Excellence Expected.
Quality Delivered.

ACL PLASTICS

ACL Plastics PLC Annual Report 2016/17

Contents

Vision

To be a professional organisation which manufactures the highest quality performance polymers while enhancing our relationship with all our stakeholders.

Mission

ACL Plastics PLC is committed to a policy of continuous improvement & shall strive for excellence in all its endeavours while each individual in the team shall work towards a total quality culture aiming to delight the customers.

Excellence Expected.
Quality Delivered.

ACL Plastics is reputed for our insistence on world-class quality. We know that our customers and clients expect excellence in all we do and that has always been our benchmark in delivering our unmatched portfolio of cable grade PVC compounds, manufactured to the highest local and international standards.

For over 25 years, we have worked towards strengthening our position of leadership in our industry sector; meeting our stakeholders' high expectations by delivering sustainable growth, unmatched quality and holistic value.

Read this Annual Report
online at **www.acl.lk**

Group Financial Highlights

Performance	2016/17 Rs. Mn	2015/16 Rs. Mn
Turnover	1,449.0	1,284.0
Gross Profit	259.0	284.0
Finance Cost	18.3	10.4
Profit Before Tax	244.7	277.0
Profit After Tax	169.7	206.2
Total Equity	1,127.8	988.5
Key Financial Indicators		
Gross Profit Margin	17.9%	22.1%
Net Profit Margin Before Tax	16.9%	21.6%
Interest Cover (Times)	19.8	51.1
Return on Equity	15.0%	20.9%
Current ratio (Times)	16.7	6.2

Revenue

Rs. 1,449Mn

Profit Before Tax

Rs.2,44.7Mn

Earnings per Share

Rs.40.27

Dividend per Share

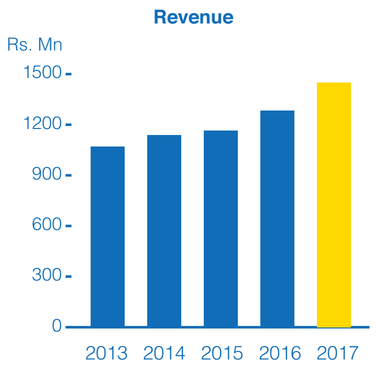
Rs.6.00

Total Assets

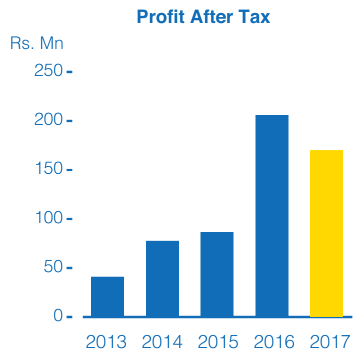
Rs. 1,228Mn

Shareholders' Funds

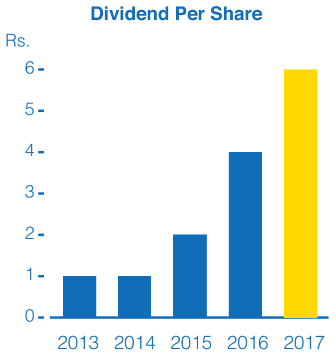
Rs.1,128Mn



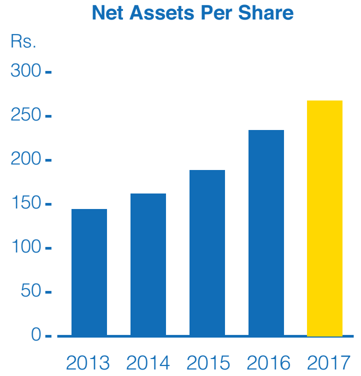
For the year ended 31st March



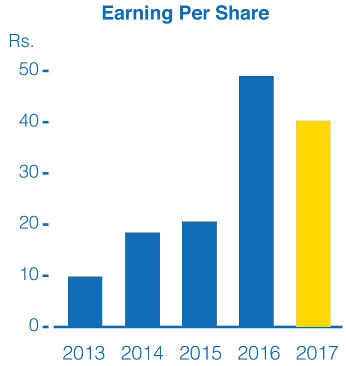
For the year ended 31st March



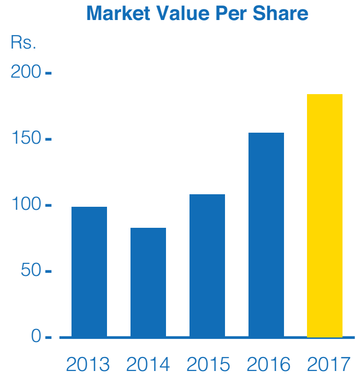
For the year ended 31st March



As at 31st March



For the year ended 31st March



As at 31st March

Chairman's Statement

The Group continuously achieved its highest revenue over the prior year and this year was the sixth consecutive year that the Plastics Group passed the milestone of one billion turnover.

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 26th Annual General Meeting and present the Annual Report of ACL Plastics PLC for the financial year ended 31st March 2017.

It is likely that history will look back on 2016/17 as another extraordinary year. On the political world stage, the unexpected happened and economically the company had a record-breaking year – but not in the desired way. Against this background, I am pleased to report that the ACL Plastics Group has produced strong results for the year with a Rs 244.7 million profit before tax. The Group continuously achieved its highest revenue over the prior year and this year was the sixth consecutive year that the Plastics Group passed the milestone of one billion turnover. The Group has delivered a resilient performance with a revenue of Rs.1,449.3 million reflecting a growth of 13%. Our business has strengthened its market leadership position during the year, building strong foundations for future growth.

The world in which we operate

Global growth, against expectations, fell to 3.1% in 2016, upheld by volatile commodity prices, weakened consumer sentiments, and the slowing down of major economies. However as per IMF, global economic activities are picking up with a long-awaited cyclical recovery in investment, manufacturing, and trade. World growth is expected to rise from 3.1% in 2016 to 3.5% in 2017 and 3.6% in 2018. The Asian region's economic performance remains more or less robust and steady, and we remain optimistic that Asia will continue to be the world's engine of growth in the years ahead. The Sri Lankan economy grew by 4.4% in 2016 in comparison to 4.8% in the previous year. The drop in growth of GDP is mainly due to the adverse weather conditions which resulted in negative growth in the agricultural sector. Continuous decline in exports and increased demand for imports in certain sectors also contributed to reduction in growth of GDP in 2016. It is also noticed that the upward trend in interest rates also impacted negatively on consumer spending. The pressure on the exchange rate to depreciate remained a challenge to economic growth. However, it should be noted that industry related activities of Sri Lanka have recorded 6.7% growth. As a subsector of industry related activities, the construction sector grew by 14.9%, which was very beneficial for ACL as a Group, as reflected in the revenue results. However, it is disappointing that the manufacturing sector has shown only a marginal growth of 1.7% which would have recorded a negative figure if not for the 14.9% growth in the construction sector. I am of the view that growth of the manufacturing sector is of utmost importance if a country is to display sustainable growth and development. Fortunately, during the early part of the year under review, volatility and uncertainty in the global political and economic climate led to reduced raw material prices which also helped the Group to earn better results during the early part of the year.

The restoration of GSP Plus from the European Union may help Sri Lankan exporters to boost export turnover and increase Sri Lankan market share in the world market. I believe that this move will attract more Foreign Direct Investments to Sri Lanka, thereby boosting export turnover and GDP. An increase in FDIs due to GSP Plus and the general increase projected for GDP growth by the government of Sri Lanka would lead to an increase in the levels of customer demand in the cables industry, and the ACL Plastics Group being a significant part of ACL Cable's supply chain, is looking forward to welcome this growth.

Performance and Growth

Summarised below are the key financial highlights of our operating performance during the year under review.

The Group derived 91% of its revenue from sales within the ACL Group which shows a 9.7% increase over the previous year, while the balance was from our external customer market, where we function primarily as a B2B player. Our initiatives to capture growth opportunities by reaching out to our external customers in their respective markets have rewarded our performance by an improvement of 80% on our sales revenue from external customers and nearly doubling of the sales value versus the previous financial year. This reflects the company's ability to grow within the Group as well as outside the Group.

The Group delivered a profit before tax of Rs. 244.7 Mn for the year, reflecting volume growth, economies of scale, and productivity improvement in the first two quarters of the year, followed by a subdued performance in the last two quarters as the raw materials recorded a sharp increase in price during that period, which had a significant impact on the overall profitability of the group.

