GREENTECH ENERGY

Empowering the Nation



GREENTECH ENERGY PLC

ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26

MACKWOODS LIMITED CEYLON

Estd. 1841

A Member of the Mackwoods Group

Empowering the Nation

Our Vision

"Greentech Energy to be the preferred choice and the leader in providing energy solutions through which the company strives to enhance shareholder value whilst contributing to the socio economic development of the country."

Our Mission

We are committed to value creation by fulfilling the needs of trade and industry and meeting the national energy requirements by providing competitive and high-quality products, services and renewable energy solutions.

We aim to accomplish this through continuous development of the existing business and by diversifying into new products, markets and services and renewable energy projects through optimum procurement, production and distribution in a sustainable and environment friendly manner. In doing so, the company will always be mindful of the obligations to society, the customers, shareholders and the employees.

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Corporate Information *As at 31st March 2026*

Name of Company	Greentech Energy PLC (PV 17807 PB/PQ)
Legal Form	A Limited Liability Company incorporated in Sri Lanka on 19th March 1979 and converted to a Public Limited Liability Company on 21st November 2011. Name since changed to Mackwoods Energy PLC upon the Company being listed on the Diri Savi Board of CSE on 25th April 2012 and further Name changed to Greentech Energy PLC at the 12th Annual General Meeting by adopting the special resolution.
Registered Office	Greentech Energy PLC No. 175/1, Ragama Road, Kadawatha. Tel: +94 11 2697965 Fax: +94 11 2699454
Secretaries	Siyapatha Management Services (Private) Limited No. 175/1, Ragama Road, Kadawatha.
Auditors	Moore Aiyar & Company Chartered Accountants "Havelock Central" No 101-4/1, Havelock Road, Colombo 05. Tel: +94 11 2505516
Registrars	SSP Corporate Services (Pvt) Ltd No 101, Inner Flower Road, Colombo 3
Board of Directors	Dr. C.N.A.Nonis, *BSc (Hons), MBBS(Lond), MRCP(UK) -Chairman* Dr. H.Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE* Mr. C.H.Munasinghe Mr. I.C.K.Perera *ACA* Mr. S D N K Gajasinghe
Bankers	Pan Asia Banking Corporation PLC 996A, Maradana Road, Colombo 08. Union Bank Plc 40, Gnanartha Pradeepa Mawatha, Colombo 08. Peoples Bank Duke Street, Colombo 01. Bank of Ceylon BOC Square, No 01, Bank of Ceylon Mawatha, Colombo 01.
Lawyers	F J & G De Saram (Attorneys at Law & Notaries Public) No. 216, De Saram Place, Colombo 10

Financial Highlights/Financial Calendar

Year Ended 31st March	2026 Rs '000s	2025 Rs '000s
Summary of Results		
Revenue	19,620	17,860
Total Comprehensive Income	-861	1,077
Balance Sheet Highlights		
Stated Capital	555,583	555,583
Total Equity	289,099	289,960
Net Assets	289,099	289,960
Total Assets	300,965	302,484
No of Ordinary Shares	100,000,000	100,000,000
Shareholders Information		
Earnings Per Share (Rs)	0.05	0.03
Net Assets Per Share (Rs)	3.00	3.02
Current Ratio (Times)	22.18	21.03
Market Price as at 31st March (Rs)	6.20	2.10
Market Capitalization as at 31st March (Rs)	620,000,000	210,000,000
Dividend Payout		

Financial Calendar

1st Quarter Report	20th August 2025
2nd Quarter Report	20th November 2025
3rd Quarter Report	17th February 2026
4th Quarter Report	29th May 2026
Annual Report 2025/26	12th November 2026
15th Annual General Meeting	30th December 2026

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and audited financial statements of Greentech Energy PLC for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The Company remains focused on commercially viable opportunities in renewable energy, particularly solar and hydropower, supporting Sri Lanka's need for a sustainable and secure energy supply. Strategic partnerships that bring together technical expertise, investment capacity and commercial experience remain central to this approach.

While challenges persist, our priorities are prudent financial management, careful assessment of investment opportunities and the development of sustainable revenues. We remain optimistic about the Company's prospects and committed to building long-term value for shareholders.

I thank my fellow Directors, our management team, and all our stakeholders for their continued confidence and support throught the year.



Dr. C. N. A. Nonis
Chairman

Board of Directors and the

Management Team *As at 31st March 2026*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Chrisantha Nicholas Anthony Nonis	Chairman/Non-Executive Director
Dr. Hassan Shafeeu	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. C. H. Munasinghe	Non-Executive Director
Mr. I. C.K.Perera	Independent Non-Executive Director
MrS.D.N.K.Gajasinghe	Executive Director

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

S P Jayasekera	Chief Executive Officer

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

The Directors of the Company have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of Greentech Energy PLC for the year ended 31st March 2026.

Company's Name
The Company name changed to Mackwoods Energy PLC following the listing on the DiriSavi Board of the Colombo Stock Exchange on 25th April 2012. Further Name changed to Greentech Energy PLC at the 12th Annual General Meeting by adopting the special resolution

Parent Enterprise
The Company's parent undertaking is Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd, which is a member of the Mackwoods Group of Companies.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the Company are the provision of energy solutions covering a range of products and services.

Review of Performance
A brief review of the Company performance and the state of affairs of the company during the year are given in the Financial Statements and the related notes and the Chairman's Review.

Financial Statements
The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31stMarch 2026 are given on pages 28 to 48.

Auditors' Report
The Auditors' report on the financial statements is given on pages 23 to 27.

Accounting Policies
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are given as notes to the financial statements.

Corporate Governance
Details of Corporate Governance practices of the company are given in the statement of the Corporate Governance.

Capital Expenditure & Investments
Short-term investments (inter group) amounted to Rs. 74.71Mn as at 31st March 2026.

Contingent Liabilities & Capital Commitments
Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments as at the year-end are disclosed in Note 27.

Events occurring after the Reporting date
All material events after the reporting date have been considered and where necessary adjustments have been made in the financial statements.

Financial Results and Appropriations
Total Comprehensive Income of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2026 is - Rs 0.86 Mn {2025:- Rs.1.07 Mn}.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors
(Contd.)

	2024/25 Rs. 000's	2025/26 Rs. 000's
Balance brought forward 01.04.2023	(266,700)	(265,622)
Prior Year Adjustment	0	0
Current Year's Net Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	3,093	4,600
Other comprehensive income	-2,015	-5,462
	(265,622)	(266,483)
Appropriations		
Dividends		
Balance carried forward	(265,622)	(266,483)

Stated Capital
The Stated Capital of the Company as at 31st March 2026 is Rs.555,583,112/- made up of 100,000,000 ordinary shares.

Directorate
The names of the Directors of the Company who held office as at 31st March 2026 are given below and their brief profiles are given in page11.

Dr. C.N.A.Nonis, *BSc.(Hons.)(London), MBBS (London), MRCP (UK)*
Chairman - (Non-Executive Director)

Dr. H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*
(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Mr. C.H.Munasinghe
(Non-Executive Director)

Mr.I.C.K.Perera, *ACA*
(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Mr.S.D.N.K.Gajasinghe
(Executive Director)

Interest Register
The following entries have been made in the Interest Register maintained by the Company as at 31/03/2026.

Mackwoods (Private) Limited: 53,060,791 ordinary shares (53.06%)

Annual Report of the Board of Directors
(Contd.)

Dr. C.N.A.Nonis was a Director of Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd as at 31.03.2026.

Directors' shareholdings in the Company as at 31st March 2026 were as follows:

Directors	Share Holding as at 31/3/2026	Share Holding as at 31/3/2025
Dr. C. N. A. Nonis	328,160	328,160
Dr. H. Shafeeu	NIL	NIL
Mr. C.H.Munasinghe	NIL	NIL
Mr.I. C.K.Perera	NIL	NIL
Mr.S.D.N.K.Gajasinghe	NIL	NIL
MrS.P.Jayasekera-CEO	NIL	NIL

Directors' interests in related party contracts or proposed contracts are disclosed in Note 30 to the accounts and these have been disclosed to the Board.

Directors' Remuneration
Directors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 11 to the Financial Statements.

Auditors
The Accounts for the year have been audited by Messrs. Moore Aiyar & Company (Chartered Accountants). The Auditors do not have any interest in the Company other than that of auditor and provider of tax and related services.
The Auditors Messrs. Moore Aiyar & Company is Rs 711,186 .

Shareholder Information
Shareholder Information is disclosed in page 51 and 52.

Earnings, Dividend, and Net Asset Value per share
Earnings per share, Dividend per share and net assets per share figures are given below.

