසන්ව නොතිබීමෙන් විගණන දින දක්වාම අයකිරීම් සිදු වී නොතිබුණි.

3. වෙනත් කරුණු

- (අ) 2018 වර්ෂයේ පොල් පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය මගින් නිකුත් කළ උපදේශාත්මක චක්‍රලේඛ අංක A3 ප්‍රකාරව වාර්ෂිකව හෙක්ටයාර් 01 ක් සඳහා පොල් ගෙඩි 12,000 ත් 15,000 ත් අතර උපරිම ඵලදාවක් ලබාගත යුතු වුවත් මාදම්පේ කලාපයේ වතු 12 ක හෙක්ටයාර් 01 ක වාර්ෂික සාමාන්‍ය ඵලදාව පොල් ගෙඩි 2,496 ක් තරම් අඩු අගයක් වූ අතර ඒ තුළ හෙක්ටයාරයකට පොල් ඵලදාව 1,000 ට අඩු වතු 03ක් පැවතුණි. එමෙන්ම වැටුණු පොල් ප්‍රතිශතය සියයට 15 ඉක්මවා සියයට 29 ත් 62 ත් අතර විය.
- (ආ) සමාගම සතු වතු ඉඩම් සඳහා මිනුම් කටයුතු (Cadastral Survey) සිදුකිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේදී, විගණන දිනය වන විට සම්පූර්ණ වතු කොට්ඨාශ 85කින් කොට්ඨාශ 60 ක් සඳහා මිනුම් කටයුතු සිදුකර ඇති බවත්, ඉතිරි කොට්ඨාශ 25 ක් සඳහා මිනුම් කටයුතු තවදුරටත් සිදු කිරීමට නියමිත බවත් අනාවරණය විය. මිනුම් කරන ලද වතු කොට්ඨාශ 43 ට

අදාළ විස්තරාත්මක වාර්තාව තුළ, බදු ගිවිසුම් (Indenture of Lease) අනුව සමාගමට හෙක්ටයාර් 2,847.37 ක ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් පවරා ඇති බව දක්වා තිබුණද, මිනුම් කටයුතු (Cadastral Survey) මගින් තහවුරු කර ඇති සත්‍ය ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය ඊට සාපේක්ෂව හෙක්ටයාර් 545.60 කින් අඩුවෙන් පවතින බවද දක්වා තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව සමාගම විසින් ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයන් සම්බන්ධ වාර්තාවලදී එකිනෙකට වෙනස් ප්‍රමාණයන් වාර්තා කර ඇති බැවින් සමාගම සතුව දැනට පවතින මුළු ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය නිවැරදිව හඳුනාගෙන නොතිබුණි.

(ඇ) හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගමට 1992 වර්ෂයේ සිට බලාත්මක වූ බදු ගිවිසුම් 10 අනුව පවරා දී තිබුණු ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණවලින් වතු 4 ක් යටතේ වන Division 7 කට අදාළ හෙක්ටයාර් 147 ක ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් විවිධ රාජ්‍ය ආයතන, ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල සහ අධිකරණ නියෝග මගින් මහජන කටයුතු, සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති හා රාජ්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා නිදහස් කර හෝ නැවත අත්පත් කරගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව දිවුලපිටිය, බිංගිරිය, හලාවත සහ මාදම්පේ වතුයායන්ට අදාළව එම ඉඩම් නිදහස් කර තිබුණද, ඒ සඳහා වන වන්දි මුදල් මෙතෙක් ලැබී නොතිබුණු අතර, වන්දි ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා නඩු කටයුතු සහ නීතිමය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පවත්වාගෙන යමින් පැවතුණි. මෙම තත්ත්වය හේතුවෙන්, කල්බදු ගිවිසුම් මගින් සමාගමට පැවරී ඇති භූමි වත්කම්වල නීතිමය අයිතිය, භාවිතා කිරීමේ හැකියාව සහ අනාගත ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිලාභ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් පවතින අතර, නිදහස් කරගත් හෝ නැවත අත්පත් කරගත් ඉඩම් සම්බන්ධ නිවැරදි සහ යාවත්කාලීන දත්ත පදනම් කරගෙන මුල් බදු ගිවිසුම් සංශෝධනය කිරීමටත්, ඊට අදාළව නිවැරදි හා සම්පූර්ණ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමටත් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

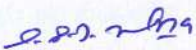
(ඈ) 2023 වර්ෂයේදී ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය විසින් කිලිනොච්චි දිස්ත්‍රික්ක ඇතුළත හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගමට පවරා දී තිබුණු ඉඩම් කැබලි 04 හි ඇතුළත් අක්කර 341 රූඩ් 02 පර්චස් 03.70 ක් වන පලෙයි වතු යායේ හිමිකාරිත්වය පිළිබඳ ගැටළු නිරවුල් වී නොතිබුණු අතර එම ඉඩමේ අක්කර 29 ක පමණ පවතින වැව් 02 ක් හා අක්කර 12 ක කුඹුරක් සහිත ප්‍රදේශ හා මුහුමලෙයි වත්තේ අක්කර 39 රූඩ් 02 පර්චස් 88.2 ක අනවසර පදිංචි කොටස අතහැර බදු ගණනය කර ඇති බැවින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල ඇතුළත් ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය හා බදු කුලී ගෙවන ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය අතර වෙනසක් පැවතුණි.

(ඉ) හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගම 2003 අප්‍රේල් 23 දින පුත්තලම “A” වතුයාය සඳහා ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය සමඟ එළඹ තිබුණු බදු ගිවිසුම අනුව, එහි සඳහන් කාසමඩු (Kasamaduru Estate) ඉඩමේ විශාලත්වය අකුරින් හෙක්ටයාර් 172.05 (ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TWO DECIMAL NOUGHT FIVE HECTARES) ලෙසත්, සංඛ්‍යාත්මකව හෙක්ටයාර් 29.55 ලෙසත් දක්වා තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව අකුරෙන් හා ඉලක්කමෙන් සඳහන් කර ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයන් අතර සැලකිය යුතු වෙනසක් විය. බදු ගිවිසුම්වලට එළඹීමේදී ඊට අදාළ කොන්දේසි, වගකීම් හා හිමිකම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදාළ පාර්ශවයන් විශේෂයෙන් සැලකිලිමත් විය යුතු අතර, උක්ත නොගැළපීම් හේතුවෙන් අනාගතයේදී නීතිමය ගැටලු, හිමිකම් ආරවුල් හා භූමි සම්බන්ධ පරිපාලන ගැටලු ඇතිවිය හැකි වුවද, මෙතෙක් එම නොගැළපීම් නිවැරදි කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඊ) හලාවත වැවිලි සමාගමට අදාළව 2026 අප්‍රේල් 27 දිනට දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ බදු කාල විශ්ලේෂණයට (Tax Period Profile) අනුව 2015/2016 සිට 2024/2025 දක්වා බදු කාලසීමාවන් සඳහා ගෙවිය යුතු බදු මුදල (Tax Balance) රු.21,877,689ක් ද, දඩ මුදල රු.1,776,724 ක් ද වශයෙන් දඩ ඇතුළත් ගෙවිය යුතු මුළු බදු මුදල රු. 23,654,413 ක් බව

නිරීක්ෂණය විය. සමාගමේ දත්ත අනුව එවැනි හිඟ මුදලක් නොපැවතියද දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දැනුවත්කර නිවැරදිතාවය තහවුරු කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

- (උ) 2024 ජනවාරි 10 දිනැති අංක 01/2024 දරන ජාතික අයවැය චක්‍රලේඛයේ 12.5 ඡේදයට අනුව, කළමනාකරණ සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිසි අනුමැතියකින් තොරව අත්‍යවශ්‍ය තනතුරු පුරප්පාඩු පිරවීම සඳහා හෝ නව බඳවා ගැනීම් සිදු නොකළ යුතු බවට දක්වා තිබියදීත්, සහකාර වතු අධිකාරී තනතුර සඳහා පුද්ගලයින් නිදෙනෙකු 2024 ඔක්තෝබර් 01 දින සිට බඳවා ගෙන තිබුණි. හලාවත වැව්ලි සමාගමේ බඳවාගැනීමේ පටිපාටියෙහි 5.1(i) ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව බඳවාගන්නා අවස්ථාවේ අවශ්‍ය සුදුසුකම් හා පළපුරුද්ද නොතිබියදී, අවශ්‍ය සුදුසුකම් පරිවාස කාලය (වසර 03) තුළ සපුරාගැනීමට යටත්ව මෙම නිලධාරීන් බඳවාගැනීමට අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබා දී තිබුණි. තවද 2022 ඔක්තෝබර් 17 දිනැති අංක CPL/AD/Planter. Tr /2022/1 දරන සභාපතිගේ ලිපියෙහි 2 හා 3 ඡේද අනුව පුහුණු සහකාර වතු අධිකාරී තනතුරට බඳවා ගෙන වසර 03 ත් 04 ත් අතර පුහුණු කාලයකට පසුව ලිඛිත විභාගයකින් හෝ ව්‍යුහගත සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයකින් පසුව ස්ථිර තනතුරට සලකා බලන බව දක්වා තිබුණද, උක්ත පුද්ගලයන් නිදෙනාගේ පුහුණු කාලය අවසන් වීමට පෙර එනම් වසර 01, මාස 02 ක් හා වසර 02 ක් වූ පුහුණු කාලයකින් පසු ලිඛිත විභාගයක් හෝ සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයක් නොපවත්වා සහකාර වතු අධිකාරී ලෙස පත්කර තිබුණි.
- (ඌ) 2018 ජනවාරි පොල් පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය විසින් නිකුත් කළ උපදේශන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක A5 ට අනුව, තරුණ ගස් (Young Plams) සඳහා අවම වශයෙන් අර්ධ වාර්ෂිකව පොහොර යෙදීමද, එල දරන ගස් (Bearing Plams) සඳහා පොහොර යෙදීම වාර්ෂිකව ද සිදු කළ යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණි. එහෙත් පලුගස්වැව වතු යායේ 2025 වර්ෂයේ පරිණත ප්‍රදේශයේ (Mature Area) පොල්ගස් 71,108 ක් සහ නොමේරූ ප්‍රදේශයේ (Immature Area) පොල් ගස් 5,625 ක් ඇතුළුව පොල් ගස් 76,733 ක් සඳහා සියයට 100ක් ඩොලමයිට් පොහොර යොදා නොතිබුණි.



