CHRISSWORLD
Unique Solutions - Winning Partnerships

ANNUAL REPORT
2026

www.chrissworld.com

ABOUT US

Our story started over a decade ago in 2012, inspired by the vision to add a new dimension to customer service in the logistics industry of Sri Lanka. Chrissworld commenced operations with thirty tousand (30,000) square feet of warehouse space situated in Kotikawatta, under the parent company Chrisslogix (Pvt) Ltd. The steady growth of this business was the birth of Chrissworld. The company has grown by leaps and bounds over the years and is now a member of the esteemed Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport, Sri Lanka, managing over two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000)square feet of space, spearheaded by a dynamic and a highly experienced Board of Executive Directors, each of whom counts between 25-35 years of experience in the logistics industry. Harnessing from this knowledge and expertise, the organization specializes in the core areas of warehouse & inventory management, transportation and freight forwarding servicing clients across multiple verticals and industries.

The multi-faceted team is dedicated in providing an excellent service through the entire process, from detailed planning to precise implementation, and is geared in handling niche and specific shipments that require individual attention and effective integration. We provide an end to-end solution to the client through our range of services which includes; storage solutions, both ambient and temperature control, inventory management, packaging and value added services, supply chain management consultancy, 3rd party facility management, last mile delivery, project cargo handling, door-to door solutions, MHE supply and a range of value-added services.

Our expertise in an array of services and projects enable us to deliver a unique value proposition to clients, which is not only superior in terms of processes but also within project schedules and agreed resources. This is the reason we can pledge to a winning solution that will meet or go beyond your expectations.

CHRISSWORLD

Unique Solutions - Winning Partnerships

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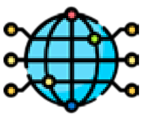
Vision

To provide innovative total logistics solutions across the globe with clear focus on our core values of high quality, respect, integrity and professionalism

Mission

To be ranked among Sri Lanka's top five"end-to-end" logistics service providers

Corporate Values



CONNECTED

We invest in insight to get to the heart of our customers' challenges. We are open and transparent in the way we work

FAIR TRADE

We ensure we do the best and give our best through all our partnerships measuring ourselves against the highest standards of integrity and fiscal responsibility

COMMITTED

Deeply involved in building relationships everything we do is with the long-term in mind. Our dedication to quality is the cornerstone of our success – we get every detail right

HONESTY

We are guided by solid moral compasses. We stand for what is just and right, and hold ourselves to a high level of ethical standards

CREATIVE

We are constantly developing better ways of working. If we find a better way of working, we act upon it and proactively share it

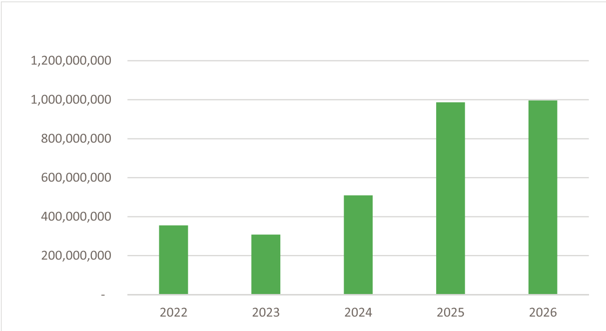
INTEGRITY

Integrity creates trust. As an organization, collectively, it's our most valuable asset. Individually, it's the constant choice to infuse every action with honesty, fairness, and respect for clients and colleagues alike

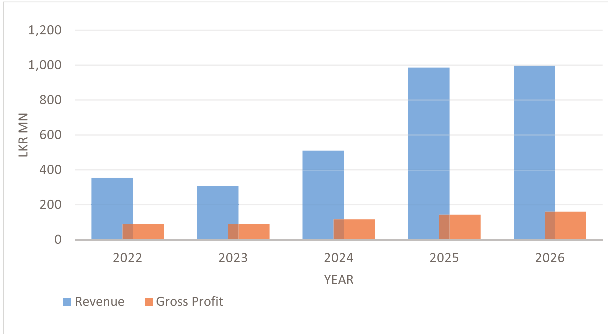
Financial Highlights

Year Ended 31 March	2026	2025	Change(%)
Results			
Revenue	996,471,807	986,420,454	1.02%
Gross Profit	160,062,159	143,475,956	11.56%
Net Finance Cost	(6,147,542)	(5,799,934)	5.99%
Profit before Tax	39,407,725	30,032,234	31.22%
Income Tax Expense	12,489,141	6,665,452	87.37%
Profit for the Year before other comprehensive income	26,918,583	23,366,782	15.20%
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense)	744,038	(508,877)	-246.21%
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	27,662,621	22,857,905	21.02%
Assets Employed			
Non-Current Assets	195,106,391	164,683,344	18.47%
Current Assets	360,270,184	256,907,363	40.23%
Total Assets	555,376,575	421,590,707	31.73%
Funds Employed			
Stated Capital	78,750,000	78,750,000	0.00%
Retained Earnings	102,797,239	75,134,618	36.82%
Total Equity	181,547,239	153,884,618	17.98%
Non-Current Liabilities	97,701,704	99,853,918	-2.16%
Current Liabilities	276,127,632	167,852,172	64.51%
Total Liabilities	373,829,336	267,706,089	39.64%
Total Equity and Liabilities	555,376,575	421,590,707	31.73%
Cash Flow			
Cash flows from/(used in) Operating Activities	61,238,852	34,139,481	79.38%
Cash flows from/(used in) Investing Activities	(35,563,676)	(23,656,779)	50.33%
Cash flows from/(used in) Financing Activities	(50,967,189)	15,545,593	-427.86%
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(25,292,013)	26,028,295	-197.17%
Key Ratios			
Gross Profit Margin (%)	16%	15%	10.43%
Net Profit Margin (%)	3%	2%	16.58%
Return on Assets (%)	5%	5%	-10.60%
Return on Equity (%)	15%	15%	-
Current Ratio (Times)	1.30	1.53	-14.76%
Earnings per Share (LKR)	0.90	0.78	15.20%
Net Assets Value per Share (LKR)	6.05	5.13	17.98%

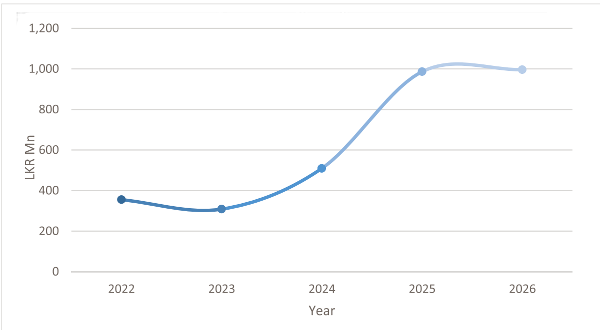
Revenue (LKR Mn.)



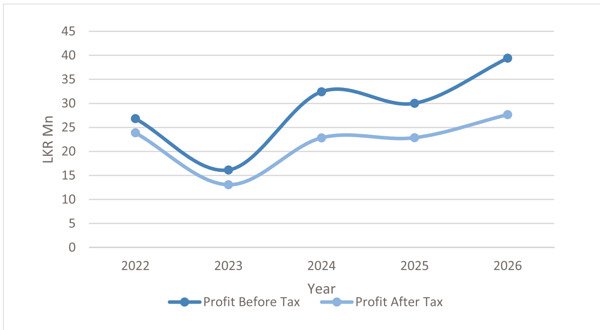
Revenue vs Gross Profit (LKR Mn.)



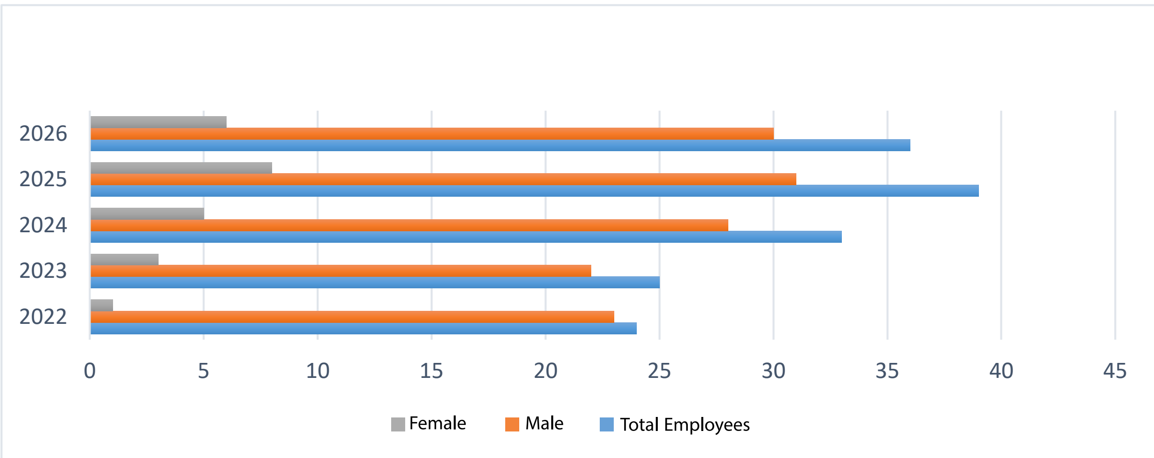
Revenue Trend (LKR Mn.)



PBT vs PAT (LKR Mn.)



No of Employees based on Gender



Resilient Business Model

In 2025, Sri Lankan economy sustained a strong post-crisis recovery, recording a robust 5.0% real GDP growth driven by strong performances in the manufacturing, construction and tourism sectors. Despite the late-year disruption of Cyclone Ditwah consumer spending rebounded and inflation normalized to a manageable positive range.

Selected sectors showed decent growth, industrial output expanded by 7.8% while the services sector benefited from a 12.4% surge in accommodation and food services signaling resilient tourism. Construction activities also rebounded heavily growing by 9.2%.

The world economy was at a precarious moment. Heightened trade tensions along with policy uncertainty have significantly weakened the global economic outlook for 2025. Global economic growth in 2025 averaged between 3.2% and 3.4%. Higher tariffs resulting in a significant increase in the effective tariff rate in the United States of America is likely to strain global supply chains, drive up production costs and delay critical investment decisions while also contributing to financial market volatility. Weakening global trade growth and investment flows are compounding the slowdown. Many trade-reliant developing countries face mounting challenges from reduced exports, lower commodity prices, tighter financial conditions and elevated debt burdens.

Despite all these challenges, the innovative and dynamic leadership, passion and the hard work of our staff across the board helped us to reach our goals and targets during the year. The strategies executed by management were paramount importance in this regard. The days ahead are bound to be tougher. One could however, be less concerned knowing the repeated ability of whole team to perform during trying times.

Chrissworld PLC has delivered a stable performance for the year 2026 financial year (FY25/26), through effective implementation of strategic initiatives which has enhanced its operational alignment with market conditions.

OUR MILESTONES

2012 - 2016

- Commenced operation with a 30,000 Sq.ft. warehouse facility
- Doubled the storage capacity after one year in 2013
- Expanded the service portfolio with new air-conditioned and cold storage facility
- Diversified into agri cargo, paper and machinery storage
- Installed pallet racking system to meet high demand
- Introduced transport and delivery management services as a backward integration solution
- Reached 100,000 Sq.ft. footprint in 2014
- Operations completely disrupted for 3 months in 2016 due to heavy flooding in Colombo and suburbs

2017 - 2018

- Commenced operations post - flood at 3 new locations with total capacity of 90,000 Sq.ft.
- Introduced food grade warehouse for an international hotel chain in 2018
- Introduced project cargo management as a new product to service portfolio

2019 - 2020

- Expanded storage capacity to 250,000 Sqft
- Commenced services to apparel, confectionery and dairy industry verticals
- Achieved Rs. 200 million topline milestone in 2020
- Introduced supply chain consultancy services
- Upgraded to a new WMS for superior customer service

2021 - 2024

- Expanded the storage foot print to 350,000 Sq.ft.
- Expand the services to include break bulk handling, inland logistics and fully integrated services
- In 2021 Listed on the CSE as the 1st SME Entity Reached Rs. 300 million top line with 30% annual growth, launched a fully-fledged transport and distribution division

2024 - 2025

- Obtained ISO 9001:2015 Certification
- Implemented TMS, GPS Tracking and further advancement of our WMS
- Established logistics related product trading division
- Introduced electric material handling equipment as a green initiative
- Enhanced the rack storage capacity in Biyagama facility

2025 - 2026

- Reached the Rs.900 million top line milestone for the first time in the history
- Recorded a 15% growth in Profit after interest and tax
- Expanded the value-added service operations with 20,000 Sq.ft. state-of-the art facility
- Introduced an advanced warehouse management system to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in warehouse operations

Our Service Offering

Contract Warehousing

We offer storage and handling, inventory management and related logistics solutions, distribution fulfillment and any other business support in terms of managing clients' inventory.

As a warehousing and distribution specialist that offers a lot more than the ability to store and pack goods, we can administer your business operations in a cohesive package that is measured, managed and above all, understood. We offer a great deal of flexibility, creating convenience for our customers. Our WMS supports customers with real time and accurate information to make affective decisions.

We offer dry and cold storage facilities to multiple industry verticals from FMCG, Telecommunication, Engineering, Energy, Apparel, Electronics, Pharma and Biomedical to over dimensional cargo storage at our product specific warehouses. Well experienced and highly motivated team supported with technology and infrastructure enable us to offer an exceptional service to our clients.

Transportation Management

A specialised transport management team offers tailor-made solutions in multiple modes of transportation.

We generally provide our services as an end-to-end 3PL logistics service provider covering inbound transportation and island wide distribution.

For a seamless fulfillment solution, combine order processing with distribution services to handle the last leg of your supply chain, we handled product deliveries via Full Truckloads (FTL), Less than Truckloads (LTL) or parcels to suit your requirements; whether the delivery is to DCs, Wholesalers, Shop or End-consumer.

Clients enjoy the benefit of a professional and economical service where both storage and transportation are handled by a single party. We utilize cargo specific vehicles, load and route planning directed through our TMS (Transport Management Service) software which can effectively and economically handle all transportation requirements, ranging from inbound containerized cargo to island wide re-distribution. In addition, vehicles could be customized on demand to suit different types of cargo as per the customer requirements. Distribution and transport related Key Performance Indicators along with the deployment of GPS tracking control and ensure delivery accuracy and accountability for maximum performance could be integrated into the client's distribution model as and when required through our TMS.

Considering customer convenience, cost competitiveness, efficiency and cargo visibility, we have invested in TMS software apart from GPS tracking system this year to add value to our distribution operation which enable us to improve our delivery efficiency, accuracy as well as costs which can be shared among our customers. Moreover, it helps us to maintain the best vehicle mix and optimum capacity utilization which will give us a competitive edge in the market.

Project Cargo Management

Equipped with a professional team, material handling equipment and safety tools to solve the most demanding challenges of our customers, we have the perfect solutions for all unique requirements, challenges and opportunities of our clients. With years of experience in the industry and tremendous know-how in dealing with logistically challenging cargo and industry-specific requirements, our transportation services is a key strength of our project cargo team.

We have the resources to efficiently deliver your cargo to the desired destinations and professionally manage your special regardless of size, weight, complexity or configuration from concept-through delivery under inland shipments and port operations, we offer comprehensive services that are tailored to customer specific requirements, leveraging our extensive distribution network and strategic partnerships. Our passionate and experienced team always meet given customer deadlines with a systematic and professional approach, adding value to our success in project cargo operations.

Freight and Custom Brokerage Service

Our professional sea freight service includes attentive client service, enhanced paperwork, Ocean -B2B shipping and logistics solutions, domestic & worldwide supply chain solutions. Our logistics services encompass a comprehensive door-to-door transportation from the origin supplier's/ manufacturer's premises to the ultimate destination, in addition to port-to-port shipments. When you choose sea freight, you benefit from our partnerships with leading global and regional carriers. We ensure you get the best deals on routes, prices and schedules tailored to your needs. Enjoy the flexibility in shipping your cargo on your terms and the perfect carrier for your cargo transportation.

We provide a global network that can handle all your air freight requirements. Shipments with larger dimensions and weights may be transported with ease using our freight connections to major and transit airports. Because of our extensive knowledge in air freight services and operations, we can provide our customers with detailed cargo updates. We can fly single or sophisticated goods to any destination at any time. Using our global network, we manage and monitor your goods from loading at your supplier's warehouse to unloading at your client's doorstep.

Our experienced customs brokerage team is capable of handling all types of shipments in all ports of Sri Lanka. We specialise in BOI and custom clearance processors in both sea and air cargo irrespective of its volumes as we are well experienced with LCLs, FCLs, RORO, Bulk and break-bulk shipment handling.

Supply Chain and Logistic Consultancy Services

We have gone an extra mile by introducing consultancy services in Logistics and supply chain for our valued customers in order to optimize their logistics and supply chain operations. Our team consists of well experienced and highly professional in-house staff as well as a pool of industry professionals who add value to our customers by re-validating and optimizing their supply chain processes, systems and operations through observations and data analytic software. Our consultancy services range from warehouse construction, layout planning, infrastructure designs, revamping projects and related engineered services to process improvements and supply chain optimization strategies and solutions along with transport and distribution optimization plans.

Value Added Services (VAS)

Our highly trained and experienced staff at a specially designed value-added facility offer a wide variety of value-added services to customers which enable them to focus on their key business. Our second state-of-art value added service center with 30,000 sq.ft. footprint was opened early 2026 in the Sapugaskanda industrial zone to cater to more customers and extended demand. We offer all kind of value-added services ranging from labeling, packing, stickering, shrink wrapping, tunnel wrapping, bagging, corrugating in house as well as on mobile basis. Our flexibility and experienced staff were able to attract many customers due to their operational excellence.