	2025/26 Rs.	2024/25 Rs.
Earnings per Share	0.05	0.03
Net assets per share	3.00	3.02

Share Trading Information
The shares of the Company are listed in the Colombo stock Exchange from 25th April 2012. Information relating to the trading of the Company's share during 2025/26 are given below:

		2025/26 Rs.
Market Value per Share	- High	8.40
Market Value per Share	- Low	1.90
Market Value per share	- 31st March	6.20

Annual Report of the Board of Directors
(Contd.)

Personnel

The company had in its employment 4 (2025:4) persons as at 31 March 2026.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Governance

The Company views itself as a responsible corporate citizen and places high degree of importance on sound Corporate Governance practices. An Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee, Related Party Transactions Review Committee and Nomination & Governance Committee have been set up to function as Board sub committees with directors who possess requisite qualifications and experience.

Board Committees

Audit Committee
The Audit Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Directors, namely Mr. C.H.Munasinghe ,Dr H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*. and Mr I C K Perera ACA and Mr I C K Perera functioned as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Remuneration Committee
The Remuneration Committee consisted of two Independent Non-Executive Directors and one Non-Executive Director, namely Dr. H.Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*,Mr I C K Perera ACA and Dr C.N.A.Nonis *BSc(Hons),MBBS (Lond),MRCP(UK) an*d Dr C N A Nonis functioned as the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

Related Party Transactions Review Committee
The Related Party Transactions Review Committee during the year consisted of 3 members namely Dr H.Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE.* Independent Non-Executive Director, Mr. C.H.Munasinghe, Non Executive Director and Mr. I.C.K.Perera ACA Independent Non-Executive Director.Dr. H.Shafeeu *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE* functioned as Chairman of the Committee.

Nomination & Governance Committee
The Nomination & Governance Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Directors, namely Mr. C.H.Munasinghe,Dr H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*. and Mr I C K Perera ACA and Mr I C K Perera functioned as the Chairman of the Nomination & Governance Committee.

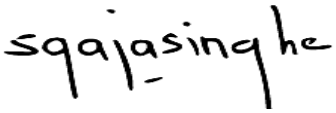
Statutory Payments
The Directors to the best of their knowledge are satisfied all statutory payments in relation to Employees and Government have been paid or where relevant, provided for.

Going Concern
The going concern concept has been adopted in preparing the Financial Statements.

Donations
There were no donations given during the year ended 31st March 2026.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 30th December 2026.



Mr S.D.N.K.Gajasinghe
Director



Dr C.N.A.Nonis
Director

On behalf of the Board
Signed
Siyapatha Management Services (Private) Limited
Secretaries,
Greentech Energy PLC,

Directors' Profile *As at 31st March 2026*

Dr. C. N. A. Nonis - Chairman/Non-Executive Director
BSc.(Hons.)(London), MBBS (London), MRCP (UK)
Dr. Nonis is the Chairman of the Mackwoods Group of Companies. He qualified in London, with a First Class Honours BSc. from Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine and obtained his M.B.B.S. from the Royal Free Hospital Medical School, University of London, having spent his electives at Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA. He carried out his postgraduate training at Royal Brompton, the Hammersmith, and Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and obtained his M.R.C.P. (U.K.). Dr. Nonis previously served on the Council of the Employers' Federation of Ceylon; the Advisory Committee on Peace and Reconciliation of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce; the National Enterprise Development Authority; as Deputy Chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society in London; and formerly served as the Sri Lankan High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

Dr. Hassan Shafeeu– Independent Non-Executive Director
PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE
Dr. Shafeeu qualified in London with a First Class Honors in MEng from the University College London, University of London winning the Clinton Prize for the year 1990 for outstanding performance. He obtained his PhD in Electronic and Electrical Engineering and carried out his Post Doctoral Research in University College
London, University of London. Dr. Shafeeu presently works as PMTS Product Definition for Maxim Integration Solutions Ltd, a public company based in the USA and counts over 25 years of wide-ranging experience at senior positions in the fields of telecommunications/engineering, in the UK, USA and the Maldives.

Mr C.H.Munasinghe– Non-Executive Director
Mr. C.H.Munasinghe has over 30 years of experience in diverse business sectors and is a Director of several companies.

Mr I.C.K.Perera– Independent Non-Executive Director ***ACA***
Mr.Perera is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and has over 10 years of experience in accounting and finance in diverse business sectors.

Mr S.D.N.K.Gajasinghe– Executive Director
Mr. Gajasinghe is a German-born Sri Lankan corporate executive with over a decade of international experience across the power and energy, tourism, mining and venture capital sectors. He is the President (Vorstand) of Crover Group (Germany), Chairman of Apex Asia (Sri Lanka) and Joint Managing Partner of Ardeom (UAE).

He previously served as Chief Executive Officer of a hospitality real estate company and held executive leadership positions in the energy sector. He commenced his professional career in the aviation industry with TUIFly and German Aviation.

He currently serves on the boards of several companies and holds advisory positions across multiple jurisdictions and industry sectors.

Statement of Corporate Governance

Greentech Energy PLC is committed to maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance by which the Company is managed and controlled, and decision making is carried out for value creation and long term sustainability of the Company. In line with this, the Company has complied with the Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance as detailed below.

The Board

During the year there were no changes to the Board and presently it comprises of 01 Executive Director and 04 Non-Executive Directors, including the Chairman. The names of the Directors as at 31.3.2026 and their brief profiles are given on page 10-11. The Board has determined that two of the Non-Executive Directors, namely Dr. H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE* and Mr. I.C.K.Perera, *ACA* satisfy the criteria to be independent Non-Executive Directors. The Board has an appropriate balance of skills, experience, knowledge, and independence, enabling it to carry out their duties and responsibilities effectively.

The Board meets periodically and has dedicated the responsibility of the day-to-day management of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer who is assisted by the management.

As per the Articles of Association of the Company, Directors are not subject to retirement by rotation.

Management

The Management is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer and is responsible for the performance, annual budget and progressing on projects.

Internal Control & Risk Management

The system of Internal Control and risk management in place is designed to safeguard assets against unauthorized use or disposal, and to ensure that proper accounting records are maintained, and that reliable financial information is generated. However, any system can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance, that errors and irregularities are prevented or detected within a reasonable time.

The key procedures in place to discharge this responsibility are as follows:

- Chief Executive Officer establishes and monitors financial controls appropriate for the operation and the Board provides strategic direction.
- Annual budgeting and regular forecasting processes are in place, and the Board reviews performance reports.
- The Management follows established policies with regard to investment and capital expenditure and employs adequate risk management processes.
- The Company uses the Group support for the audit, legal and support services.
- The Company selects and trains employees and provides appropriate channels of communication to foster a control conscious environment.
- The Board periodically reviews the effectiveness of the system of financial control. The Directors' Responsibilities for the financial statements are described in page 19.

Statement of Corporate Governance (*Contd.)*

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee consisted of two Independent Non-Executive Directors and one Non-Executive Director, namely Dr. H.Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*,Mr I C K Perera *ACA* and Dr C.N.A.Nonis *BSc(Hons),MBBS (Lond),MRCP(UK) an*d Dr C N A Nonis functioned as the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

The Committee recommends to the Board the framework for the remuneration benefits and incentives for Executive Directors, including terminal benefits.

Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy is to support the recruitment, motivation and retention of high caliber individuals, having regard to business objectives, performance and stakeholder expectations. In setting remuneration policy, the Committee is guided by individual and collective performance and market information available and endeavors to align policy on remuneration and incentives, to the achievement of key corporate objectives and performance.

Directors' remuneration is reported in Note 13 to the Financial Statements.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Director, namely Mr. C.H.Munasinghe,Dr H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*. and Mr I C K Perera ACA and Mr I C K Perera functioned as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

During the year under review, the Committee met on 06 occasions. The Committee assists the Board oversight of the compliance with financial reporting standards, Company's internal controls and risk management procedures, going concern status and independence and performance of the Company's external Auditors. The Audit Committee recommends the appointment, terms of engagement, and fees of the External Auditors. The Audit Committee Report appears on page 20.

Nomination & Governance Committee

The Nomination & Governance Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Director, namely Mr. C.H.Munasinghe, Dr H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*. and Mr I C K Perera ACA and Mr I C K Perera functioned as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

During the year under review, the Committee met on 03 occasions. The Committee assists the Board in matters concerning the selection and appointment of new directors, re-election of directors and formulates a succession plan for the Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel. The Nomination & Governance Committee Report appears on Page 22.