එල්.එස්.අයි.ජයරත්න
විගණකාධිපති

CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD

*Financial Statements
For the year ended
31st December, 2025*

CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year ended 31st December,	Notes	2025	2024
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	19	1,594,226,476	957,558,932
Cost of Sales	20	(824,795,562)	(722,205,190)
Gross Profit		769,430,915	235,353,741
Gain/(loss) on fair value of Biological Assets	7.3	40,661,069	51,653,001
Other Operating Income and Gains	21	101,713,874	72,094,993
Administration and General expenses	22	(284,765,912)	(179,497,864)
Profit from Operations		627,039,945	179,603,872
Finance Income	23	108,237,012	118,297,996
Finance Expenses	23.1	(85,037,455)	(78,695,020)
Profit Before Tax		650,239,502	219,206,847
Tax Expense (Provisions)/Reversal	24	(218,859,135)	(357,581,903)
Profit for the Year		431,380,367	(138,375,056)
Other comprehensive Income			
Defined Benefit Plan Actuarial Gains/(losses)	16	(2,654,447)	(13,490,348)
Revaluation Gain of Motor Vehicle	8	134,438,729	
Deferred tax Adjustment on Asset Revaluation		(40,332,208)	(6,230,688)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Tax		522,832,441	(158,096,092)
Basic Earning Per Share	25.1.2	21.57	(6.92)

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 06 to 44 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Chilaw
March 19, 2026



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31st December,	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Leasehold Right to Bare Land of JEDB Estates	04	96,735,476	101,054,986
Leasehold Property Plant & Equipment of JEDB Estates (Other than Right-to-Use-Land and Leased bearer biological assets)	05	769,468	769,468
Leased Bearer Biological Assets of JEDB Estates	05.1	22,143,265	24,652,692
Improvements to Leasehold property	6	1,172,071,984	1,123,389,973
Biological Assets -Livestock	7.1	38,011,208	27,356,775
Consumable Biological Assets	7.2	188,510,693	179,127,287
Freehold Property Plant & Equipment	08	335,867,013	193,357,895
Other finance assets	11.1	14,300,723	18,220,532
		<u>1,868,409,830</u>	<u>1,667,929,607</u>
Current Assets			
Produce on Bearer Biological Assets	9.1	43,457,840	33,852,934
Inventories	9.2	127,032,054	76,577,005
Assets Held for Sale	9.3	873,093	16,004
Trade and Other Receivables	10	134,288,416	91,453,072
Income Tax Receivable		-	737,324
Financial facility to State Enterprises	11		
Other finance assets	11.1	7,616,724	8,045,509
Other Current Assets		1,843,569	1,321,706
Short Term Investment	12	1,589,608,094	1,094,477,282
Cash in Hand and at Bank		12,052,521	12,501,332
		<u>1,916,772,311</u>	<u>1,318,982,168</u>
Total Assets		<u>3,785,182,141</u>	<u>2,986,911,775</u>
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Stated Capital	13	200,000,010	200,000,010
Retained Earnings		1,984,643,055	1,623,093,272
Revaluation Reserves (Timber revaluation & Vehicle revaluation)		479,695,557	368,412,899
Total Equity		<u>2,664,338,622</u>	<u>2,191,506,181</u>
Non Current Liabilities & Deferred Income			
Deferred Tax Liability	14	380,189,666	329,623,171
Deferred Grants and Subsidies	15	11,377,378	11,967,009
Retirement Benefit Obligations	16	117,324,058	112,425,621
Liability to Make Lease Payment for the JEDB Estates	17	150,978,849	154,178,498
		<u>659,869,951</u>	<u>608,194,299</u>



Current Liabilities

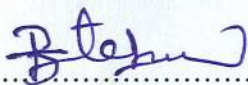
Trade and Other Payables	18	296,250,377	184,146,558
Income tax Payable		161,523,542	-
Liability to Make Lease Payment for the JEDB Estates	17	3,199,649	3,064,737
		<u>460,973,568</u>	<u>187,211,295</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>3,785,182,141</u>	<u>2,986,911,775</u>

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 06 to 44 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Certification

It is certified that the Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.



Mr. R.M.R.B. Ratnayake
AGM Finance

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements.
Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Chilaw Plantations Limited.



Chandana Disanayake
(Chairman/CEO)
Chilaw



D. Fernando
(Director)

March 19, 2026



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

Description	Stated Capital Rs.	Timber Reserve Rs.	Revaluation Reserve Rs.	Accumulated Profit Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1 January 2024	200,000,010	237,845,824	97,038,490	1,844,717,949	2,379,602,273
Final Dividend for year 2023				(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)
Profit for the Year	-			(138,375,056)	(138,375,056)
Other Comprehensive Income			-	(19,721,036)	(19,721,036)
Transferred to Timber Reserve (7.2)		39,759,273		(39,759,273)	-
Deferred tax adjustment transfer to Motor Vehicle Revaluation reserve			(6,230,688)	6,230,688	
Balance as at 31st December 2024	200,000,010	277,605,098	90,807,802	1,623,093,272	2,191,506,181
Final Dividend for year 2024				(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)
Profit for the Year	-			431,380,367	431,380,367
Other Comprehensive Income			134,438,729	(42,986,655)	91,452,074
Transferred to Timber Reserve (7.2)		17,176,137		(17,176,137)	-
Deferred tax adjustment transfer to Motor Vehicle Revaluation reserve			(40,332,208)	40,332,208	-
Total Comprehensive Income	200,000,010	294,781,234	184,914,323	1,984,643,055	2,664,338,622
Balance as at 31st December 2025	200,000,010	294,781,234	184,914,323	1,984,643,055	2,664,338,622

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 06 to 44 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.



Chilaw
March 19, 2026

CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

For the Year ended 31st December,	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before Tax	650,239,502	219,206,847
Adjustments for;		
- Depreciation/Amortization	78,340,118	70,390,555
- Amortization of Grants	(589,631)	(604,017)
- Finance Expenses	85,037,455	78,695,020
- Finance Income	(108,237,012)	(118,297,996)
- Provision For Defined Benefit Plan Costs	20,762,633	20,062,472
- Profit on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	(7)	-
- Gain/(loss) on fair value of Biological Assets	(40,661,069)	(47,618,767)
- Profit on disposal of Timber Trees	(4,447,079)	853,095
- Profit on disposal of Coconut Trees	(14,582,510)	(22,934,948)
- Provision For Incentive/Bonus to the Staff and Workers	151,214,496	42,849,206
- Other Expenses Adjustment	(198,075)	-
- WIP Transfer out & Other Adjustment	141,065	6,200,946
	817,019,887	248,802,413
Changes in:		
- Inventories	(50,455,049)	72,357,882
- Dairy Livestock	3,225,593	(1,811,960)
- Trade and other Receivables	(36,690,864)	7,943,257
- Other Current Assets	(521,863)	(5,362)
- Trade and other Payables	33,329,480	(11,346,066)
Cash generated from operating activities	765,907,182	315,940,163
- Interest paid on government lease	(78,954,728)	(72,200,322)
- Defined Benefit Plan Costs paid	(18,518,643)	(13,152,742)
- Finance costs Paid	(54,151)	(47,551)
- Finance Income Received	93,308,782	135,347,584
- Income Tax Paid	(39,523,917)	(74,150,333)
- Incentive and Bonus Payment to the Staff and Workers	(43,987,860)	(55,044,533)
- Cash received from sales of valuable trees	9,981,810	10,684,417
Net Cash from Operating Activities	688,158,474	247,376,684
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
- Additions of Property, Plant & Equipment	(56,753,501)	(32,005,943)
- Field Development Expenditure	(72,862,228)	(79,454,711)
- Cash received from sales of coconut trees	14,582,510	22,934,948
- Staff loan Granted	(7,673,900)	(12,873,000)
- Staff loan recovered	12,022,494	11,457,611
- Short Term Investment	(356,067,720)	(62,318,886)
- Cash received from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	45,000	111,031
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(466,707,345)	(152,148,949)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- Dividends Paid	(80,000,000)	(185,000,000)
- Arrears/prepayment Installment and capital settlement of	(2,836,848)	(2,088,896)
- Grant received for capital expenditure	-	2,482,500
Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities	(82,836,848)	(184,606,396)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	138,614,281	(89,378,661)
A. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	513,100,760	602,479,421
B. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	651,715,041	513,100,760

NOTE A

Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year

Short term Investments	500,599,427	558,684,521
Cash in Hand and at Bank	12,501,332	43,794,899
	513,100,760	602,479,421

NOTE B

Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year

Short term Investments	639,662,520	500,599,427
Cash in Hand and at Bank	12,052,521	12,501,332
	651,715,041	513,100,760

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 06 to 44 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Chilaw

March 19, 2026



1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

1.1.1 Domicile and Legal Form

Chilaw Plantations Limited (the Company) is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka, under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 (The Company re-registered under the companies Act No 07 of 2007) in terms of the provisions of the Conversion of Public Corporations or Government Own Business Undertaking into Public Companies Act No. 23 of 1987.

The registered office of the Company is located at No. 165, Puttalam Road, Chilaw and the Plantations are situated in the planting districts of Puttalam, Kurunegala, Gampaha and Kilinochchi.

1.1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

During the year, the principal activities of the Company were cultivation of coconut, manufacture of copra and sale of green nuts, copra.

1.1.3 Parent enterprise and Ultimate parent Enterprise

The company's parent undertaking is the Government of Sri Lanka.

1.2 Date of Authorization for Issue

The Financial Statements of Chilaw Plantations Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2025 was authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 19th March 2026.



2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995, which requires compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/LKAS) promulgated by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CASL), and with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention other than leased assets of JEDB/SLSPC estates, which have been revalued as described in Note 04, 05 and 06 to the Financial Statements. Where appropriate, specific policies are explained in the succeeding notes and no adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the Financial Statements.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Sri Lankan Rupees has been given to the nearest rupee.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SLFRS/LKAS requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that influence the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Judgments and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Hence, actual experience and results may differ from these judgments and 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, if the revision affects only that period and any future periods affected.

2.5 Going Concern

The Management of the company has made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the company 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 the going concern basis.

2.6 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company and, are consistent with those used in the previous year unless otherwise stated and previous year's figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

Reconciliation of Revenue and Gain/(loss) on fair value of Biological Assets for the year ended 31/12/2024

	2024 Revenue	2024 Gain on fair value
In 2024 as previously reported	961,593,165	47,618,767
Adjust- Gain on fair value of livestock (previously credited to livestock Revenue)	(4,034,234)	4,034,234
Adjusted Revenue / Gain on fair value of livestock	957,558,931	51,653,001

2.7 Events occurring after the Reporting date

All material Events occurring after the Reporting date have been considered and where appropriate adjustments to or disclosures have been made in the Financial Statements.