Trading Hub

Logistics related product trading business is the latest addition to our product portfolio which enables us to extend our business relationship with clients by adding more value to their business. We offer a multiple range of high quality and durable plastic pallets, plastic crates and totes on customer specific requirements. We are planning to expand our trading business by introducing a new range of material handling equipment in near future at competitive prices.

Chairman's Message

Dear Valued Shareholders,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Chrissworld PLC for the year ended 31st March 2026. The financial year under review marked another significant chapter in our growth journey as we continued to strengthen our position as a trusted logistics partner while advancing our strategic vision of innovation, operational excellence and sustainable value creation.

Building upon the strong foundations established in the previous year, Chrissworld continued to enhance its operational capabilities through technology-driven initiatives, process optimization and an unwavering commitment to service excellence. Our continued investment in digital transformation has further improved operational agility, strengthened supply chain visibility, enhanced customer engagement and enabled more informed data-driven decision-making across the organization. These initiatives have positioned the Company to respond effectively to evolving customer requirements while maintaining high standards of efficiency and reliability.

During the year under review, our strategic focus centered on expanding integrated logistics capabilities, strengthening key partnerships and driving exceptional value for our clients. By combining a versatile service offering with a robust operational foundation and experienced talent, we effectively addressed complex industry demands. This proactive, customer-first methodology continues to solidify our long-term client relationships and serve as a cornerstone of the Chrissworld brand.

Our financial performance during the year reflects the resilience of our business model and the disciplined execution of our strategic priorities. Despite operating within a dynamic economic environment, Chrissworld demonstrated steady growth supported by prudent financial management, operational efficiencies and the continued confidence placed in us by our customers and business partners. These achievements re-affirm our long-term strategy of creating sustainable value for all stakeholders.

Undoubtedly at Chrissworld, we firmly believe that our greatest strength lies in our people. The dedication, professionalism, and resilience demonstrated by every member of the Chrissworld Family continue to inspire our success. Their commitment to delivering excellence, embracing innovation and serving our customers with integrity has enabled the Company to overcome challenges and capitalize on emerging opportunities. On behalf of the Board, I extend my sincere appreciation to all our employees for their unwavering dedication and outstanding contribution throughout the year.

I also wish to acknowledge the valuable guidance and collective wisdom of my fellow members of the Board of Directors whose experience and oversight continue to strengthen our governance framework and strategic direction. Together with the leadership team, they have played an instrumental role in ensuring that the Company remains focused on sustainable growth while upholding the highest standards of corporate responsibility.

Our outlook remains robust as we position Chrissworld to capture upcoming market opportunities. We are dedicated to investing in innovation, refining our operational frameworks and expanding our integrated logistics offerings. These strategic priorities will reinforce our benchmark position as Sri Lanka's most trusted and progressive logistics provider, ensuring the development of an agile, future-ready organization.

In closing, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our shareholders for their continued confidence and trust, to our customers for their enduring partnerships, to our business associates for their collaboration, and to our employees for their remarkable dedication. With your continued support, I am confident that Chrissworld PLC will continue its journey of sustainable growth, innovation and excellence in the years ahead.

Thank you.

Christopher Perera
Chairman
28th August 2026

Group CEO's Review

The financial year ended 31st March 2026 marked another year of meaningful progress for Chrissworld PLC. Building upon the strong foundations established in previous years, we continued to strengthen our market position through disciplined execution, operational excellence, customer-centric innovation and an unwavering commitment to sustainable growth. Despite operating in an increasingly dynamic business environment, our organization demonstrated remarkable resilience, adaptability and determination enabling us to transform challenges into opportunities and deliver long-term value to all our stakeholders.

Our strategic vision remains firmly focused on creating a future-ready logistics enterprise that delivers integrated technology-enabled supply chain solutions. During the year under review, we continued to expand our capabilities, enhance operational efficiencies and strengthen customer relationships while investing in the people, technologies, and infrastructure that will drive the next phase of our growth.

Financial Performance

The financial year ended 31st March 2026 delivered another strong performance, reflecting the effectiveness of our long-term strategy and the resilience of our business model. The Company recorded revenue of Rs. 996 million, bringing the annual revenue close to the Rs. 1 billion milestone. This performance was supported by increased customer acquisition, the expansion of existing client relationships, and the continued diversification of our service portfolio.

Gross profit has been increased by 11.6% against previous year and recorded as Rs.160.06 Mn driven by enhanced operational efficiencies, disciplined cost management and increased productivity across our logistics network. These results reaffirm the strength of our integrated business model and provide a solid platform for continued investment in innovation, digital transformation, infrastructure development and human capital.

Our financial discipline, prudent risk management and strong balance sheet continue to position Chrissworld to capitalize on emerging opportunities while maintaining long-term financial stability and creating sustainable shareholder value.

Business Review

Throughout the year Chrissworld continued to strengthen its position as one of Sri Lanka's trusted integrated logistics service providers. Our diversified portfolio of logistics solutions enabled us to effectively support customers across multiple industries while responding swiftly to evolving market demands.

Our customer-first philosophy remained central to every aspect of our operations. We continued to deepen relationships with existing clients while successfully onboarding new corporate customers further strengthening our reputation for reliability, responsiveness and service excellence. Today we remain privileged to partner with many of Sri Lanka's most respected organizations and their continued confidence in Chrissworld reflects the trust we have built over the years.

Digital transformation continued to play a pivotal role in our operational strategy. We further optimized the capabilities of our Transportation Management System (TMS), GPS Tracking platform and Warehouse Management System (WMS) enabling greater operational visibility, improved resource utilization, enhanced customer experience and faster data-driven decision-making. These technologies have become integral to our day-to-day operations, improving efficiency while supporting scalability and long-term competitiveness.

We also continued to strengthen our integrated logistics ecosystem by enhancing value-added services that complement our core transportation and warehousing operations. Our focus remains on delivering seamless end-to-end logistics solutions that improve supply chain performance for our customers while creating new opportunities for sustainable business growth.

Sustainability and Governance

Upholding the highest standards of quality and compliance remains embedded in every aspect of our operations. Following the successful achievement of ISO 9001:2015 certification we continued to strengthen our quality management systems through continuous improvement initiatives, standardized operational processes, regular performance evaluations and customer-focused service delivery.

Strong corporate governance remains fundamental to Chrissworld's long-term success. Throughout the year we further enhanced our governance practices by strengthening internal controls, improving risk management processes, embracing technology-enabled governance and maintaining the highest standards of transparency, accountability and ethical business conduct. Sustainability continues to guide our decision-making. We recognize that responsible business practices are essential to creating lasting value for our stakeholders. Accordingly, we remain committed to improving operational efficiency, reducing environmental impact, promoting responsible resource utilization and embedding sustainability considerations into our long-term strategic planning.

Suraj Suraweera
MD/CEO
28th August 2026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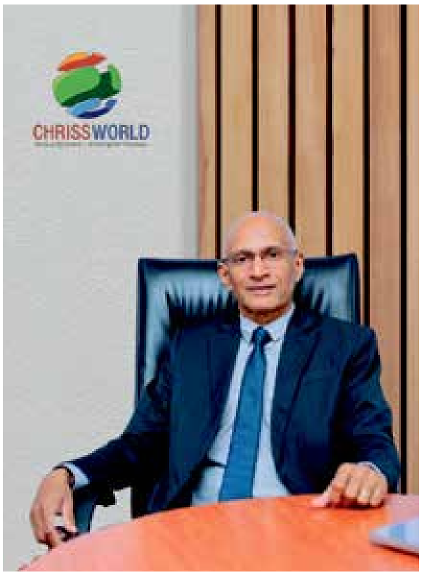
1. MR. CHRISTOPHER PERERA (CHAIRMAN)
2. MR. SURAJ SURAWEERA (MD/CEO)
3. MR. SITHIRA WICKRAMASEKARA
4. MR. SHANAKA LANSAKARA
5. MR. MELANGA DOOLWALA
6. MR. ROHAN LADDUWAHETTY

Board Of Directors - Financial Year 2025/2026

The Board of Directors of the Company comprises of experienced and professional individuals where there are 4 Executive Directors and 2 Non-Executive Independent Directors. The Board is responsible to oversee the business affairs of the Company and provides leadership via formulating business strategies.



Mr. Christopher Perera
Chairman, Executive Director

Mr. Perera counts over 40 years of experience in the shipping & logistics industry. His career started at Hayleys Group in 1986 with ship agency and port operations in the initial period and moving later to feeder agency and freight forwarding. He completed a 20-year service period at Hayleys Group in 2006, after being elevated as Director of Lanka Orient Express Lines (Pvt) Ltd, a feeder agency representing Orient Express Lines, Dubai and as Director of NYK Logistics & Kusuhara Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, a joint venture in freight forwarding between Hayleys, NYK Logistics, Japan and Kusuhara Transportation Company, Japan.

He was the Founder Chairman / Managing Director and majority shareholder of Air Marine Logistics (Pvt)Ltd, incorporated in 2006 to pursue his ambition as an entrepreneur. The Company was developed as a strong customs clearance agency and an international freight forwarder. Disposing his shares of the Company in 2012, he formed Chrisslogix (Pvt) Ltd, the parent Company of Chrissworld PLC and has provided strong leadership towards the growth of the group.

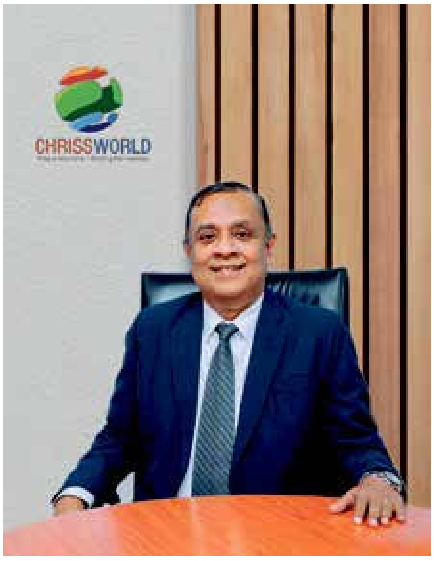
Mr. Perera was a former Chairman of the Association of Clearing & Forwarding Agents (ACFA) and a former Consultant to Ceylon Freight & Logistics Association (CEYFFA). He was also the former Honorary General Secretary of the 80 Club of Colombo. His key strengths are in administration, public relations, network building and strategic management.

Mr. Suraj Suraweera
Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Suraj has 34 years of experience in the shipping & logistics industry. Commencing his career in 1992 at Hayleys Group, he was involved in several subsidiaries of the group covering finance, freight forwarding, shipping, NVOCC and 3PL, during a span of 2 decades. During the period 2006 – 2012 he headed the logistics operations of the FMCG sector of Logiwiz (Pvt) Ltd, a subsidiary of Hayleys.

He holds an Advanced Diploma in Logistics & Transport from the Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport (UK) and is a member of the Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport (UK) and an Alumni of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. His key strengths are in logistics management, finance, strategic management and HR management.

Board Of Directors - Financial Year 2025/2026



Mr. Sithira Wickramasekara
Senior Executive Director

Mr. Wickramasekara has experience of over 37 years in the fields of exports, trading and logistics. Starting his career in 1989 at Forbes & Walker Ltd, he was a Founder Vice President of Asia Siyaka Commodities Ltd and a Director of Asia Siyaka Warehousing (Pvt) Ltd and was part of a robust team involved in providing modern warehousing solutions for the tea industry of Sri Lanka and one of the pioneers of the export of Gherkins from Sri Lanka.

He also heads the leisure segment of the Chriss Group and manages Kirala Island, an island resort on the Bolgoda Lake under Chrissleisure (Pvt) Ltd.

Mr. Wickramasekara holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Business Administration from the University of Colombo and is also a member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing (UK) and of The Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport.

He is an ardent water sports enthusiast and is the Founder President of the Bolgoda Lake Rowing Club, Chairman of the Diyawannawa Rowing Academy, Vice President of The Amateur Rowing Association of Sri Lanka and serves on the committee of the Canoeing & Kayaking Association of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Shanaka Lansakara
Executive Director

Mr. Lansakara has over 28 years of broad-based senior management level exposure in the logistics and supply chain industry in Sri Lanka and India, with leading players such as Hayleys and Sierra Construction who started his career with setting up Sierra Construction Indian operations.

He holds an MBA from Manipal University India, BSc Management Business Administration Special Degree from University of Sri Jayewardenepura and Graduate Advanced Diploma in Logistics & Transport from the Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport (CILT). He is a Chartered member of the CILT.

Mr. Lansakara is a visiting lecturer at CINEC Maritime Campus, CINEC Metro Campus since 2013 and also lectures at many leading academic institutes including the GIZ-Germany, University of Sabaragamuwa, Shipper's academy and also a well-known corporate trainer.

Board Of Directors - Financial Year 2025/2026

Mr. Melanga A. Doolwala
Non-Executive Independent Director

Mr. Doolwala brings a wealth of experience in finance, operations and strategic management underscored by a career spanning over Two decades in diverse sectors. His extensive experience extends to board positions at Maharaja Foods PLC where he leads as the Chairman of the Audit Committee, Omee Products (Pvt) Ltd and AMD Holdings (Pvt) Ltd. He has held many senior management positions at Arpico Insurance PLC, X-Ont Software (Pvt) Ltd and Janashakthi Insurance PLC.

Mr. Doolwala holds an MBA from Cardiff Metropolitan University, UK and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) UK.

Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty
Non-Executive Independent Director

Mr. Ladduwahetty's expertise is in the Tea Industry of Sri Lanka with over 40 Years hands on experience.

Having completed his education in Business and Finance in the UK, he returned back home in 1985 and joined the prestigious Van Rees Group, an investment from a private entity in Netherlands that created one of the largest Tea Traders in the world.

He later moved onto Almar Group, a traditional Rubber Exporter as the Founder CEO of its Tea division.

In 2012, Mr. Ladduwahetty formed Ramico International (Pvt) Ltd in partnership with an overseas investor. The Company functions as an exporter of value-added Tea to various destinations.

Senior Management Team

Mr. Samudra Ratnayake
Deputy General Manager

Mr. Ratnayake has been engaged in supply chain industry with over 14 years' experience including employment in Logiwiz (Pvt) Ltd (Hayleys group). He demonstrates exposure to multiple operations in the logistics industry, multiple clients and world leading WMS such as SAP warehouse management system etc.

He holds an M.Sc in Logistics and Supply Chain Management from Global Institute of Project Management at Asia University and a Diploma in Business and Information Technology from the Siksil Institute of Business and Technology in Sri Lanka.

Mr. P. G. Dhanushka Chamara Dushyantha
Deputy General Manager

Mr. Dushyantha has been engaged in the supply chain industry with over 18 years' experience including employment at Hayleys Advantis and Spectra Logistics. He demonstrates exposure to multiple operations in the logistics industry, multiple clients. He has vast knowledge in warehouse management systems including SAP. Moreover, he serves in SAP WMS consultancy for our warehouse clients and is actively engaged in digitalization projects. He holds an Advanced diploma in logistics management from the Natinal Institute of Business Management and the MBA in Logistics and Administration from Kotelawala Defense university

Mr. W. A. Thilina Ishar Dilhan
Manager Transport & Logistics

Mr. Thilina has been engaged in the supply chain industry with over 18 years' experience including employment at Hayleys Advantis and DHL Global Forwarding. He demonstrates exposure to multiple operations in the logistics industry, multiple clients. He has vast knowledge in warehouse management systems including SAP and Transport Management System.

Senior Management Team

Mrs. Ayeshika Madumali
Senior Manager Business Development & Customer Service

Mrs. Ayeshika Madumali brings over 14 years of experience in the logistics industry. She has a strong network of industry contacts and extensive expertise in handling shipments, documentation and customs clearance.

Over the years, She has gained extensive expertise in handling end-to-end logistics solutions, ensuring operational efficiency and client satisfaction. Currently she serves as an Assistant Manager in the Freight Division-Customer Service, where she oversees key client relationships and the seamless execution of freight management.

Mrs. Umesha Liyanarachchi
Head of Finance

Mrs. Liyanarachchi possesses over 9 years of experience in Auditing and Accounting. She started her career at WIJEYERATNE & COMPANY that provides professional services in the fields of Auditing, Taxation, Management Advisory and Information Risk Management. She holds a B.Sc. (Special) Degree in Accountancy & Business Finance from the Wayamba University of Sri Lanka. At present, Mrs. Liyanarachchi is responsible for accounting and financial reporting activities of Chrissworld.

Company Performance

Economic Value Creation

We at Chrissworld give utmost importance to our shareholders, employees and other stakeholders there by ensuring that the Company's financial capital and the economic performance is sustainable.

We believe that the success of our organisation depends on creating financial value for our shareholders, economic value to the economy, repayment of borrowing from financial institutions and creating value for our employees.

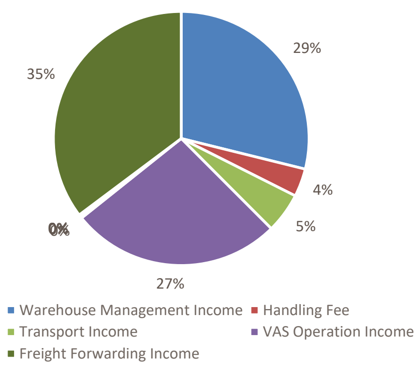
Management Approach

We have adopted a value creation process that supports the well-being of the economy by ensuring that all our business transactions create positive economic impact. This is strengthened by the Company's focus on having strong financial management, which will eventually increase the economic value. We are committed to create value to our shareholders, which is also demonstrated in the Company's financial statements. A performance centric culture is created for our employees, thus opening avenues for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

Revenue

The Company's revenue remained strong during the year, reaching Rs. 996.47 million as at 31st March 2026, bringing total revenue close to Rs. 1 billion milestone. The performance reflects the continued expansion of the Company's core business activities and the diversification of its service portfolio.