While a significant component of the investments on assets carried out during the year was funded through profits accumulated from previous years, the Group continued to balance its investment outlay and working capital requirements with prudent borrowing. The sharp increase in interest rates coupled with the increasing raw material prices restricted PBT to Rs. 244.7 Mn, recording a decline of 11% from the previous year, which I believe is a remarkable achievement considering the industry norms. The Group's current ratio for the year has increased to 16.73 compared to 6.15 of last year and the Group is running un-geared as at the year end. The cash provided by operating activities was Rs.109 Mn. The asset base and the cash flow positions are well maintained to achieve the aim of long term growth.

- **Group revenue increased by 13% to Rs.1,449.4 million**
- **Net cash flow from operating activities was Rs.109.5 million**
- **Debt to equity ratio decreased to nil compared with 3.4% in the previous financial year**
- **The Group PBT decreased by 11% to Rs.244.7 million**
- **Dividend per share increased by 50% to Rs.6.00**
- **Current ratio increased to 16.73 compared with 6.15 in the previous year**

Knowing the challenges and where we stand

In what are challenging times for many, being able to report on the continued success and positive developments at ACL Plastics, both financially and operationally is good news for everyone involved with the Group. Even more encouragingly, there is no sense that the organisation is resting on its achievements but rather there is continued progress through solid team work, a strong business performance, productive financial and human capital

> This year, I am pleased to announce that ACL Plastics PLC was awarded with ISO 9001 and ISO 14001

and above all, a robust knowledge base and a willingness to adapt to change.

A continued upward trend in interest rates will have a direct negative impact on consumer spending and construction related activities. This may also lead to decline in demand for the cables industry, resulting in a decline in demand for PVC materials. The pressure on the exchange rate and increasing raw material prices in the world market will continue to be a challenge on our cost structures.

Changes in weather patterns and various epidemics have continued to have a devastating effect on Sri Lanka. This will have a negative impact on the investment climate as more resources would be spent on reconstruction and damage control rather than on new development projects, which might result in a negative impact on all the industries in the country as a whole.

We have been experiencing an increase in wage structures due to an increase in demand for labour from the construction and service sectors. Therefore, it is imperative that we invest in new technologies to improve productivity and efficiency.

Shareholder Returns

The growth of the Group's net assets value per share is ever improving, recording a value of Rs. 267 during the year under review, compared to that of Rs. 235 in the last year, a remarkable increase compared to the industry norms. The company paid a dividend of Rs. 6 per share which is a 50% increase over the previous dividend.

Business stewardship and sustainability

This year, I am pleased to announce that ACL Plastics PLC was awarded with ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, a clear reflection of the positive results of the initiatives embarked upon in the areas of quality and environment. As part of our sustainability strategy, and supported by our comprehensive risk management process, the Group continuously seeks to improve the production process quality, conserve energy and water, dispose of waste responsibly, provide training and development, maintain a safe working environment and ensure the highest standards in everything we do.

Dividend per Share

Rs.6.00

Fit for the future

Our foundation and long term goals stay constant – our direction of travel is set. This does not mean that change does not occur. Our focus is on pursuing specific areas where we might need to accelerate or to change our emphasis. For example, we are currently increasing our focus on new product and business development. We want to be the preferred choice in the industry and so will continue to focus on having the structures and skills to meet our buyers' needs, both today and tomorrow.

Appreciations

On behalf of the entire Board of Directors, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to our management team for their outstanding leadership and drive to take on each challenge as an opportunity and would like to recognise the contribution made by every employee for their hard work and dedication. I also take this opportunity to thank our valued customers and suppliers for their valuable contribution during the year. Last but not least, I thank our shareholders for the continued trust they have placed in us. We are well-positioned to continue delivering exceptional value for all our stakeholders.

U.G.Madanayake
Chairman

10th July 2017

Board of Directors

Mr. U. G. Madanayake
Chairman

Mr. U.G. Madanayake had his early education at Ananda College, Colombo. He graduated from the University of Cambridge - England in 1958, and had his M.A. (Cantab) conferred on him in 1962. He is a Barrister at-law (Lincoln's Inn) and an Attorney-at-law of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka. He started his working life managing family-owned plantations until most of the lands were taken over by the State under the Land Reform Law of 1972. He still continues to have an active interest in agriculture.

Mr. U.G Madanayake has been the Chairman of ACL Plastics PLC from its inception in 1991. He is also the Chairman of ACL Cables PLC, Fab Foods (Pvt) Ltd., Ceylon Tapioca Ltd. and Lanka Olex Cables (Pvt.) Ltd. He is also a Director of ACL Metals & Alloys (Pvt.) Ltd., ACL Polymers (Pvt) Ltd., Ceylon Copper (Pvt.) Ltd., ACL-Kelani Magnet Wire (Pvt) Ltd., Ceylon Bulbs & Electricals Ltd., ACL Electric (Pvt.) Ltd. and Resus Energy PLC. He has over 50 years experience in the cable industry.

Mr. Suren Madanayake
Managing Director

Mr. Suren Madanayake had his education at Royal College, Colombo and qualified as a Mechanical Engineer from the University of Texas at Austin, USA. He was appointed to the Board of ACL Plastics PLC., in 1991 and appointed as Managing Director in September 1994.

He also serves as the Chairman of Resus Energy PLC, Deputy Chairman of Kelani Cables PLC, Managing Director of ACL Cables PLC, Lanka Olex Cables (Private) Ltd and Director of Ceylon Bulbs and Electricals Ltd., ACL Metals & Alloys (Pvt.) Ltd., ACL Polymers (Pvt.) Ltd., ACL-Kelani Magnet Wire (Pvt.) Ltd., Ceylon Copper (Pvt.) Ltd., ACL Electric (Pvt.) Ltd., SM Lighting (Pvt) Ltd., Fab Foods (Pvt.) Ltd. and Ceylon Tapioca Ltd. In 2015, he was appointed to the Board of National Asset Management Ltd (NAMAL). He also serves as a Trustee of CCC Foundation Sri Lanka, which is an approved charity.

Mrs. N. C. Madanayake
Non-Executive Director

Mrs. N.C. Madanayake was appointed to the Board of ACL Plastics PLC in July 1991. She is also a Director of Kelani Cables PLC, ACL Cables PLC, Ceylon Bulbs and Electricals Ltd., Lanka Olex Cables (Pvt) Ltd. and Ceylon Tapioca Ltd. Mrs. N.C Madanayake is a pioneering Director of Fab Foods (Pvt) Ltd.

Mr. Das Miriyagalla
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Das Miriyagalla is a Chartered Accountant by profession and holds a Physical Science Degree from the University of Ceylon, offering subjects of Physics, Pure and Applied Mathematics.

After obtaining Associate Membership (1968) and fellow Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, he held positions as the first Chief Accountant of Ceylon Steel Corporation and the first Finance Manager of the Sri Lanka State Trading Corporation, both of which were pioneering ventures in the industrial and trading sectors of Sri Lanka. He performed in both institutions in the head of finance function during the period 1965 to 1978.

Thereafter he served the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation which was the holding conglomerate for over 100 public sector corporations from 1978 to 1995 as the Group Chief Internal Auditor. The group controlled several operating sectors such as industrial, mining, trade, energy, transport and agriculture. He then served the United Nations Development Program, Asia Development Bank and International Labour Organisation as a senior consultant. Thereafter he served the Parliament of Sri Lanka as National Consultant to the Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE) under its World Bank project covering the preparation of its final reports.

Some of his other assignments included the preparation of the Corporate Plan for the Ministry of Finance (2007 - 2010), serving as a member of the governing council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants at its formative period in 1974/75 and as a member of the National Review Committee of the Ministry of Finance in 2002/2003.

Among his other interests are the cultural and natural heritage on which his writings include a recent publication 'Sri Lankan Heritage with a Global Perspective', a pioneering study of the interactions of the island within a global context.

Mr. Miriyagalla was appointed to the Board as Independent Non-Executive Director of ACL Plastics PLC in February 2013.

Board of Directors

Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma

Independent Non-Executive Director

Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma held positions of CEO/ Director of Delmege Forsyth Group, Central Industries PLC, Kelani Cables PLC, Executive Director, Haycarb Ltd. and Research Fellow in Chemical Engineering, Imperial College, University of London.