3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Assets and Bases of their Valuation

Assets classified as current assets in the Statement of Financial Position are cash and those which are expected to realize in cash, during the normal operating cycle of the Company's business, or within one year from the reporting date, whichever is shorter. Assets other than current assets are those, which the Company intends to hold beyond a period of one year from the reporting date.

3.1.1 Property, Plant & Equipment

3.1.1.1 Recognition and Measurement

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

Items of Property, Plant & Equipment are measured at cost (or at valuation in the case of Leasehold Right to Bare Land), less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(a) Owned Assets

The cost of Property, Plant & Equipment includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as apart of that equipment.

When significant parts of Property, Plant & Equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized 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 recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress is transferred to the respective asset accounts at the time of first utilization or at the time the asset is commissioned.

The carrying-values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Where motor vehicles are subsequently revalued, the entire class of such assets is revalued at fair value as at 31 December 2020, and subsequently revalued again at fair value as at 31 December 2025.

Any revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in the income statement, in which case the increase is recognized in the income statement. A revaluation deficit is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognized in the asset revaluation reserve.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

As per the valuation report of Mr. Lakmal Kuranage Licensed auto Motive and PMV Valuer, Revaluation of the motor vehicles as at 31st December 2025 as follows.

Description	Net Carrying Value as at 31.12.2025 Rs.	Revalued Amount As at 31.12.2025	Revaluation Reserves Rs.
Motor Vehicle (Revalued)	39,286,271.00	173,725,000.00	134,438,729.00

Net book value of the above revalued assets as at 31st December 2025 are shown under the note no. 8 to the financial statements.



However, one motorcycle was not revalued by the valuer since the interdicted Assistant Superintendent has not handed over the motorcycle to the office. Accordingly, this motorcycle has been recognized in the accounts at its previous valuation less accumulated depreciation.

(b) Leased Assets

Assets obtained under the finance lease, (which effectively transfer substantial risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item) are capitalized at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception and depreciated/amortized over the period the Company is expected to benefit from the use of the leased assets.

The corresponding principal amount payable to the lessor is shown as a liability. The interest element of the rental obligation applicable to each financial year is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The cost of improvements to the leased property is capitalized and depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements whichever is shorter.

3.1.1.2 Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is de-recognized in accordance with the de-recognition policy given below. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of Property, Plant & Equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3.1.1.3 De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is de-recognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses on de-recognition are recognized in profit or loss and gains are not classified as revenue.

3.1.1.4 Depreciation and Amortization

(a) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income using a straight-line method on cost or valuation over the estimated useful economic lives of each part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	No. of Years	Rate (%)
Buildings	40 ^a	2.50
Plants & Machinery	15	6.67
Furniture & Fittings	10	10.00
Motor Vehicles	05	20.00
Equipment	08	12.50
Permanent Land development	30	3.33
Fencing	03	33.33
Water Supply	20	5.00

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date on which the asset is classified as held for sale or is de-recognized. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



(b) Amortization

Assets held under finance leases are amortized over the shorter of the lease term and the useful lives of equivalent owned assets unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will have ownership by the end of the lease term. Lease period of land acquired from JEDB/SLSPC will be expired in the year 2045.

The leasehold rights of assets taken over from JEDB/SLSPC are amortized in equal amounts over the shorter of the remaining lease periods and the useful lives and the estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	No. of Years	Rate (%)
Leasehold right to bare Land	53	1.89
Improvements to Land	30	3.33
Other Vested Assets	30	3.33
Buildings	25	4.00
Machinery	15	6.67
Water Supply	20	5.00

3.1.2 Biological Asset

3.1.2.1 Immature and Mature Plantations

A) Immovable Leased Bearer Biological Assets (Immature and Mature Plantations)

In terms of the ruling of the UITF of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka prevailed at the time of privatization of plantation estates, Immovable Leased Bearer Biological Assets (Immature and Mature Plantations) in the JEDB/SLSPC estates under finance leases have been taken into the books of the Company retroactive with effect from 11th June 1992.

Amortization on Immovable Leased Bearer Biological Assets is recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset and the estimated useful life for the current and comparative periods is as follows:

	No. of Years	Rate (%)
Mature Plantations	30	3.33

B) Improvements to Leasehold Property (Immature and Mature Plantations)

The cost of land preparation, rehabilitation, new planting, replanting, inter-planting and fertilizing, etc., incurred between the time of planting and harvesting (when the planted area attains maturity after 8 years), are classified as immature plantations. These immature plantations are shown at direct costs plus attributable overheads. The expenditure incurred on bearer biological assets (i.e. Coconut) which comes into bearing during the year, is transferred to mature plantations.

Depreciation on Improvements to Leasehold Property is recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

The expenditure incurred on immature plantations which comes into bearing during the year, is transferred to mature plantations at the end of the year and is depreciated over their useful lives as follows.



The immature period and estimated useful life span for the current and comparative periods are as follows:
(useful life span is counted after immature period)

	Immature Period	Lifespan	Depreciation
	No. of Year	No. of Years	Rate (%)
Coconut	08	50	2.00
Cashew	08	25	4.00
Dragon Fruit	03	20	5.00
Cinnamon	04	20	5.00
Pepper	06	20	5.00
Rambutan	06	20	5.00
Mango	05	20	5.00

C) Consumable Biological Assets

Consumable timber trees are measured on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at its fair value less cost to sell in terms of LKAS 41. The cost is treated as approximation to fair value of young plants as the impact on biological transformation of such plants to price during this period are immaterial. The fair value of timber trees are measured using DCF method taking in to consideration the current market prices of timber, applied to expected timber content of a tree at the maturity by an independent professional valuer.

The gain or loss arising on initial recognition of Consumable Biological assets at fair value less cost to sell and from a change in fair value less cost to sell of Consumable Biological assets are included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises all other assumptions are given in Note 7.2

The main variables in DCF model concerns.

Variable	Comment
Currency valuation	Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.)
Timber content	Estimate based on physical verification of girth, height and considering the growth of each species in different geographical regions. Factor all the prevailing statutory regulations enforced for harvesting of timber coupled with forestry plan of the Company.
Economic useful life	Estimated based on the normal life span of each species by factoring the forestry plan of the Company.
Selling price	Estimated based on prevailing Sri Lankan market price. Factor all the conditions to be fulfilled in bringing the trees in to saleable condition.

Discount Rate Future cash flows are discounted at following discount rates:

- Age to harvest 5 or below years 10%
- Age to harvest 6 -15 years 11%
- Age to harvest 15 years or above 12%

3.1.2.2 Dairy Live Stock

Dairy Live Stocks are measured at their fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of livestock is determined in accordance with the circulars issued by the National Livestock Development Board.



3.1.3 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Property, Plant & Equipment once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

3.1.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and estimated net realizable value, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the ordinary course of business after allowing for cost of realization and/or cost of conversion from their existing state to saleable condition.

The cost incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and conditions are accounted using the following cost formula.

Input Material Consumables & Spares	At actual cost on FIFO basis.
Growing Crop – Nurseries	At the cost of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of directly attributable overheads.
Harvested Crop	Agricultural produce harvested from its biological assets are measured at their fair value less cost to sell at the point of harvest. The finished and semi-finished inventories from agriculture produce are valued by adding the cost of conversion to the fair value of the agricultural produce.
Live Stocks	Dairy Live Stocks are measured at their fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of livestock is determined in accordance with the circulars issued by the National Livestock Development Board.

3.1.4.1 Harvestable Agricultural Produce Growing on Bearer Biological Assets

In accordance with LKAS 41, company recognize agricultural produce growing on bearer plants at fair value less cost to sell. Change in the fair value of such agricultural produce recognized in profit or loss at the end of each reporting period.

For this purpose, quantities of harvestable agricultural produce ascertained based on harvesting cycle of each crop category by limiting to one harvesting cycle based on last day of the harvest in the immediately preceding cycle. Further 50% of the crop in that harvesting cycle considered for the valuation. For the valuation of the harvestable agricultural produce, the company uses the following price formulas.

Coconut – fair value less cost of picking & Transport ect.

3.1.5 Financial Instruments

3.1.5.1 Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not an FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.



3.1.5.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

3.1.5.2.1 Financial assets

i) Policy applicable from 1st January 2018

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

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

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL;

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

a) Business model assessment:

The Company makes an assessment of the objectives of the business model in which a financial asset is held as a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes;

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

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.



Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

b) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de recognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On de recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

3.1.5.2.2 Financial liabilities

i) Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost of FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de recognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3.1.5.3 De recognition

3.1.5.3.1 Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

3.1.5.3.2 Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of



the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On de recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

3.1.5.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.1.5.5 Impairment - Financial Assets

Non-derivative financial assets

3.1.5.5.1 Financial instruments and contract assets

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL).

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 365 days past due.

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

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

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

3.1.5.5.2 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).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

3.1.5.5.3 Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 180 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.



3.1.5.5.4 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

3.1.5.5.5 Write-off

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

3.2.1. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, and income tax payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company operations. The Company has loans provided to state enterprises and Trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

Accordingly the Company has exposure to namely Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk from its use of financial instruments.

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.

3.2.1.1. 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 arise principally from the Company's receivable from customers.

3.2.1.2. 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.

3.2.2. Employees' Benefits

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

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to Provident and Trust Funds covering all employees are recognized as an expense in profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

The Company contributes 12% on consolidated salary of such employees to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and 3% on the consolidated salary of such employees to the Employees' Trust Fund.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The cost of defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and staff turnover. Due to the long-term nature of these obligations, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Details of the key assumptions used in the estimates are contained in Note 16.

The liability is externally funded in fixed deposits with Bank of Ceylon.



3.3. Deferred Income

Grants and Subsidies

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Grants related to Property, Plant & Equipment are initially deferred and allocated to income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related Property, Plant & Equipment as follows:

Assets are amortized over their useful lives or unexpired lease period, whichever is less.

Buildings	40 years
Water Supply	20 years
Motor Vehicles	05 years
Furniture and Fittings	10 years
Equipments	08 years

3.4. Income and Expenses

For the purpose of presentation of Income Statement, the function of expenses method is adopted, as it represents fairly the elements of the Company's performance.