Freight forwarding income was the largest contributor to revenue, generating Rs. 351.56 million, representing 35.3% of total revenue. Warehouse management income increased significantly to Rs. 287.79 million, contributing 28.9% of total revenue, while Value Added Services (VAS) Operation Income generated Rs. 265.79 million, contributing 26.7%.



Transport revenue amounted to Rs. 50.81 million, representing 5.1% of revenue, while handling fee income contributed Rs. 35.67 million, or 3.6%.

Overall, the Company's revenue composition demonstrates a well-diversified service portfolio, with warehouse management, VAS operations and freight forwarding collectively contributing approximately 90.9% of total revenue during the year.

Gross Profits and Margins

Despite 1% increase in revenue, gross profits increased by 12% indicating an improvement in overall profitability.

Direct, Other Costs and Earnings Before Interest and Tax

Direct cost of the Company amounted to Rs. 836 million, 1% decrease from last year. It was mainly due to a decrease in freight related cost and transport expenses from the previous year. During the year administrative expenses amounting to Rs. 98 million was recorded which was 8% increase from the previous year. Profit before taxes recorded Rs. 39 million.

Finance income of Rs. 9.2 million comprises with interest income received during the year.

Taxation

Income tax expenditure of Rs. 12.5 million, increased by 87% compared to last year. Taxation has been computed according to the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments.

Profit After Tax

The company's net profit increased by 21%, from Rs. 22.86 million in the previous year to Rs. 27.66 million this year, indicating a significant improvement in profitability.

Company Performance

Cashflow

Cashflow from operating activities

From operating activities, Rs. 61 million was generated during the year and it was mainly due to expansion of operating activities.

Cashflow from investment activities

From investment activities, Rs.36 million was used during the year and it was mainly due to purchase of Property Plant and Equipment and Investment in Fixed Deposits.

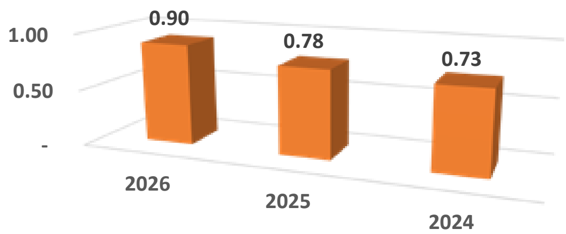
Cashflow from finance and other activities

From financing activities, Rs. 51 million was used in during the year and it was mainly due to loans and lease paid during the year.

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

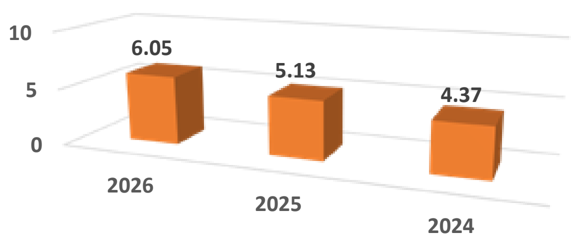
	2026	2025	2024
Profit Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders (Rs.)	26,918,583	23,366,782	21,993,294
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Basic Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)	0.90	0.78	0.73



Net Asset Value Per Share

The net asset value represents fund's market value. When expressed at a per- share value, it represents fund's per unit market value. The per-share value is the price at which investors can buy or sell fund units. Net Asset Value (NAV) is defined as the value of fund's assets minus the value of its liabilities.

	2026	2025	2024
Net Asset Value	181,547,239	153,884,618	131,026,713
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Net Asset Value Per Share (in Rs.)	6.05	5.13	4.37



Global Logistics Market Review - 2025 - 2026

Industry Overview

The global logistics market has shifted from post-pandemic crisis management to managing chronic structural volatility. The global logistics industry in 2025 was marked by a transition toward AI-driven supply chain intelligence, hyper automation and supply chain diversification. Faced with economic volatility and shifting trade policies, companies increasingly adopted data-driven resource optimization over sheer expansion.

Market Size & Growth Outlook

The global logistics market was valued between **$11.23 trillion** and **$11.26 trillion** in 2025. Industry reports estimate Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between **7% and 10%,** heavily driven by e-commerce expansion, AI-driven automation and shifting global trade routes ,Shippers are benefiting from oversupplied ocean lanes while facing rising tracking costs, strict environmental rules and labor crunch.

Recent Developments

- **Regional Dominance:** The **Asia-Pacific (APAC)** region controls over **35.3% of the total revenue share** powered by dominant e-commerce hubs and massive maritime investments.
- **Retail & E-commerce** dominated industry demand as consumers increasingly expect fast, omnichannel delivery.
- New trade agreements like **UK-India free trade agreement** facilitated the swift movement of goods by easing border movements which was finalized in May 2025.

Key Macro Trends Shaping 2025–2026

1. **Ocean Freight: Over capacity Meets Carrier Losses**

- **Saturated Supply:** Carrier groups expanded global vessel fleets by **6.9% in 2025,** flooding the market with over 1.5 million extra TEUs.
- **Financial Downturn:** Ocean carriers are projected to absorb a combined USD 10 billion loss in 2026, compared to profits of USD 20 billion in 2025.
- **Carrier Panic:** Shippers have the upper hand in contract pricing, but face erratic blank sailings and reduced schedule reliability as carriers try to choke.

2. **Technology: Shift to Agentic AI & Digital Twins**

- **Autonomous Decision-Making:** Multi-tier supply chains are moving past dashboards to Agentic AI, which self-corrects route deviations and manages port delays independently.
- **Network Simulations:** Operators are actively utilizing Operational Digital Twins to run real-time "what-if" simulations of extreme weather, geopolitical border closures, or union strikes.
- **Warehouse Tech:** Self-correcting Warehouse Management Systems (WMS) and **Robotics as a Service (RaaS)** models are expanding to cut initial capital requirements.

3. **Operational Friction: Warehousing & Driver Crunches**

- **Squeezed Footprint:** Warehouse capacity significantly contracted in mid-2026, causing warehouse prices to hit their highest point since late 2025.
- **Trucking Volatility**: Long-haul trucking remains sluggish due to a persistent **global deficit of commercial drivers** and the high capital cost of transitioning to regional green mandates.
- **Escalating Last-Mile Costs:** Fuel fluctuations and carrier adjustments from major couriers mean merchants face steep last-mile surcharges.

4. **Nearshoring & Air Freight Dynamics**

- **Localization Shift:** To dodge tariff uncertainty, **76% of global shippers** are pivoting to nearshoring and regional supply networks rather than a single hub.

- **Air Freight Surge:** Time-sensitive e-commerce demand and high-tech components are keeping air freight strong, with a projected **2.6% growth in traffic for 2026.**

Key Risks and Constraints

Global logistics in 2025 face severe constraints driven by geopolitical conflicts, volatile trade policies and escalating climate-related disruptions. Shippers are forced to navigate higher transit times, surging operational costs and persistent labor shortages, pushing organizations to adopt localized, tech-driven supply chains.

Geopolitics & Trade Tariffs: Shifting international policies and rising tariffs have impacted 80-90% of global supply chains, pushing networks to restructure. Military and trade conflicts continue to force manufacturers to relocate from distant hubs to more secure, localized markets.

Maritime & Trade Route Disruptions: Persistent instability in critical chokepoints, such as drought in the Panama Canal, Houthi attacks in the Red Sea has forced carriers to reroute around the Cape of Good Hope. This adds 10 to 17 days to shipping times between Asia and Europe, significantly escalating insurance premiums and bunker costs. Also the war in Ukraine further worsened the situation, blocking ports and affecting international trade.

Climate Shocks & Infrastructure Strain: Extreme weather events—including droughts in strategic canals, monsoon delays in Asia and wind disruptions in Europe—are overwhelming contingency plans. These persistent climate-induced bottlenecks make reactive shipping highly unviable.

Operational Costs & Workforce Shortages: Volatile maritime freight rates, rising fuel prices and increased security costs are squeezing profit margins. Compounding this is a severe labor crisis; persistent driver shortages and high warehouse turnover have forced firms to aggressively pursue automation and upskilling.

Cybersecurity Threats: With growing digital dependency, logistics networks are increasingly exposed to strategic cyber incidents. Securing operational continuity and IT infrastructure has become a top priority to prevent cascading delays.

What Businesses Should Consider in 2025

Logistics is no longer just about transporting goods from point A to point B. Today, it is a complex, high-tech system that requires flexibility and the ability to respond quickly to changes. Companies that embrace trends, implement new approaches and respond to global challenges in 2025 will reduce costs and build more resilient supply chains.

The future of logistics lies in digitalization, automation, and environmentally responsible solutions. Investing in new technologies will allow businesses to enhance the speed, transparency and reliability of logistics operations.

A customer-centric approach, adaptability to new conditions and commitment to innovation will help businesses not only survive but thrive in this dynamic environment. 2025 is a time of transformation and those who think ahead will gain a competitive edge by creating smart, adaptive and resilient logistics systems that can evolve in response to global shifts.

Sri Lanka Logistics Market Review : 2025–2026

Industry Overview

Sri Lanka freight and logistics market size is expected to grow from USD 7.78 billion in 2025 to USD 8.11 billion in 2026 and is forecast to reach USD 10.01 billion by 2031 at 4.3% CAGR over 2026-2031. This trajectory underscores the pivotal role of the Sri Lanka freight and logistics market in the Indian Ocean's maritime corridors as port expansions, integrated logistics parks and end-to-end digital customs platforms raise operating efficiency and throughput. Modernization at Colombo and Hambantota, the move toward value-added warehousing and a surge in cross-border e-commerce collectively reinforce revenue growth, while supportive trade agreements diversify shipment profiles and encourage new third-party logistics models. Strategically, operators that embrace data-driven route optimization, partner with integrated port-park clusters and hedge against currency volatility are best positioned to capture incremental volumes and margin improvements.

2025 Market Size and Highlights

By logistics function, freight transport captured 64.12% of Sri Lanka's freight and logistics market share in 2025; Courier, Express and Parcel (CEP) services are forecast to expand at a 5.20% CAGR between 2026-2031.

By end user industry, wholesale and retail trade led with a 33.52% of the Sri Lanka freight and logistics market size in 2025, while manufacturing records the highest projected CAGR at 4.96% between 2026-2031.

By CEP type, domestic parcels accounted for 62.48% revenue share in 2025, whereas international parcels are expected to grow at a 5.35% CAGR between 2026-2031.

By freight forwarding mode, sea and inland waterways retained 50.22% of the revenue share in 2025, yet air freight forwarding is projected to grow at a 4.37% CAGR between 2026-2031.

By freight transport mode, road freight transport represented 66.96% of revenue share in 2025, while air freight transport is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.90% between 2026-2031.

By warehousing and storage, non-temperature controlled facilities commanded 91.54% of the revenue size in 2025 and temperature controlled is projected to grow at 4.12% CAGR between 2026-2031

Sri Lanka Freight and Logistics Market Trends and Insights

Expansion of Regional Transshipment and Hub Port Status Boosts Connectivity

Sri Lanka's central location on East-West trade lanes positions the Sri Lanka freight and logistics market to absorb cargo diverted from congested regional hubs. The development of the Eastern Container Terminal and the USD 800 million Colombo West International Terminal adds Rs. 3.6 million TEU of annual capacity, enabling carriers to deploy larger vessels and cut turnaround times. Competitive feeder tariffs and synchronized hinterland connections bolster throughput, although maintaining low service charges remains essential vis-a-vis Singapore and Dubai. Hambantota complements Colombo by providing deep-draft alternatives for energy cargoes and vehicle transshipments, thereby broadening route flexibility and lowering congestion risk during peak seasons.

Growing Investment in Integrated Logistics Parks and Inland Container Depots (ICDs)

Integrated logistics parks that blend bonded warehousing, customs, distribution and light processing are shifting revenue pools away from pure port handling toward bundled supply-chain solutions. Initiatives in Horana and Muthurajawela connect directly to expressways and rail spurs, reducing container dwell times and easing Colombo gate congestion. Operators exploit shared infrastructure, ro-ro ramps, value-added packaging lines and 24/7 customs outposts to improve asset utilization and service differentiation. The chief hurdle remains high upfront capital outlays; nevertheless, PPP structures with 30-year concessions are unlocking foreign direct investment and stabilizing tariff trajectories for tenants.

Rising International Trade Flows Driving Market Demand

Total merchandise trade rebounded to USD 30.6 billion in 2024, lifting freight forwarding, customs brokerage and multimodal demand. The Sri Lanka-Thailand Free Trade Agreement eliminates duties on 80% of tariff lines, catalyzing containerized flows of electronics, automotive parts and processed foods. E-commerce marketplaces deepen parcel density, compelling CEP networks to deploy zonal sort centers and dynamic line-haul routing. To capitalize, forwarders digitalize booking and visibility platforms, which mitigates documentation errors and accelerates invoice cycles. The upside potential rests on synchronized capacity additions across roads, ICDs, and cold chain nodes to match rising TEU and parcel volumes.

Colombo Port City SEZ Incentives Attract Strategic Business Investments

Tax holidays, duty-free equipment imports and single-window approvals inside the Port City SEZ attract regional head offices and value-added distribution centers. Logistics firms benefit from co-located grade-A warehouses linked to automated quay cranes and expressway exits, cutting total landed costs and enabling cross-docking within four hours of vessel discharge. Execution risks include shifting regulatory directives and the need for harmonized policy between onshore and SEZ jurisdictions to avoid duplicate compliance steps.

Constraints and Challenges

High Port and Logistics Service Charges Continue to Challenge Competitiveness

Elevated terminal handling, storage, and ancillary tariffs erode cost competitiveness and divert relay cargo toward cheaper hubs. While new automation lowers per-box operating costs, recoveries are frequently passed to users through higher published tariffs, negating efficiency gains. Currency depreciation aggravates the issue because most fees are dollar-denominated. Without a calibrated tariff regime, volume growth may stall despite capacity expansions.

Currency Depreciation and Rising Import Costs Impact Margins

A weakening rupee inflates local currency prices for imported trucks, yard equipment and fuel, compressing margins across the Sri Lanka freight and logistics industry. Smaller fleets that rely on short-term overdrafts confront a liquidity shock as debt service on USD loans escalates Hedging options remain limited, prompting operators to prioritize preventive maintenance, retrofit older assets and optimize route assignment to conserve cash.

Strategic Advancements

- **Port Hub Strategy:** The Port of Colombo serves as a major transshipment hub in South Asia, with significant capacity improvements, including terminal expansions by the CMA CGM Group.
- **3PL Infrastructure:** Global operators are increasing their footprint. For example, Maersk previously opened a 100,000 ft² export-consolidation warehouse in Wattala, while Aitken Spence Logistics inaugurated a container freight station in Mabole.
- **Digital Transformation:** Initiatives at the Sri Lankan customs level—such as electronic platforms processing the vast majority of declarations—have reduced clearance times to under six hours.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance at Chrissworld PLC comprehends promoting corporate impartiality, transparency, accountability and responsibility in directing and controlling the Company in the best interest of stakeholders. All structures, principles and policies are focused on ensuring that the Company is governed in a manner that safeguards the best interest of all stakeholders and this report aims to provide details of how this is done in practice.

COMPANY'S BRIEF AND COMMITMENT TOWARDS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We firmly believe that good Corporate Governance is not only fundamental in ensuring that the Company is well managed in the interest of all its stakeholders, but is also essential to attain long term sustainable growth. Corporate Governance is of utmost importance in driving the Company towards its high standards of managing the Company in an ethical, efficient and effective manner whilst fostering an entrepreneurial culture.

COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODES

Chrissworld PLC practices are consistent with the requirements given in the Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance issued jointly by CA Sri Lanka and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka (SEC) as well as Rule 9.19 (Previously Rule 7.6 and 7.10) of Listing Rules issued on Corporate Governance by the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE). The principles set out in these codes have been adopted by us to shape our Corporate Governance stance.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

We aim to ensure that good Corporate Governance provides a solid basis for our business, in promoting transparent and ethical business conduct at all levels and add value for our stakeholders. Thus, we continue to be committed to the highest standards of Corporate Governance across all dimensions of our operations and these standards are encapsulated in our Governance policies and documents.

The Board of Directors also wishes to confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Company has complied with all requirements under the Companies Act No 07 of 2007 and satisfied all its statutory payment obligations to the government and other statutory / regulatory bodies.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Governance structure of Chrissworld PLC allows effective and efficient decision making while interconnecting elements in governance. It is enabled by having the right balance of authority and power throughout the Organization. It comprises process and structures which affect the way an Organization is directed, managed and monitored and its activities are reported.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

An AGM is held each year as required by the provisions of the Companies Act. The shareholders are able to directly communicate with the Board of Directors, it is regarded as the most effective mode of communication
with all shareholders.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Company's Annual Report is the main document that is used to disclose corporate information to the Shareholders. The Company discloses financial and non-financial information.

Further; quarterly financia lstatements, dividend declarations and other required information is published in the CSE website for the reference of all shareholders statements.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company's commitment to uphold the highest standards of Corporate Governance is driven by the Board of Directors which is led by the Chairman. Each director identifies himself/herself with a duty to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. The Board is responsible for the shareholders for creating and delivering sustainable shareholder value through management of its business activities.

The Company as a part of its transformation to a public company, has identified the importance of good Corporate Governance practices that would enhance corporate transparency by having a robust system of internal controls, procedures and financial reporting systems.

Board meetings are held in every quarter in a financial year 2025/26 in order to effectively execute the board's responsibilities, while providing information to the board.