He currently serves on the Ethics review committee of the Sri Lanka Medical Association and the Ethics committee of Asiri Group of Hospitals. Dr. Weerapperuma served on the Prime Minister's advisory Committee on Power and Energy and on several public sector committees including those in the Ministries of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and as a consultant to several industries. He also served as an examiner/scrutineer for Chartered Engineer (UK) and Fellowship reviews of the Institute of Materials, Mining, and Minerals (UK).

He holds a B.Sc. Degree from University of Ceylon, M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees from the UK. He is a Chartered Engineer (UK), a founder Fellow member of the Institute of Materials, Mining, and Minerals (UK), and an Alumnus of "Insead", France.

Dr. Weerapperuma was appointed to the Board as Independent Non-Executive Director of ACL Plastics PLC in May 2013.

Members of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Mr. Ajit Jayaratne

Independent Non-Executive Director – ACL Cables PLC

Chairman of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Mr. Ajit M. de S. Jayaratne had his education at Royal College, Colombo. He holds a B.Sc. (Economics) Degree from Southampton University and is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, England & Wales and also a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayaratne was the Chairman of Forbes & Walker Limited, the Colombo Stock Exchange, the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and the Finance Commission. Mr. Jayaratne also served as the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in Singapore. He is a Director of other Public Quoted Companies in Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayaratne was appointed to the Board of Directors of ACL Cables PLC (Parent Company) in November 2005.

Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty

Independent Non-Executive Director – ACL Cables PLC

Member of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), UK and Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), UK and a Chartered Financial Analyst, USA. He obtained his Masters in Economics from the University of Colombo and won the Janashakthi Gold at the 2006 CIMA Pinnacle Awards. Mr. Casie Chitty was appointed a Director of ACL Cables PLC (Parent Company) in November 2005. He is the Chief Operating Officer of Commercial Credit & Finance PLC and a Non-Executive Independent Director of Tangerine Beach Hotels PLC, Royal Palms Beach Hotels PLC, Ceylon Printers PLC and Office Equipment PLC. He is a former president of the ACCA Sri Lanka panel. He has over 20 years of experience in Senior Managerial positions in the private sector.

Corporate Governance

ACL Plastics PLC is committed to best practices in the area of Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance is an internal system encompassing policies, processes and people, which serves the needs of shareholders and other stakeholders. Good governance facilitates effective management and control of the business, while maintaining a high level of business ethics and optimising the value for all stakeholders. Sound Corporate Governance is reliant on external marketplace commitment and legislation plus a healthy Board culture which safeguards policies and processes. Further, an important element of Corporate Governance is to ensure the accountability of certain individuals in an organisation through mechanisms that try to reduce or eliminate the dilemma of principal-agent.

The Corporate Governance Report, together with the Audit Committee Report and the Remuneration Committee Report, provides a description of the manner and extent to which ACL Plastics PLC complies with the code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The Board of Directors

The Board is collectively responsible for the success of the Company. Its role is to provide entrepreneurial leadership to the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed. The Board sets the Company's strategic aims, ensures that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives, and reviews management performance. It also sets the Company's values and standards and ensures that its obligations to its shareholders and others are understood and met. Specific responsibilities reserved to the Board include:

The Board's role is to provide entrepreneurial leadership to the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls

- Enhancing shareholder value.
- Reviewing corporate objectives, budgets and forecasts.
- Reviewing operational and functional performance.
- Approving capital investments.
- Ensuring the implementation of an effective internal control system.
- Ensuring compliance with highest ethical and legal standards.
- Approval of the Annual and Interim Financial Statements prior to publication.
- Recommending dividends for approval by the shareholders.

The Board comprises of five Directors out of whom three are Non-Executive Directors. The names and profiles of the Directors are given on pages 07 to 08 of this annual report. The Board recognises the need for a clear division of responsibilities in running the Company business. Accordingly, the positions of Chairman and Managing Director have been separated.

The Board Balance

The composition of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors in the Board satisfies the requirements laid down in the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. The Board consists of three Non-Executive Directors and two of them are Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Board has determined that the two independent Non-Executive Directors satisfy the criteria for "Independence" set out in the Listing Rules.

Directors' / Committee members' Attendance Records

The attendance of Directors / Committee members at relevant meetings of the Board and of the Audit, Remuneration and Related Party Transactions Review Committees held during 2016/2017 was as follows,

Name of Director / Committee member	Board (2 meetings)	Audit Committee (2 meetings)	Remuneration Committee (1 meeting)	Related Party Transactions Review Committee (4 meetings)
Executive Directors				
Mr. U. G. Madanayake – Chairman	2			
Mr. Suren Madanayake – Managing Director	2			
Non-Executive Directors				
Mrs. N. C. Madanayake	2			
Independent Non-Executive Directors				
Mr. Piyadasa Miriyagalla	2			
Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma	2			
Members of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee				
Mr. Ajit Jayaratne – Chairman of the Committees		2	1	4
Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty - Member		2	1	4

Dedication of Adequate Time & Effort

Every Director dedicates adequate time and effort to matters of the Board and the Company. Adequate time is devoted at every meeting to ensure that the Board's responsibilities are discharged satisfactorily.

In addition, the Executive Directors of the Board have regular meetings with the Management when required.

Training for the Directors

Every Director receives appropriate training on the first occasion that he or she is appointed to the Board of the Company and subsequently as necessary. The policy on Directors' training is to provide adequate opportunities for continuous development subject to requirements and the relevance to each Director.

Re- Election of Directors

All Directors submit themselves for re-election at regular intervals as per the Articles of Association.

Availability of a Nomination Committee

A Nomination Committee should be established to make recommendations to the Board on all new Board appointments. In the absence of a Nomination Committee, the Board as a whole should annually assess Board composition to ascertain whether the combined knowledge and experience of the Board matches the strategic demands facing the Company.

The Company has not formed a specified Nomination Committee. However, performance of the Board and its composition are evaluated annually.

Accountability and Audit

The Board presents a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's position and prospectus.

The Quarterly and Annual Financial statements, prepared and presented in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs / LKASs), comply with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

The Report of the Directors is provided on pages 19 to 21 of this report. The Statements of Directors' Responsibility for financial reporting and report of the Auditors are stated on pages 24 and 29 respectively. The Going Concern Declaration by the Board of Directors in this regard is presented in the report of Directors on page 19 of this Annual Report.

Internal Control

The Board acknowledges its overall responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal controls to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Company's assets. The Board's policy is to have systems in place which optimise the Group's ability to manage risk in an effective and appropriate manner. The Board has delegated to the Audit Committee the responsibility for identifying, evaluating and monitoring the risks facing the Group and for deciding how these are to be managed. In addition to the internal audits carried out by an external professional body, members of the Audit Committee are expected to report to the Board as necessary the occurrence of any material control issues, serious accidents or events that have had a major commercial impact, or any significant new risks which have been identified.

A summary of those risks which could have a material impact on the performance of the Group is given within the Risk Management section in the Annual Report. The objective of the Group's risk management process is to ensure the sustainable development of ACL Plastics PLC through the conduct of its business in a way which:

- Satisfies its customers,
- Develops environmentally friendly products,
- Provides a safe and healthy workplace,
- Protects against losses from unforeseen causes,
- Minimises the cost and consumption of increasingly scarce resources,
- Prevents pollution and wastage,
- Maintains proper relationship with suppliers and contractors, and
- Maintains a positive relationship with the communities in which we do business.

The Group's systems and procedures are designed to identify, manage and where practicable, reduce and mitigate effects of the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. They are not designed to eliminate such risk, recognising that any system can only provide reasonable, and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee should consist exclusively of Non-Executive Directors who are independent of management. The members of the Remuneration Committee should be listed each year in the Board's remuneration report to the shareholders. The Remuneration Committee of the parent company functions as the Remuneration committee of ACL Plastics PLC. The Remuneration Committee comprises of the following two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the parent company.

- Mr. Ajit Jayaratne – Chairman of Committee
- Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty

Further details of the Remuneration Committee are given in their report on page 27.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall comprise of a minimum of two Independent Non-Executive Directors or of Non-Executive Directors, a majority of whom shall be independent, whichever is higher. One Non-Executive Director shall be appointed as Chairman of the committee by the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee of the parent company functions as the audit committee of ACL Plastics PLC. The Audit Committee comprises of the following two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the parent company.