3.4.1. Revenue Recognition

SLFRS 15 provides a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaced LKAS 18 Revenue, LKAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under SLFRS 15, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when or as an entity transfers control of goods and services to a customer at the amount at which the entity expects to be entitled. Revenue principally comprises of Coconut and copra sales.

As per SLFRS 15, which became effective from January 1, 2018, the Company adopts principles based five step model for revenue recognition. Accordingly, revenue is recognized only when all of the following criteria are met.

- The parties to the contract have approved the contract/s;
- The entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- The entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- The contract has commercial substance;
- It is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

There is no significant impact on the Financial Statement of the Company resulting from the application of SLFRS 15

- a) **Gains and losses on disposal of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment** are determined by comparing the net sales proceeds with the carrying amounts of Property, Plant & Equipment and are recognized within 'other operating income' in the Income Statements.
- b) **Other Incomes** are recognized on accrual basis.

3.4.2. Expenses

All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the Property, Plant & Equipment in a state of efficiency is charged to revenue in arriving at the profit/(loss) for the year.

3.5. Income Tax

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



(a) Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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 and amendments thereto.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting or taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Tax withheld on dividend income from subsidiaries and Associates is recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

3.6 Segment Reporting

Segmental information is provided for the different business segments of the Company. Business segmentation has been determined based on the Geographical area of Plantations are situated. The activities of the segments are described in the Note 27 to the Financial Statements and Geographical area of Plantations are as follows,

Group I Estates

Chilaw Area Estate
Palugaswewa Estate
Thambapanni Area Estate
Mangala Eliya Area Estate
Pallai Estate

Group II Estates

Bingiriya Area Estate
Divulapitiya Area Estate
Madampe Area Estate



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

04. LEASEHOLD RIGHT TO BARE LAND OF JEDB ESTATES

		2025	2024
		Rs.	Rs.
Leasehold Right to bare land of JEDB Estate	04.1	52,174,973	54,857,770
Leasehold Right to bare land of JEDB Pallai Estates	04.2	44,560,503	46,197,216
		<u>96,735,476</u>	<u>101,054,986</u>

04.1 LEASEHOLD RIGHT TO BARE LAND OF JEDB ESTATES

Leases have been executed for all estates for a period of 53 years. All of these leases are retroactive with effect from June 11, 1992 the date of formation of the Company. The leasehold right to the land on all these estates have been taken into the books of the Company on June 11, 1992 immediately after the formation of the Company, in terms of the ruling on this matter obtained from the Urgent Issue Task Force (UITF) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. For this purpose the Board decided at its meeting on 08th March 1995 that this bare land would be revalued at the value established for this land by valuation specialist, D.R.Wickramasinghe just prior to the formation of the company.

These assets are taken into the Balance Sheet as at 11th June 1992 and amortized by equal amounts over a 53 year period and the unexpired period of the lease as at the Reporting date is 19.5 years.

	Gross Carrying Value		
	as at 31.12.2025 Rs.	Addition/ (Disposal) Rs.	as at 31.12.2024 Rs.
Leasehold Right to Bare land	142,188,257	-	142,188,257

	Amortization			
	as at 31.12.2025 Rs.	Disposal for the year Rs.	for the Year Rs.	as at 01.01.2025 Rs.
Leasehold Right to Bare land	90,013,284	-	2,682,797	87,330,487

	Net Carrying Value	
	as at 31.12.2025 Rs.	as at 31.12.2024 Rs.
Leasehold Right to Bare land	52,174,973	54,857,770



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

04.2 LEASEHOLD RIGHT TO BARE LAND OF JEDB PALLAI ESTATES

(a) Lease have been executed for Pallai Estate for a period of 30 years. The leasehold right to the land on Pallai Estate has been taken in to the books of the Company on 9th February 2023.

These assets are taken into the Balance Sheet as at 9th February 2023 and amortized by equal amount over a period of 30 years of lease period.

(b) Lease have been executed for Muhamalai Ayanankal estate, Visuwalingam Thottam estate and Kasipallaikani estate for a period of 30 years. The leasehold right to the land on all these estates have been taken in to the books of the Company on 26th April 2023, subsequent to the signing of the indenture of lease agreements.

These assets are taken in to the Balance Sheet as at 26th April 2023 and amortized by equal amounts over a 30 year lease period and the remaining period of the lease as at the reporting date is 27 years and 4 months.

However, when transferring the said assets, book value of the same were not available to be taken in to the accounts. Therefore value of these bare land of Pallai estates, Muhamalai Ayanankal estate, Visuwalingam Thottam estate and Kasipallaikani estate have been assessed based on total lease rental and estimated Future discount rate of 12.5%.

	Gross Carrying Value	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	49,101,423	49,101,423
Addition		
At the end of the year	<u>49,101,423</u>	<u>49,101,423</u>

	Amortization		
	as at	for the	as at
	31.12.2025	Year	01.01.2025
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Leasehold Right to Bare land	<u>4,540,920</u>	<u>1,636,713</u>	<u>2,904,207</u>

	Carrying Value	
	as at	as at
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Leasehold Right to Bare land	<u>44,560,503</u>	<u>46,197,216</u>



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

05. IMMOVABLE LEASED ASSETS OF JEDB ESTATES (OTHER THAN RIGHT-TO-USE LAND AND LEASED BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS)

In terms of the ruling of the UITF of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka prevailed at the time of privatization of plantation estates, all immovable Assets in the JEDB/SLSPC estates under finance leases have been taken into the books of the Company retroactive with effect from 22nd June 1992. For this purpose the Board decided at its meeting on March 08, 1995 that these assets would be taken at their book values as they appear in the books of the JEDB/SLSPC, on the day immediately preceding the date of formation of the Company. These assets are taken into the 11th June 1992 Balance Sheet and the amortization of immovable estate assets up to 31st December 2025 are as follows.

At Valuation	Improvements		Other		Buildings		Machinery		Water Supply		2025		2024	
	Rs.	to Land	Rs.	Vested Assets	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capitalized Value	841,193			1,002,944	25,356,498	530		4,026,236		31,227,401		31,227,401		31,227,401
Amortization														
As at 1 January	71,725			1,002,944	25,356,498	530		4,026,236		30,457,933		30,457,933		30,457,933
Amortization for the Year	-			-		-		-		-		-		-
As at 31 December	71,725			1,002,944	25,356,498	530		4,026,236		30,457,933		30,457,933		30,457,933
Carrying Amount	769,468			-	-	-		-		769,468		769,468		769,468



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

05.1. LEASED BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS OF JEDB ESTATES

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
05.1.1 Leased Bearer Biological Assets of JEDB Estates	5,275,547	7,163,374
05.1.2 Leased Bearer Biological Assets OF JEDB PALLAI Estate	16,867,718	17,489,318
	<u>22,143,265</u>	<u>24,652,692</u>

05.1.1 LEASED BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS OF JEDB ESTATES

Revaluation	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Mature Plantation	77,318,640	77,848,235
Disposal Adjustment	(310,868)	(529,596)
	<u>77,007,772</u>	<u>77,318,640</u>
As at 01 January	70,155,266	68,797,035
Amortization for the Year	1,887,827	1,887,827
Disposal Adjustment	(310,868)	(529,596)
As at 31 December	<u>71,732,225</u>	<u>70,155,266</u>
Carrying Amount	<u>5,275,547</u>	<u>7,163,374</u>

Investment in plantation assets which were immature at the time of handing over to the company by way of estate leases are shown under immature plantations (revalued as at 11th June, 1992), all of which have been transferred to mature plantations as at the reporting date. Investment by the Company on mature and immature plantations is shown separately under Improvements to Leasehold Property (Mature / Immature Plantation) in Note 6. These Mature/Immature plantations were classified as bearer biological assets in terms of LKAS 41 - Agriculture.

05.1.2. LEASED BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS OF JEDB PALLAI ESTATES

The value of leased bearer biological assets (Mature plantations) at Pallai estate have been taken into the books of the Company on 9th February 2023 after signing of the lease agreement by the Company with JEDB and amortized by equal amounts over a 30 year lease period.

However, when transferring the said assets, book value of the same were not available to be taken in to accounts .Therefore value of this Biological asset of pallai estates has been assessed based on total lease rental and estimated Future discount rate of 12.5%.

Pallai coconut land value	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	18,666,656	18,666,656
Addition		
At the end of the year	<u>18,666,656</u>	<u>18,666,656</u>
As at 01 January	1,177,338	555,738
Amortization for the Year	621,600	621,600
Disposal Adjustment		
As at 31 December	<u>1,798,938</u>	<u>1,177,338</u>
Carrying Amount	<u>16,867,718</u>	<u>17,489,318</u>



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

06 IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD PROPERTY (Bearer Biological Assets)

Cost	Immature Plantation	Mature Plantation			2025	2024
		Coconut	Cashew	Other		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At the beginning of the - Year	216,127,206	962,687,164	100,026,612	13,839,135	1,292,680,118	1,212,074,715
Additions	73,059,446		-		73,059,446	80,605,403
Transferred from Immature		44,062,071	-	-	44,062,071	105,088,397
Transferred to Mature	(44,062,071)	-	-	-	(44,062,071)	(105,088,397)
Impairment/Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of the Year	245,124,581	1,006,749,235	100,026,612	13,839,135	1,365,739,563	1,292,680,118

Depreciation

At the beginning of the - Year		110,721,209	56,519,602	3,115,144	170,355,956	148,317,995
Charge for the Year		19,178,195	4,001,064	691,957	23,871,216	22,037,961
Impairment/Disposal of assets		-	-	-	-	-
At the end of the Year		129,899,404	60,520,666	3,807,101	194,227,172	170,355,956
Net Value	245,124,581	876,849,831	39,505,946	10,032,034	1,171,512,391	1,122,324,162

Capital Work-in-progress

As at 1 January					1,065,811	10,058,485
Additions during the Year					559,593	1,065,811
Transfer to immature plantation & other Transfer out					1,065,811	10,058,485
As at 31 December					559,593	1,065,811
Carrying amount					1,172,071,984	1,123,389,973

Note :

These are investments in immature/mature plantations since the formation of the Company. The assets (including plantations assets) taken over by way of estate leases are set out in Notes 4, and 5 to the Financial Statements. Further investment in immature plantations taken over by way of leases are shown in this Note. When such plantations become mature, the additional investments since taken over to bring them to maturity will be moved from immature to mature under this Note. A corresponding movement from immature to mature of the investment undertaken by JEDB/SLSPC on the same plantation prior to the lease will be carried out under Note No. 5.1

The requirement of recognition of bearer biological assets at its fair value less cost to sell under LKAS 41 was superseded by the ruling issued on 02 March 2012, by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure the bearer biological assets at cost using LKAS 16 - Property Plant & Equipment.