Statement of Corporate Governance *(Contd.)*

Levels of Compliance with the CSE's Listing Rules Section 7.10 & 9.11 Rules on Corporate Governance are given below:

RULE NO.	SUBJECT	APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANCE STATUS	DETAILS As at 31.03.2026
7.10.1. (a)	Non – Executive Directors	At least one-third of the total number of Directors should be Non-Executive Directors	√	Four out of Five Directors are Non-Executive Directors
7.10.2. (a)	Independent Directors	Two or one third of Non-Executive Directors, whichever is higher should be independent	√	Two out of Four Non-Executive Directors is independent.
7.10.2. (b)	Independent Directors	Each Non-Executive Director should submit a declaration of Independence / Non-Independence in the prescribed format.	√	Non-Executive Directors have submitted Declarations
7.10.3. (a)	Disclosure Relating to Directors	Names of Independent Directors should be disclosed in the Annual Report	√	Please refer page 6 under the heading "Board of Directors"
7.10.3. (b)	Disclosure Relating to Directors	The basis for the Board to determine a director is Independent, if criteria specified for Independence is not met.	√	Please refer page 13-17 under the heading "The Board on the Statement of Corporate Governance"
7.10.3. (c)	Disclosure Relating to Directors	A brief resume of each Director should be included in the Annual Report and should include the Director's areas of expertise	√	Please refer Profile of Directors
7.10.3. (d)	Disclosure Relating to Directors	Forthwith provide a brief resume of Compliant new Directors appointed to the Board with details specified in 7.10.3 (a), (b) and (c) to the Exchange	√	Not Applicable
7.10.5	Remuneration Committee	A listed company shall have a Remuneration Committee	√	Please refer page 10 & 14
7.10.5. (a)	Composition of Remuneration Committee	Shall comprise Non-Executive Directors a majority of whom will be independent	√	Please refer page 10 & 14
7.10.5. (b)	Functions of Remuneration Committee	The Remuneration Committee shall recommend the remuneration of Chief Executive Officer and Executive Directors	√	Please refer page 10 & 14
7.10.5. (c)	-Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to Remuneration. Committee	The Annual Report should set out: (a) Names of Directors comprising the Remuneration Committee (b) Statement of Remuneration Policy (c) Aggregated remuneration paid to Executive and Non-Executive Directors	√	Please refer page 10 & 14

Statement of Corporate Governance *(Contd.)*

RULE NO.	SUBJECT	APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANCE STATUS	DETAILS As at 31.03.2026
7.10.6.	Audit Committee	The Company shall have an Audit Committee	√	Please refer page 10,14 & 20
7.10.6.(a)	Composition of Audit Committee	Shall comprise of Non-Executive Directors, a majority of whom will be Independent Non-Executive Director shall be appointed as the Chairman of the Committee. Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer should attend Audit Committee Meetings. The Chairman of the Audit Committee or one member should be a member of a professional accounting body.	√	Chief Executive Officer, Financial Officers attended meetings by invitation. Chairman of the Audit Committee is a highly qualified professional.
7.10.6. (b)	Audit Committee Functions	Functions shall include: (a) Overseeing of the preparation, presentation and adequacy of disclosures in the Financial Statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. (b) Overseeing of the compliance with financialreporting requirements, informationrequirements of the Companies Act and other relevant Financialreportingrelated to regulations andrequirements (c) Overseeing the processes to ensure that the internal controls and risk management are adequate to meet the requirements of the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. (d) Assessment of the independenceand performance of the external auditors. (e) Make recommendations to the Board pertaining to appointment, Reappointment and removal of external auditors and approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors.	√	The terms of reference of the Audit Committee have been agreed by the Board
7.10.6. (c)	Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to Audit Committee	(a) Names of Directors comprising the Audit Committee (b) The Audit Committee shall make a determination of the independence of the Auditors and disclose the basis for such determination (c) The Annual Report shall contain a Report of the Audit Committee setting	√	Please refer Audit Committee Report

		out the manner of compliance with their functions		
RULE NO.	**SUBJECT**	**APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT**	**COMPLIANCE STATUS**	**DETAILS As at 31.03.2026**
9.11.1	Nominations and Governance	Establishment of a Nominations and Governance Committee that Conforms to the requirements set out in Rule 9.11	√	Please refer pages 10,14 & 22
9.11.2	Nominations and Governance	Formal procedure for the appointment of new Directors and re-election of Directors to the	√	Please refer pages 10,14 & 21
9.11.3	Nominations and Governance	Clearly define Scope, Authority and Duties	√	Please refer pages 10,14 & 21
9.11.4	Nominations and Governance	Comprise of a minimum of three (03) Directors. Out of which a minimum of two members shall be Independent Directors	√	Please refer pages 10,14 & 21
9.11.5	Nominations and Governance	Matters concerning the selection and appointment of new directors, re-appointment/ re-election of directors and formulates a succession plan for the Board of Directors	√	Please refer pages 10,14 & 21

Risk Management

Greentech Energy is exposed to various risks, which the Board of Directors manage by adopting a systematic process of identification, assessment and mitigation of the risks and thereby driving the Company towards achieving the corporate objectives and maintaining sustainable growth.

Given below are the main risks that are applicable for the current operations of the Company.

Operational Risks	The company is vulnerable to operational risks arising from day-to-day operations including government policy on Renewable Energy, increasing competition and dependence on product manufacturers and suppliers. The successful track record and reliability of the Company's products and services and strong relationships and agreements in place with suppliers and manufacturers of products mitigate these risks. Further, strong internal controls, procedures, checks, and balances of key activities have been implemented to mitigate operational risks.
Economic Risk	This refers to the changes in the macro economic factors (Eg.Interest rate and inflation) and policies relating to electricity tariffs and electrification policies as priorities. Comprehensive analysis of the macro economic variables and monitoring of key variables impacting on the cost variation enables the Company to address this risk.
Credit Risk	Trading activities are exposed to market conditions and customer credit issues. This risk is mitigated through stringent credit control measures including the evaluation of credit worthiness of customers, fixing credit limits and monitoring/active follow up of debtors and through bank guarantees and credit exposure mitigation measures, where possible.
Exchange Rate Risk	Since imports are in foreign currency, undue fluctuations in the exchange rates may have an adverse impact on the business. This however is a risk affecting imports trade in general and not a company specific risk. This risk is mitigated through quotations for supply of products, keeping provision for price fluctuations and by the broad basing of revenue streams.
Regulatory procedures and tariff policies	The Company is exposed to potential changes in regulatory procedures in the approval process of Renewable Energy projects, the time lag in coordinating with multiple state organizations in the approval pipeline and the periodic changes in tariff policies for renewable and thermal energy sources. The PUCSL may revise the power purchase tariff based on the tariff structure chosen by the state power utility.
Human Resources Risk	The Company is dependent on the performance of its key Employees and this is addressed through structured training, development and appropriate benefit schemes.

Statement of Directors' Responsibility

The responsibilities of the Directors in relation to the Financial Statements of the Company are detailed below. The responsibility of the Auditors in relation to the Financial Statements is set out in the Independent Auditors' Report appearing on Page 23-27.

The Directors are responsible, under the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, to prepare Financial Statements and the Annual Report for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at end of the financial year and the profit and loss during the financial year.

The Directors consider that, in preparing the Financial Statements on pages 28 to 48 the Company has used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and that accounting standards, which they consider to be applicable have been followed.

The Directors have responsibility for ensuring that the Company keeps accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company and which enable them to ensure that financial statements comply with the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007. The Directors have general responsibility for taking reasonable measures, to safe guard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect frauds and other irregularities.

The Directors are required to prepare the Financial Statements and to provide the Auditors with every opportunity to undertake whatever inspections they consider appropriate to enable them to submit their audit report.

The Directors state that they have strived to comply with these requirements and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

The Directors are confident that they have discharged their responsibility as set out in this statement as far as possible. They also state that to the best of their knowledge all-statutory payments payable by the Company as at the Balance Sheet date have been paid or where relevant, provided for.

On behalf of the Board

Signed

Siyapatha Management Services (Private) Limited
Secretaries, Greentech Energy PLC
Colombo, 02nd November 2026.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit committee assisted the Board inter alia on the oversight of the effectiveness of the functions described in the Statement of Corporate Governance.

The Audit Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Director, namely Mr. C.H.Munasinghe, Dr H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*. and Mr I C K Perera ACA and Mr I C K Perera functioned as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.
The Committee had 05 meetings during the year. Mr. C.H.Munasinghe and, Dr H.Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*and subsequently Mr.I.C.K.Perera A*CA* held all meetings through electronic media.

Name of Director	Total Meetings Attended
Mr.I.C.K.Perera	6/6
Dr H.Shafeeu	6/6
Mr. C.H.Munasinghe	3/6

The Chief Executive Officer and the Accountant also attended the Audit Committee meetings. Other Directors were present on invitation as required. Audit Committee deliberations and findings were reported to the Board.

The Committee assisted the Board oversight of the:

- Financial reporting and internal and external audit framework.
- Assessment of the Company's internal controls and risk management framework.
- The effectiveness of the internal audit function and the external auditors' independence.

The Committee reviewed changes in the risk profile effecting the Company and risk management processes in place.

The Committee discussed the internal audit activities carried out by the Group Internal Audit Division.