As such, the Company has appointed two Non-Executive Independent Directors to the Board namely:

Mr. Melanga A. Doolwala

Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty

Names of the Directors	Board Attendance
Mr. Christopher A.M. Perera Chairperson	4/4
Mr. Suraj Suraweera Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer	4/4
Mr. Sithira Wickramasekera Executive Director	4/4
Mr. Shanaka Lansakara Executive Director	4/4
Mr. Melanga A. Doolwala Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4

ROLE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Our Company acknowledges and respects the clear distinction between the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and the Managing Director. This ensures a balance of power and no one person has unconstrained power in decision making and implementation.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

The Nomination Committee recommends the appointment of Directors to the Board. Upon the appointment of a new Director to the Board, the Company informs the Colombo Stock Exchange with a brief resume of the Director, containing the nature of his/ her expertise in relevant functional areas, other directorships held, memberships on Board Committees and the nature of the appointment.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Directors, except those who are over 70 years of age are appointed by the Board and are eligible for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting by the shareholders.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Three Board Committees are established by the Board to assist with discharging its duties and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. Namely the Audit Committee, Related Party Transactions Review Committee and Remuneration Committee. The committees are provided with all essential resources to empower them to undertake their duties in an effective manner. The Company Secretaries act as the Secretary to the committees and the recorded minutes of each committee meeting are circulated to all directors on completion.

- **Audit Committee**
- **Remuneration Committee**
- **Related Party Transactions Review Committee**

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee comprises of two non-executive independent directors where they are empowered to oversee the financial reporting processes, internal controls, internal audit, whistle blowing activities and assess the independence and performance of external auditors:

The committee comprises the following directors for the financial year 2025/26 :

Names of the Directors	Board Attendance
Mr. Melanga A. Doolwala Chairman of the committee Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4

Functions of the Audit Committee include the following :

- Overseeing of the preparation, presentation and adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements of a Listed Entity in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.
- Overseeing of the Entity's compliance with financial reporting requirements, information requirements of the Companies Act and other relevant financial reporting related regulations and requirements.
- Overseeing the processes to ensure that the Entity's internal controls and risk management are adequate to meet the requirements of the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards.
- Assessment of the independence and performance of the Entity's external auditors.
- To make recommendations to the board regarding to appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditors and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee of the Company is established to assist the Board and provide guidance the remuneration (cash and non-cash benefits) payable to the executive and non- executive directors of the Company.

The Committee constitutes the following non- executive independent directors directors for the financial year 2025/26 :

Names of the Directors	Board Attendance
Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty Chairman of the Committee Non-Executive Independent Director	1/1
Mr. Melanga A. Doolwala Non-Executive Independent Director	1/1

The remuneration policy of the Company is to maintain a balance between providing a suitable compensation to the employees and their performance for the best interest of the Company and the shareholders. The remuneration packages recommended by the Board will be reviewed by the members of the Remuneration Committee to provide required guidance when required.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEW COMMITTEE

The scope of the committee is to provide independent review, approval and oversight of related party transactions to ensure such transactions are executed in a transparent manner whilst being compliant with applicable regulations upon listing.

The Committee comprises of non-executive independent directors, together with an executive director for the financial year 2025/26 as follows :

Names of the Directors	Board Attendance
Mr. Melanga A. Doolwala Chairman of the Committee Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Mr. Suraj Suraweera Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer	4/4

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board of Directors declare that the Company has complied with the rules applicable on related party transactions as per CSE listing rules.

Human Capital

We remain fully aware that the people are in the Chrissworld's most valuable asset and investing in their development is paramount to our long-term success, and therefore adopt industry best practices to manage them effectively and be competitive in the industry. We always consider employees as our partners and empower them to develop their capabilities, recognize and reward accordingly. Our Human Capital Management policies focused on optimizing human value to the company by hiring the right talent with needed skill sets, training and development, reward and recognition to increase human productivity. We Also recognize that nurturing talent and empowering our employees not only enhance individual capabilities, but also drive collective excellence.

The unique and open culture we practice has given utmost freedom to our employees which they have taken positively, hence we were able to get the best out of our employees. Due respect and equal opportunities offered by the management has been highly recognized and valued by our employees. Though we couldn't fully accomplish our annual training and development initiatives towards talent retention due to various reasons , we were managed to retain our employee turnover ratio far below industry bench mark due to our employee centric initiatives. We always encourage employees towards accomplishing their academic and professional qualifications and creates a culture of recognizing and rewarding such achievements.

Key Highlights

We raised employee standard to take them to the next level where we recognized and promoted a significant amount of staff to executive and managerial level considering their contribution to the company. Simultaneously broad-based succession plan was made for selected individuals to groom the next level of leaders internally. Our open and unique culture offers fair play and equal opportunities across the board including hiring, promotions and compensation. We were able to maintain 96% employee retention ratio while maintaining the full cardre without any layoffs during the year despite adverse economic and weather conditions. As a usual practice we were strict on child labor policy and adhere to same across all sites.

Challenges

Ditwah Storm

Cyclonic Storm Ditwah struck Sri Lanka on November 28, 2025, triggering the worst flooding and landslides the island has seen in two decades. The disaster affected approximately 2.2 million people across all 25 districts, claiming over 640 lives, and causing an estimated $ 4.1 billion in physical damages.

Ditwah's Impact

The storm brought an unprecedented deluge, inundating more than 1.1 million hectares—nearly 20% of the country's landmass. Hardest-hit areas spanned the entire island, with Kandy, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, and Matale suffering extensively from over 1,200 landslides.

- Casualties: 646 fatalities and nearly 200 missing persons at the height of the crisis.
- Displacement: Over 233,000 people were displaced into safety centers.

Despite such a disaster, we were managed to retain entire staff and continue operations while supporting the affected staff and general public.

In the 21st century we too face common challenges in retaining skilled employees being sought by competitors. We consider heavy human dependency as a risk and a challenge in our part of the work due to various reasons, hence start working towards certain technological upgrades to mitigate this risk. We had to curtail training budgets during the year to implement a strict cost control policy due to adverse market and economic conditions of the country.

Women's Day Celebration

Annual Trip

Employee Benefits

We have created an open-door friendly culture across all our facilities including head office, offers freedom to employees under certain guidelines which are highly admired by them. We have introduced many programs for employees such as self-learning and developing new business concepts which was duly recognized and rewarded with an impressive progress. Employee career development is a top priority where we encourage them to complete their academic and professional exams directly linked to their Appraisals. To motivate staff towards education, we offer partial and full sponsorship on professional educational programs and we sponsor for all kind of professional memberships and renewals. Our open culture creates equal opportunities to all levels to perform freely and the remarkable performers will be duly recognized and rewarded. Safety and quality are our priorities which create employee confidence towards their personal safety and security. Our employee rotations towards multi sector operation offers wider exposure to each individual. Our regular gatherings, events and annual excursion, new year and Christmas celebrations creates more opportunities to showcase their talents and strengthen staff relationships. We take care of our employees' health via corporate insurance policies considering it as a corporate responsibility.

Way Forward

Though we are in a highly volatile environment mainly due to political and economic unrest and adverse climate impacts, our focus and investment towards human development remain unchanged, hence many training programs have been identified and career succession plans have been developed to uplift employee standard. Recently obtained ISO certification, newly introduced WMS and TMS system implementation enhanced employee knowledge and create more opportunities in respective areas apart from the productivity enhancement in respective operations. Our business expansions plans relate to 3PL sector continues apart from new strategic diversifications where the existing staff been given the first preference.

Poson Dansal

Christmas Party

Intellectual Capital

Intellectual capital is defined as the intangible assets of an organization, including knowledge, skills, innovative processes and stakeholder relationships which collectively contribute to its value and competitive advantage. We Chrissworld has embarked on improving its overall services through structured investments in building its intellectual capital base on three key pillars;

a) **Human capital;** Enhancing knowledge, skills, creativity and motivation of the employees and managers of our team.

b) **Structural or organizational capital;** Continuous improvements through new process introductions and existing process improvements, systems, technologies and infusing new trends to our organizational culture that supports the effective and efficient delivery of its services to our customers.

c) **Customer or relational capital;** The value derived from external relationships, including customer loyalty, brand reputation, and partnerships with suppliers. Also Building trust, relationships, loyalty and satisfaction of the customers and partners of the company.

Chrissworld PLC has striven to consciously increase knowledge, skills, creativity and motivation of the employees and managers through continuous investment in training and exposing our team to latest trends both in operational and customer service which believes to be an integral part of the overall service deliverability and satisfaction levels of its customers. Hence we have implemented training on key digitization platforms and IOT based (Internet of Things) real time information accessibility to its customers servicing in key segments such as inventory management and distribution management services. Also our key staff been trained in Artificial Intelligence tools which make their lives easy and effective. Chrissworld PLC with the expansion of its Iransport and Distribution services has implemented a Transport Management System (TMS) to bring forth the integration of digitization to the next level by sharing information on a ready to access dashboard to the customers in providing visibility of their product movement from any of Chrissworld warehouse locations to customer delivery points, be it to any part of the island. Furthermore, use of GPS – Global Positioning System tools the fleet is optimally managed ensuring the customer gets transparency in all the functions with information to his cargo delivery times, adhering to compliance such as temperature and humidity sensors, route optimization, product safety and overall journey efficiency. Chrissworld is reaping benefits of its newly introduced WMS solution ease out employee efforts and customers via real time accessibility and visibility to their valuable inventory and Company to improve their efficiency via process optimization and new process implementation. Also it ensure our customers consistently receive high quality dash boards and other critical information for faster and accurate decision making.

Our ISO 9001:2015 Certification – A Milestone in Quality Excellence

On 05th March 2025, we proudly achieved the ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System (QMS) certification, marking a new chapter in our journey of operational excellence. This accomplishment was driven by the Compliance & Audit Department under the guidance of Mr. Sasith Gunarathne, company management representative who led the entire process of aligning our systems and practices with the internationally recognized ISO standards.

Earning this certification is a testament to our unwavering commitment to quality and continuous improvement. ISO 9001:2015, the most widely recognized standard for quality management, emphasizes consistency, efficiency, and customer satisfaction. By adopting these principles into our daily operations, we have strengthened the foundation of trust with our valued clients and reinforced our position in the industry.

The benefits of ISO implementation extend well beyond compliance. For our customers, it means services delivered with reliability and consistency, faster turnaround times, improved communication and the assurance that every process within the Company is managed with precision and accountability. For the Company, it translates into well-structured systems, enhanced efficiency, motivated teams and a competitive advantage in the marketplace. More importantly, it builds a culture where quality is not just an objective but a shared responsibility across all departments.

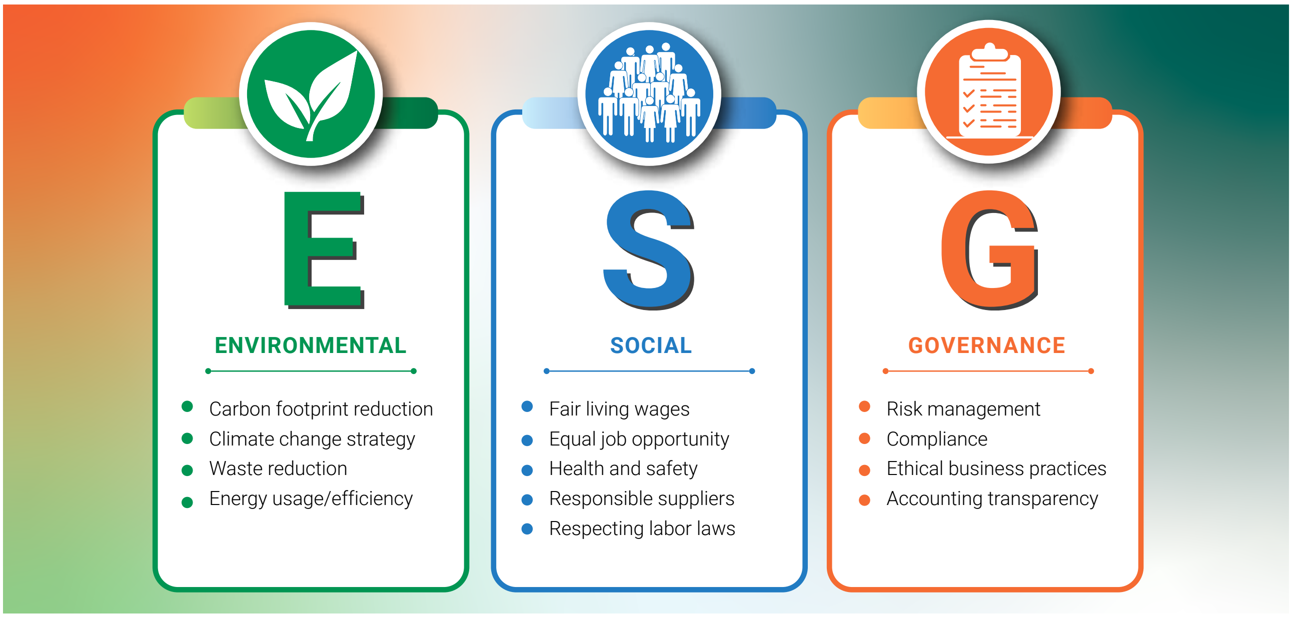
Achieving the certificate is not the final destination but a stepping stone towards sustaining long-term excellence. Through regular internal audits, management reviews, and performance evaluations, our Compliance & Audit department ensures that the quality management system remains active, effective, and continuously evolving to meet the changing demands of the industry.

This milestone reinforces our belief that quality is not a one-time achievement but a continuous journey. With ISO 9001:2015 certification, our Company stands better equipped to deliver greater value to customers, drive operational excellence and secure sustainable growth in the years ahead.

Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability Strategy :

A sustainability strategy is a comprehensive framework that integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles into an organization's core operations to drive long-term values.



Rather than considering sustainability as an isolated corporate social responsibility, we align it with regular operations by overarching business metrics to minimize operational risks and discover new areas of innovation.

Chrissworld as a responsible entity always aim at reducing the environmental and social impact of its operations, such as emissions, noise, waste and accidents and ensuring the processes are built on and monitored.

Gathering and analyzing data to measure and improve the environmental performance of Chrissworld assets and facilities, adopting green technologies and practices, such as electrically operated Material Handling Equipment (MHE), renewable energy such as solar generated lighting systems, Replaced existing warehouse lights with advanced less power consume LED lights, improving fuel efficiency of vehicles and periodic emission testing recycling and waste management are some of the initiatives taken by the Company . Also newly introduced WMS and TMS advance software system was to make our operations paperless which lead to reduce our waste to a greater amount. Our new TMS system reduce our overall emissions by a great number with the best practices such as route optimization, return journey arrangement and optimization of truck utilization. Every mile we traveled equals additional greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. So we greatly reduce carbon footprint by implementing such sound best practices along with ecological initiatives such as converting our diesel forklift fleet to battery operated trucks.

We believe our staff needs to experience an enjoyable and a livable surrounding during office hours and we have assured same by creating such an office culture in all our facilities. Health and safety are key KPI's we monitor as to ensure staff will be safe and healthy during their stay with us. Our HR policies are well aligned to industry standards, minimum wages and governing labor laws.

Chrissworld PLC has aligned its CSR projects engaging with customers, suppliers, regulators and communities to promote sustainability awareness and collaboration, by way of engaging in regular training and collaborative functions with regulatory bodies such as local authorities (Grama Niladhari Division), PHIs (Physical Health Inspectors) and initiating community cleaning programs to keep a healthy environment in and around Chrissworld locations. Chrissworld PLC has its sustainability strategy aligned with the corporate strategy and implementing it systematically across the organization.

Key Highlights

- TMS implementation optimized of running milage, trips as well as the fleet in-return reduced carbon foot print to a great level
- WMS implementation reduce machine travel time reduces carbon foot print
- TMS and WMS creates a paperless environment greatly reduce our waste as well as customers who use our system
- Regular awareness programs and market case studies during weekly floor meetings
- More focus and training on operation, health and safety
- KPI based maintenance follow-up will ensure a safe and pollution free operation
- Implementation of regular waste management schedules and practices
- Maximum usage of translucent and transparent sheets in newly constructed warehouses to minimize the usage of internal lights
- Upgrade warehouse light systems partly with solar lights and the rest with advanced, less power consume LED lights

Challenges

- Increasing transport and operating cost and its impact on profitability
- Complexity in quantifying certain measurements and figures leads cost hikes.
- Internal and external resistance for change management
- Empty miles
- Traffic congestion
- Poor road conditions and lack of infrastructure
- Instability in fuel prices and continuous price hikes
- Shortage of human resource.

Risk Management Report

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS OVERVIEW

Risk is the potential for loss or harm caused by uncertainty, while risk management is the proactive process of identifying, analysing and controlling these threats. The goal is not to eliminate risk entirely, but to mitigate its impact and optimize strategic success.

Risk arises in all our business activities. Risk, in our context, is the component, which has the potential to negatively affect business or an organization. Its' significance is measured in terms of the probability of occurrence. Therefore, an integrated risk management frame work has become a mandatory existence, which provides the guide line for managing risks. Managing risk is a key aspect of the Board's stewardship obligations and a component of the 'performance' dimension of Enterprise Governance. The risk management framework illustrates our approach to risk management, reflecting the risk management process, the structure in place to administer the process and sources of comfort with regard to its effectiveness.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A risk cannot be viewed in isolation as it is inter connected and also one aspect might give rise to various other factors. Chrissworld PLC has a structured risk management process to address different risk categories: Strategic, Operational, Compliance and Financial. The Board is responsible for ensuring effective risk management and recognizes that the proper management of risk is a core leadership function that must be practiced throughout the Organization.

Internal Audit process coordinates the identification and documentation of control risk areas throughout the Company, enhancing the risk management system and monitoring its effectiveness at regular intervals. In addition, during the year-end, the External Auditor issues a Management Letter and informs the Group Management Committee, Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the outcome of these evaluations. These outcomes are taken into account in the continuing enhancement of our risk management system. Further the Audit Committee constantly evaluates risk, its impact and measures taken to manage risk. The principal aim of the Company's risk management governance structure and system of internal control is to manage business and operational risks, with a view to enhancing the value of shareholders' investments and safeguarding assets. We have put in place a number of key policies, processes and independent controls to provide assurance to the Board on the integrity of our reporting and effectiveness of our systems of internal control and risk management.