Specific borrowings have not been obtained to finance the planting expenditure. Hence, borrowing costs were not capitalized during the year under Immature Plantations (2025 - Nil)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

07.1 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - LIVESTOCK

Dairy Livestock
Other Livestock

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
07.1.1	19,687,379	12,151,415
07.1.2	18,323,829	15,205,360
	38,011,208	27,356,775

07.1.1 DAIRY LIVESTOCK

	Immature Cows (Calves / Heifers)	Mature Cows (Milking and Dry cows)	
	Rs.	Rs.	
As at 1 st January	1,202,280	10,949,135	12,151,415
Value Increase on birth	663,922		663,922
Gain/(Loss) on fair value for the Year	969,639	3,915,180	4,884,819
Transfer in/(out) other estates		2,636,400	2,636,400
Death/Sales	(121,316)	(527,861)	(649,177)
As at 31 st December	2,714,525.20	16,972,854	19,687,379
			12,151,415

Livestock are measured at their fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of livestock is determined in accordance with the circulars issued by the National Livestock Development Board.



07.1.2 Other Livestock (Bearer Biological Assets)

	Buffalos	Cart Bull	Stud Bulls	Sheep/Goat	Neat Cattle	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
As at 1 st January	5,733,760.00	2,772,950	320,750	6,233,900	144,000	15,322,900
Value increase on birth	494,680		-	336,480		831,160
Purchase			655,100			655,100
Transfer in/(Out)	(2,849,250)		212,850			(2,636,400)
Death/Sales	(960,506)	(346,050)	(320,750)	(1,604,210)		(3,231,516)
Gain/Loss on fair Value for the year	1,364,170	1,347,600	806,050	3,798,305	184,000	7,500,125
	3,782,854	3,774,500	1,674,000	8,764,475	328,000	18,323,829
						15,205,360

7.2 Consumable Biological Assets- Timber Plantations

	2025. Rs			2024. Rs		
	Immature	Mature	Total	Immature	Mature	Total
Balance as at 1 st January	1,125,705	178,001,582	179,127,287	1,044,264	138,253,656	139,297,920
Increase due to development/ Investment	309,000		309,000	81,441		81,441
Trans In/(Out)		-	-		-	-
Changes in fair value less cost to sell		17,176,137	17,176,137		39,759,273	39,759,273
Decrease due to harvest		(8,101,731)	(8,101,731)		(11,347)	(11,347)
Balance as at 31st December	1,434,705	187,075,988	188,510,693	1,125,705	178,001,582	179,127,287

Consumable Biological assets include timber trees grown in estates. The cost of immature trees is treated as approximate fair value particularly on the ground of little biological transformation has taken place and impact of the biological transformation on price is not material.

The valuation was carried by Mr. A.A.M. Fathihu, Chartered Valuation Surveyor, using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. In ascertaining the fair value of timber a physical verification was carried out covering all the estates.

Key assumption used in Valuation

- Based on the price list of the state timber corporation of timber logs
- The Prices adopted are net of expenditure.
- Discount rate - Age to harvest 5 or below years 10%
Age to harvest 6 -15 years 11%
Age to harvest 15 years or above 12%
- Time period of maturity estimated at 30 years

The valuations, as presented in the external valuation models based on net present values, take into accounts the long term exploitation of the timber trees. Because of the inherent uncertainty associated with the valuation at fair value of the biological assets due to the volatility of the variables, their carrying value may differ from their realizable value. The Board of Directors retains their view that commodity markets are inherently volatile and that long term price projections are highly unpredictable

The company is exposed to the following risks relating to its timber trees.

Regulatory and environmental risks

The Company is subject to laws and regulations in Sri Lanka. The Company has established environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with local environmental and other laws. Management performs regular reviews to identify environmental risks and to ensure that the systems in place are adequate to manage those risks.

Supply and demand risk

The Company is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales volume of timber. When possible, the Company manages this risk by aligning its harvest volume to market supply and demand. Management performs regular industry trend analyses to ensure that the Company's pricing structure is in line with the market and to ensure that projected harvest volumes are consistent with the expected demand.

Climate and other risks

The Company's timber trees are exposed to the risk of damage from climatic changes, diseases, forest fires and other natural forces.

7.3 Change in Fair Value of Biological Assets

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Changes in fair value of consumable biological assets (Note 7.2)	17,176,137	39,759,273
Changes in fair value of Produce on bearer biological Assets (Note 9.1)	9,604,906	7,859,494
Gain/Loss on fair value of Livestock (Note 7.1.1, 7.1.2)	13,880,026	4,034,234
	40,661,069	51,653,001



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

08 FREEHOLD PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Fencing	Water Supply	2025	2024
	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..	Rs..
Cost/ Valuation									
As at 1 January	58,139,528	8,902,837	126,030,421	89,531,117	15,750,404	51,612,581	83,638,148	433,605,037	400,072,329
Additions	403,898	-	37,018,910	4,375,214	1,249,753	11,262,884	1,211,906	55,522,565	33,733,008
Transfers/(Disposal)	-	-	402,500	(484,000)	-	-	-	(81,500)	(200,300)
Transf. to held for sale	-	-	(18,346,961)	-	-	-	-	(18,346,961)	-
Transferred due to revaluation	-	-	(105,468,599)	-	-	-	-	(105,468,599)	-
Revaluations	-	-	134,438,729	-	-	-	-	134,438,729	-
As at 31 December	58,543,426	8,902,837	174,075,000	93,422,331	17,000,157	62,875,465	84,850,055	499,669,271	433,605,037
Depreciation									
As at 1 January	17,641,136	6,209,480	94,704,389	60,484,450	11,423,261	38,019,178	13,183,474	241,665,367	200,230,980
Charge for the Year	1,456,024	560,469	28,201,582	5,697,281	758,511	6,895,762	4,070,336	47,639,965	41,523,657
Transfers/Disposal	-	-	402,500	(439,007)	-	-	-	(36,507)	(89,269)
Transferred due to revaluation	-	-	(105,468,599)	-	-	-	-	(105,468,599)	-
Transf. to held for sale	-	-	(17,489,872)	-	-	-	-	(17,489,872)	-
As at 31 December	19,097,160	6,769,949	350,000	65,742,724	12,181,772	44,914,939	17,253,810	166,310,355	241,665,367
Net Value	39,446,266	2,132,888	173,725,000	27,679,606	4,818,385	17,960,526	67,596,245	333,358,916	191,939,669

Capital Work-in-progress

As at 1 January								1,418,226	1,585,697
Additions during the Year								1,438,647	1,277,161
Capitalized during the year & Transfer out								348,776	1,444,632
As at 31 December								2,508,097	1,418,226
Carrying amount								335,867,013	193,357,895

Note :

The assets shown above are those movable assets vested in the Company by Gazette notification on the date of formation of the Company (11.06.1992) and all investment in tangible assets by the company since its formation. The assets taken over by way of estate leases are set out in Notes 4 and 5.

Further, the valuation of immovable JEDB / SLSPC estate assets on finance lease (other than leasehold property) and tangible assets other than immature / mature plantations taken over on 11 June 1992 is based on net book values obtained from the State Plantations Corporation and Janatha Estate Development Board as at such date. These values were not made available to us by individual asset.



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31 December, 2025

09. PRODUCE ON BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS AND INVENTORIES**09.1 PRODUCE ON BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
At the beginning of the year/ as previously reported	33,852,934	25,993,440
Change in fair value less cost to sell	9,604,906	7,859,494
At the end of the year	43,457,840	33,852,934

09.2 INVENTORIES

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Input Materials	22,761,906	7,219,206
Growing Crop - Nurseries	18,038,561	4,511,288
Harvested Crop	56,181,020	40,853,549
Consumables and Spares	30,050,567	23,992,962
	127,032,054	76,577,005

9.3 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Gross Carrying Value	18,787,411	440,450
Less; Accumulated Depreciation	17,914,318	424,446
Carrying Value	873,093	16,004

9.3.1 Carrying Value of Assets Held for Sale

Description	Vehicle No.	Cost	Depreciation	Carrying Value
Isszu Trooper	32-4266	4,356,961	3,499,872	857,089
BMW X1	NW KV 4068	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
BMW X2	NW KV 4071	4,490,000	4,490,000	-
X Trial	NW GQ 6095	3,500,000	3,500,000	-
Hand Tractor	NW SC 1610	104,000	103,999	1
Hand Tractor and trailer	NW SC 1611	145,500	145,498	2
Motor Cycle	NW GB 7012	150,950	150,949	1
Hand Tractor	NW SC 1609	40,000	24,000	16,000
		18,787,411	17,914,318	873,093

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Produce Debtors	77,545,238	37,359,333
Staff Debtors	11,011,737	6,045,331
Other Debtors	51,473,070	49,416,315
Wair-Coir Project	13,325,233	13,325,233
	153,355,278	106,146,212
Impairment allowances for Wair-Coir Project	(13,325,233)	(13,325,233)
Impairment allowances for Bad Debts	(5,741,629)	(1,367,907)
	134,288,416	91,453,072



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31 December, 2025

11. FINANCIAL FACILITY TO STATE ENTERPRISES	Amount Granted	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loan Receivables			
Elkaduwa Plantations Ltd	20,000,000	23,519,452	23,519,452
Sri Lanka Rubber Manufacturing & Export Corporation Ltd	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation	20,000,000	23,610,959	23,610,959
Ministry of State Resources & Enterprise Development	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Janatha Estate Development Board	40,000,000	47,627,397	47,627,397
	105,000,000	119,757,808	119,757,808
Less:			
Impairment Loss	(105,000,000)	(119,757,808)	(119,757,808)
	-	-	-

The Company has granted temporary financial facility to the above government enterprises amounting to LKR 105 Million in the year 2010. However, the outstanding dues were not settled up to the 31 December 2014 by the respective parties and the amount with accumulated interest totaling to LKR 119,757,808/-. The Board of Directors of Chilaw Plantation Limited resolved to make a full provision for impairment for the year ended 2014.

Considering the fact that the company was unable to recover the interest income due from above state organizations, from the year 2010 to 2012, the board of directors of chilaw plantations ltd decided not to recognize the unrecoverable interest income to the accounts of chilaw plantation limited from the year 2013. Subsequently the Board of Directors of Chilaw Plantations Limited resolved to make a full provision for impairment of financial assets for the year ended 2014. However, if interest income from 2013 to 2025 is taken in to the accounts, total loan receivable balance would be Rs. 202,957,808 as details given below.