The Chief Executive Officer assisted the Committee by providing necessary information and cooperation to carry out its activities effectively.

Having carefully reviewed the scope of audit and assessed the other services provided by the external auditors, the committee is satisfied that the independence of the external auditors has not been adversely affected.

MrI.C.K.Perera
Chairman Audit Committee
Colombo, 02nd November 2026

Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Purpose of the Committee
The purpose of the committee is to conduct an independent review, approval and oversight of all related party transactions of the company and to ensure that the company complies with the rules set out in the code.

Composition of the Committee
The Board appointed a combination of two independent Non Executive Directors and one Non Executive Director as stipulated by the listing Rule 9.2 on Related Party Transactions Review Committee issued by the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The RPTRC comprised of the following members as at 31stMarch 2026.

Dr. Hassan Shafeeu-INED
Mr. C.H.Munasinghe -NED
MrI CK Perera-INED

Policies and Procedures
As stipulated by the code on related party Transactions of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of Sri Lanka, and the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), Greentech Energy PLC has established a Related Party Transactions Review Committee. The primary objective of the Committee is to exercise oversight on behalf of the Board, to ensure compliance with the SEC and CSE directives. The Company has in place a related a Related Party Transactions Policy , and as per the existing practice, the Related Party Transactions are disclosed to the shareholders through the Company's Financial Statements.

Meetings
The committee held 06 meetings through electronic media (1st in 1st quarter, 2ndand 3rd in 2nd quarter,4th in 3rd quarter and 5th and 6th in 4th quarter) and reviewed reports circulated to the committee from time to time.

Name of Director	Total Meetings Attended
Dr H.Shafeeu	6/6
Mr. C.H.Munasinghe	6/6
Mr I CK Perera	3/6

Responsibilities of the Related Party Transaction Review Committee
The Committee reviewed the Related Party Transactions during the financial year and has communicated its comments to the Board of Directors.

Signed

Dr. H. Shafeeu
Chairman – Related Party Transactions Review Committee
Colombo, 02nd November 2026

Nomination and Governance Committee Report

In compliance with Rule 9.11 of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange, the Company appointed a three-member, Nomination & Governance, with effect from 30th December 2024.Committee assists the Board in matters concerning the selection and appointment of new directors, re-election of directors and formulates a succession plan for the Board of Directors and Key Management Per
The Nomination & Governance Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Director, namely Mr. C.H.Munasinghe, Dr H. Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE*. and Mr I C K Perera ACA and Mr I C K Perera functioned as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Committee had 03 meetings during the (1st in 2nd quarter,2nd in 3rd quarter,3rd in 4th quarter) of the year. Mr. C.H.Munasinghe and Dr H.Shafeeu, *PhD, MEng (Hons), CEng, MIEE* and Mr.I.C.K.Perera A*CA* held all meetings through electronic media.

Name of Director	Total Meetings Attended
Mr.I.C.K.Perera	3/3
Dr H.Shafeeu	3/3
Mr. C.H.Munasinghe	1/3

The Chief Executive Officer also attended the Nomination & Governance Committee meetings. Other Directors were present on invitation as required.

The Function of the Committee:

- Evaluate the Structure, size, and composition of the Board and Board Committees regarding effective discharge of duties and responsibilities.
- Monitoring the independence status of Directors and ensuring appointments are free from conflicts of interest.

The Committee recommended the re-appointment of Mr C.H.Munasinghe as a Director for the current year, who reached the age of 70 years in October 2022,

Mr I.C.K.Perera
Chairman -Nomination & Governance Committee
Colombo, 02nd November 2026.

MOORE Aiyar

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GREENTECH ENERGY PLC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greentech Energy PLC ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March, 2026 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/LKASs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of Greentech Energy PLC for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion with an Emphasis of Matter on those statements on 20th September, 2025.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Recoverability of Intercompany Receivables and Investments (Note 19, 20, 21, 22)

The Company carries significant financial exposures to its Holding Company, Mackwoods (Private) Limited, and group entities exceeding Rs. 200 Million (comprising receivables and commercial papers). Assessing recoverability and potential impairment under SLFRS 9 involves significant management judgment regarding the Holding Company's cash flows and settlement ability.

Partners : Ruwan Perera FCA, ACCA, FCMA, ACPM, M.Fin.Economics, FMAAT Tishan Subasinghe FCA, FCMA, CISA, MBA (Fin)(Col.), LL.B (Hons.), Attorney-at-Law.
Joseph Jayaseelan FCA, FCIT, FCMA,FMAAT, B.B.Mgt. Denzil Rodrigo FCA, FCMA Nishani Perera FCA, ACMA, FMAAT, LL.M, BSc.B. Admn. (SP) (USJP)
Wathsala Wimansi ACA,MBA.(PIM-USJP), B.Sc.Finance (Sp) USJP

An independent member firm of Moore Global Network Limited - members in principal cities throughout the world.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Obtaining direct confirmations for all related party balances as at 31st March 2026.
- Evaluating management's assessment of the recoverability of intercompany balances and the financial capability of the Holding Company to fulfill its repayment commitments.
- Examining post-balance sheet settlements and historical settlement patterns of intercompany accounts.
- Inspecting written confirmations, board resolutions, and settlement agreements executed by the Holding Company regarding debt servicing.
- Assessing the appropriateness and mathematical accuracy of impairment provisions recognized under SLFRS 9.
- Evaluating the adequacy and completeness of financial statement disclosures under LKAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures) and SLFRS 7/9 (Financial Instruments).

Impairment Assessment of Hydroelectric Project Work-in-Progress (Note 16)

The carrying value of Hydroelectric Project Work-in-Progress stands at Rs. 39.12 Million (net of impairment), with an incremental impairment charge of Rs. 1.45 Million recognized during the year. Determining recoverable amounts requires estimation uncertainty regarding power tariffs, project timelines, and regulatory approvals.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Inspecting relevant project approval documents, licenses, and correspondence with the Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA) and Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) regarding project status and extensions.
- Reviewing management's cash flow forecasts and key underlying assumptions (including project completion schedules, discount rates, and power tariffs).
- Verifying the mathematical accuracy of the impairment calculations and testing the input data against supporting project documentation.
- Assessing the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements regarding property, plant, and equipment and impairment assumptions under LKAS 16 and LKAS 36.

Valuation and Impairment of Inventory (Spares & Accessories) (Note 18)

Inventory of generator spares and accessories is carried at Rs. 20.50 Million (net of provisions). Estimating obsolescence and slow-moving provisions requires significant judgment.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Attending physical inventory count procedures at key storage locations to verify condition, existence, and identification of slow-moving or damaged stock.
- Testing the aging profile of inventory items and evaluating management's inventory provision methodology against historical usage patterns.
- Recalculating the impairment provision recorded in the financial statements for the current financial year.

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Emphasis of Matter –Receivable from Holding Company

We draw attention to Note 22.1 of the financial statements, which discloses a receivable balance of Rs. 199,683,892/= due from the Holding Company, Mackwoods Private Limited. This balance has been outstanding for a considerable period of time. The Holding Company has confirmed its commitment to settle this balance in full. The Board of Directors of the Company has also confirmed their assessment that the receivable is fully recoverable and that no provision for impairment is considered necessary. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the receivable is collectible in full. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the benefits of public interest such communication.

MOORE Aiyar

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 163 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, we have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and, as far as appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company.

CA Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditor's report is 7956.

Moore Aiyar

MOORE Aiyar
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Colombo
12th November, 2026

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
REVENUE	6	19,620,639	17,860,000
Cost of Sales	7	(10,488,787)	(9,040,992)
GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)		**9,131,851**	**8,819,008**
Other Income	8	884,860	0
Distribution Cost	9	(660,000)	(660,000)
Administrative Expenses	10	(4,279,170)	(4,588,846)
Other Expenses	11	(1,449,061)	(1,449,061)
Finance Income	12	972,500	972,500
Net Finance Income		972,500	972,500
PROFIT /(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	13	**4,600,981**	**3,093,601**
Income Tax Expense	14		-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		4,600,981	3,093,601
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Provision for Impairment Trade and Other Receivable		(5,462,201)	(2,015,986)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(5,462,201)	(2,015,986)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(861,220)**	**(1,077,612)**
Earnings Per Share (Rs)	15	0.05	0.03

significant accounting policies and notes from 32 to 48 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position at 31st March 2026

	Notes	At 31.03.2026 Rs.	At 31.03.2025 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	37,675,622	39,124,683
		37,675,622	**39,124,683**
Current Assets			
Inventories	18	20,497,892	21,256,259
Trade and Other Receivables	19	72,256,800	72,293,856
Amount due from related parties	20	95,805,337	94,227,423
Short Term Investment	21	38,400,000	38,900,000
Other Financial Assets	22	36,312,706	36,679,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents	23	17,014	2,850
		263,289,749	263,359,888
TOTAL ASSETS		**300,965,371**	**302,484,571**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Stated Capital	24	555,583,112	555,583,112
Retained Earnings		(266,483,971)	(265,622,751)
Total Equity		289,099,141	**289,960,361**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	25	4,731,090	4,254,210
Short Term Borrowings		7,135,140	8,270,000
		11,866,230	**12,524,210**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**300,965,371**	**302,484,571**

The significant accounting policies and notes from pages 32 to 48 form an integral part of these financial Statements.