- Mr. Ajit Jayaratne – Chairman of Committee
- Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty

Further details of the Audit Committee are given in their report on page 28.

Related Party Transactions Review Committee

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee should comprise of a combination of Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors. The composition of the Committee may also include Executive Directors, at the option of the Listed Entity. One Independent Non-Executive Director shall be appointed as Chairman of the Committee by the Board of Directors.

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee of the parent company functions as the Related Party Transactions Review Committee of ACL Plastics PLC. The Related Party Transactions Review Committee comprises of the following two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the parent company.

- Mr. Ajit Jayaratne – Chairman of Committee
- Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty

Further details of the Related Party Transactions Review Committee are given in their report on page 22.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for the Directors and members of the senior management.

The following table indicates the manner and extent to which ACL Plastics PLC complies with the Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Corporate Governance Check List

CSE Rule No.	Subject	Applicable requirement Status	Compliance	Applicable section in the Annual Report
7.10.1(a)	Non-Executive Directors (NED)	2 or 1/3 of the total number of Directors whichever is higher.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.2 (a)	Independent Directors (IDs)	2 or 1/3 of NEDs, whichever is higher, should be independent.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.2 (b)	Independent Declaration	Each NED should submit a declaration of independence.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.3 (a)	Disclosures Relating to Directors	• The Board shall annually determine the independence or non-independence of each NED. • Names of IDs should be disclosed in the Annual Report (AR).	C C	Corporate Governance
7.10.3 (b)	Disclosures Relating to Directors	The basis for the Board's determination of independence, if criteria specified for independence is not met	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.3 (c)	Disclosures Relating to Directors	A brief résumé of each Director should be included in the AR including the Director's areas of expertise.	C	Board of Directors' Profiles section in the Annual Report
7.10.3 (d)	Disclosures Relating to Directors	Provide a brief résumé of new Directors appointed to the Board with details specified in 7.10.3(a), (b) and (c) to the CSE.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.4 (a-h)	Criteria for Defining "Independence"	Requirements for meeting criteria.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.5	Remuneration Committee (RC)	A listed company shall have a RC.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.5 (a)	Composition of Remuneration Committee (RC)	• The RC shall comprise of a minimum of two INEDs, or of NEDs a majority of whom shall be independent, whichever shall be higher. • A NED shall be appointed as the Chairman of the Committee.	C C	Corporate Governance
7.10.5 (b)	Functions of Remuneration Committee (RC)	The RC shall recommend the remuneration of Executive Directors and CEO.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.5 (c)	Disclosure in the Annual Report Relating to Remuneration Committee (RC)	• Names of Directors comprising the RC. • Statement of Remuneration Policy • Aggregated remuneration paid to EDs and NEDs.	C C C	Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee Report

CSE Rule No.	Subject	Applicable requirement Status	Compliance	Applicable section in the Annual Report
7.10.6	Audit Committee (AC)	The Company shall have an AC.	C	Corporate Governance
7.10.6 (a)	Composition of Audit Committee (AC)	• The AC shall comprise a minimum of two INEDs, or of NEDs a majority of whom shall be independent, whichever shall be higher. • A NED shall be appointed as the Chairman of the Committee. • MD and Chief Financial Officer shall attend AC meetings. • The Chairman of the AC or one member should be a member of a recognised professional accounting body.	C C C C	Corporate Governance and the Audit Committee Report
7.10.6 (b)	Functions of Audit Committee (AC)	Overseeing of the – • Preparation, presentation and adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. • Compliance with financial reporting requirements, information requirements of the Companies Act and other relevant financial reporting related regulations and requirements. • Processes to ensure that the 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 external auditors. • Make recommendations to the Board pertaining to appointment, re-appointment and removal of external auditors, and approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor.	C C C C C	Corporate Governance and the Audit Committee Report

CSE Rule No.	Subject	Applicable requirement Status	Compliance	Applicable section in the Annual Report
7.10.6 (c)	Disclosure in Annual Report Relating to the Audit Committee (AC)	• Names of Directors comprising the AC. • The AC shall make a determination of the independence of the Auditors and disclose the basis for such determination. • The AR shall contain a Report of the AC setting out the manner of compliance with their functions.	C C C	Audit Committee Report
9	Related Party Transactions Review Committee (RPTRC)	The Company shall have a RPTRC.	C	Corporate Governance
9.2.1	Functions of Related Party Transactions Review Committee (RPTRC)	• Except for transactions set out in Rule 9.5, all other Related Party Transactions should be reviewed by the "Related Party Transactions Review Committee" (the Committee) as required in terms of the provisions set out in Appendix 9A of these Rules, either prior to the transaction being entered into or, if the transaction is expressed to be conditional on such review, prior to the completion of the transaction.	C	Corporate Governance and the Related Party Transactions Review Committee Report
9.2.2	Composition of Related Party Transactions Review Committee (RPTRC)	• The Committee should comprise of a combination of Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors. The composition of the Committee may also include Executive Directors, at the option of the Listed Entity. One Independent Non-Executive Director shall be appointed as Chairman of the Committee.	C	Corporate Governance and the Related Party Transactions Review Committee Report

C Compliance

Risk Management

ACL Plastics PLC has given due consideration to its risk management process in order to progress towards achievement of its goals and objectives. Risk management under the two forms of risks, namely Financial and Business, are regularly reviewed to ensure the related risks are minimised where complete elimination is not possible.

Risk Exposure	Company Objectives	Company Initiatives
Financial Risk Management		
1. Liquidity and Cash Management	• To maintain liquidity position.	• This is achieved by the regular follow up of trade debts, planning production and utilisation of short term borrowing facilities. • The Company has sufficient assets to offer as collateral for future funding requirements. • Obtaining funding facilities to adequately manage the liquid position through several financial institutions.
2. Interest Rate Risk	• To minimize adverse effects of interest volatility.	• Negotiate with banks to obtain the best possible interest rate for the Groups' borrowings and investments. • Negotiate and take supplier credit to mitigate the high cost and to avoid adverse fluctuations in local interest rates.
3. Currency Risk	• To minimise exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency rates of foreign currency receipts and payments.	• Closely monitor the fluctuations in exchange rates and plan import payments accordingly wherever possible.
Business Risk Management		
1. Credit Risk	• To minimise risk associated with debtors defaults.	• Obtain bank guarantees as collateral from outside customers. • Closely monitoring the credit limits periodically. • Disallowing credit sales for customers with poor credit records. • Follow an assessment procedure to ensure credit worthiness of customers.
2. Asset Risk	• To minimise losses caused by machine breakdown and damages from fire or theft.	• Obtain comprehensive insurance covers for plant and machinery. • Carry out planned preventive maintenance programme.

Risk Exposure	Company Objectives	Company Initiatives
3. Internal Controls	• To maintain a sound system of internal controls to safeguard company assets.	• Carry out continuous internal audits by an independent firm.
4. Human Resources	• To reduce labour turnover. • To ensure smooth flow of operations without interruptions. • To ensure adaptability through training and adopting best practices.	• Maintain an employee evaluation scheme to reward them. • Maintain a healthy and cordial relationship with employees at all levels through joint consultative committees. • Provide various employee benefits through the Welfare Society. • Provide specific and general training wherever necessary.
5. Technological and Quality Related Risk	• To keep pace with current technological developments and quality standards to avoid obsolescence. • To minimise production of stocks that do not meet the standards.	• Develop a long term plan to replace existing machines with technologically advanced machines. • The equipments and staff required to test the quality of products are already in place.
6. Inventory Management Risk	• To reduce situations of shortage. • To reduce the accumulation of slow moving stocks. • To minimise the losses on obsolete stocks. • To minimise risk of sub standard material being received. • To minimise inventory days.	• Plan monthly production based on budgets and sales forecasts at production planning meetings held monthly. • Adopt various quality standards at different stages to verify the quality and ensure this until the product is delivered. • Stocks that are not up to standard are separated and disposed as scrap. • Continuous stock verification systems to identify non-moving stocks. • Regularly monitor inventory days. • Review periodically and provide adequately for slow moving stocks.