Elkaduwa Plantations Ltd	44,319,452
Sri Lanka Rubber Manufacturing & Export Corporation Ltd	10,000,000
Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation	44,410,959
Ministry of state Resources & Enterprise Development	15,000,000
Janatha Estate Development Board	89,227,397
	202,957,808



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31 December, 2025

11.1 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Loan Given to Employees Rs.	Pre-Paid staff Benefit Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 01/01/2024	19,711,636	5,139,016	24,850,652
Loan Granted During the Year 2024	10,125,450	2,747,550	12,873,000
Loan Recovered During the year 2024	(8,204,129)	(3,253,482)	(11,457,611)
Balance as at 31/12/2024	21,632,957	4,633,084	26,266,041
Loan Granted During the year 2025	6,211,319	1,462,581	7,673,900
Loan Recovered During the year 2025	(9,167,820)	(2,854,674)	(12,022,494)
Balance as at 31/12/2025	18,676,456	3,240,991	21,917,447
Non- Current Balance as at 31/12/2024	15,794,193	2,426,338	18,220,532
Current Balance as at 31/12/2024	5,838,763	2,206,746	8,045,509
Balance as at 31/12/2024	21,632,957	4,633,084	26,266,041
Non- Current Balance as at 31/12/2025	12,706,241	1,594,483	14,300,723
Current Balance as at 31/12/2025	5,970,215	1,646,509	7,616,724
Balance as at 31/12/2025	18,676,456	3,240,991	21,917,447

The company provides loans to employees at concessionary rate of 4% per annum. These loans are recognized on fair value at their initial recognition. The fair value of the loans given to employees are determined by discounting expected future cash flows using market rates related to the similar loans. The difference between cost and fair value of loans given to employees is recognized as prepaid staff benefits. The loans given to employees are classified as loans and receivables and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The loans given to employees are secured and interest is charged at the following rates.

	Market rate	Concessionary rate
2020	9.25%	5%
2021	10.25%	4% (w.e.f 1/9/2021)
2022	27.25%	4%
2023	18%	4%
2024	14.5%	4%
2025	13%	4%



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Fixed Deposit - BOC (Over three months)	635,925,015	593,877,855
Fixed Deposit- Peoples Bank (Over three months)	89,020,560	-
Fixed Deposit- NSB (Over three months)	225,000,000	
Total short term investment over Three months	949,945,575	593,877,855
Fixed Deposit - BOC (Below three months)	268,863,503	247,883,620
Treasury Bills and REPO (Below three months)	370,799,017	252,715,807
Total short term investment Below Three months	639,662,520	500,599,427
Grand Total	1,589,608,094	1,094,477,282

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and twelve months, depending on the cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The above fixed deposits with Bank of Ceylon represent Plan assets in respect of gratuity liability amounting to Rs. 117,324,058 /=-

13. STATED CAPITAL

Ordinary shares including one golden Shares held by the Treasury which have Special rights	20,000,001	20,000,001
Value of Issued and Fully Paid Shares		
Ordinary shares including one golden Shares held by the Treasury which have Special rights	200,000,010	200,000,010

Stated Capital represents the amount paid to the company in respect of issuing 20,000,001 ordinary shares including one Golden share which has special rights. With the enactment of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 which is applicable with effective from 03 May 2007, the concept of authorized share capital and par value is no longer

14. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY/ASSETS

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
At the beginning of the Year	329,623,171	93,175
Charged / (reversal) during the year	10,234,287	323,299,308
Deferred Tax adjustment on assets revaluation	40,332,208	6,230,688
At the end of the Year	380,189,666	329,623,171

	Temporary Difference Rs.	Tax Effect 2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
-Property, Plant and Equipment	(232,177,417)	(69,653,225)	(31,061,551)
-Mature and Immature Plantation	(1,171,512,391)	(351,453,717)	(336,697,249)
-Consumable Biological Assets	-	-	-
-Impairment allowances for Bad Debts	19,066,862	5,720,059	4,407,942
-Retirement Benefit Obligation	117,324,058	35,197,217	33,727,686
Carried forward Tax Losses	-	-	-
Carried forward Tax Credit	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability)	(1,267,298,888)	(380,189,666)	(329,623,171)
Applicable Tax Rate for all temporary differences.		30%	30%



The effective tax rate used to calculate deferred tax liability for all temporary difference as at 31/12/2025 is 30%.

CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

15. DIFERRED GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	2025 Received from PHDT	Rs. Received from CRI	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
At the beginning of the Year	5,445,901	6,521,107	11,967,009	10,088,526
Grant Received			-	2,482,500
Less : Amortization for the Year	(237,228)	(352,403)	(589,631)	(604,017)
Transfer out				
At the end of the Year	5,208,673	6,168,704	11,377,378	11,967,009

i) Grants were received from the Plantation Human Development Trust for the development of facilities of workers such as re-roofing of Line rooms, Latrines, Water supply and Sanitation etc.

The amount spent is capitalized under relevant classification of Property, Plant & Equipment. Corresponding grant component is reflected under Deferred Grants and Subsidies and amortized over the useful life span of the asset.

ii) During the year 2021,2022,2023 and 2024 grant were received from Coconut Research Institute for installation of irrigation system in kiniyama seed garden and other capital work .

The amount spent is capitalized under relevant classification of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Corresponding grant component is reflected under Deferred Grants and Subsidies and amortized over the useful life span of the asset.



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	112,425,621	92,025,543
Interest Cost	11,260,659	11,503,193
Current Services Cost	9,501,974	8,559,279
Gratuity Payments for the Year	(18,518,643)	(13,152,742)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	2,654,447	13,490,348
At the end of the Year	117,324,058	112,425,621

LKAS 19 requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit that 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 the present value of the retirement benefit obligation and the current service cost. This requires an entity 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. The following key assumptions were made in arriving at the above figure.

the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits amounted to Rs.117,324,058. If the company had provided for gratuity on the basis of 14 days wages and half months salary for each completed year of service, the liability would have been Rs. 127,955,178.67. Hence, there is a contingent liability of Rs. 10,631,120.44 which would crystallise only if the company ceases to be a going concern.

The key assumptions used by Messrs Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd. include the following:

(i) Rate of Discount	10% p.a.	(ii) Rate of Salary Increase	
(iii) Retirement Age		Monthly paid Staff	9% p.a.
Monthly paid	60 years	Daily Paid Staff	9% p.a.
Daily Paid Staff	60 years		
(iv) Daily Wage Rate	Rs. 951/-	(v) Staff turnover rate	5%

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to illustrate the significance of the salary/wage escalation rate and discount rate assumed in this valuation as at 31 December 2025, a sensitivity analysis was conducted for all employees assuming the following salary/ wage escalation rate and discount rate

Discount Rate	Salary /wage Escalation Rate	Present Value of defined Benefit Obligation	
		Monthly paid	Daily paid
One Percentage point increase	As given in report	74,870,093	34,653,102
One Percentage point increase	As given in report	87,610,084	38,587,915
As given in report	One Percentage point increase	87,766,001	38,656,373
As given in report	One Percentage point increase	74,633,927	34,559,191

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation : Monthly paid - 8.6 Years

Daily Paid - 5.8 Years



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

17. LIABILITY TO MAKE LEASE PAYMENT FOR THE JEDB ESTATES

	2025			2024
	Repayable within 1 year	Repayable after 1 year	Total	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17.1 Liability to Make Lease Payment to the Treasury for the JEDB Estates	3,036,568	83,742,134	86,778,702	89,698,479
17.2 Liability to Make Lease Payment for the JEDB PLLAI Estates	163,081	67,236,715	67,399,796	67,544,756
Net Finance Lease liability-2025	3,199,649	150,978,849	154,178,498	157,243,235
Net Finance Lease liability-2024	3,064,737	154,178,498	157,243,235	

17.1 LIABILITY TO MAKE LEASE PAYMENT TO THE TREASURY FOR THE JEDB ESTATES

	Repayable within 1 Year	Repayable after one Year		Sub Total	Total
		Repayable within two to five Years	Repayable after five Years		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Finance Lease Liability	6,508,000	26,032,000	93,982,652	120,014,652	126,522,652
Less : Future Finance Charges	(3,471,432)	(12,621,538)	(23,650,980)	(36,272,518)	(39,743,950)
Net Finance Lease liability-2025	3,036,568	13,410,462	70,331,672	83,742,134	86,778,702
Net Finance Lease liability-2024	2,919,777	12,894,675	73,884,027	86,778,702	89,698,479

The leases of the estates have been amended, with effect from 11th June 1996 to an amount substantially higher than the previous lease rental of Rs. 500/= per estate per annum. The rental payable under the revised basis is Rs. 6.508 million per year. This amount is to be inflated annually by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator, and is in the form of a contingent rental.

The contingent rental during the current year charged to the Income Statement amounted to Rs. 75,366,505/- which is based on GDP deflator of 3.8% (2024 - Rs. 68,499,800/- 17%)

The Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Right-to-use of Land on Lease was approved by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka on 19 December 2012. Subsequently, the amendments to the SoRP along with the modification to the title as Statement of Alternative Treatment (SoAT) were approved by the Council on 21 August 2013. The Company has not reassessed the Right-to-use of Land because this is not a mandatory requirement. However, if the liability is reassessed according to the alternative treatment (SoAT) on the assumption that the lease rent is increased constantly by GDP deflator of 4% and

Gross Liability	=	2,434,443,440
Finance Charges	=	(1,437,761,892)
Net Liability	=	996,681,548

The above reassessed liability is not reflected in these Financial Statements.