I certify that the financial statements of the company comply with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

Mr S.P.Jayasekera
Accountant

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of these Financial Statements Signed for and on behalf of the Board

Mr S.D.N.K.Gajasinghe
Director

Dr C.N.A.Nonis
Director

Colombo, 02nd November 2026.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31st March 2026

	Attributable to owners of the Company		
	Stated Capital Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 31st March 2024	**555,583,112**	**(266,700,364)**	**288,882,748**
Comprehensive Income for the year			
Profit for the Year	-	3,093,598	3,093,598
Other comprehensive income	-	(2,015,985)	(2,015,985)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,077,613	1,077,613
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**555,583,112**	**(265,622,751)**	**289,960,361**
Comprehensive Income for the year			
Profit for the Year	-	4,600,981	4,600,981
Other comprehensive income	-	(5,462,201)	(5,462,201)
Total comprehensive income	-	(861,220)	(861,220)
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**555,583,112**	**(266,483,971)**	**289,099,141**

The notes on Pages 32 through 48 *form an integral part of the Financial Statements*

Statement of Cash Flow

For the Year Ended 31st March 2026

	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit / (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense1	4,600,981	3,093,598
Adjustments for;		
Impairment of Project	1,449,064	1,449,064
Impairment of Trade & Other Receivable	(5,462,201)	(2,015,986)
Interest Income	(972,500)	972,500
Gain on Loan Restructuring	(884,860)	
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes+	(1,269,517)	3,499,176
Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	758,367	(2,233,479)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	37,054	1,343,560
(Increase)/Decrease in Amount due from Related Parties	(1,577,914)	(2,837,811)
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets	366,795	370,500
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	476,880	98,654
Cash used in Operations	(1,208,336)	240,599
Net Cash Flows used in Operating Activities	(1,208,336)	**2**40,599
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest Income	972,500	**9**72,500
Increase/ Decrease on Short Term Investments	(500,000)	(950,000)
Net Cash Flow Generated from /(used in) Investing Activities	1,472,500	(22,500)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Repayment of Short-Term Borrowings	**(250,000)**	**(230,000)**
	(250,000)	**(230,000)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**14,164**	**(11,901)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	**2,850**	14,751
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	17,014	2,850
Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,014	2,850
	17,014	2,850

GREENTECH ENERGY PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

1. **Corporate Information**

1.1 **Reporting Entity**

General

Greentech Energy PLC is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka.. The registered office of the company is located at No. 175/1, Ragama Road,Kadawatha. and the principal place of business is situated at the above address.

The company has been re-registered under the new Companies Act. No. 07 of 2007 and the registration number of the Company is PV 17807 PB/PQ.

Greentech Energy PLC was listed on 25th April 2012 at the Diri Savi Board of the Colombo Stock Exchange. Pursuant to the special resolution passed by the shareholders, name of the company was changed from Mackwoods Energy Limited to Mackwoods Energy PLC and to Greentech Energy PLC.

1.2 **Principal Activities and Nature of Operations**

The principal activity of the company was providing total energy solutions with a wide range of products and services. However during the year the compny earned the fees through management services provided to related company.

1.3 **Parent Enterprise and Ultimate Parent enterprise**

The company's parent and ultimate parent undertaking is Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd which is incorporated in Sri lanka.

1.4 **Number of Employees**

The number of employees of the company at the end of the year was 04 (2025/2026- 04)

2. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 **Basis of Preparation**

2.1.1 **Statement of Compliance**

The Statement of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and or Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows, together with the Notes, (the "Financial Statements") of the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and for the year then ended have been prepared in accordance with new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLAS) prefixed both SLFRS (corresponding to IFRS) and LKAS (corresponding to IAS), promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and comply with the requirements of the Companies Act No 07 of 2007.

2.1.2 **Basis of Measurement**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.1.3 **Approval of Financial Statement**

The Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2026 were authorised for Issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on the Date

2.1.4 **Use of Estimate and Judgment**

The presentation of the Financial Statements in conformity with SLFRS/ LKAS's requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgmental decisions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.1.5 **Use of Materiality and Offsetting**

Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 1 on 'presentation of financial Statements'.

Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensure the understand-ability and comparability of Financial Statements of the Company. Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by observing material information or by aggregating material items that have different nature of functions.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Income and expenses are not offset in the income statement, unless required or permitted by Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and as specifically disclosed in the material accounting policies of the Company.

2.1.6 **Comparative information**
The presentation and classification of the financial statements of the previous years have been amended, where relevant for better presentation and to be comparable with those of the current year.

2.1.7 **Material Accounting Policies**
Summary of material accounting policies has been disclosed along with the relevant individual notes in the subsequent pages. Those accounting policies presented with each note, have been applied consistently by the Company.

Other material accounting policies not disclosed with individual notes

Following accounting policies, which have been applied consistently by the Company, are considered to be material but not covered in any other sections.

2.1.8 **Current Versus Non-Current**
Classification
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle and held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period or is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non- current.

A liability is current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle and is held primarily for the purpose of trading and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

2.2 **Going concern**
After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.3 **Directors' Responsibility Statement**
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and as per the provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

2.4 **Foreign currency transactions**
a) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.There were no foreign currency transaction during the year.

2.5 **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Cost and Valuation

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The provision for depreciation is calculated by using a straight line method on the cost or revaluation of all, Property, Plant and Equipment other than freehold land and capital WIP, in order to write off such amounts over the following estimated useful lives by equal installments.

Depreciation is provided proportionately in the year of purchase and in the year of disposal of assets.

The principal annual rates for depreciation has been used are given below ;

Office Equipment	25%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Building	2%
Tools and Equipment	25%
Computer Equipment	25%
Furniture and Fittings	25%

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised upon disposal of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising on derecognition of the asset are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and are recognised net within 'Other Income' in profit and loss.

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. This cost is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

2.6 **Financial assets**

2.6.1 **Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

2.6.2 **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

2.6.3 **Classification**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit or loss.

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designed as at FVTPL:

1 It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;

2 Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and it is performed at an instrument level. The Company's financial assets classified under amortised cost includes trade and other receivable and cash and cash equivalents.

2.6.4 **Subsequent measurement**

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

2.6.5 **De-recognition**

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either;

a) When the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
b) Has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.6.6 **Impairment of financial assets**

SLFRS 09 establishes a new model for impairment which is a forward looking expected credit loss model.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. The guiding principle of the expected credit loss (ECL) model is to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments. The amount of ECLs recognised as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. If outstanding contractual amounts remains for more than three months, management will take necessary actions to recover the balances through negotiations. Based on the likelihood of recoverability, Company considers a financial asset to be in default.

A financial Asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.6.7 **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, including inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.
The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.7 **Financial liabilities**

2.7.1 **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of SLFRS 9 remains broadly the same as LKAS 39, are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortised cost, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings.

2.7.2 **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities of the company depends on their classification as follows:

2.7.3 **Loans and borrowings**

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

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

2.7.4 **De-recognition**

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

2.8 **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9 **Short Term Investments**

Unquoted investments in shares held on long-term basis are measured at cost, less impairment losses.

Provision for impairment is made when, in the opinion of the Directors there has been a decline other than temporary in the value of the investment.

Short Term Investment in Commercial paper are measured at cost less impairment losses.

2.10 **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realizable value is the price at which finished goods and consumables can be sold in the normal course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

The cost of each category of inventory is determined on the following basis.

Finished Goods-Generators	-	At Weights average cost on FIFO Basis
Spare parts	-	At Weights average cost on FIFO Basis

Financial Assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more event that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash from the asset have been affected.

2.11 **Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer),they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

2.12 **Cash and cash equivalents**

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of Financial Position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.13 **Stated capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction,net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.14 **Taxation**

Income tax is recognised profit or loss except the extend it relates to the items recognised directly in the statement of other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity in which case it is recognised directly in the respective statements.

a) Current taxes

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

2.15 **Liabilities and Provisions**

Liabilities classified under current liabilities in the statement of financial positions are those expected to fall due withing one year from the statement of financial position date. Items are classified as non-current liabilities are those expected to fall due at point of time after one year from the date of financial position.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operation losses.