Risk Management

Risk Exposure	Company Objectives	Company Initiatives
7. Risk of Competition	• To avoid losses of market share from imported low quality products.	• Ensure prevailing quality standards are met. • Strengthen the 'ACL' brand through various advertising and promotional campaigns.
8. Investment in Capital	• To reduce the risk of loss in present and future investments.	• Investments in assets are properly planned and made on a timely basis. • Reduce the idle assets as far as possible.
9. Information Systems	• To minimise possible risks associated with data security, hardware, software and communication systems.	• Data backups are taken regularly and stored in outside locations. • Mirroring of hard disks with critical data. • Vendor agreements for support services and maintenance. • Regular upgrading of virus scanners, firewalls and software.
10. Environmental Issues	• To minimise the adverse impact of operations to the environment.	• Comply with the standards set by the relevant authorities and ensure the compliance.
11. Legal and Regulatory Issues	• To minimise possible losses arising from non compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. • To minimise or take counter measures to reduce the impact arising from changes to regulatory issues.	• Comply with the requirements of statutory and regulatory bodies.

Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report together with the Audited Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 2017, Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended.

The Company commenced commercial production in March 1993.

Review of the Year

The Chairman's Statement set out the state of affairs and performance of the Company during the year. (Page 04)

Principal Activities - Parent Company

ACL Plastics PLC

The Company carries on the business of manufacturing cable grade PVC Compound as its principal activity.

Principal Activities - Subsidiary Company

ACL Polymers (PVT) LTD.

The Company carries on the business of manufacturing PVC Compound as its principal activity

Future Developments

An overview of the future developments of the Company is given in the Chairman's Statement (page 04)

Independent Auditor's Report

The Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements is given on page 29 in this Report.

Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are prepared in compliance with the requirements of Section 151 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and are given on pages 30 to 68 in this Annual Report.

Accounting Policies

The Accounting Policies adopted in preparation of the Financial Statements are given on pages 36 to 50. Where necessary, the Accounting Policies adopted by the Company have been adjusted to comply with the new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs / LKASs).

Directors' Responsibilities for Financial Statements

The Statement of the Directors' Responsibilities for Financial Statements is given on page 24.

Going Concern

The Board is satisfied that the Company will continue its operations in the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

Stated Capital

The Stated Capital of the Company on 31st March 2017 was Rs. 79,974,555/= and was unchanged during the year.

Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date

No circumstances have arisen since the Balance Sheet date which would require adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements other than those disclosed in Note 35 to the Financial Statements.

Statutory Payments

All known statutory payments have been made or provided for by the Company.

Financial Results & Appropriations

	31/03/2017 Rs.	31/03/2016 Rs.
Total turnover	1,449,360,564	1,283,519,616
Profit before taxation	244,715,060	276,864,775
Profit after taxation	169,650,822	206,235,963
Profit attributable to shareholders of ACL Plastics PLC	169,650,822	206,235,963
Unappropriated surplus brought forward from previous year	605,830,323	412,845,360
Transfer from revaluation reserve	3,212,801	3,212,801
Other adjustments	1,511,694	386,199
Surplus available for appropriation	780,205,640	622,680,323
Your Directors recommend:		
Dividends paid	(25,275,000)	(16,850,000)
Transfer to general reserve	-	-
Unappropriated surplus carried forward	754,930,640	605,830,323

Directors

Directors of the Company are listed on pages 8 to 9 and their respective shareholdings are given below.

	Number of shares			
	31.03.2017	% Holding	31.03.2016	% Holding
Mr. U. G. Madanayake	1	-	1	-
Mr. Suren Madanayake	20,801	0.49	20,801	0.49
Mrs. N. C. Madanayake	17,751	0.42	17,751	0.42
Mr. Piyadasa Miriyagalla	-	-	-	-
Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma	-	-	-	-

Interest Register

The Interest Register is maintained by the Company, as per the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007. All Directors have made declarations in accordance with the aforesaid Act. The Interest Register is available for inspection as required by the Companies Act.

Directors' Interest in Contracts

Directors' interests in contracts of the Company are disclosed in Note 34 to the Financial Statements and no Director of the Company is directly or indirectly interested in any other contracts with the Company.

Directors' Retirement by Rotation

The Director retiring by rotation in terms of Article 85 will be Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma, who being eligible for re-election in terms of Article 86, of the Articles of Association of the Company is recommended for re-election.

Directors' Remuneration

Remuneration received by the Directors is set out in Note 34 to the Financial Statements.

Directors Meetings

The details of Directors' meetings are set out on pages 10 to 15 under the Corporate Governance section of the Annual Report.

Dividends

Having satisfied the compliance of the solvency test required by the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, an interim dividend of Rs. 6.00 per share was paid on 26th July 2016 to the shareholders of the Ordinary Shares for the financial year 2015/16.

Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure on acquisition of property, plant and equipment of the Company and the Group amounted to Rs. 3,225,818, details of which are given in note 14 to the Financial Statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment are given in Note 14 to the Financial Statements.

Donations

Donations amounting to Rs. 22,245/- (Group Amount) were made during the year under review.

Share Information

Information relating to earnings, dividend, net assets, market price per share and holding is given in the Information to Shareholders section on page 69 of the annual report.

Environmental Protection

The Company has used its best endeavours to comply with the relevant environmental laws and regulations. The Company has not engaged in any activity that is harmful or hazardous to the environment.

Related Party Transactions

The Directors have also disclosed the transactions if any, that could be classified as related party transactions in terms of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard-LKAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" which is adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements. These disclosures also comply with the disclosure requirements of the section 9 of the listing rules. Those transactions disclosed by the Directors are given in Note 34 to the Financial Statements forming part of the Annual Report of the Board.

The Related Party Transactions Committee Report is given on page 22.

Recurrent related party transactions, the aggregate value of which exceeds 10% of the consolidated revenue are tabled below,

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of the Transaction	Aggregate value of Related Party Transactions as a % of Net Group Revenue	Terms and Conditions of the Related Party Transactions
ACL Cables PLC	Parent company	Sale of goods	49%	Ordinary course of business
Kelani Cables PLC	Group company	Sale of goods	42%	Ordinary course of business

A detailed disclosure of related party transactions is given in note 34 to the financial statements.

There were no non-recurrent related party transactions which exceed 10% of the equity or 5% of the total assets as per section 9 of the listing rules, during the year.

Corporate Governance

In the management of the Company, the Directors have placed emphasis in conforming to the best corporate governance practices and procedures. Accordingly, systems and structures have been introduced / improved from time to time to enhance risk management measures and to improve accountability and transparency. A separate report on corporate governance is given on pages 10 to 15 of the Annual Report.

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The Company has at all times ensured that it complied with the applicable laws and regulations including the listing rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange as a listed Company.

Appointment of Auditors

The Company's auditors during the year under review were Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants who also were the auditors of the subsidiary Company and offer themselves for re-appointment.

Audit fees payable to Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers by the Company and the Group amounted to Rs. 491,247 and Rs. 654,062 respectively.

Notice of Meeting

The Notice of the 26th Annual General Meeting is on page 73 of the Annual Report.

By Order of the Board

(Sgd.)
Corporate Affairs (Pvt) Ltd
Secretaries

10th July 2017

Report of the Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Composition of the Committee

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee (RPTRC) of the parent company functions as the RPTRC of ACL Plastics PLC which comprises of the following two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Parent Company, brief profiles of whom are set out on page 09.

- Mr. Ajit Jayaratne - Chairman of the Committee
- Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty - Member of the Committee

Objective

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee was formed to ensure that the Company complies with the requirements of the Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka with effect from 1st January 2016 which is part of the CSE Listing Rules.

The objective of these related party transaction rules is to ensure that the interests of shareholders as a whole are taken into account when entering into related party transactions by the Company.

The Committee specifies a process to capture related party transactions and to report to the Board of Directors of ACL Plastics PLC as per the Code of Best Practices on Related Party Transactions.