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

17.2 LIABILITY TO MAKE LEASE PAYMENT FOR THE JEDB PALLAI/KILINCHCHI ESTATES

	Repayable	Repayable after one Year		Sub Total	Total
	within	Repayable	Repayable		
	1 Year	within	after		
		two to	five Years		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Finance Lease Liability	4,008,000	16,032,000	170,151,143	186,183,143	190,191,143
Less : Future Finance Charges	(3,844,919)	(15,148,716)	(103,797,711)	(118,946,428)	(122,791,347)
Net Finance Lease liability-2025	163,081	883,284	66,353,432	67,236,715	67,399,796
Net Finance Lease liability-2024	144,960	785,141	66,614,654	67,399,796	67,544,756

a). Lease has been executed for Pallai estate for a period of 30 years commencing from 9th February 2023. Lease shall be paid for the coconut cultivated extent which is 92 Acres in extent at the rate of Rs.12,000/= per acre per annum. For the remaining bare land of 208 acres in extent, the annual lease rental is Rs 6,000 per acre. This lease rentals will be increased by 50% from 11th to 15th year and 20% annual rent increment will be applied every 05 years from 16th to 30th year thereafter

b). Lease have been executed for Muhamalai Ayanankal estate, Visuwalingam Thottam estate and Kasipallaikani estate for a period of 30 years commencing from 26th April 2023. Lease shall be paid for the bare land in extent of 276 Acres at the rate of Rs 6,000/= per acre per annum with 50% annual rent increment from 11th to 15th year and 20% annual rent increment every 05 years from 16th to 30th year thereafter as per the indenture of lease.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade Creditors	3,625,604	481,893
Others (Fertilizer, Contractors etc.)	131,559,620	93,822,384
Holiday Pay	4,076,634	3,502,794
Accrued Expenditure	12,755,774	14,364,446
Audit Fee	1,273,392	1,868,384
Incentive payable to Employee	137,000,000	30,300,000
Dividend /Lease rental Payable to Treasury	4,825,366	34,742,436
Vat Payable	1,133,987	5,064,221
	296,250,377	184,146,558



	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
19. REVENUE		
Coconut (Note 19.1)	1,483,803,731	868,920,605
Cashew	64,769,820	41,663,037
Livestock project (Note 19.2)	19,628,098	19,306,067
Dragon Fruit	511,915	643,021
Seedlings & Nursery	14,839,120	4,766,515
Pepper	473,580	154,500
Cinnamon	3,040,389	2,113,733
Rambuttan	3,125,000	2,290,050
Coconut Oil	10,962,242	9,309,216
Cashew processing	11,073,555	10,306,710
Mango	3,141,658	4,399,275
Others	958,557	4,512,205
Gross Revenue	1,616,327,664	968,384,933
Less:-Divisional Revenue (Inter Department)	(22,101,187)	(10,826,001)
Revenue from out side	1,594,226,476	957,558,932
19.1 Revenue from Coconut		
Green Nuts	1,471,746,563	855,993,049
Copra	12,057,168	12,927,555
	1,483,803,731	868,920,605
Production (Nuts)	10,762,223	10,359,584
Net Sales Average (per 1000 nuts)	140,385	82,962
19.2 Revenue from livestock		
Income from Dairy livestock project	16,985,073	14,432,571
Other livestock	2,643,025	4,873,496
	19,628,098	19,306,067
20 Cost Of Sale		
Coconut and Copra	752,444,133	609,716,021
Cashew	31,738,138	17,469,590
Livestock project	20,746,472	17,427,699
Dragon Fruit	95,038	158,095
Seedlings & Nursery	11,064,694	59,742,169
Pepper	261,835	421,045
Cinnamon	629,729	1,142,623
Rambuttan	92,979	258,093
Coconut Oil	10,891,399	10,550,475
Cashew processing	13,132,424	9,686,077
Mango	2,850,303	2,173,770
Others	2,949,606	4,285,533
	846,896,749	733,031,191
Less:-Divisional Purchase (Inter Department)	(22,101,187)	(10,826,001)
Cost of Sales	824,795,562	722,205,190



- 20.1** During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company identified a coconut inventory shortage amounting to Rs. 3,700,900.10. A provision has been made for the estimated loss and recognized within cost of sales in accordance with LKAS 2 – Inventories. An internal inquiry is currently in progress to identify the officers responsible for the shortage.

CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December,

21. OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Amortization of Grant	589,631	604,017
Gain /(Loss) on Timber sale	4,447,079	(853,095)
Coconut Palms	14,582,510	22,934,948
Coconut Husks & Shells	10,030,312	4,414,478
Penalty on delay payment and removal of coconut	3,375,602	2,443,403
Paddy	5,923,235	3,502,149
Fire wood	4,839,871	1,282,492
Desilting Tank/Leveling of land (sale of Mud soil and sand)	2,302,081	9,492,605
Income from Land subleased for cultivation (21.1)	8,810,552	8,270,178
Income from coconut treacle project	3,914,530	3,900,164
Copra income from immature rejection coconut	33,636,692	12,410,759
Others	9,261,778	3,692,895
	101,713,874	72,094,993

21.1 The land leasing programme is implemented by leasing out minimum 5 acres of land for outside parties for cultivation of short-term crop for a maximum period of five years on a minimum rental of Rs.1,000/- per acre per month after entering into an agreement.

22. ADMINISTRATION & GENERAL EXPENSES (Details P 41- P 42)

Personal Direct expenses	57,842,835	53,403,912
Personal Indirect expenses	26,852,180	24,342,097
Office expenses	46,219,119	56,665,059
Other expenses (Details P-42)	152,379,635	45,086,796
Provision for loss of general inventories	1,472,142	-
	284,765,912	179,497,864

22.2 PROFIT BEFORE TAX IS STATED AFTER CHARGING

	2025 Rs	2024 Rs
Depreciation		
- Leasehold Right to bare land	4,319,510	4,319,510
- Freehold Property, Plant and Equipments	47,639,965	41,523,657
- Biological Assets	26,380,643	24,547,388
Directors Remuneration	3,099,033	2,648,400
Auditors Remuneration	1,269,888	2,529,478
Defined Benefit Plan Costs	20,762,633	20,062,472
Defined Contributions Plan Costs - EPF & ETF	37,927,391	35,991,663
Salaries & Wages	310,745,386	294,152,428
Employees' Bonus	14,214,496	12,549,206
Employees' Incentive payment	137,000,000	30,300,000
	603,358,945	468,624,201

23. FINANCE INCOME

Interest on Fixed Deposits	79,629,035	86,867,559
Interest on Treasury bill/REPO	24,350,531	26,349,089
Interest income on Savings Account	1,153,352	1,509,846
Interest on Loan given to Staff	938,558	1,003,501
Unwinding of Pre-paid Staff Benefits	2,165,535	2,568,000
	108,237,012	118,297,996

23.1 FINANCE COST

Land & Buildings (JEDB) Variable Lease Rental to PMD(MPI) Treasury	75,366,505	68,499,800
Lands & Buildings (JEDB) Lease Rental Interests to PMD(MPI) Treasury	3,588,223	3,700,522
Lease interest payment on JEDB Pallai/ Kilinochchi Estates	3,863,040	3,879,147
Interest Expense and Bank Charges	54,151	47,551
Amortization of Staff Cost	2,165,535	2,568,000
	85,037,455	78,695,020

Net Finance Income/(Expenses)

23,199,557	39,602,975
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CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

24. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows.

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Current Tax Expenses		
Current Income Tax (Note 24.2)	208,219,632	34,282,595
Previous year Income Tax adjustment	405,216	
Deferred taxation Provision /(Reversal) (Note 14)	10,234,287	323,299,308
Income tax expense reported in the Income statement	218,859,135	357,581,903

- 24.1** In terms of item (1) (d) of paragraph 4 of the First schedule to the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 (As amended by Act, No. 45 of 2022), the gains and profits from the agro farming is taxable at the rate of 30%, with effect from April 01, 2024

24.2 Reconciliation Between Tax Expenses and the Product of Accounting Profit

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Accounting Profit before tax	650,239,502	219,206,847
Income not subject to tax	(168,517,307)	(170,555,013)
	481,722,195	48,651,834
Aggregate disallowable items	341,736,506	207,591,451
Aggregate allowable items	(260,057,757)	(259,573,434)
Adjusted Business profit / (Loss)	563,400,944	(3,330,149)
Assessable Charge or (Balancing Allowance) on depreciable assets	28,700	45,271
Gain from unprocessed exempt income		(737,802)
Sale proceed form sales of biological assets	24,564,320	
Assessable Income from Business	587,993,964	(4,022,680)
Brought forward Tax loss utilized		
Other income liable for Taxation	106,071,476	118,297,995
	694,065,440	114,275,315
Statutory Tax rate 30%	208,219,632	34,282,595
Current Income Tax Expenses	208,219,632	34,282,595
Tax loss Brought forward		
Tax loss utilized/sddition	-	-
Loss claimed against Taxable Income	-	-
	-	-



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

25.1 EARNINGS PER SHARE

25.1.1 The calculation of the basic earnings per share is based on after tax profit for the year divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

25.1.2 The following reflects the income and share data used in the computation of basic earnings per share.

Amounts used as the Numerator :

Net profit applicable to ordinary share holders for basic earnings per share

2025	2024
Rs.	Rs.
431,380,367	(138,375,056)
431,380,367	(138,375,056)

Amounts used as the Denominator :

Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue applicable to basis earnings per share

Number	Number
20,000,001	20,000,001
20,000,001	20,000,001

Basic Earning per share

21.57	(6.92)
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25.2. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustments or disclosures in the Financial Statements.

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Details of significant Related Party Disclosures are as follows.

26.1 Transactions with the key management personnel of the company.

LKAS 24 'Related party Disclosures', Key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planing, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors (including Executive and Non- Executive Directors) as key management personnel of the Company have been classified as Key Management Personnel

Salaries and other Employment Benefits

2025	2024
Rs.	Rs.
3,099,033	2,648,400

26.2. Related Party Transactions

There are no related party transaction during the year.



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

27 Segment Information

	Group 01		Group 02		Unallocated		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Geographical Segment Results	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	866,865,532	522,387,409	727,360,944	439,205,756	-	-	1,594,226,476	957,558,932
Revenue Expenditure	(435,565,155)	(386,674,196)	(336,348,218)	(283,493,547)	-	-	(771,913,372)	(670,167,743)
Depreciation	(27,453,935)	(27,763,933)	(25,428,254)	(24,273,515)	-	-	(52,882,189)	(52,037,447)
Segment Results	403,846,442	107,949,281	365,584,472	131,438,694	-	-	769,430,915	235,353,741
Gain/(loss) on fair value of Biological Assets							40,661,069	51,653,001
Other Income and Gain							101,713,874	72,094,993
Unallocated Expenses							(284,765,912)	(179,497,864)
Finance Cost							(85,037,455)	(78,695,020)
Finance Income							108,237,012	118,297,996
Profit before Income Tax							650,239,502	219,206,847
Income Tax Expenses							(218,859,135)	(357,581,903)
Net Profit for the Year							431,380,367	(138,375,056)
As at 31st December								
Segment Assets								
Non Current Assets	929,085,533	807,423,245	869,752,393	827,429,714	69,571,904	33,076,648	1,868,409,830	1,667,929,607
Current Assets	160,932,150	114,541,872	109,431,661	53,210,322	1,646,408,499	1,151,229,974	1,916,772,311	1,318,982,168
Total Assets	1,090,017,683	921,965,117	979,184,055	880,640,036	1,715,980,403	1,184,306,622	3,785,182,141	2,986,911,775
Segment Liabilities								
Non Current Liabilities	55,608,482	54,291,853	49,374,348	49,516,390	554,887,121	504,386,056	659,869,951	608,194,299
Current Liabilities	67,999,914	40,946,975	53,233,963	33,761,084	339,739,691	112,503,236	460,973,568	187,211,296
Total Liabilities	123,608,396	95,238,828	102,608,310	83,277,474	894,626,812	616,889,292	1,120,843,520	795,405,594



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 2025

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**28.1 Capital Commitments**

There have been no significant Capital Commitment as at the reporting date.