Short Term benefits

Short Term Employees benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

2.16 **Revenue recognition - Management Service Income**

Management service income is recognised as revenue when the services are provided to related company, in accordance with the terms of the relevant service agreements. Revenue is recognised over the period in which the services are rendered, based on the extent of services performed, provided that the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

The Company recognises management service income on an accrual basis, irrespective of when the related cash is received

2.17 **Interest income**
Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognized using the original effective interest rate. Interest income is recognised as the interest accrued on the time basis.

2.18 **Gains and losses**
Net gains and losses of a revenue nature on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and other non current assets including investments have been accounted for in the income statement having deducted from proceeds on disposal, the carrying amount of the assets and related property, plant and equipment amount remaining in revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred directly to accumulated profit/(loss).

2.19 **Other income**
Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.20 **Expenditure Recognition**
Expenses are recognized in the income statement on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earnings of specific items of income all expenditure incurred in the running of the business has been charge to income in arriving at the profit for the year.

a) Operating Expenses
All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

b) Finance Expenses
Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognised on financial assets.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

c) Borrowing Cost
Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets which are assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended purpose are added to the cost of those assets. Until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.21 **Statement of Cash Flows**
The statement cash flows has been prepared by using the "Indirect Method" of preparing of Cash Flows Statement in accordance with LKAS 7- Cash Flow Statement.

3 **Financial risk management**
The principal financial instruments of the Company comprise of bank loans, commercial papers and cash. The main purpose of these finance instruments is to raise and maintain liquidity for the Company's operations, and maximize returns on the Company's financial reserves. The Company has various other financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables which arise directly from its business activities.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks. These include foreign exchange risks, credit risks, interest rate risks, liquidity risks and investment risks. Based on our economic outlook and the Company's exposure to these risks, the Board of Directors of the Company approves various risk management strategies from time to time.

a) Market risk
Foreign Currency risk
Foreign currency risk is managed by a combination of the finance function and currency forwards. Its objective is to minimise losses arising from the Company's exposure to various currencies by attempting to match foreign currency denominated current liabilities against current assets of similar currencies to the extent possible.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as there are no significant foreign currency denominated assets or liabilities as at 31st March 2026.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is managed by the finance function. It's objective is to minimise the cost of financing through the placement of temporary excess funds in high yielding commercial papaer and cash deposits and to the extent possible by re-scheduling more expensive borrowings with cheaper finance.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as all borrowings are at fixed rates.

Price risk
The Company is not exposed to other price risks such as commodity price risk, equity price risk, prepayments risk, and residual value risk.

b) Credit Risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. If there is no independent rating, Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

The credit quality of financial assets is disclosed in Note 17.2.

c) Liquidity risk
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance.

Surplus cash is invested in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, and money market deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. At the reporting date, the Company held liquid assets of Rs. 17,014 (2025: Rs.2,850) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
As at 31 March		
Trade and other payable (Excl. statutory liabilities)		
1 - 3 Months	601,171	621,183
3 - 12 Months	606,415	337,500
More than a year	3,523,504	3,295,527
	4,731,090	4,254,210
More than a year	-	-
	-	-
	4,731,090	4,254,210

4 **Capital Risk Management**

The Company manages its capital informally in order to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Total borrowings	7,135,140	8,270,000
Less – Cash and cash equivalents	(17,014)	(2,850)
Net borrowings	7,118,126	8,267,150
Total equity	289,099,141	289,960,361
Total capital	296,217,267	298,227,511
Gearing ratio	2.40%	2.77%

The Company is wholly capitalised by the equity shareholders.

5 **Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the .next financial year are outlined below:

a) Estimated impairment of non-current assets

The Company tests annually the indicators to ascertain whether non-current assets (including intangibles) have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in policy 2.6.7

The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

b) Contingent liabilities

Determination of the treatment of contingent liabilities in the financial statements is based on the management's view of the expected outcome of the applicable contingency. The Company consults with legal counsels (lawyers) on matters related to litigation and other experts both within and outside the Company with respect to matters in the ordinary course of business.

c) Provisions

The Company recognises provisions when it has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. The recording of provisions requires the application of judgments about the ultimate resolution of these obligations. As a result, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the Company's current best estimate.

		31.03.2026 Rs.	31.03.2025 Rs.
6.	**REVENUE**		
	Rendering of Services and Commission Income	19,620,639	17,860,000
		19,620,639	17,860,000
7.	**COST OF SALES**		
	Opening Inventory	21,256,258	19,022,780
	Purchases	12,571,352	8,356,573
		33,827,610	27,379,353
	Less; Closing Inventory	(20,497,892)	(21,256,258)
	Direct Cost	776,340	3,108,124
	Impairment	(3,617,270)	(190,227)
		10,488,788	9,040,992
8.	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Gain on Loan Restructuring	884,860	0
		884,860	0
09.	**DISTRIBUTION COST**		
	Selling Expenses	660,000	660,000
10.	**ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**		
	Audit Fees & Tax Computation Charges	711,186	450,000
	Others	3,567,984	4,108,846
		4,279,170	4,558,846
11.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Impairment of Hydro Power	1,449,061	1,449,064
		1,449,061	1,449,064
12.	**FINANCE INCOME**		
	Interest Income	972,500	1,992,500
		972,500	1,992,500
13.	**PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX**		
	Stated after charging all expenses including the following:		
	Auditors' Remuneration -Statutory Audit and related services	711,186	450,000
	Personnel Costs (Note 13.1)	960,000	960,000
13.1	**Personnel Costs**		
	Staff Salaries and Allowances	960,000	960,000
		960,000	960,000

14. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

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

Deferred Taxation
Deferred Taxation has been provided on the liability method. The tax effect of timing difference which occur where are allowed for income tax purposes in a period from that when they are recognised expenses in the Financial Statements has been included in the provision for deferred taxation.

	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
Current Income Tax		
Current Income Tax Expense on ordinary activities for the year 14.1	-	-
	-	-

14.1. Reconciliation between Current Tax Expense and the Product of Accounting Profit/(Loss)

Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax	4,600,981	3,093,598
Less: Interest Income	972,500	972,500
Add : Disallowable Expenses	1,449,061	1,449,064
Less : Allowable Expenses	-	0
Tax Profit/(Loss)	5,165,162	3,570,162
Interest Income	972,500	972,500
Taxable Income/(Loss)	6,050,042	4,542,662
Tax Loss Carried Forward		
Loss Brought forward to the year of Assessment 2025/26	22,237,237	205,839,643
Less: Set off against taxable profit	(6,050,042)	(4,542,662)
Unrelieved Business Loss Expired/Lapsed-2018/19- As per Sec 19(1) b		(179,059,724)
Loss Carried forward to the year of Assessment 2025/26	16,187,195	22,237,257

15. EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE – BASIC

Basic Profit / (Loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic loss per share computations.

	31.03.2026 Rs.	31.03.2025 Rs.
Amount used as the Numerator		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	4,600,981	3,093,598

Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders for Basic EPS		
Number of Ordinary Shares used as Denominator		
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue applicable to basic EPS	100,000,000	100,000,000
Basic Earnings / (Loss) per Share	0.05	0.03

GREENTECH ENERGY PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

16.1 Gross Carrying Amounts

	Gross Carrying Amounts			Depreciation			Carrying Amounts	
	Balance as at 31.03.2025	De-recognition	Balance as at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	De-recognition	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At Cost								
Motor Vehicle	350,000	(350,000)	-	350,000	(350,000)	-	-	-
Tools and Equipment	2,408,426	(2,408,426)	-	2,408,426	(2,408,426)	-	-	-
Computer Equipment	1,231,380	-	1,231,380	1,231,380	-	1,231,380	-	-
Furniture and Fittings	388,757	-	388,757	388,757	-	388,757	-	-
Office Equipment	167,944	-	167,944	167,944	-	167,944	-	-
Hydroelectric Plant	4,292,350	(4,292,350)	-	4,292,350	(4,292,350)	-	-	-
	8,838,857	(7,050,776)	1,788,081	8,838,857	(7,050,776)	1,788,081	-	-

	Gross Carrying Amounts			Impairment			Carrying Amounts	
	Balance as at 31.03.2025	Additions	Balance as at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	Charge for the Year	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the course of Construction								
Hydro Project Work - in -progress	64,374,204	-	64,374,204	25,249,522	1,449,060	26,698,582	37,675,622	39,124,683
Total	73,213,061	-	73,213,061	34,088,379	1,449,060	35,537,439	37,675,622	39,124,683

17. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

17.1 Financial Instruments by the category

	Loans and Receivables Rs.	Total Rs.
31st March 2026		
As per the Statement of Financial Position		
Trade and other Receivables (Excluding prepayments)	72,256,802	72,256,802
Amount due from Related Parties	95,805,337	95,805,337
Short term Investment	38,400,000	38,400,000
Other Financial Assets	36,312,705	36,312,705
Cash and Cash equivalents	17,014	17,014
	242,791,858	242,791,858
31st March 2025		
As per the Statement of Financial Position		
Trade and other receivables (Excluding prepayments)	72,293,856	72,293,856
Amount due from Related Parties	94,227,423	94,227,423
Short Term Investment	38,900,000	38,900,000
Other Financial Assets	36,679,500	36,679,500
Cash and Cash equivalents	2,850	2,850

	Other Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
31 March 2026		
Liabilities as per Statement of Financial Position		
Trade and other payable(Excluding statutory liabilities)	1,617,105	1,140,225
Amounts due to Related Parties	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	7,135,140	8,270,000
	8,752,245	8,752,245

	Other Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost Rs.	Total Rs.
31 March 2025		
Liabilities as per Statement Of Financial Position		
Trade and other payable(Excluding statutory liabilities)	1,140,225	1,140,225
Amounts due to Related Parties	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	8,270,000	8,270,000
	9,410,225	9,410,225

17.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	Rating	31.03.2026 Rs.	31.03.2025 Rs.
Trade and other receivables	Group 1		-

Group - New customers and existing customers with no history of default.