Scope of the Committee

- The Committee reviews in advance all proposed related party transactions to ensure they are carried out on an arm's length basis.
- At each subsequent scheduled meeting of the Committee, the management shall update the Committee as to any proposed material changes in any previously reviewed related party transactions and seek approval of the Committee for such proposed material changes prior to the completion of the transaction.
- The Committee reviews related party transactions based on rules stipulated in the Code (rules 28 – 33 in the appendix to the Code) and the need of special approval from shareholders and disclosure requirements for such transactions.
- The Committee intends to meet as and when a need arises. However, at least quarterly meetings are scheduled to review the related party transactions of the Company. The minutes of all meetings are properly documented and communicated to the Board of Directors.
- The Company Secretary, Corporate Affairs (Pvt) Limited serves as the Secretary to the RPTRC.
- The Directors of the RPTRC ensure that they have, or have access to, enough knowledge or expertise to assess all aspects of proposed related party transactions, and where necessary, they shall obtain appropriate professional and expert advice from an appropriately qualified person.

Role of the Committee

- Recommend and develop terms of reference of the RPTRC for adoption by the Board of Directors of the Company.
- Review of related party transactions as required in terms of the provisions set out in Appendix 9A of CSE Rules, either prior to the transaction being entered into or, if the transaction is expressed to be conditional on such review, prior to the completion of the transaction.
- The Committee shall update the Board of Directors on the related party transactions of the Company on a quarterly basis.
- Where necessary, the Committee shall request the Board of Directors to approve the subject related party transactions. In such instances, the approval of the Board of Directors should be obtained prior to entering into the relevant related party transaction.
- If a Director has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a Directors' meeting to approve a related party transaction, such a Director may not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting or may not vote on the matter.
- Make recommendations to obtain shareholder approval for applicable related party transactions as per the provisions in the Code and Section 9 of CSE Listing Rules. Such approval shall be obtained either prior to the transaction being entered into or, if the transaction is expressed to be conditional on such approval, prior to the completion of the transaction.
- Obtain 'competent independent advice' from independent professional experts with regard to the value of the substantial assets of the related party

transaction under consideration and circulate the same with the notice of meeting to obtain the shareholder approval.

- Make immediate market disclosures on applicable related party transactions as required by the Listing Rules of CSE.
- Make appropriate disclosures on related party transactions in the Annual Report as required by CSE Listing Rules.
- Highlight any transactions of concern to the Board.

Committee Meetings

Four Committee meetings were held during the financial year ending 31st March 2017 to review related party transactions. The Finance Division submitted a comprehensive report on related party transactions to the Committee.

Attendance of the members of the Committee for the said meeting is provided on page 11.

Any concerns of the Committee will be reported to the Board of Directors on a continuous basis.

The Committee plans to meet at least quarterly, to monitor, review and report to the Board on matters pertaining to related party transactions.

Conclusion

The Committee confirms that all applicable rules in the Code of Best Practice on Related Party Transactions and Section 9 of CSE Listing Rules have been complied with by the Group as at the date of this Report.

(Sgd.)

Ajit Jayaratne

Chairman-Related Party Transactions Review Committee

10th July 2017

Directors' Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The Companies Act No.7 of 2007 requires the Directors of the Company to be responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and other statutory reports.

The Board accepts responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995 and the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. 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.

In discharging this responsibility, the Directors have instituted a system of internal financial controls and a system for monitoring its effectiveness. The system of controls provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of safeguarding of Company's assets, maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information.

The financial statements presented in the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 2017, have been prepared based on the new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/LKASs) which came into effect for the financial periods commencing after 1st January 2012.

The Board of Directors confirm that the Company and the Group's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at 31st March 2017 and Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements for the Company and the Group for the financial year ended 31st March 2017 reflect a true and fair view of the Company and the Group respectively.

Approval of Financial Statements

The Directors' Report and the Financial Statements of the Company and of the Group were approved by the Board of Directors on 10th July 2017.

By Order of the Board

(Sgd.)
Corporate Affairs (Private) Limited
Secretaries

10th July 2017

Financial Information

Financial Calendar (2016/17)

01st Quarter Interim Financial Statements (30th June 2016 – Unaudited)	09th August 2016
02nd Quarter Interim Financial Statements (30th September 2016 – Unaudited)	15th November 2016
03rd Quarter Interim Financial Statements (31st December 2016 - Unaudited)	14th February 2017
04th Quarter Interim Financial Statements (31st March 2017 – Unaudited)	30th May 2017
Annual Report 2016/17	10th July 2017
26th Annual General Meeting	10th August 2017
Interim Dividends Proposed	05th July 2016
Interim Dividends Paid	26th July 2016

Remuneration Committee Report

Committee Composition

The Remuneration Committee of the parent company functions as the Remuneration committee of ACL Plastics PLC and consists of the following two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Parent Company, brief profiles of whom are set out on page 09.

- Mr. Ajit Jayaratne – Chairman of the Committee
- Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty – Member of the Committee

Role

The role of the Committee is to formulate the Group's policy for the remuneration of the Executive Directors of ACL Plastics PLC and review the policy annually and recommend any changes to the Board for formal approval.

Executive Directors

Executive Directors of the Company have acted in an honorary capacity and no remuneration was paid to them.

On behalf of the Committee

(Sgd.)
Ajit Jayaratne
Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

10th July 2017

Audit Committee Report

Committee Composition

The Audit Committee of the parent company functions as the audit committee of ACL Plastics PLC which comprises of the following two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Parent Company, brief profiles of whom are set out on page 09.

- Mr. Ajit Jayaratne – Chairman of the Committee
- Mr. Rajiv Casie Chitty – Member of the Committee

The above members have significant recent and relevant financial experience as required by the Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. Their financial knowledge and business acumen are brought to bear on their deliberations and judgments on matters that come within the Committee's purview.

Role of the Committee

The primary role of the Audit Committee, which reports its findings to the Board of Directors, is to ensure the integrity of the financial reporting and audit processes and the maintenance of sound internal controls and risk management system. The Committees` responsibilities include monitoring and reviewing the following:

- The integrity of the Group's financial statements and the significant reporting judgments contained in them.
- The activities and effectiveness of the internal audit function.
- The effectiveness of the Group's internal control and risk management systems.
- The appropriateness of the Group's relationship with the external auditors, including auditor independence, fees and provision of non audit services.
- The effectiveness of the external audit process and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the appointment of the external auditors.

In the performance of its duties, the Committee has independent access to the services of Internal Audit and to the External Auditors, and may obtain outside professional advice as necessary. Comprehensive briefing papers are circulated to Committee members in advance of each meeting and made available to other Directors.

Meetings & attendance

The Committee met on two occasions during the year timed to coincide with the financial and reporting cycle of the Company. All the members of the Audit Committee attended the meetings and the Chairman, Managing Director & Group Financial Controller were also invited to attend the meetings.

Financial Reporting system

The Audit Committee reviewed the financial reporting system adopted and related matters in respect of the 2016/2017 Financial Statements to ensure the reliability of the Financial Statements. The Committee also reviewed the interim financial statements for the adequacy and accuracy of the content of the reports.

External Audit

The Audit Committee is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the Company's policies on external audit. The policies, designed to maintain the objectivity and independence of the external auditors, regulate the appointment of former employees of the external audit firm to positions in the Group and set out the approach to be taken when using the external auditors for non-audit work.

The Audit Committee, having evaluated the performance of the external auditors, decided to recommend to the Board of ACL Plastics PLC, the re-appointment of Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors of the Company, subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Details of the fees payable to external auditors for 2016/2017 are given in Note 08 to the financial statements.

Internal Audit

The Committee reviewed the process to assess the effectiveness of internal financial controls and the results of the internal audits undertaken by the Internal Auditors, Messrs Ernst & Young Advisory Services (Pvt) Ltd. The Committee considered the adequacy of management's response to the matters raised by the internal auditors, including the implementation of any recommendations made.