28.2 Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities other than disclosed in Note No. 16 and as following as at the reporting date.

- i) Colombo office of chilaw plantations ltd is located at JEDB premises at Vaxuall street since October 2019 to November 2025 and there is no lease /rent agreement finalized for the said premises. Due to this an exact liability for lease/rent cannot be ascertained. However if an agreement is reached in the future a liability will have to be accounted.

ii) Legal case filed

No.	Case No.	Description	Present Situation
1	DMR/03137/15 District Court - Aluthkade	CPL is claiming Rs. 2,963,522.15 as the cost for Coconuts from Bee Pee & David Pvt. Ltd.	Matter is Pending
2	IR/22/17/2013 Labour Department - Narahenpita	Mrs. K.D.N Rajapaksha Claiming Payment arrears for Rs. 1,250/-.	Matter is Pending
3	IR/COM/04/2023/116	Mr. M. M. Merly a Manager Estate Claiming Salary Increment.	Matter is Pending
4	350/RE - Marawila	Kahatawilla B - Land Case	Matter is Pending
5	New No. 76/2024	Division Secretariat, Katana Divisional Secretariat, Demanhandiya	Matter is Pending
6	3746	Imbulgaswadiya Land Matter- Requesting compensation for land acquired by katana divisional secretariat	Matter is Pending
7	3835 - Special	Imbulgaswadiya Land Matter- Requesting compensation for land acquired by katana divisional secretariat	Matter is Pending
8	1224 L	There are 2 Cases on Same Number - Land & Surveyor - Case lodged by the surveyor - Nithalawa estate	Matter is Pending
9	5971/M	Marawila lake II - Vialating the agreement in desilting Ruwaneliya Tank	Matter is Pending
10	1023/L	Case pertaining to marawila II tank in Ruwaneliya estate	Matter is Pending
11	04/LA (Marawila D/C)	Land acquisition	Matter is Pending
12	1683/25/SPL	A case was filed at the District Court of Mount Lavinia for the illegal planting of Mango trees by Mr. Senaka Saman at Thambapanni Division.	Matter is Pending
13	1684/25/SPL	A case was filed at the District Court of Mount Lavinia for the illegal planting of Mango trees by Ms. Puttalam Agro Farm (Pvt) Ltd. at Thammanna Division.	Matter is Pending
14	4384/SPL	Galwagara Tank 03 Case	Matter is Pending
15	4370/SPL	Sembukattiya Lane Case	Matter is Pending



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December 2025

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
REVENUE	(i)	1,594,226,476	957,558,932
COST OF SALES	(ii)	(824,795,562)	(722,205,190)
GROSS PROFIT		769,430,915	235,353,741
GAIN/(LOSS) ON FAIR VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL ASSETS		40,661,069	51,653,001
OTHER INCOME	(iii)	101,713,874	72,094,993
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(iv)	(130,914,135)	(134,411,067)
OTHE EXPENSES	(v)	(153,851,777)	(45,086,796)
FINANCE COST	(vi)	(85,037,455)	(78,695,020)
FINANCE INCOME		108,237,012	118,297,996
PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		<u>650,239,502</u>	<u>219,206,847</u>



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December,		2025	2024
		Rs.	Rs.
(i) REVENUE			
Coconut		1,483,803,731	868,920,605
Cashew		64,769,820	41,663,037
Livestock project		19,628,098	19,306,067
Dragon Fruit		511,915	643,021
Seedlings & Nursery		14,839,120	4,766,515
Pepper		473,580	154,500
Cinnamon		3,040,389	2,113,733
Rambuttan		3,125,000	2,290,050
Coconut Oil		10,962,242	9,309,216
Cashew processing		11,073,555	10,306,710
Mango		3,141,658	4,399,275
Others		958,557	4,512,205
		1,616,327,664	968,384,933
Less:- Inter Department Revenue		(22,101,187)	(10,826,001)
Revenue from out side		1,594,226,476	957,558,932
(ii) COST OF SALE			
Coconut and Copra			
General Charges		394,215,955	354,065,128
Field Work & Cultivation		247,943,970	112,774,198
Harvesting		105,136,993	95,698,847
Manufacture		5,575,435	5,778,581
Transport		773,537	1,140,588
Other Expenses		14,660,580	14,217,414
Cost Of Production		768,306,471	583,674,756
Opening Stock	31,923,559.48		42,663,545
Less- shortage of opening stock	(2,789,160)	29,134,399	
Closing Stock Adjustment		(53,092,597)	(31,923,559)
		744,348,273	594,414,741
Provision for shortage of coconuts		3,700,900	-
Coconut sales commission		4,394,960	15,301,280
Cost of Sales Coconut		752,444,133	609,716,021
Cashew		31,738,138	17,469,590
Livestock project		20,746,472	17,427,699
Dragon Fruit		95,038	158,095
Seedlings & Nursery		11,064,694	59,742,169
Pepper		261,835	421,045
Cinnamon		629,729	1,142,623
Rambuttan		92,979	258,093
Coconut Oil		10,891,399	10,550,475
Cashew processing		13,132,424	9,686,077
Mango		2,850,303	2,173,770
Others		2,949,606	4,285,533
		846,896,749	733,031,191
Less:- Inter Department Purchase		(22,101,187)	(10,826,001)
Cost of sales		824,795,562	722,205,190



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December 2025

	Year Ended 2025 Rs	Year Ended 2024 Rs
(iii) OTHER INCOME		
Amortization of Grant	589,631	604,017
Gain /(Loss) on Timber sale	4,447,079	(853,095)
Coconut Palms	14,582,510	22,934,948
Coconut Husks & Shells	10,030,312	4,414,478
Penalty on delay payment and removal of coconut	3,375,602	2,443,403
Paddy	5,923,235	3,502,149
Fire wood	4,839,871	1,282,492
Desalting Tank (sale of Mud soil)	2,302,081	9,492,605
Income on Land provided for cultivation	8,810,552	8,270,178
Coconut treacle projec income	3,914,530	3,900,164
Copra income from immature rejection coconut	33,636,692	12,410,759
Other	9,261,778	3,692,895
	101,713,874	72,094,993

(iv) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**PERSONAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE**

Chairman /CEO and Executive Staff Salaries/Allowances	24,647,382	22,508,280
Clerical & Other Staff Salaries & Allowances	29,754,732	26,644,315
Attendance Incentives	40,499	44,100
Retiring Gratuity	1,701,230	1,500,203
Over Time	1,323,395	2,163,191
Travelling & Subsistence	275,272	305,670
Payment for Unutilized Annual Leave for Retired Officers	100,325	238,154
	57,842,835	53,403,912

PERSONAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE

Staff Welfare	5,171,976	4,726,491
Staff Uniform	236,450	317,099
Sports expenses	200,000	200,000
Non Executive Medical Scheme	1,993,481	1,793,820
Chairman/CEO and Executives Staff Bungalow Expenses	18,428,855	15,603,080
Staff Quarters Maintenance	46,277	110,831
Canteen Expenses	628,929	1,057,790
Employee transport	94,300	102,580
Transport Allowance for MM category employees	51,913	430,405
	26,852,180	24,342,097



CHILAW PLANTATIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year ended 31st December 2025

	Year Ended 2025	Year Ended 2024
	Rs	Rs
(iv) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
OFFICE EXPENDITURE (Contd...)		
Electricity	848,552	1,250,034
Postage & Telegram	386,605	266,400
Telephone	1,048,915	1,035,209
Rates Assessment Tax and water	224,961	276,655
Building Upkeep	849,535	745,669
Equipment Upkeep	763,831	480,346
Computers Expenses	272,310	234,721
Furniture & Fitting Upkeep A/C	1,640	36,925
Conference Expenses	113,751	264,000
Printing & Stationery	2,474,848	2,288,224
Book, Periodicals and News Papers	38,475	65,955
Supervisory Field Vehicles-Fuel Costs	6,454,838	12,224,983
Supervisory Field Vehicles - Other Costs (Repairs & Maintenance)	5,374,702	8,825,712
Legal Expenses (Labour Tribunal, Lands)	3,040,779	984,880
Professional & Technical Consultancy Fees	3,004,147	2,177,606
Audit Fees	120,000	1,763,686
Insurance (Field Vehicles, Buildings, Medical)	2,047,474	2,469,294
Official meeting, Progress Reviews, Workshops, Exp	374,414	1,020,173
Paper Advertisement (Papers - Procurements, Tenders, Recruitments)	387,370	298,528
Sundry Expenses	87,027	186,055
Junior Executive Development Program (NIPM, Workshops)	353,664	1,154,987
Business Promotion & CSR (Estate Temple, Kovil, Church, Schools)	2,207,966	3,363,806
Subscription	-	36,766
Depreciation	13,332,760	12,462,588
Other Board Meeting Expenses (Fees, Refreshments)	2,410,557	2,751,856
Total office Expenditure	46,219,119	56,665,059
Grand Total	130,914,135	134,411,067
(v) OTHER EXPENSES		
Annual Bonus	14,214,496	12,549,206
Previous year and other Adjustments	620,639	1,599,890
Staff & Labour Performance Incentives	137,000,000	30,300,000
Estate labour welfare Activities	544,500	637,700
	152,379,635	45,086,796
Provision for loss of general inventories	1,472,142	
	153,851,777	45,086,796
(vi) FINANCE COSTS		
Lands & Buildings (JEDB) Lease Rental Interests to PMD(MPI) Treasury	3,588,223	3,700,522
Land & Buildings (JEDB) Variable Lease Rental to PMD(MPI) Treasury	75,366,505	68,499,800
Lease interest payment on JEDB Pallai/ Kilinochchi Estates	3,863,040	3,879,147
Amortization of Staff Cost	2,165,535	2,568,000
Interest Expenses and Bank Charges	54,151	47,551
	85,037,455	78,695,020