17.3 Credit quality of financial assets

	Rating	31.03.2026 Rs.	31.03.2025 Rs.
Amount due from Related Parties	Not Rated	95,805,337	94,227,423
Short Term Investment	Not Rated	38,400,000	38,900,000
Other Financial Assets	Not Rated	36,312,705	36,679,500
Cash and Cash equivalents			
Bank of Ceylon	AA+	17,014	2,850

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk is analyzed below: (Rs.) - As at 31.03.2026

All amounts in Rs.	LKR	USD	Total
Amount due from Related Parties	95,805,337	-	95,805,337
Short Term Investment	38,400,000	-	38,400,000
Other Financial Assets	36,312,705	-	36,312,705
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,014	-	17,014
Trade and Other Receivable	72,256,802	-	72,256,802
	242,791,858	-	242,791,858

As at 31.03.2025

All amounts in Rs.	LKR	USD	Total
Amount due from Related Parties	94,227,423	-	94,227,423
Short Term Investment	38,900,000	-	38,900,000
Other Financial Assets	36,679,500	-	36,679,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,850	-	2,850
Trade and Other Receivable	72,293,858	-	72,293,858
	242,103,631	-	242,103,631

The aging analysis of these trade receivables are as follows:

	31.03.2026 Rs.	31.03.2025 Rs.
0 - 30 Days	-	-
31-90 Days	-	-
Total performing	-	-
More than 90 Days - Past due not impaired	8,382,713	8,382,713
	8,382,713	8,382,713

18 INVENTORIES

	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
Spares and Accessories (Net)	20,497,892	21,256,258
	20,497,892	21,256,258

19 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
Trade Receivables	8,382,712	8,913,039
Less: Provision for Impairment	(83,827)	(530,326)
Net Trade Receivables	8,298,885	8,382,713
WHT Receivables	6,583,685	6,583,685
Net Interest Receivable	51,981,731	52,907,458
Interest from Commercial Paper	3,937,500	2,965,000
Rent Deposit	1,455,000	1,455,000
	72,256,802	72,293,856

20 AMOUNT DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
Colombo Tea Club (Private) Ltd	17,492,254	12,076,258
Mackwoods (Private) Limited	74,360,420	76,612,920
EPOC Research (Pvt) Ltd	9,919,000	10,669,000
	101,771,674	95,701,171
Less : Impairment	(5,966,339)	(5,130,755)
Net amount due from related parties	95,805,335	94,227,423

21 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Mackwoods (Private) Limited	38,400,000	38,900,000
	38,400,000	38,900,000

22 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net Short Term Loan	36,679,500	39,000,000
Less : Impairment	(366,795)	(2,320,500)
Net other financial assets	36,312,705	36,679,500

22.1 **Receivable from Holding Company**

The Company's financial statements include a receivable balance of Rs 199,683,892/=, reported under current assets, which has been outstanding for a of time. The balance is due from the Holding Company. The Company relies on the Holding Company's confirmed commitment to settle this balance in full, and the Board of Directors has assessed that no provision is necessary. The recoverability of this receivable is dependent on the Holding Company's ability to to generate sufficient funds to settle the balance.

Net interest receivable (Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd	52,348,733	52,907,458
Interest from Commercial Paper (Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd)	3,570,500	2,965,000
	55,919,233	55,872,458
Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd-Net of Impairment	69,051,954	72,024,701
Commercial Paper (Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd	38,400,000	38,900,000
Short Term Loan (Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd	36,312,705	36,679,500
	199,683,892	203,476,659

23 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at Bank	17,014	2,850
	17,014	2,850

24 Stated Capital

Issued and Fully Paid		
Number of Ordinary Shares	100,000,000	100,000,000
Rupees - Ordinary Shares	555,583,112	552,583,112

Shares held by Related Parties as at 31.03.2026	**Number of Shares**
Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd.	53,060,791
EPOC Research Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd	2,500,464
Dr. C. N. A.Nonis	328,160
	55,889,415

25. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at 31.03.2026 Rs.	As at 31.03.2025 Rs.
VAT Payable	2,667,585	2,667,585
Audit Fees and Tax Consultation Fees Payable	761,186	450,000
Accrued Expenses	855,919	690,225
EPF,ETF and PAYE Payable	446,400	446,400
	4,731,090	4,254,210

26. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

All material events after the reporting date have been considered and where necessary adjustments have been made in the financial statements.

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There were no capital commitments and contingencies as at the reporting date.

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

28.1 Identification of Related Parties

The company has a related party relationship with its Parent company, Affiliate companies and with its directors.

28.2. Transactions with Related Parties

Name of the Company	Names of Directors as at 31st March 2026	Interest	Nature of Transaction	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.
Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd	Dr. C. N. A.Nonis Mr. C. H. Munasinghe	Parent	Opening Balance	203,476,659
			Interest Income	972,500
			Fund Transfer	(3,119,500)
			Others	(1,645,767)
			Closing Balance	199,683,892

28.3. Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Key Management personnel includes members of the Board of Directors of the company, its Affiliate and Parent. Transactions with Key Management personnel, their close family members and parties/entities in which such Key Management personnel or their close family members have control, joint control or significant influence.

A number of Key Management Personnel or their related parties hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel	Year Ended 31.03.2026 Rs.	Year Ended 31.03.2025 Rs.
Directors Remuneration	-	-

No transactions had taken place during the year with the parties/entities in which Key Management personnel or their close family members have control, joint control or significant influence.

The amounts receivable from by above related parties as at 31st March, 2026 are disclosed in Note 20.

TEN YEAR SUMMARY

	2026 LKR '000	2025 LKR'000	2024 LKR'000	2023 LKR'000	2022 LKR'000	2021 LKR'000	2020 LKR'000	2019 LKR'000	2018 LKR'000	2017 LKR'000
Fortheyearended31st March										
Operating Results										
Revenue	19,620	17,860	20,656	16,070	20,065	6,336	1,124	1,003	6,877	25,953
Operating profit/ (Loss)	3,629	2,121	798	934	2,366	1,013	-282,331	-156,611	-37,254	-14,340
Profit for the year	4,601	3,093	2,761	903	2,341	1,329	-281,700	-159,324	-21,014	1,074
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-861	1,077	-7,849	903	2,341	1,329	-281,178	-159,338	-18,146	24,206
Statement of Financial Position										
Non CurrentAssets	37,675	39,124	40,573	42,022	43,471	44,920	46,369	371,822	447,144	452,111
Current Assets	263,289	263,359	260,964	267,273	265,771	262,881	264,870	296,521	355,032	371,698
Total assets	300,965	302,484	301,538	309,296	309,243	307,802	311,240	668,343	802,176	823,809
Interest bearing borrowings	-7,135	-8,270	-8,500	-8,950	-10,050	-10,800	-13,683	-19,748	-20,843	-23,317
Other liabilities	-4,731	-4,254	-4,155	-13,899	-13,885	-14,036	-15,919	-85,016	-58,437	-53,009
Total liabilities	-11,866	-12,524	-12,655	-22,849	-23,935	-24,836	-29,603	-104,764	-79,280	-76,326
Net assets	289,099	289,960	288,882	286,447	285,308	283,056	281,636	562,815	722,154	740,300
Financed by										
Stated capital	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583	555,583
Total equity	289,099	289,960	288,882	286,447	285,308	283,056	281,636	562,815	722,154	740,300
Performance Indicators										
Return on equity ratio (%)	1.59	1.07	0.96	0.32	0.82	0.47				
Return on total assets ratio (%)	1.53	1.02	0.92	0.29	0.76	0.43				
Net assets per share (LKR)	2.89	2.90	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.81	5.62	7.22	7.40
Earnings per share (LKR)	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01				0 .01
Market price per share (LKR)	6.20	2.10	1.90	2.20	1.70	2.20	1.20	1.90	2.10	2.40