Our Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is a comprehensive framework that outlined the strategies and actions inline during unexpected scenarios such as cyber-attacks, power outages and natural disasters minimize operational downtime, protects company revenue and reputation.

RISKS RELATED TO THE 3PL INDUSTRY

Supply/ Demand fluctuation – Entire logistics industry is driven by the supply and demand created for goods since the industry links the providers and end users to fulfill their requirements. 3PL service providers are also a part of this chain hence the storage and handling operations have a direct impact from the demand and supply. These fluctuations have an impact on returns of the business and businesses that have the flexibility in cost structures are able to better manage any downside risks.

Risk Management Report

RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

Potential discontinuation of services obtained by clients within the period of agreement - Clients that obtain storage and related facilities could discontinue the services obtained by them due to a non-compliance by Chrissworld PLC with required standards or due to commercial disputes. In such circumstances the Company would loose corresponding revenues from such clients.

To ensure compliance standards required by the regulators or clients are properly followed, Chrissworld PLC maintains best warehousing practices, conduct on-site reviews with major clients on a quarterly basis, thus any non-compliance is rectified to avoid termination of services and further the processors and compliance entrusted with the ISO certification which is in progress.

MACRO ECONOMIC RISKS

Contraction in economies – Since logistics is a support service for effective operation of manufacturing and trading activities, drops in demand for goods, raw material etc, will have a major impact on the contribution of logistic sector to national economy.

As per World Bank's bi-annual Sri Lanka Development Update highlights that despite the positive growth and fiscal performance, significant challenges remain. While the economy is recovering, many Sri Lankan are still struggling.

Household incomes, employment, and overall welfare are still well below pre-crisis levels and the poverty rate remained alarmingly high at 22.7 percent in 2025. The labor market continues to struggle, leading to increased emigration as people look for opportunities abroad.

The report underscores that medium-term growth and poverty reduction depend on maintaining macro-economic stability and implementing key structural reforms amid an increasingly uncertain global environment.

Statement Of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible under Sections 150 (1), 151, 152 (1) & 153 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, to ensure compliance with the requirements set out therein to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit & loss of the Company for the financial year.

The Directors are also responsible, under Section 148, for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept to enable, determination of financial position with reasonable accuracy, preparation of financial statements and audit of such statements to be carried out readily and properly.

The Board accepts responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements presented. The Directors confirm that in preparing the financial statements, appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently while reasonable and prudent judgments have been made so that the form and substance of transactions are properly reflected.

They also confirm that the financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting standards, Companies Act No 07 of 2007 and the listing rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. Further, the financial statements provide the information required by the Companies Act and the listing rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The Directors are of the opinion, based on their knowledge of the Company, key operations and specific inquiries that adequate resources exist to support the Company on a going concern basis over the next year. These financial statements have been prepared on that basis.

The Directors have taken reasonable measures to safeguard the assets of the Company and, in that context, have instituted appropriate systems of internal control with a view to preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

Change of Directors

Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty resigned from the board on 15th June 2026 while Mr. Mahabaduge Prasad Jayasuriya Fernando was appointed on 15th June 2026. This has been published on the CSE on 19th June 2026.

The External Auditors, Messrs Wijeyeratne & Company deemed re-appointed in terms of Section 158 of the Companies Act were provided with every opportunity to undertake the inspections they considered appropriate to enable them to form their opinion on the financial statements. The report of the Auditors, shown on page 47 sets out their responsibilities in relation to the financial statements.

Compliance Report

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge, all statutory payments relating to employees and the Government that were due in respect of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date have been paid or where relevant, provided for.

Sgd
By order of the Board
F. SHAMA ISMAIL
Company Secretary

28th August 2026
Colombo

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee Charter, approved by the Board of Directors defines the purpose, authority, composition, meetings and responsibilities of the Committee.

Purpose

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to :

- Assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its overall responsibilities for the financial reporting process.
- Review the system of internal control and risk management procedures.
- Monitor the effectiveness of internal audit functions.
- Review the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.
- Assess the independence and performance of the Company's external auditors.
- Make recommendations to the Board on the appointment of external auditors, their remuneration and their terms of appointment.

Composition

The Audit Committee consisted of two Independent Non-Executive Directors namely, Mr. Melanga A Doolwala – Chairman and Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty. Their brief profiles are given on page 22 of the Annual Report.

The Company Secretary functioned as secretary to the Audit Committee.

Meetings

The Committee held 4 meetings during the year under review.

The Managing Director, the Head of Finance were generally invited to attend Audit Committee meetings. The key management personnel and the external auditors were invited to attend the Audit Committee meetings when their presence were considered necessary. Minutes of the meetings were tabled at the meetings of the Board to ensure that all Directors were kept informed of the activities.

Financial Statements and Related Disclosures

The Committee, in line with its responsibility to oversee the Company's process of financial reporting, reviewed the following areas to the extent it deemed necessary and appropriate, in discussion with the external auditors and the management:

I. Significant financial issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

II. Consistency of the accounting policies and methods adopted and their compliance with the Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards (SLFRS/ LKAS).

III. Requirements of the Companies Act No 07 of 2007.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the annual financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026 before their issuance.

External Auditors

The Audit Committee met with the external auditors, reviewed the audited financial statements and discussed all matters of relevance and significance. The Committee ensured that the non-audit services provided by the external auditors did not impair their independence and objectivity and such services were assigned in a manner to prevent any conflict of interest. The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors that Wijeyeratne & Company be re-appointed as Auditors for the financial year ending 31st March 2027 subject to approval of shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting.

Conclusion

The Audit Committee is satisfied regarding the reliability of financial reporting of the Company that the assets are safeguarded and that all relevant laws, rules, regulations, code of ethics and standards of conduct have been followed.

Melanga A Doolwala
Chairman - Audit Committee
Colombo, Sri Lanka.
28th August 2026

Related Party Transactions Review Committee Report

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee appointed by and responsible to the Board of Directors, consists of two independent Non-Executive Directors, Mr. Melanga A Doolwala, Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty.

The Objectives of the Committee

1. To exercise oversight on behalf of the Board, that all Related Party Transactions ("RPTs" Other than those exempted by the CSE listing rules on the Related Party Transactions) of Chrissworld PLC are carried out and disclosed in a manner consistent with CSE Listing rules.

2. To advise and update the Board of Directors on Related Party Transactions of Chrissworld PLC on quarterly basis.

3. To ensure compliance with the CSE listing rules on Related Party Transactions.

4. To review policies and procedures of Related Party Transactions of Chrissworld PLC.

5. To ensure shareholders' interests are protected and that fairness and transparency are maintained.

Policies and Procedures adopted by the Committee

Head of Finance is responsible for reporting the information set out under 'Appendix 9 A' of the listing rules with regard to each related party transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company with the exception of information listed in the section 9.5 of the listing rules for the Committee to review and to grant approval or disapproval.

The Committee held 4 meetings during the year 2025/2026.

Committee was appointed at the time of listing the Company. Committee had advised the board and the management on the polices and procedures to be adopted in the forthcoming year.

The directors have disclosed the transactions with Related Parties in terms of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS 24). All details of such Related Party Transactions entered into during the year are given in Note 26 to the financial statements on page 83 to 85 of this Annual Report.

Melanga A Doolwala
Chairman - Related Party Transactions Review Committee
28th August 2026

Remuneration Committee Report

The Remuneration Committee, appointed by and responsible to the Board of Directors, consists of two Independent Non-Executive Directors; Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty, Mr. Melanga A Doolwala. Committee is chaired by Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty.

The Committee had one meeting during the year - 2025/2026. Committee was appointed at the time of listing the Company.

The Remuneration Committee will review on the existing structure of the remuneration and will recommend the following to the Board of Directors :

1. Policy on remuneration of the Directors and Executive Staff.

Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty resigned from the board on 15th June 2026 as well as the chairman from the Remuneration Committee. Mr. Mahabaduge Prasad Jayasuriya Fernando has been appointed as the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee on 15th June 2026. This has been published on the CSE on 19th June 2026.

The committee will take into account the competitive environment in the 3PL sector in determining the salary structure.

Melanga A Doolwala
On behalf of,
Chairman - Remuneration Committee
28th August 2026

W&Co
WIJEYERATNE & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Estd 1949

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Independent Auditor's Report

To The Shareholders Of Chrissworld PLC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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P.A. Nadeeka Sunanjana ACA,Bsc(Acc)Sp
R.G. Saman Ranasinghe ACA,ACMA,CTA

HLB
WE ARE AN INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF
THE GLOBAL ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING NETWORK

For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Actuarial Valuation of Gratuity Obligations

Risk description:

The Company's gratuity obligation is a significant item in the financial statements, requiring complex actuarial assumptions and estimates. The actuarial valuation of gratuity obligations involves judgmental assumptions, including discount rates, salary escalation rates, employee turnover rates, and mortality rates. Due to the sensitivity of these assumptions, even small changes can have a material impact on the valuation of the gratuity obligation. Consequently, this has been identified as a key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- We evaluated the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the Company's external actuary involved in the valuation process.

- We tested the key assumptions used in the actuarial valuation by comparing them with industry benchmarks and economic forecasts. This included:

  - Comparing the discount rate used with our independently derived rate based on the yield of high-quality corporate bonds.

  - Assessing the reasonableness of the salary escalation rate by considering the Company's historical data, current salary structures, and expected future economic conditions.

  - Evaluating the assumptions related to employee turnover and mortality by comparing them with the Company's historical data and industry standards.

  We have also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in Note 21 to the financial statements.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's 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.

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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of the Company.

- 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 company financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company 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 public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

CA Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditor's report is 7521.

COLOMBO,
28th August 2026

WIJEYERATNE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Revenue	(05)	996,471,807	986,420,454
Direct cost		(836,409,648)	(842,944,498)
Gross profit		160,062,159	143,475,956
Other income	(06)	207,345	148,205
Selling and distribution expenses		(16,184,665)	(16,437,112)
Administrative expenses		(98,529,572)	(91,354,882)
Profit from operations		45,555,267	35,832,168
Finance income	(7.1)	9,239,205	6,714,710
Finance cost	(7.2)	(15,386,747)	(12,514,644)
Net finance Cost	(07)	(6,147,542)	(5,799,934)
Profit before tax	(08)	39,407,725	30,032,234
Income tax expense	(09)	(12,489,141)	(6,665,452)
Profit for the year		26,918,583	23,366,782
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss			
Gain / (Loss) on remeasurement of retirement benefit obligation	(22.2)	744,038	(508,877)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		744,038	(508,877)
Total comprehensive income for the year		27,662,621	22,857,905
Basic / Diluted earnings per share	(10)	0.90	0.78

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	(12)	51,388,455	36,988,726
Capital work-in-progress	(13)	15,124,351	17,197,220
Right-of-use asset	(14)	78,520,551	57,641,529
Intangible assets	(15)	1,819,320	1,226,007
Other financial assets	(16)	45,650,000	49,405,445
Deferred tax asset	(17)	2,603,714	2,224,417
		195,106,391	164,683,344
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	(18)	313,910,197	209,170,527
Other financial assets	(16)	28,373,145	7,043,726
Cash & cash equivalents	(19)	17,986,842	40,693,109
		360,270,184	256,907,363
Total Assets		555,376,575	421,590,707
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	(20)	78,750,000	78,750,000
Retained earnings		102,797,239	75,134,618
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		181,547,239	153,884,618
Non current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligation	(21)	16,178,457	14,927,866
Lease liabilities	(22.1)	48,571,401	26,713,377
Interest bearing borrowings	(25)	32,951,846	58,212,675
		97,701,704	99,853,917
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(23)	187,658,234	96,981,286
Income tax payable	(24)	9,355,346	6,093,923
Interest bearing borrowings	(25)	32,285,350	22,687,607
Lease liabilities	(22.1)	34,535,316	32,381,718
Bank overdrafts	(19)	12,293,385	9,707,639
		276,127,632	167,852,172
Total Liabilities		373,829,336	267,706,089
Total Equity & Liabilities		555,376,575	421,590,707

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

Umesha

Mrs. T. L. A. Umesha Sachithrani
Head of Finance

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.
Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Chrissworld PLC;

Mr. C. A. M. Perera
Chairman

Colombo, 28th August 2026

Mr. S. A. D. N. Suraj
Managing Director/
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended 31st March	Stated Capital Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Equity Rs.
Balance as at 01st April 2024	78,750,000	52,276,713	131,026,713
Profit for the year	-	23,366,782	23,366,782
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(508,877)	(508,877)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	22,857,905	22,857,905
Balance as at 31st March 2025	78,750,000	75,134,618	153,884,618
Balance as at 01st April 2025	78,750,000	75,134,618	153,884,618
Profit for the year	-	26,918,583	26,918,583
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	744,038	744,038
Total Comprehensive Income	-	27,662,621	27,662,621
Balance as at 31st March 2026	78,750,000	102,797,239	181,547,239

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Profit before tax		39,407,725	30,032,234
Adjustment for,			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(12)	13,874,797	8,110,746
Amortization of right - of - use - assets	(14)	38,436,705	31,754,384
Amortization of intangible assets	(15)	619,187	364,457
Provision for employee benefits	(21)	3,219,192	9,909,724
Finance costs	(07)	14,752,459	11,725,086
Interest income	(07)	(9,424,454)	(6,642,052)
		61,477,886	55,222,346
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		100,885,611	85,254,580
Changes in working capital			
Increase in trade and other receivables	(18)	(104,739,670)	(23,936,257)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(23)	90,676,948	(4,014,481)
Gratuity paid	(21)	(1,224,563)	(365,000)
		(15,287,285)	(28,315,738)
Cash flows from operating activities		85,598,326	56,938,842
Interest paid		(14,752,459)	(11,725,086)
Income tax paid	(24)	(9,607,015)	(11,074,275)
		(24,359,474)	(22,799,361)
Net cash generated from operating activities		61,238,852	34,139,481
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	(07)	9,424,454	6,642,052
Investment in fixed deposits	(16)	(17,573,974)	(5,094,075)
Investment in capital work-in-progress	(13)	2,072,870	(936,067)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(12)	(28,274,526)	(23,409,694)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(15)	(1,212,500)	(858,995)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(35,563,676)	(23,656,779)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds received from borrowings	(25)	10,000,000	62,727,450
Repayment of capital portion of borrowings	(25)	(25,663,085)	(15,827,150)
Repayment for lease rentals	(22)	(35,304,104)	(31,354,707)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from financing activities		(50,967,189)	15,545,593
Net (decrease) / increase in cash & cash equivalents		(25,292,013)	26,028,295
Net cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		30,985,470	4,957,175
Net cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year		5,693,457	30,985,470
Analysis of cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year			
Cash & cash equivalents		17,986,842	40,693,109
Bank overdrafts		(12,293,385)	(9,707,639)
		5,693,457	30,985,470

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(01) REPORTING ENTITY

1.1 Domicile & legal form

Chrissworld PLC ("the Company") is a Quoted Public Limited Liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka under the provision of Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007 and listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange during 2022. The registered office of the Company and the principal place of business is situated in No. 199/29, Obeysekera Crescent, Rajagiriya.

The Company has changed its status to a Public Company with effect from 30th August 2021.

1.2 Principal activities and nature of operations

The principal activity of the Company is providing Warehouse Management and other logistic services. There were no significant changes in the nature of principal activities of the Company during the financial year under review.

The number of employees at the end of the year was 36 (2025 – 39).

1.3 Ultimate holding company

The Company is a quoted public Company with 70% (2025 – 73%) of the Share Capital held by Chrisslogix (Pvt) Limited.

1.4 Financial year

The Company's financial year ends on 31st March 2026.

1.5 Components of financial statement

The financial statement includes the following components:

- Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Comprehensive Income providing the information on the financial performance of the Company for the year under review.
- Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the financial position of the Company as at the year end.
- Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes in shareholders' funds during the year under review of the Company.
- Statement of Cash Flows providing the information to the users, the amount of cash and cash equivalents inflows to and outflows from the Company.
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

(02) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 General

2.1.1 Basis of preparation statement of compliance

The statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and cash flows, together with the notes, (the "Financial Statements") thereto have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (LKASs and SLFRSs) as laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No 7 of 2007 and Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995.

Approval of financial statements by directors

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 th August 2026.

2.1.2 Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

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. This has been further set out in the statement of directors ' responsibility report in the annual report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1.3. Comparative information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company and are consistent with those used in the previous year. Further, comparative information is reclassified wherever necessary to comply with the current year presentation.

2.1.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated in the relevant section to these financial statements.

2.1.5 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar item is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 01 on 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and amendments to the LKAS 1 on 'Disclosure Initiative' which was effective from January 01, 2016.

Notes to the financial statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensures the understandability and comparability of financial statements of the company. Understandability of the financial statements is not compromised by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different nature or function.

2.1.6 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize 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 Standard and as specially disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies of the company.

2.1.7 Rounding

Financial information presented in Sri Lankan rupees has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless indicated otherwise.

2.1.8 Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumption.

The preparation of the company's Financial Statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, Management has made various judgments. Those which Management has assessed to have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements have been discussed in the individual Notes of the related Financial Statement line items.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are also described in the individual Notes of the related Financial Statement line items below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the year ending 31 March 2026 is included in the following notes:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligation: key actuarial assumptions – Note 21
- Income Tax (current tax and deferred tax) – Note 24 & 17
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments – Note 30
- Impairment of financial assets: key assumption underlying recoverable amount – Note 3.3.2.3

2.1.9 Going concern

The company has prepared the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026 on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In determining the basis of preparing the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026, based on available information, the management has assessed the prevailing macroeconomic conditions and its effect on the company and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis.