Conclusion

The committee received information and support from the management to carry out its duties and responsibilities effectively and is satisfied that the Group's accounting policies and controls provide reasonable assurance that the affairs of the Group are managed in accordance with Group policies and Group assets are properly accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

On behalf of the Committee

(Sgd.)
Ajit Jayaratne
Chairman of the Audit Committee

10th July 2017

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ACL Plastics PLC

Report on the consolidated financial statements

1 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ACL Plastics PLC ("the Company"), the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group") which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out in pages 30 to 68.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

3 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4 An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

5 We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

6 In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group give a true and fair view of the financial positions of the Company and the Group as at 31 March 2017, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

7 These financial statements also comply with the requirements of Section 151 (2) and Section 153 (2) of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

10 July 2017

Colombo

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Partners **D.T.S.H. Mudalige FCA, C.S. Manoharan FCA, N.R. Gunasekera FCA, S. Gajendran FCA, Ms. S. Hadgie FCA, Ms. S. Perera ACA, T.U. Jayasinghe ACA**

Consolidated income statement

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

		Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	Note	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	6	1,449,360,564	1,283,519,616	1,446,812,739	1,275,058,916
Cost of sales	8	(1,190,087,626)	(999,584,454)	(1,181,131,722)	(989,242,654)
Gross profit		259,272,938	283,935,162	265,681,017	285,816,262
Other income	7	1,462,715	3,561,891	8,212,729	8,061,896
Administrative expenses	8	(5,605,000)	(5,468,234)	(4,885,053)	(4,897,825)
Operating profit		255,130,653	282,028,819	269,008,693	288,980,333
Finance income		7,853,840	5,216,199	4,798,256	3,601,199
Finance costs		(18,269,433)	(10,380,243)	(21,970,494)	(14,079,919)
Finance cost - net	10	(10,415,593)	(5,164,044)	(17,172,238)	(10,478,720)
Profit before tax		244,715,060	276,864,775	251,836,455	278,501,613
Income tax	11	(75,064,238)	(70,628,812)	(74,964,730)	(69,333,411)
Profit for the year		169,650,822	206,235,963	176,871,725	209,168,202
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company		169,650,822	206,235,963	176,871,725	209,168,202
Earnings per share (Rs)	12	40.27	48.96	41.99	49.65
Dividend per share (Rs)	13	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Group 2017	Group 2016	Company 2017	Company 2016
Profit for the period		169,650,822	206,235,963	176,871,725	209,168,202
Other comprehensive income					
Deferred tax impact on revaluation due to the change in tax rates		(8,995,842)	7,534,018	(8,995,842)	7,534,018
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation		2,099,575	468,121	1,722,025	391,942
Deferred tax on actuarial gain		(587,881)	(81,921)	(482,167)	(68,590)
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets		1,515,488	(1,497,073)	1,515,488	(1,497,073)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(5,968,660)	6,423,145	(6,240,496)	6,360,297
Total comprehensive income for the period		163,682,162	212,659,108	170,631,229	215,528,499

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Group As at 31 March 2017	Group As at 31 March 2016	Company As at 31 March 2017	Company As at 31 March 2016
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	14	239,200,830	253,383,646	239,200,830	253,383,647
Prepaid lease rentals	16	1,665,225	1,687,428	1,665,225	1,687,428
Investment in subsidiary	17	-	-	10,000,010	10,000,010
Available for sale financial assets	18	23,082,954	21,567,465	23,082,954	21,567,465
Deferred tax asset	27.3	1,774,488	-	-	-
		265,723,497	276,638,539	273,949,019	286,638,550
Current Assets					
Inventories	20	189,452,534	136,116,607	189,452,534	136,116,607
Trade and other receivables	21	480,871,087	512,402,682	455,659,389	485,868,294
Prepaid lease rentals	16	22,203	22,203	22,203	22,203
Cash and cash equivalents	23	291,864,483	234,712,780	288,917,603	230,187,316
		962,210,307	883,254,272	934,051,729	852,194,420
Total Assets		1,227,933,804	1,159,892,811	1,208,000,748	1,138,832,970
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves					
Stated capital	30	79,974,555	79,974,555	79,974,555	79,974,555
Revaluation reserve	31	112,935,429	124,244,488	112,935,429	124,244,488
Revenue reserve	32.1	170,000,000	170,000,000	170,000,000	170,000,000
Other reserve	32.2	9,984,997	8,469,509	9,984,997	8,469,509
Retained earnings		754,930,640	605,830,323	694,268,087	538,218,703
Shareholders' funds		1,127,825,621	988,518,875	1,067,163,068	920,907,255
Non-Current Liabilities					
Defined benefit obligations	26	9,806,549	10,308,229	8,376,091	8,766,102
Deferred tax liability	27.1	32,798,719	17,553,651	32,798,719	17,553,651
		42,605,268	27,861,880	41,174,810	26,319,753
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	24	10,271,227	27,731,099	81,119,474	105,662,682
Income tax payable	22	47,231,688	82,631,020	18,543,396	52,793,343
Borrowings	25	-	33,149,937	-	33,149,937
		57,502,915	143,512,056	99,662,870	191,605,962
Total Liabilities		100,108,183	171,373,936	140,837,680	217,925,715
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,227,933,804	1,159,892,811	1,208,000,748	1,138,832,970

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10th July 2017.

It is certified that these financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

U. G. Madanayake
Chairman

Champika Coomasaru
Group Financial Controller

Suren Madanayake
Managing Director

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity - Group

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Stated capital	Revenue reserve	Revaluation reserve	Other reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 April 2015		79,974,555	170,000,000	119,361,031	12,994,541	412,845,359	795,175,486
Net Profit		-	-	-	-	206,235,963	206,235,963
Deferred tax impact on revaluation due to the change in tax rates		-	-	7,534,018	-	-	7,534,018
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	468,121	468,121
Deferred tax on actuarial gain		-	-	-	-	(81,921)	(81,921)
Net change in fair value of AFS Investments		-	-	-	(1,497,073)	-	(1,497,073)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	7,534,018	(1,497,073)	206,622,163	212,659,108
Transfers upon disposals of AFS investments		-	-	-	(3,027,959)	-	(3,027,959)
Transfer from revaluation reserve	31	-	-	(3,212,801)	-	3,212,801	-
Deferred tax on transfer	27	-	-	562,240	-	-	562,240
Dividend paid	13	-	-	-	-	(16,850,000)	(16,850,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016		79,974,555	170,000,000	124,244,488	8,469,509	605,830,323	988,518,875
Balance at 1 April 2016		79,974,555	170,000,000	124,244,488	8,469,509	605,830,323	988,518,875
Net profit		-	-	-	-	169,650,822	169,650,822
Deferred tax impact on revaluation due to the change in tax rates		-	-	(8,995,842)	-	-	(8,995,842)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	2,099,575	2,099,575
Deferred tax on actuarial gain		-	-	-	-	(587,881)	(587,881)
Net change in fair value of AFS Investments		-	-	-	1,515,488	-	1,515,488
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(8,995,842)	1,515,488	171,162,516	163,682,162
Transfer from revaluation reserve	31	-	-	(3,212,801)	-	3,212,801	-
Deferred tax on transfer	27	-	-	899,584	-	-	899,584
Dividend paid	13	-	-	-	-	(25,275,000)	(25,275,000)
Balance at 31 March 2017		79,974,555	170,000,000	112,935,429	9,984,997	754,930,640	1,127,825,621

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity - Company

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Stated capital	Revenue reserve	Revaluation reserve	Other reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 April 2015		79,974,555	170,000,000	119,361,031	12,994,541	342,364,348	724,694,475
Net profit		-	-	-	-	209,168,202	209,168,202
Deferred tax impact on revaluation due to the change in tax rates		-	-	7,534,018	-	-	7,534,018
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	391,942	391,942
Deferred tax on actuarial gain		-	-	-	-	(68,590)	(68,590)
Net change in fair value of AFS Investments		-	-	-	(1,497,073)	-	(1,497,073)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	7,534,018	(1,497,073)	209,491,554	215,528,499
Transfers upon disposals of AFS investments		-	-	-	(3,027,959)	-	(3,027,959)
Transfer from revaluation reserve	31	-	-	(3,212,801)	-	3,212,801	-
Deferred tax on transfer	27	-	-	562,240	-	-	562,240
Dividend paid	13	-	-	-	-	(16,850,000)	(16,850,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016		79,974,555	170,000,000	124,244,488	8,469,509	538,218,703	920,907,255
Balance at 1 April 2016		79,974,555	170,000,000	124,244,488	8,469,509	538,218,703	920,907,255
Net profit		-	-	-	-	176,871,725	176,871,725
Deferred tax impact on revaluation due to the change in tax rates		-	-	(8,995,842)	-	-	(8,995,842)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	1,722,025	1,722,025
Deferred tax on actuarial gain		-	-	-	-	(482,167)	(482,167)
Net change in fair value of AFS Investments		-	-	-	1,515,488	-	1,515,488
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(8,995,842)	1,515,488	178,111,583	170,631,229
Transfer from revaluation reserve	31	-	-	(3,212,801)	-	3,212,801	-
Deferred tax on transfer	27	-	-	899,584	-	-	899,584
Dividend paid	13	-	-	-	-	(25,275,000)	(25,275,000)
Balance at 31 March 2017		79,974,555	170,000,000	112,935,429	9,984,997	694,268,087	1,067,163,068