Shareholders Information

a) Distribution of shareholding (Ordinary Shares) as at 31st March 2026

NO OF SHARES HELD	RESIDENT			NON RESIDENT			TOTAL		
	No. of Share-holders	No. of Shares	Total Holdings %	No. of Share-holders	No. of Shares	Total Holdings %	No. of Share-Holders	No. of Shares	Total Holdings %
1 to 1000 shares	1,829	541,498	0.54	3	2,128	0.01	1,832	543,626	0.55
1001 to 10,000 shares	946	4,013,229	4.01	6	24,970	0.02	952	4,038,199	4.03
10,001 to 100,000 shares	472	16,351,228	16.35	1	100,000	0.10	473	9,396,733	16.45
100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	82	20,466,586	20.47	1	491,500	0.49	83	20,958,086	20.96
Over 1,000,000 shares	3	56,592,661	56.59	1	1,416,200	1.42	4	67,678,217	58.01
	3,332	97,958,350	97.96	12	2,041,650	2.05	3344	100,000,000	100.00

		No. of Share-holders	No. of Shares	Total Holdings %
b)	Resident	3,332	97,965,202	97.97
	Non Resident	12	2,034,798	2.03
		3,344	100,000,000	100.00
c)	Institutional	97	61,166,110	61.16
	Individual	3,247	38,833,890	38.84
		3,344	100,000,000	100.00

Market Value Analysis	Date	Rs.
Highest (for the period ending 31st March 2026)	06/02/2026	8.40
Lowest (for the period ending 31st March 2026)	04/04/2025	1.90
Year end at 31st March 2026	31/03/2026	6.20

d) Distribution of Shareholdings

	SHAREHOLDERS		HOLDINGS	
	Number	%	Number	%
No. of Shares held				
Group of Companies	3	0.09	55,889,415	55.89
General Public	3,341	99.91	44,110,585	44.11
	3,344	100.00	100,000,000	100.00

Shareholders Information *(Contd)*

Twenty largest shareholders as at 31st March 2026

NAME	NO OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE
Mackwoods (Pvt) Ltd	53,060,791	53.06
EPOC Research Laboratories (Pvt) Ltd	2,500,464	2.50
Mr. G. M. Kennedy	1,416,200	1.42
Mr J S Kelum	1,031,406	1.03
Mr A.Sivayoganathan	895,000	0.90
Mrs M.D.Hasini	829,700	0.83
Mrs U.K.G.B.Jayasundara	824,795	0.82
Dr A.A.M.Dharmadasa	564,322	0.56
Ms N.Jayasinghe	562,738	0.56
Assetline Finance Ltd/ K.M.S.M Razik	537,714	0.54
Mr. R.E.Ramukwelle	535,000	0.53
Mr.D.N.P.Ranthnayake	500,000	0.50
Ms H.S.Tan	491,500	0.49
Mr M.K.Vithanapathirana	461,607	0.46
Mrs L.H.M.M.Kumarihami	443,305	0.44
Mr S.Ragavan	440,336	0.44
Mr D.P.Navaratnam	425,000	0.43
Mr R.M.S.P.Rathnayaka	421,253	0.42
Merchant Bank of S L & Finance/ R.G.G.Wijesuriya & M.A .Maliyadda	421,000	0.42
Senkadagala Finance PLC/M.H.M.Fawmy & M.T.S.Fazila	407,499	0.41
	66,769,630	66.76
Balance held by 2,011 shareholders	33,230,370	33.24
	100,000,000	100.00

The Percentage of shares held by the public as at 31st March 2026 was 44.11%

e) Public Holding

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

The Company's Public Holding as at 31st March 2026.

Market Capitalization of the Public Holding	Rs. 273.48 Million
Number of Public shareholders	3,341
Percentage of ordinary shares held by the public	44.11%

Definitions

FINANCIAL TERMS

Accounting Policies	Specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices adopted by an enterprise in preparing and presenting financial statements.
Capital Employed	Total assets less interest free liabilities and provisions.
Cash Equivalents	Liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less.
Contingent Liabilities	Conditions or situations at the Balance Sheet date the financial effect of which are to be determined by future events which may or may not occur.
Current Ratio	Current assets divided by current liabilities.
Earnings per share	Profits attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue
Equity	Shareholders' funds, ie. Share capital and reserves.
Market Capitalisation	Number of shares in issue multiplied by the market value of each share at the year end.
Net assets per share	Shareholders' funds divided by the number of ordinary shares.
Price Earnings ratio	Market Price of a share divided by earnings per share.
Related Parties	Parties who could control or significantly influence the financial and operating policies of the business.
SLAS	Sri Lanka Accounting Standards
Working Capital	Capital Required to finance the day –to – day operations .(Current assets less Current liabilities)

NON FINANCIAL TERMS

SHPPs	Small Hydro Power Projects
SEA	Sustainable Energy Authority
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
PUCSL	Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 15thAnnual General Meeting (AGM) of GREENTECH ENERGY PLC ("the Company") will be held at the "Auditorium of the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, No.100, Independence Square, Colombo 07, on Wednesday 30thday of December 2026 at 4.30 pm for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Annual Report of the Board together with the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2026 together with the report of the Auditors thereon.

2. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following as an Ordinary Resolution:-

   "RESOLVED THAT Mr C.H.Munasinghe who reached the age of 70 years in October 2022 be appointed a Director of the Company in terms of Section 211 or the Companies Act No 7 of 2007,for a term that ends on the earlier of a date that is one year from the date of appointment or at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting following this Annual General Meeting at which the appointment if any, takes place, and it is further resolved that the age limit referred to in Section 210 of the said Companies Act shall not apply to Mr C.H.Munasinghe. "

3. To appoint Auditors of the Company from the list of approved auditors issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka (SEC), whose name will be duly notified to shareholders prior to the AGM, to hold office until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company at a remuneration to be agreed with by the Board of Directors and to audit the Financial Statements of the Company for the accounting period ending 31st March 2027.

4. To authorize the Directors to determine contributions to charities.

On behalf of the Board

Signed

Siyapatha Management Services (Private) Limited
Secretaries,
Greentech Energy PLC

Colombo 12th November 2026

Note:

Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote/speak in his /her stead and a form of proxy is sent herewith for this purpose. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

A completed form of proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company's Secretaries, Siyapatha Management Services (Private) Limited, No. 175/1, Ragama Road, Kadawatha. not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.

Form of Proxy

GREENTECH ENERGY PLC

I/We.....of.....

being member/s of the GREENTECH ENERGY PLC hereby appoint,

Dr. C. N. A. Nonis or failing him
Dr. H. Shafeeu or failing him
Mr. C. H. Munasinghe or failing him
Mr. I.C.K. Perera or failing him
MrS.D.N.K.Gajasinghe or failing him

..... of .....

as my/our proxy to vote/speak for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at the Auditorium of the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, No. 100, Independence Square, Colombo 07, on Wednesday 30th December 2026, at 4.30pm and any adjournment thereof, and at every poll which may be taken in consequence thereof.

	For	Against
1. To receive and consider the Annual Report of the Board together with the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2026 together with the report of the Auditors thereon.	☐	☐
2. To consider,and if thought fit, to pass the following as an Ordinary Resolution:- "RESOLVED THAT Mr C.H.Munasinghe who reached the age of 70 years in October 2022 be appointed a Director of the Company in terms of Section 211 or the Companies Act No 7 of 2007,for a term that ends on the earlier of a date that is one year from the date of appointment or at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting following this Annual General Meeting at which the appointment if any, takes place, and it is further resolved that the age limit referred to in Section 210 of the said Companies Act shall not apply to Mr C,H,Munasinghe. "	☐	☐
3. To appoint Auditors of the Company from the list of approved auditors issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka(SEC), whose name will be duly notified to shareholders prior to the AGM, to hold office until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company at a remuneration to be agreed with by the Board of Directors and to audit the Financial Statements of the 77Company for the accounting period ending 31st March 2027.	☐	☐
4. To authorize the Directors to determine contributions to charities.	☐	☐

Signed this……..……day of Two Thousand and Twenty Six.

……...
Signature/s

Note: Please delete the inappropriate words.

Instructions as to completion are noted below.

1. The instrument appointing a proxy may be in writing under the hands of the appointer or of his Attorney duly authorized in writing under the hands of the appointer or of its attorney duly authorized in writing or if such Appointer is a corporation under its common seal or the hand of its Attorney or duly authorized person.

2. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of Attorney or other authority, if any, under which it issignedornotarially certified copy of the Power of Authority or other authority will have to be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company's Secretaries, Siyapatha Management Services (Private) Limited, No. 175/1, Ragama Road, Kadawatha,not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.