It is the view of the management that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. In determining the above, significant management judgments, estimates and assumptions including the impact of the current macroeconomic challenges have been considered as of the reporting date and specific disclosures have been made under the relevant notes to the Financial Statements. The Directors are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and hence has adopted the going concern basis in preparing and presenting these Financial Statements.

2.1.10 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.).

(03) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Foreign currency transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Tax charges and credit attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities which are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items of which fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or Profit or Loss are also recognized in OCI or Profit or Loss, respectively). In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense, or income (or part of it) on the de-recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
- 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 a normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- It does not have a right at the reporting date to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.3 Financial Instruments

3.3.1 Recognition and initial 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 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.

3.3.2 Financial Assets

3.3.2.1 Classification and measurement

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

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 amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designed as at FVTPL:

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

- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (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 amortized cost includes trade and other receivable and cash and cash equivalents.

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

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

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

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

Financial assets table

Financial assets at FVTPL These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. The Company did not classify any instrument under this category as of 31 March 2026.

Financial assets at amortized cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables, loans to an employees and other investments included under other financial assets.

Debt investments at FVOCI These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

reclassified to profit or loss. The Company elected to classify irrevocably its listed and non-listed equity investments under this category. The Company did not classify any instrument under this category as of 31 March 2026.

Equity investments at FVOCI These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. The Company did not classify any instrument under this category as of 31 March 2026.

3.3.2.2 Business model assessment

The company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio levels because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.
- transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the company's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

3.3.2.3 Impairment

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

In certain cases, the company may also consider 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. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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

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

3.3.2.5 Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the company's procedures to recovery of amounts due.

3.3.2.6 Derecognition

- The company derecognizes a financial asset when:
- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- It transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
- Substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets transferred; or
- The company enters into transactions where by it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risk and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.3.3 Financial Liabilities

3.3.3.1 Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses

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

3.3.3.2 Derecognition

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The company also derecognizes a financial liability when it terms are modified And the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial Liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

3.3.3.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the statement of Financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.4 Fair value Measurement

SLFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

A Fair value measurement requires an entity to determine all the following:

1) The particular asset or liability that is the subject of the measurement.

2) For a non-financial asset, the valuation premise that is appropriate for the measurement (consistently with its highest and best use.)

3) The principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability

4) The valuation technique(s) appropriate for the measurement, considering the availability of data with which to develop inputs that represent the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the inputs are categorized.

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same, to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

When a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, an entity measures fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Because fair value is a market-based measurement, it is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. As a result, an entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfill a liability is not relevant when measuring fair value.

When an asset is acquired or a liability is assumed in an exchange transaction for that asset or liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (an entry price). In contrast, the fair value of the asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (an exit price).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

3.4.1 Determining Fair Values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumption and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

- Level 1 - Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

3.5 Taxation

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in Equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

(a) Current taxes

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

Provision for taxation is made on the basis of the accounting profit for the year, as adjusted for taxation purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 and the subsequent amendments thereto. This Note also includes the major components of tax expense and a reconciliation between the Profit Before Tax and Tax Expense, as required by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 12- Income Taxes.

(b) Deferred taxation

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except;

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and interests in Joint Ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Associates and interests in Joint Ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit or Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit or Loss. Deferred tax relating to items recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(c) Sales tax

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

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

- The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of LKAS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of LKAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately

- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities

- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates

3.6 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 or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one accounting year.

3.6.1. Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

If significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized within other income in profit or loss.

3.6.2 Subsequent Costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

3.6.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Type of assets	%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Racking system	15%

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

The depreciation charges are determined separately for each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment and begin to depreciate when it is available for use and cease on disposal of such assets.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

3.6.4 De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is de-recognized.

When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized.

3.6.5 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date, the Company evaluates whether there are indications that an asset may be impaired. If there is any such indication, or if annual impairment testing is required for an asset, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that incorporates current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset when determining value in use. Impairment losses are recorded in the Statement of Profit or Loss with the exception that impairment losses in respect of previously revalued property, plant and equipment are recorded against the revaluation reserve through the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation surplus.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

3.6.6 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the year in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalized as part of the respective asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3.7 Right – of – use – assets

The company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is or contains a lease. That is, if contract covers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

3.7.1 Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

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

The company only re-assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease subsequent to initial recognition if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

3.7.1.1 Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

The company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.
The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from debt financing arrangements at the inception of the lease period.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate.

When the lease liability is re-measured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

3.7.2 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.8 Intangible assets

3.8.1 Software

Software acquired by the company is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date on which it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is 5 years.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired.

If any indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or CGU's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to sell an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

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

For assets an assessment is made at each reporting date to ascertain as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists the company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.10.1 Defined benefit plans – Gratuity

The Company measures the present value of the promised retirement benefits of gratuity which is a defined benefit plan with the advice of an actuary using the Projected Unit Credit method (PUC). Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

However, as per the payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983 this liability only arises upon completion of 5 years of continued service based on half a month salary.

The gratuity liability is not externally funded.

3.10.2 Defined Contribution Plan

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

amounts. Obligations for contributions to Employees Provident Fund and Employees Trust Fund covering all employees are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

3.10.3 Employees' Provident Fund

The company and employees contribute 12% and 8% respectively on the salary of each employee to the Employees' Provident Fund.

3.10.4 Employees' Trust Fund

The company contributes 3% of the salary of each employee to the Employees' Trust Fund. The total amount recognized as an expense to the company for contribution to ETF and EPF is disclosed in the Note 08 to the financial statements.

3.10.5 Short-Term Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.11 Related Party Disclosures

3.11.1 Transactions with Related Parties

The company carries out transactions in the ordinary course of its business with parties who are defined as related parties in Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 24. The Pricing applicable to such transactions is based on the assessment of the risk and pricing model of the company and is comparable with what is applied to transactions between the company and its unrelated Customers.

Related party transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding current account balances at year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

Non-recurrent related party transactions

There were no non-recurrent related party transactions which in aggregate value exceeds 10% of the equity or 5% of the total assets whichever is lower of the company as per 31 March 2026 audited financial statements, which required additional disclosures in the 2025/26 Annual Report under Colombo Stock Exchange listing Rule 9.14.8 and Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions under the Securities and Exchange Commission Directive issued under Section 13(c) of the Securities and Exchange Commission Act.

Recurrent related party transactions

There were no recurrent related party transactions which in aggregate value exceeds 10% of the consolidated revenue of the Group as per 31 March 2026 audited financial statements, which required additional disclosures in the 2025/26 Annual Report under Colombo Stock Exchange listing Rule 9.14.8 and Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions under the Securities and Exchange Commission Directive issued under Section 13(c) of the Securities and Exchange Commission Act.

3.11.2 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 24 "Related Party Disclosures", Key management personnel, are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors (including executive and non-executive Directors), and their immediate family members have been classified as Key Management Personnel of the company.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

3.12 Revenue and income

SLFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue represents the amounts derived from the construction contracts, sale of goods and provision of services, which fall within the Company's ordinary activities net of trade discounts and turnover-related taxes. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Timing of transferring the goods and services to the customer is determined based on judgments taking into the consideration of the nature of the goods and services that offers to the customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A five-step model with reference to SLFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers is applied before the revenue is recognized;

1) Identify the contract with customers.
2) Identify the separate performance obligations
3) Determine the transaction price of the contract
4) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations and;
5) Recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Accounting judgement, estimate and assumptions

SLFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

In determining the transaction price for the revenue contracts, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Services Transferred Over Time

Under SLFRS 15, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or at a point in time. For each performance obligation satisfied overtime, the Company recognizes the revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue:

Costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. By considering loss making contracts, a provision is immediately made in profit or loss for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price when the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.

3.12.1 Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues. Interest income is included under finance income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.13 Expenses recognition

Expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income in arriving at the profit for the year.

For the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income, the directors are of the opinion that the nature of the expenses method presents fairly the element of the company's performance, and hence, such presentation method is adopted.

3.14 Earnings per share (EPS)

The company presents Basic Earnings per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3.15 Statement of cash flows

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits and money market investments with a maturity of three months or less. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 07-Statement of Cash Flows.

Interest paid are classified as operating cash flows, interests received are classified as investing cash flows while dividends paid are classified as financing cash flows for the purpose of presenting of statement of cash flows.

3.16 Events occurring after the reporting period

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.17 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component within the company that engage in business activities for which it may earn distinguish revenue and expenses for such segment.

The operating results arising from warehouse management and other logistic activities as a whole is reviewed regularly by the company's Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resource to be allocated and to assess its performance. The company has only one segment hence no separate disclosure is given for operating segment.

3.18 Stated capital

Stated capital consists solely of ordinary share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved by the company's shareholders.

3.19 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be readily measured as defined in the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard- LKAS 37 on 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. Contingent Liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position but are disclosed unless its occurrence is remote.

Details of the commitments and contingencies are given in Note 27 to the financial statements.

(04) STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

4.1 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

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

The following amendments and improvements are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendment to LKAS 21: Lack of exchangeability.
- SLFRS 18: Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements.
- Amendment to SLFRS 9 and SLFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(05)	REVENUE			
	Consultancy fee income		-	1,840,000
	Freight forwarding income		351,564,629	449,513,665
	Handling fee		35,665,621	28,660,058
	Other sales income		2,108,586	958,661
	Overtime fee income		2,741,397	3,048,311
	Project income		-	909,491
	Transport income		50,814,484	66,093,371
	VAS operation income		265,791,902	209,520,251
	Warehouse management income		287,785,188	225,876,645
			996,471,807	986,420,454
(06)	OTHER INCOME			
	Sundry income		207,345	148,205
			207,345	148,205
(07)	NET FINANCE COST			
(07.1)	Finance income			
	Interest income		9,424,454	6,642,052
	Net foreign exchange (loss) / gain		(185,249)	72,659
			9,239,205	6,714,710
(07.2)	Finance cost			
	Interest expense on borrowings		(6,525,433)	(5,155,440)
	Interest expense on bank overdrafts		(968,073)	(852,895)
	Interest cost on lease liability	22	(7,258,953)	(5,716,751)
	Bank charges & surcharges		(634,288)	(789,558)
			(15,386,747)	(12,514,644)
	Net Finance Cost		(6,147,541)	(5,799,934)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(08)	PROFIT BEFORE TAX			
	Is stated after charging all expenses including the following:			
	Auditors' remuneration - Audit services		375,000	553,380
	Staff cost	8.1	54,556,820	54,510,460
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	13,874,797	8,110,746
	Depreciation of right of use asset	14	38,436,705	31,754,384
	Amortization of intangible assets	15	619,187	364,457
(08.1)	Staff cost			
	Salaries, wages and other benefits		45,631,553	46,729,248
	Defined contribution plans - EPF		4,564,860	4,537,889
	Defined contribution plans - ETF		1,141,215	1,134,472
	Provision for gratvity	21.1	3,219,192	2,108,851
			54,556,820	54,510,460

(09) TAX EXPENSE

Under the provision of the Inland Revenue Act No.24 of 2017 and amendments thereto, the Company is liable for income tax at the rate of 30% on its business income and investment income

		Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(09.1)	Tax expense			
	Current income taxes	09.2	12,868,438	8,551,536
	Deferred tax charge / (reversal)	09.3	(379,297)	(1,886,084)
			12,489,141	6,665,452
(09.2)	Reconciliation between accounting profit and taxable profit			
	Profit before income tax expenses		39,407,725	30,032,234
	Income from other sources and exempt income		(9,424,813)	(6,642,052)
	Aggregated disallowable expenses		63,675,045	47,691,882
	Aggregated allowable expenses		(60,187,976)	(49,218,997)
	Assessable income from business		33,469,981	21,863,067
	Assessable income from investment		9,424,813	6,642,052
	Taxable income		42,894,794	28,505,119
	Taxation			
	Income tax at 30%		12,868,547	8,551,536
	Current income tax expenses		12,868,547	8,551,536

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(09.3)	Deferred tax reversal recognized in comprehensive income			
	Statement of profit or loss	17	379,297	1,886,084
			379,297	1,886,084
(10)	BASIC / DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE			
(10.1)	Basic earnings per share			

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the previous year are adjusted for events that have changed the number of ordinary shares in issue without a corresponding changes in the resources.

	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders (Rs.)	26,918,583	23,366,782
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	30,000,000	30,000,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (Rs.)	0.90	0.78

(10.2) Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earning per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effect of all diluted ordinary shares.

There were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at any time during the year and previous year. Therefore, Diluted Earnings per Share is same as Basic Earnings per share shown above.

(11) DIVIDEND PER SHARE

The following dividend was proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders during the Annual General Meeting.

	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Dividend for the year (Rs.)	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	-	-
Dividend per share (Rs.)	-	-

(11.1) Company have not declared dividend for the financial year 2025/26 or 2024/25.
No interim or final dividend was declared or paid by the company during the financial year ending 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31st March	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.

(12) PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Cost			
	As at 01st April 2025 Rs.	Additions Rs.	Disposals / Transfers Rs.	As at 31st March 2026 Rs.
Furniture & fittings	10,505,478	-	-	**10,505,478**
Office equipment	12,517,866	22,216,940	-	**34,734,806**
Computer	7,610,356	1,117,000	-	**8,727,356**
Motor vehicle	4,191,100	3,740,510	-	**7,931,610**
Machinery	14,054,741	1,200,076	-	**15,254,817**
Racking system	15,483,782	-	-	**15,483,782**
	64,363,323	28,274,526	-	**92,637,849**

	Accumulated Depreciation			
	As at 01st April 2025 Rs.	Charge for the year Rs.	On Disposal Rs.	As at 31st March 2026 Rs.
Furniture & fittings	7,553,318	1,165,469	-	8,718,787
Office equipment	5,732,700	5,034,720	-	10,767,420
Computer	4,153,734	1,277,629	-	5,431,363
Motor vehicle	1,517,035	1,224,863	-	2,741,898
Machinery	6,588,456	2,849,548	-	9,438,004
Racking system	1,829,355	2,322,568	-	4,151,923
	27,374,597	13,874,797	-	41,249,394
Carrying value	36,988,726			51,388,455

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(12.1) Property, Plant & Equipment included fully depreciated assets that are still in use having a gross amount of Rs. 12,639,633/- (2024/25 - Rs. 7,357,935/-).

(12.2) During the financial year, the Company purchased Property, Plant and Equipment aggregate value of Rs. 28,274,526/- for cash.

(12.3) There is no permanent fall in the value of Property, Plant and Equipment which require a provision for impairment.

(12.4) There were no restrictions existed on the title to the Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company as at the reporting date.

(12.5) There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment during the year (2024/25 - Nil).

(12.6) The company reviewed the carrying values of property, plant and equipment as at the reporting date especially the potential impact the current economic crisis.

- Current economic crisis could have impact on the company's assets and determined that no impairment is necessary, after evaluating their business continuity plans and is satisfied the steps taken to safeguard the assets.

(12.7) There were no assets pledged by the company as security for facilities obtained.(2024/25 - Nil).

	For the Year Ended 31st March	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(13)	CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**17,197,220**	16,261,153
	Add : Expense incurred during the year	**21,827,761**	12,565,167
		39,024,981	28,826,320
	Less : Capitalized during the year	**(23,900,630)**	(11,629,100)
	Balance at the end of the year	**15,124,351**	17,197,220
(14)	RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS		
	Cost		
	Balance as at beginning of the year	**140,868,215**	60,495,715
	Additions	**59,315,727**	80,372,500
	Balance as at the end of the year	**200,183,942**	140,868,215
	Accumulated Amortization		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	83,226,686	51,472,302
	Charge for the year	38,436,705	31,754,384
	Balance at end of the year	121,663,391	83,226,686
	Carrying value at the end of the year	78,520,551	57,641,529

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(15) INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Cost			
Balance as at the beginning of the year		1,946,759	1,087,764
Additions		1,212,500	858,995
Balance as at the end of the year		3,159,259	1,946,759
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance as at the beginning of the year		720,752	356,295
Charge for the year		619,187	364,457
Balance as at the end of the year		1,339,939	720,752
Carrying Value at the end of the year		1,819,320	1,226,007

Software in intangible assets mainly consists of warehouse management, accounting system and transport management system acquired by the company.

There were no intangible assets pledged by the company as security for facilities obtained as at 31st March 2026 (2024/25 - Nil).

Intangible Assets included fully amortized assets that are still in use having a gross amount of Rs. 471,720 as at 31st March 2026 (2024/25 -60,000).

	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(16) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Investment in fixed deposits			
Non-current - Matured after one year	16.1	45,650,000	49,405,445
Current - Matured within one year	16.2	28,373,145	7,043,726
		74,023,145	56,449,171
(16.1) Investment in fixed deposits - Non-current			
Nations trust bank PLC		33,650,000	33,650,000
Sampath bank PLC		12,000,000	15,755,445
		45,650,000	49,405,445
(16.2) Investment in fixed deposits - Current			
LB finance PLC		10,000,000	7,043,726
Nations trust bank PLC		1,000,000	-
Sampath bank PLC		17,373,145	-
		28,373,145	7,043,726

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(17) DEFERRED TAX ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)			
Balance as at the beginning of the year		**2,224,417**	338,333
Recognised in profit or loss statement			
Deferred tax (charge) / reversal resulting from the reversal and origination of temporary difference	17.1	**379,297**	1,886,084
Balance as at the end of the year		**2,603,714**	2,224,417
(17.1) Recognised in Profit or Loss			
Deferred tax (charge) / reversal resulting from the reversal and origination of temporary difference		**379,297**	1,886,084
		379,297	1,886,084

(17.2) Deferred tax assets arising from :

	2026		2025	
	Temporary difference Rs.	Tax effect on temporary difference Rs.	Temporary difference Rs.	Tax effect on temporary difference Rs.
Deferred tax provision;				
Deferred tax liabilities				
On property, plant and equipment / Intangible assets	(12,085,577)	(3,625,673)	(8,966,709)	(2,690,013)
Deferred tax assets				
On retirement benefit obligation	16,178,458	4,853,537	14,927,865	4,478,360
On right-of-use asset / Lease liability	4,586,165	1,375,850	1,453,566	436,070
Net deferred tax asset	8,679,046	2,603,714	7,414,722	2,224,417

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(18)	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
	Trade debtors	18.1	116,236,421	106,820,266
	Warehouse rent deposits		49,750,530	31,304,720
	Amounts due from related parties	18.2	48,574,472	51,609,554
	Prepayments		2,354,355	2,202,121
	Other receivables	18.3	96,994,419	17,233,866
			313,910,197	209,170,527
(18.1)	Trade debtors			
	Age analysis of trade debtors			
	0 - 30 Days		81,601,763	65,300,409
	31 - 90 Days		27,717,792	32,380,740
	Less than one year		4,111,850	8,440,319
	More than one year		2,805,016	698,799
			116,236,421	106,820,266
(18.2)	Amounts due from related parties			
	Chrisslogix (Pvt) Ltd		38,260,812	41,295,894
	Chrissleisure (Pvt) Ltd		10,313,660	10,313,660
			48,574,472	51,609,554
(18.3)	Other receivables			
	Accrued income		70,327,831	1,763,084
	Accrued investment income		18,200,408	11,059,227
	Advance payments paid		4,900,800	903,390
	BDI bond		40,090	40,090
	Bank guarantee		500,000	500,000
	Container Deposit Receivable		413,685	546,000
	Insurance Receivable		-	562,674
	Medical insurance recovery		434,249	414,109
	Other Recovery		943,356	145,375
	Refundable deposit		254,000	54,000
	Staff loan		980,000	1,245,917
			96,994,419	17,233,866

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(19) CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS			
(19.1) Favourable balances			
Cash in hand		183,761	95,114
Cash at banks		9,431,631	20,830,822
Money market savings account		8,371,450	19,767,173
		17,986,842	40,693,109
(19.2) Unfavourable balances			
Bank overdrafts		(12,293,385)	(9,707,639)
		(12,293,385)	(9,707,639)
Cash & cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows		5,693,457	30,985,470

(20) Stated Capital

	2026		2025	
	No of Shares Rs.	Value of Shares Rs.	No of Shares Rs.	Value of Shares Rs.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	30,000,000	78,750,000	30,000,000	78,750,000
Issue of Shares	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	30,000,000	78,750,000	30,000,000	78,750,000

(20.1) The company's stated capital consist with fully paid ordinary shares which provides entitlement to its holders to receive dividends as declared from time to time and to vote per share at a meeting of the company.

	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(21) RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION			
Balance as at the beginning of the year		14,927,866	4,874,265
Loss recognised in profit or loss	21.1	3,219,192	2,108,851
(Gain)/ Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	21.2	(744,038)	508,877
Net Gratuity payments made/received for those transferred		-	7,800,873
Payments made during the year		(1,224,563)	(365,000)
Balance as at the end of the year		16,178,457	14,927,866

The gratuity liability as at 31st March 2026, was based on actuarial method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31st March	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(21.1) Loss recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	**1,726,405**	1,523,939
Interest cost	**1,492,787**	584,912
	3,219,192	2,108,851
(21.2) Gain recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain) / loss	**(744,038)**	508,877
	(744,038)	508,877

(21.3) Accounting judgements,estimates and assumptions

The Management tested several scenarios based calculations on possible changes of the assumptions due to the prevailing macroeconomic conditions. Based on those calculations,the management has concluded that there is no material impact to retirement benefit obligation liability of the company.

The principal assumptions used in determining the cost of employee benefits were :

	2026	2025
Discount rate	**10%**	10%
Expected annual average salary increment	**10%**	10%
Staff turnover factor	**20%**	16%
Retiring age	**60 Years**	60 Years

(21.3.1) The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. In the absence of a deep market in long term corporate bonds in Sri Lanka, the discount rate has been derived, and approximation of a long term interest rate of a 10% p.a. (2024/25 - 10% p.a) has been used to discount future liabilities. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(21.4) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are the discount rate and the expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes in the respective assumption that may occur at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(21.4) Sensitivity Analysis

As At / For the Year Ended 31st March	2026		2025	
	PVODBO Rs.	Benefit / (Expense) Rs.	PVODBO Rs.	Benefit / (Expense) Rs.
1% Increase in discount rate	15,668,154	510,303	14,376,629	551,236
1% Decrease in discount rate	16,729,331	(550,874)	15,529,675	(601,809)
1% Increase in salary increment rate	16,790,925	(612,468)	15,585,544	(657,679)
1% Decrease in salary increment rate	15,600,986	577,471	14,314,753	613,112

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

(22) LEASE LIABILITY

The company's leasing activities

The company occupies lease hold properties to carry out warehouse operations.

	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	59,095,095	10,077,302
Leases acquired during the year	59,315,727	80,372,500
Interest expense recognised in profit or loss	7,258,954	5,716,751
Repayments made during the year	(42,563,058)	(37,071,458)
Net liability at the end of the year	83,106,717	59,095,095

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(22.1)	Lease Liabilities included in the Statement of Financial Position			
	Payable between one year and five years		48,571,401	26,713,377
	Payable within one year		34,535,316	32,381,718
			83,106,717	59,095,095
(22.2)	Amounts recognised in profit or loss			
	Interest on lease liabilities		7,258,953	5,716,751
	Recognised in finance cost		7,258,953	5,716,751
	Expenses relating to short-term and low-value assets		-	-
	Depreciation - Right-of-use assets		38,436,705	31,754,384
	Recognised as Expenses		38,436,705	31,754,384
	Total Amount recognised in Profit or Loss		45,695,659	37,471,135
(22.3)	Amounts Recognised in Statement of Cash Flows			
	Payment for lease liabilities		42,563,058	37,071,458
(22.4)	Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows			

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be paid after the reporting date.

	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Less than one year	34,535,316	32,381,718
One to five years	48,571,401	26,713,377
	83,106,717	59,095,095

		Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(23)	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
	Trade payables	23.1	84,969,433	72,971,012
	Accrued expenses	23.2	15,841,375	15,583,842
	Other payables	23.3	991,695	4,099,128
	Advances received		68,194,161	659,733
	SIM card deposit		-	13,000
	Rent deposit payable		17,661,570	3,654,570
			187,658,234	96,981,286

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(23.1)	Trade payables			
	Age analysis of trade payables			
	0 - 30 Days		60,103,165	36,033,424
	31 - 90 Days		19,913,228	30,420,943
	Less than one year		3,037,905	5,578,680
	More than one year		1,915,135	937,966
			84,969,433	72,971,012
(23.2)	Accrued expenses			
	Audit fee payable		345,000	450,000
	Bonus payable		3,103,894	-
	Container deposit payable		339,586	603,783
	EPF payable		678,935	607,779
	ETF payable		101,840	91,167
	Other accrued expenses		(2,309,038)	1,463,902
	PAYE payable		445,068	403,484
	SSCL payable		1,283,329	1,117,079
	Unidentified Deposits		13,761	26,293
	VAT payable		9,618,150	8,122,028
	WHT payable		2,220,850	2,698,329
			15,841,375	15,583,842
(23.3)	Other payables			
	Dividend payable		13,096	13,096
	Salary & wages payable		978,599	4,086,032
			991,695	4,099,128
(24)	INCOME TAX PAYABLE			
	Balance at the beginning of the year		6,093,923	8,616,662
	Add : Provision for the year			
	Income tax	9.2	12,868,438	8,551,536
			18,962,361	17,168,198
	Less :Payment made during the year			
	Income tax		(9,378,738)	(10,965,162)
	WHT		(228,277)	(109,113)
			(9,607,015)	(11,074,275)
	Balance at the end of the year		9,355,346	6,093,923

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31st March	Notes	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
(25)	INTEREST BEARING BORROWINGS			
	Amounts payable between one year and five years			
	Long term loan payables	25.1	32,951,846	58,212,675
			32,951,846	58,212,675
	Amounts payable within one year			
	Long term loan payables	25.1	32,285,350	22,687,607
			32,285,350	22,687,607
(25.1)	Term loans			
	Balance at the beginning of the year		80,900,281	33,999,981
	Add: Obtained during the year		10,000,000	62,727,450
	Less: Repayments made during the year		(25,663,085)	(15,827,150)
	Balance at the end of the year	25.2	65,237,196	80,900,281
	Payable within one year		32,285,350	22,687,607
	Payable between one year and five years		32,951,846	58,212,675
			65,237,196	80,900,281

(25.2) Analysis of loans and borrowings and assets pledged as securities

Lending institution	Loan No	Rate of interest	Maturity	Loan value	Amount outstanding as at 31.03.2026 Rs.	Amount outstanding as at 31.03.2025 Rs.
Nations trust bank PLC	640110002611	12.66%	26.06.2028	30,000,000	16,432,773	22,375,258
LOLC Lease	G3-03-003CXR	24%	10.07.2025	1,760,000	-	354,323
Sampath Bank PLC	316264002658	11%	29.08.2028	15,000,000	9,062,500	12,812,500
Sampath Bank PLC	316265000414	11.43%	13.02.2029	25,000,000	17,707,400	23,958,200
Sampath Bank PLC	316265000423	12.50%	28.12.2027	21,400,000	15,010,000	21,400,000
Sampath Bank PLC	316260000039	12.39%	09.12.2026	7,500,000	5,066,099	-
Assetline Finance PLC	BRAT250049740	14.00%	11.09.2026	2,500,000	1,958,424	-
					65,237,196	80,900,281

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(26) RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Company carries out transactions with parties who are defined as related parties by LKAS 24 "Related Party disclosures", the details of which are reported below. The transactions were carried out in the ordinary course of the business and arms length in nature.

(26.1) Recurrent Related Party Transactions

Name of the Company	Names of Directors	Nature of Interest	Nature of the Transaction	2026	2025
Chrisslogix (Pvt) Ltd	Mr. C. A. M. Perera	Parent Company	Receivable as at 01st April	**4,787,071**	5,461,176
	Mr. S. A. D. N. Suraj		Services Provided / (Received)	**6,512,056**	(674,105)
			Receivable as at 31st March	**11,299,127**	4,787,071
Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions During the Year			Services Provided / (Received)	**6,512,056**	(674,105)
Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions as a % of Net Revenue			Services Provided / (Received)	**0.65%**	-0.07%

Name of the Company	Names of Directors	Nature of Interest	Nature of the Transaction	2026	2025
Chrissleissure (Pvt) Ltd	Mr. C. A. M. Perera	Common Directors	Balance as at 01st April	**1,460,997**	1,460,997
	Mr. S. A. D. N. Suraj		Services Provided	**-**	-
	Mr. S. Wickramasekera		Balance as at 31st March	**1,460,997**	1,460,997
	Mr. H. D. Kodagoda				
Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions During the Year			Services Provided	**-**	-
Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions as a % of Net Revenue			Services Provided	**0.00%**	0.00%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(26.2) Non-Recurrent Related Party Transactions

Name of the Company	Names of Directors	Nature of Interest	Nature of the Transaction	2026	2025
Chrisslogix (Pvt) Ltd	Mr. C. A. M. Perera	Parent Company	Balance as at 01st April	**35,834,718**	29,767,521
	Mr. S. A D. N. Suraj		Loans Given	**-**	4,900,000
	Mr. S. Wickramasekera		Gratuity -Transferred Staff	**-**	7,800,873
	Mr. P. M. L. Nonis		Settlement	**(10,000,000)**	(6,633,676)
			Balance as at 31st March	**25,834,718**	35,834,718
Chrissleissure (Pvt) Ltd	Mr. C. A. M. Perera	Common Directors	Balance as at 01st April	**8,852,663**	8,852,663
	Mr. S. A. D. N. Suraj				
	Mr. S. Wickramasekera		Balance as at 31st March	**-**	8,852,663
	Mr. H. D. Kodagoda				

(26.3) Non- Recurrent Related party transactions exceeding 10% of the Equity or 5% of the Total Assets of the entity as per latest audited Financial Statements, whichever is lower (CSE Ruling 9.3.2 (a)

Name of the Company	Relationship	Nature of Interest	Amount Rs	As a % of	As a % of
Chrisslogix (Pvt) Ltd	Parent Company	Loans Given	-	**0%**	0%

(26.4) Terms and conditions of Related Party Transactions

The terms and conditions of the transactions with related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non related entities on an arm's length basis. The loans given to related party are no more favourable than those available for ordinary loan transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(26.5) Non-Recurrent Related Party Transactions

During the year there was an instance where aggregated non-recurrent related party transactions exceeded the threshold which required the disclosure in Financial Statements as per Section 9 of the Listing Requirements of the Colombo Stock Exchange. Accordingly, the required disclosure is given in note 26.3 to the Financial Statements.

During the year there were no other non-recurrent related party transactions which exceeded the threshold stipulated in section 9 of the listing requirements, other than individual transaction disclosed in the note 27 to the Financial Statements.

(26.6) Recurrent Related Party Transactions

During the year there were no recurrent related party transactions that exceeded the thresholds that required the immediate market disclosure or shareholder approval as required under Section 9 of the Continuing Listing Requirements of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

(26.7) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

According to LKAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”, Key Management Personnel, are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordirgly board of directors (including executive Non - executive directors) have been classified as key management personal of he company.

(26.8) Transactions, Arrangements and Agreements Involving KMP and Their Close Family Members (CFM)

CFM of a KMP are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity. They may include;

(a) the individual’s domestic partner and children;
(b) children of the individual’s domestic partner; and
(c) dependants of the individual or the individual’s domestic partner

CFM are related parties to the entity. There were no transactions with CFM during the year.

(26.9) Loans to Directors

No loans have been given to the Directors of the Company.

(26.10) Terms and Conditions of the Transactions with KMPs

The terms and conditions of the transactions with Key Management Personnel and their related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non Key Management Personnel related entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(27) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no material capital expenditure approved by the Board of Directors as at 31st March 2026.

(28) EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the reporting date, the legal dispute with Kayjay Agencies (Pvt) Ltd. (Case No. DMR/2896/23) was settled for an amount of Rs. 1,500,000 on 15 July 2026. A provision of Rs. 1,500,000 had already been recognised in the financial statements as at 31 March 2026 in respect of this matter.

There were no other events occurring after the reporting date which require adjustments to the financial statements.

(29) COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous year. The presentation and classification of the financial statements of the previous have been adjusted, where relevant, period, for better presentation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(30) FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ITS CLASSIFICATION

(30.1) Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

The following table shows the categories of the financial assets and financial liabilities under SLFRS 9 including their levels in the fair value hierarchy of the company.

		Financial assets and liabilities by categories in accordance with SLFRS 9				Fair Value			
	Notes	Amortized cost Rs.	Fair value through other Comprehensive income Rs.	Fair value through profit or loss Rs.	Total Rs.	Level 01 Rs.	Level 02 Rs.	Level 03	Total Rs.
As at 31st March 2026									
Non current financial assets									
Other financial assets									
- Fixed deposits	(16)	45,650,000	-	-	45,650,000	45,650,000	-	-	45,650,000
		45,650,000	-	-	**45,650,000**				
Current financial assets									
Other financial assets									
- Fixed deposits	(16)	28,373,145	-	-	28,373,145	28,373,145	-	-	28,373,145
Trade debtors	(18)	116,236,421	-	-	116,236,421	116,236,421	-	-	116,236,421
Receivable from related parties	(18)	48,574,472	-	-	48,574,472	48,574,472	-	-	48,574,472
Cash & cash equivalents	(19)	17,986,842	-	-	17,986,842	17,986,842	-	-	17,986,842
		211,170,880	-	-	**211,170,880**				
Non current financial liabilities									
Interest bearing borrowings	(25)	32,951,846	-	-	32,951,846	32,951,846	-	-	32,951,846
Lease liabilities	(22)	48,571,401	-	-	48,571,401	48,571,401	-	-	48,571,401
		81,523,247	-	-	**81,523,247**				
Current financial liabilities									
Trade Payable	(23)	84,969,433	-	-	84,969,433	84,969,433	-	-	84,969,433
Interest Bearing Borrowings	(25)	32,285,350	-	-	32,285,350	32,285,350	-	-	32,285,350
Lease Liabilities	(22)	34,535,316	-	-	34,535,316	34,535,316	-	-	34,535,316
Bank Overdrafts	(19)	12,293,385	-	-	12,293,385	12,293,385	-	-	12,293,385
		164,083,484	-	-	**164,083,484**				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Notes	Amortized cost Rs.	Fair value through other Comprehensive income Rs.	Fair value through profit or loss Rs.	Total Rs.	Fair Value Level 01 Rs.	Level 02 Rs.	Level 03	Total Rs.
		Financial assets and liabilities by categories in accordance with SLFRS 9				Fair Value			
As at 31st March 2025									
Non current financial assets									
Other financial assets									
- Fixed deposits	(16)	49,405,445	-	-	49,405,445	49,405,445	-	-	49,405,445
		49,405,445	-	-	**49,405,445**				
Current financial assets									
Other financial assets									
- Fixed deposits	(16)	7,043,726	-	-	7,043,726	7,043,726	-	-	7,043,726
Trade debtors	(18)	106,820,266	-	-	106,820,266	106,820,266	-	-	106,820,266
Receivable from related parties	(18)	51,609,554	-	-	51,609,554	51,609,554	-	-	51,609,554
Cash & cash equivalents	(19)	40,693,109	-	-	40,693,109	40,693,109	-	-	40,693,109
		206,166,655	-	-	**206,166,655**				
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value									
Non current financial liabilities									
Interest bearing borrowings	(25)	58,212,675	-	-	58,212,675	58,212,675	-	-	58,212,675
Lease liabilities	(22)	26,713,377	-	-	26,713,377	-	-	-	-
		84,926,052	-	-	**84,926,052**				
Current financial liabilities									
Trade Payable	(23)	72,971,012	-	-	72,971,012	72,971,012	-	-	72,971,012
Interest Bearing Borrowings	(25)	22,687,607	-	-	22,687,607	22,687,607	-	-	22,687,607
Lease Liabilities	(22)	32,381,718	-	-	32,381,718	32,381,718	-	-	32,381,718
Bank Overdrafts	(19)	9,707,639	-	-	9,707,639	9,707,639	-	-	9,707,639
		137,747,976	-	-	**137,747,976**				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(31) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Introduction and overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments;

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk

This note presents qualitative and quantitative information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing risk and the company's management of capital. Further, quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibilities for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risk faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with their risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit department. Internal Audit department undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(31.1) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's investments and deposits with bank.

The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing and financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial assets.

Management of credit risk includes the following components

The company does an extensive and continuous evaluation of credit worthiness of its customers / financial institutions by assessing external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about default rates and change the credit limits and payment terms where necessary.

Impairment of financial assets

The company has a well-established credit control policy & process to minimize credit risk. company has established policies & procedures to ensure that the company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 17.99Mn at 31st March 2026(2025 - Rs.40.69 Mn), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets.

The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks, which are rated A (lka), based on fitch ratings.

However, management also considers the default risk of the industry in which customers operate, as this factor may have an influence on credit risk. Each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The company's review includes external ratings, when available and in some cases bank references.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(31.1) Credit Risk (Continued)

Exposure to Credit Risk

The net carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date was as follows ;

As At 31st March	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Trade debtors	**116,236,421**	106,820,266
Receivable from related parties	**48,574,472**	51,609,554
Other financial assets	**74,023,145**	56,449,171
Cash & cash equivalents	**17,986,842**	40,693,109
Total	**256,820,880**	255,572,100

Cash at banks

The Company held cash at banks of Rs. 46.17 Mn. as at 31st March 2026 (2024/25: Rs. 47.64 Mn.), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets.

Respective credit ratings of banks with Company cash balances held are as follows;

Bank	Credit Rate	Cash at Bank 2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	AA - (lka)	-	9,296
LB Finance	A - (lka)	**10,000,000**	7,043,726
Sampath Bank	AA - (lka)	**20,090,366**	17,681,597
HNB Bank	A (lka)	**5,415,796**	19,770,917
NTB Bank	A (lka)	**10,670,065**	3,136,185
		46,176,227	47,641,721

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(31.2) Liquidity risk

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

The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows from trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at its Carrying Value ;

As At 31st March 2026	Carrying Amount Rs.	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total Rs.	0 - 30 Days Rs.	31 - 90 Days Rs.	More than 90 Days
Trade payables	**84,969,433**	**84,969,433**	**60,103,165**	**19,913,228**	**4,953,040**
Interest bearing borrowings	**65,237,196**	**65,237,196**	**2,730,743**	**5,484,114**	**57,022,339**
Lease liability	**83,106,717**	**83,106,717**	**3,398,593**	**6,912,943**	**72,795,181**
Bank overdrafts	**12,293,385**	**12,293,385**	**12,293,385**	**-**	**-**
Total	**245,606,731**	**245,606,731**	**78,525,885**	**32,310,285**	**134,770,560**

As At 31st March 2025	Carrying Amount Rs.	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total Rs.	0 - 30 Days Rs.	31 - 90 Days Rs.	More than 90 Days
Trade payables	72,971,012	72,971,012	36,033,424	30,420,943	6,516,645
Interest bearing borrowings	80,900,281	80,900,281	2,360,569	4,035,158	74,504,554
Lease liability	59,095,095	59,095,094	2,698,476	5,396,953	50,999,665
Bank overdrafts	9,707,639	9,707,639	9,707,639	-	-
Total	222,674,028	222,674,027	50,800,109	39,853,054	132,020,864

(31.3) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control the market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk comprises two types of risks;

- Foreign exchange risk
- Interest risk

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(31) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(31.4) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company carefully monitored the implications and took preventive measures to early settle the liabilities when ever possible.

Sri Lanka Rupee has been depreciated significantly due to changes of exchange rate policy to free float status by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL).

(31.5) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring interest rate fluctuations to enable necessary back-up plans to be ready in advance to mitigate the risk and by ensuring that the import loans are settled within a shortest possible period by improving the working capital cycle and negotiating best possible rates with the Banks.

Cash Flow Sensitivity Analysis for Variable-Rate Instruments

The following details demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rate with all other variables held constant. 1% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The impact on the Company's Profit before tax due to the change in the interest rate is as follows;

Variable-Rate Instruments	Favorable Rs.	Un-Favorable Rs.
Import Loans		
2025/26		
Interest Rate (1% movement)	147,525	(147,525)
2024/25		
Interest Rate (1% movement)	117,251	(117,251)

(31.6) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(31.6) Operational risk (Continued)

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to adress operational risk is assigned to management within the company. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas :

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Risk mitigation, including insurance when this is effective.
- Requirements for reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards.
- Diversification of business activities.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of business. Capital consists of stated capital and reserves of the company. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the company defines as a result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The company's objectives when managing capital are 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.

The company manages its capital structure, and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares, have a right issue or buy back of shares.

Company's debt to equity ratio at 31st March was as follows;

As at 31st March	2026	2025
Interest Bearing Borrowings	77,530,581	90,607,920
Total Equity	181,547,239	153,884,618
Equity and Debts	259,077,820	244,492,538
Gearing Ratio	30%	37%

SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Year ended 31st March	2026 Rs. '000	2025 Rs. '000	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000
Results					
Revenue	996,471,807	986,420,454	509,757,428	308,603,867	355,084,364
Gross Profit	160,062,159	143,475,956	115,870,714	88,530,688	88,685,721
Net Finance Income	(6,147,542)	(5,799,934)	3,974,282	1,557,362	(4,117,914)
Profit before Tax	39,407,725	30,032,234	32,428,363	16,156,502	26,828,529
Income Tax Expense	12,489,141	6,665,452	10,435,069	3,639,600	1,940,062
Profit for the Year before other comprehensive income	26,918,583	23,366,782	21,993,294	12,516,902	24,888,466
Net Profit for the Year	27,662,621	22,857,905	22,840,572	13,075,737	23,870,188
As at 31st March					
Assets Employed					
Non-Current Assets	195,106,391	164,683,344	84,399,242	56,439,770	57,696,794
Current Assets	360,270,184	256,907,363	207,150,216	158,653,574	156,129,609
Total Assets	555,376,575	421,590,707	291,549,458	215,093,344	213,826,403
As at 31st March					
Funds Employed					
Stated Capital	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000	78,750,000
Retained Earnings	102,797,239	75,134,618	52,276,713	29,436,141	22,360,404
Total Equity	181,547,239	153,884,618	131,026,713	108,186,141	101,110,404
Non-Current Liabilities	97,701,704	99,853,918	27,970,918	12,260,081	50,862,555
Current Liabilities	276,127,632	167,852,171	132,551,827	94,647,122	61,853,444
Total Liabilities	373,829,336	267,706,089	160,522,745	106,907,203	112,715,999
Total Equity and Liabilities	555,376,575	421,590,707	291,549,458	215,093,344	213,826,403
As at 31st March					
Cash Flow					
Cash flows from Operating Activities	61,238,853	34,139,481	10,576,207	49,909,846	30,722,557
Cash flows (used in) Investing Activities	(35,563,676)	(23,656,779)	(16,738,587)	(48,179,052)	(13,572,699)
Cash flows from/(used in) Financing Activities	(50,967,189)	15,545,593	12,311,974	(24,985,759)	23,983,066
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(25,292,012)	26,028,295	6,149,594	(23,254,965)	41,132,924
As at 31st March					
Key Ratios					
Gross Profit Margin (%)	16%	15%	23%	29%	25%
Net Profit Margin (%)	3%	2%	4%	4%	7%
Return on Assets (%)	5%	5%	8%	6%	11%
Return on Equity (%)	35%	29%	29%	17%	30%
Current Ratio (x)	1.30	1.53	1.56	1.68	2.52
Earnings per Share (LKR)	0.90	0.78	0.73	0.42	0.83
Net Assets Value per Share (LKR)	6.05	5.13	4.37	1.37	1.28

SHARE INFORMATION

Stock Exchange Listing

The Issued Ordinary Shares of the company are listed with the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Symbol - CWL.N0000

ISIN - LK0463N00006

Market Sector - Transportation (Under Empower Board)

Distribution of Shareholding

NO. OF SHARES HELD	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026			AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025		
	NO.OF HOLDERS	NO.OF SHARES	%	NO.OF HOLDERS	NO.OF SHARES	%
1 - 1,000	843	193,028.00	1%	633	161,238	1%
1,001 - 10,000	323	1,270,391.00	4%	304	1,219,874	4%
10,001 - 100,000	128	4,134,606.00	14%	111	3,482,408	12%
100,001 - 1,000,000	13	3,352,797.00	11%	14	3,386,480	11%
OVER 1,000,000	1	21,049,178.00	70%	2	21,750,000	73%
TOTAL	1308	30,000,000.00	100%	1064	30,000,000	100%

Twenty Major Shareholders

NAME	NO.OF SHARES
CHRISSLOGIX (PRIVATE) LIMITED	21,049,178
BANK OF CEYLON A/C CEYBANK UNIT TRUST	775,000
MR. K. P. G. C. K. BANDARA	400,000
MR. L. M. S. N. LANSAKARA	385,000
BANK OF CEYLON A/C CEYBANK CENTURY GROWTH FUND	362,896
DR. S. S. L. PERERA	222,458
MERCHANT BANK OF SRI LANKA & FINANCE PLC/ I. D. D. M. SENANAYAKE	200,000
MR. A. N. K. LIYANAGE	196,595
MR. J. P. JAYARAMU	160,175
MR. K.Y. S. H. PERERA	150,000
MRS. K. NISHATH	143,908
MR. H. SOMASKANDARASA	136,024
MRS. S. F. PHILIP	113,986
MR. H. K. OLIVER	106,755
MR. L. K.T . LAKSHAN	94,558
MR. D. P. NAVARATNAM	92,500
MR. R. DE SILVA	91,000
MR. D. PATHIRANA	88,140
MR. W. D. A. M. A. COSTA	85,500
MR. J. A. JAYAWEERA	83,500

Director's Shareholding

NAME	NO. OF SHARES
MR. CHRISTOPHER A. M. PERERA	19,686
MR. S. A. D. NIRANJAN SURAJ	NIL
MR. SITHIRA WICKRAMASEKERA	NIL
MR. SHANAKA LANSAKARA	385,000
MR. MELANGA A. DOOLWALA	NIL
MR. ROHAN LADDUWAHETTY	NIL

Share Price Movement

NAME	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
HIGHEST PRICE LKR	27.50	14.50
LOWEST PRICE LKR	13.00	9.50
CLOSE PRICE LKR	17.40	10.20
LAST TRADED PRICE LKR	17.80	10.20

Forms

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth (6th) Annual General Meeting (Post Listing) of CHRISSWORLD PLC will be held at the NHCO Upskill Centre, 5th Floor, "RNH HOUSE",622-B, Kotte Road, Sri Jayawardenepura, Kotte on Thursday 24th September 2026 at 3.00 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March 2026

2. To receive and consider the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 together with the Auditors' Report thereon

3. To re-elect MELANGA ASIRI DOOLWALA who retires by rotation at the Annual General Meeting in terms of Article 84 of the Articles of Association as a Director of the Company. He has consented to be re-elected as a Director of the Company.

4. To re-elect MAHABADUGE PRASAD JAYASURIYA FERNANDO as Director of the Company – the said MAHABADUGE PRASAD JAYASURIYA FERNANDO retires at the Annual General Meeting in terms of Article 91 of the Articles of Association whereby he had been appointed a Director between 2 Annual General Meetings. He has consented to be re-elected as a Director of the Company.

5. The Auditors of the Company, Messrs Wijeyeratne & Company Auditors have consented to act as Auditors of the Company for the year 2026/2027 and accordingly to be re-elected and to authorize the directors to determine the remuneration of the Auditors.

Sgd
By order of the Board
F. SHAMA ISMAIL
Company Secretary
28th August 2026
Colombo

Form of Proxy

I/We*...of...

....being a shareholder/

shareholders* of **Chrissworld PLC** hereby appoint,

.... of ....whom failing.

CHRISTOPHER ANGELO MELVILLE PERERA	or failing him
SURAWEERA ARACHCHIGE DON NIRANJAN SURAJ	or failing him
SITHIRA WICKRAMASEKERA	or failing him
MAHABADUGE PRASAD JAYASURIYA FERNANDO	or failing him
MELANGA ASIRI DOOLWALA	or failing him
LANSAKARA MUDIYANSELAGE SHANAKA NILAKSHA LANSAKARA	or failing him

as my/our proxy to represent me/us and speak/ vote on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at the NHCO Upskill Centre, 5th Floor, "RNH HOUSE",622-B, Kotte Road, Sri Jayawardenepura, Kotte on Thursday 24th September 2026 at 3.00 p.m. and any adjournment thereof and at every poll which may be taken in consequence of the above said meeting. I/ We the undersigned hereby authorize my/our Proxy to vote on my/our behalf in accordance with the preference indicated below :

• Please delete the inappropriate words

		For	Against
1.	To receive and consider the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March 2026.	☐	☐
2.	To receive and consider the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 together with the Auditors' Report thereon	☐	☐
3.	To re-elect MELANGA ASIRI DOOLWALA who retires by rotation at the Annual General Meeting in terms of Article 84 of the Articles of Association as a Director of the Company.		
4.	To re-elect MAHABADUGE PRASAD JAYASURIYA FERNANDO who retires by rotation at the Annual General Meeting in terms of Article 91 of the Articles of Association as a Director of the Company.	☐	☐
5.	To authorize the Directors to determine the remuneration of the Auditors, Messrs Wijeyerathna & Company who are deemed to have been re-appointed as Auditors in terms of Section 158 of the Companies Act No.07 of 2007.	☐	☐

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

Notes :
1. *Please delete the inappropriate words
2. Instructions as to completion are noted on the reverse hereof.

....
Signature of Shareholder

Instructions for Completion of Form of Proxy

1. Kindly perfect the Form of Proxy by filling in the mandatory details required above, signing in the space provided and filling in the date of signature.

2. If the Form of Proxy is signed by an Attorney, the relative power of attorney should also accompany the proxy form for registration, if such power of attorney has not already been registered with the Company.

3. In the case of a Company/Corporation, the Form of Proxy shall be executed in the manner specified in the Articles of Association.

4. In the absence of any specific instructions as to voting, the proxy may use his/her discretion in exercising the vote on behalf of his appointor.

5. Duly filled Forms of Proxy should be sent to reach the Company Secretary via e-mail to cwagm@chrissworld.com or by post to the registered address of the Company, Chrissworld PLC No: 199/29, Obeysekera Crescent, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka not less than forty eight (48) hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

Please provide the following details (mandatory) :

NIC/PP/Company Registration No. of the Shareholder/s :

....

Folio No :

....

E.mail address of the Shareholder/(s) or proxy holder :

....

(other than a director appointed as proxy) :

....

Mobile No : ....

Fixed Line : ....

CORPORATE INFORMATION

NAME OF THE COMPANY :	CHRISSWORLD PLC
REGISTERED OFFICE :	199/29 Obeysekara Crescent, Rajagiriya
BUSINESS ADDRESS :	199/29 Obeysekara Crescent, Rajagiriya
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	Mr. Christopher A. M. Perera - Chairman / Non-Executive Non-Independent Director Mr. S. A. D. Niranjan Suraj - Managing Director / Executive Non-Independent Director Mr. Sithira Wickramsekara - Senior Director / Non-Executive Non-Independent Director Mr. Shanaka Lansakara - Executive Non-Independent Director Mr. Melanga A Doolwala - Independent Non-Executive Director Mr. Rohan Ladduwahetty - Independent Non-Executive Director (Resigned w.e.f 15th June 2026) Mr. Mahabaduge Prasad Jayasuriya Fernando Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed w.e.f 15th June 2026)
COMPANY SECRETARY :	Ms. SHAMA ISMAIL MOHAMED - Attorney At Law and Registered Company Secretary - RCS1000087 168/5 Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08
COMPANY REGISTAR :	CENTRAL DEPOSITORY SYSTEMS (PRIVATE) LIMITED 04-01 West, block, World Trade Center Echelon Square, Colombo 01
EXTERNAL AUDITORS :	WIJEYERATNE & COMPANY, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS No. 15, Maitland Crescent, Colombo 07
TAX CONSULTANT :	DINITWAY PARTNERS, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 7 ½ Devanampiyatissa Mawatha, Colombo 10
BANKERS :	SAMPATH BANK PLC NATIONS TRUST BANK PLC HATTON NATIONAL BANK PLC
LAWYERS :	Ms. SHAMA ISMAIL MOHAMED - Attorney At Law and Registered Company Secretary - RCS1000087 168/5 Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08
ACCOUNTING YEAR :	1st April to 31st March
TAX IDENTIFICATION NO :	174932603
LEGAL STATUS :	A listed Company with limited liability initially incorporated in Sri Lanka on 26th June 2013 as a Private Company and converted as a limited Company on 8th January 2021 as Chrissworld limited. The Company was later re-registered under the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 as a Public Limited Liability Company on 30th August 2021 under the Company Registration No. PQ 00244471 and listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Visit Our Website - **www.chrissworld.com**