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

		Group 31 March		Company 31 March	
	Notes	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	33	228,249,802	215,530,142	226,705,923	215,223,759
Interest paid	10	(13,007,970)	(5,523,749)	(16,709,031)	(9,223,425)
Gratuity paid	26	(78,800)	(870,865)	(78,800)	(870,865)
Income tax paid	22	(104,927,128)	(33,314,834)	(102,548,034)	(31,542,037)
WHT on dividend paid by subsidiary		(750,001)	(500,000)	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		109,485,903	175,320,694	107,370,058	173,587,432
Investing activities					
Investment made during the year		-	(8,782,500)	-	(8,782,500)
Interest received	10	7,853,840	5,216,199	4,798,256	3,601,199
Purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment	14	(3,225,818)	(10,394,690)	(3,225,819)	(10,394,690)
Dividend received	7	1,462,715	233,442	8,212,729	4,733,447
Sale proceed on disposal of investment		-	4,548,480	-	4,548,480
Sale proceed on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1,586,486	-	1,586,486
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities		6,090,737	(7,592,583)	9,785,166	(4,707,578)
Financing activities					
Dividend paid	13	(25,275,000)	(16,850,000)	(25,275,000)	(16,850,000)
Net Proceeds / (repayments) of import loans	25	(33,149,937)	33,149,937	(33,149,937)	33,149,937
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		(58,424,937)	16,299,937	(58,424,937)	16,299,937
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		57,151,703	184,028,048	58,730,287	185,179,791
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At the beginning of the year		234,712,780	50,684,732	230,187,316	45,007,525
Increase		57,151,703	184,028,048	58,730,287	185,179,791
At the end of the year	23	291,864,483	234,712,780	288,917,603	230,187,316

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees unless otherwise stated)

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

ACL Plastics PLC is a public limited liability company incorporated under the Companies Act, No. 17 of 1982 on 17.07.1991 and re-registered under the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007. The Company is domiciled in Sri Lanka and listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at No. 60, Rodney Street, Colombo 08.

The principal activities of ACL Plastics PLC are manufacturing, dealing and marketing of PVC compound utilised inter alia for the sheathing and insulation of electric cables.

Parent company

ACL Cables PLC is the ultimate parent company of ACL Plastics PLC.

Subsidiary company

ACL Polymers (Private) Limited which was incorporated in 2005, is the wholly owned subsidiary of ACL Plastics PLC and the principal activity of which is manufacturing of various kinds of pvc compounds.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(a) The financial statements of the Company and the Group have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, which comprise Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards ("SLFRS"s), Sri Lanka Accounting Standards ("LKAS"s), relevant interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's and the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's and the Group's financial statements are disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group

The following amendments to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards that are relevant for the preparation of the Group's financial statements have been adopted by the Group for the first time with effect from financial year beginning on 1 April 2016.

LKAS 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and LKAS 38, 'Intangible Assets', clarify that a revenue-based method of depreciation is generally not appropriate.

LKAS 38 Intangible Assets now includes a rebuttable presumption that the amortisation of intangible assets based on revenue is inappropriate. This presumption can be overcome if either

- The intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue (ie where a measure of revenue is the limiting factor on the value that can be derived from the asset), or

- It can be shown that revenue and the consumption of economic benefits generated by the asset are highly correlated.

"LKAS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements', allow entities to use the equity method in their separate financial statements to measure investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. LKAS 27 currently allows entities to measure their investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either at cost or as a financial asset in their separate financial statements. LKAS 27 introduce the equity method as a third option. The election can be made independently for each category of investment and change to the equity method must apply retrospectively.

SLFRS 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and LKAS 28, 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures', clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. The accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitutes a 'business'. Full gain or loss shall be recognised by the investor where the non-monetary assets constitute a 'business'. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interest in the associate or joint venture. SLFRS 10 further clarifies that it does not intend to address accounting for the sale or contribution of assets by an investor in a joint operation. This amendments apply prospectively.

SLFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', provide specific guidance for transferred financial assets to help management to determine whether the terms of a servicing arrangement constitute 'continuing involvement' and, therefore, whether the asset qualifies for derecognition. It further clarifies that the additional disclosures relating to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities only need to be included in interim reports if required by LKAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

LKAS 19, 'Employee Benefits', clarify that when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important and not the country where they arise.

LKAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting', clarify what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report' and adds a requirement to cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information.

LKAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements', amendments is made in the context of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative, which explores how financial statement disclosures can be improved. LKAS 1 provide clarifications on a number of issues, including: materiality, disaggregation and subtotals, notes to the financial statements and OCI arising from investments accounted for under the equity method. According to the transitional provisions, the disclosures in LKAS 8 regarding the adoption of new standards/accounting policies are not required for these amendments.

(b) New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 March 2017 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

Amendments to LKAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative' introduce an additional disclosure on changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendments to the standard are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

Amendments to LKAS 12 'Income Taxes - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses' (effective from 1 January 2017) clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealised losses arising from deductible temporary difference on asset carried at fair value. In addition, in evaluating whether an entity will have sufficient taxable profits in future periods against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised, the amendments require an entity to compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profits that excludes tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those temporary differences. The amendments to the standard are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

SLFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model in LKAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and establishes a single model that has only three primary classification categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") for certain financial assets that are debt instruments.

Classification of debt assets will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. All other debt and equity instruments, including investments in complex debt instruments and equity investments, must be recognised at fair value. All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through the profit or loss, except for equity investments that are not held for trading, which may be recorded in the profit or loss or in reserves without subsequent recycling to the profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the LKAS 39 requirements. These include amortised cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in OCI rather than the profit or loss, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

The new hedge accounting rules align hedge accounting more closely with common risk management practices. As a general rule, it will be easier to apply hedge accounting going forward. Further, SLFRS 9 introduces a new expected credit losses model on impairment for all financial assets that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in LKAS 39. The expected credit losses model is forward-looking and eliminates the need for a trigger event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

SLFRS 9 also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and a change in presentation .The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

SLFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' replaces LKAS 18 'Revenue' and LKAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The core principle in SLFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services. A new five-step process is applied before revenue can be recognised:

- Identify contracts with customers
- Identify the separate performance obligations
- Determine the transaction price of the contract;
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Key provisions of the new standard are as follows:

- Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements.
- If the consideration varies (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc), minimum amounts of revenue must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal.
- The point at which revenue is able to be recognised may shift: some revenue which is currently recognised at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognised over the contract term and vice versa.
- There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees, and consignment arrangements, to name a few.
- As with any new standard, there are also increased disclosures.

The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Entities will have a choice of full retrospective application, or prospective application with additional disclosures and earlier application is permitted.

SLFRS 16, 'Leases' supersedes LKAS 17 'Leases' and the related interpretations. Under SLFRS 16, a lease is a contract (or part of a contract) that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

SLFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases by the lessee as either finance leases (on balance sheet) or operating leases (off balance sheet). SLFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognise a "right-of-use" of the underlying asset and a lease liability reflecting future lease payments for most leases. The right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with the principle in LKAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and the lease liability is accreted over time with interest expense recognised in the income statement.

For lessors, SLFRS 16 retains most of the requirements in LKAS 17. Lessors continue to classify all leases as either operating leases or finance leases and account for them differently.

The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted if SLFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' has also been applied.

"The impact of SLFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', SLFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and SLFRS 16 'Leases' are still being assessed. Apart from SLFRS 9, SLFRS 15 and SLFRS 16, the adoptions of amendments to published standards are not expected to have a material impact to the financial statements of the Company and the Group.

There are no other standards or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact to the Group.

2.3 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with LKAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies.

(b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(b) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in both the financial statements of the subsidiary company and the consolidated financial statements are measured using Sri Lanka rupee, which is the functional and presentation currency of both ACL Plastics PLC and its subsidiary company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measure at fair value, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Taxation

(a) Current taxes

Provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporally differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relates to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.6 Valuation of assets and their bases of measurement

2.6.1. Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation except for revaluation of land and buildings. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

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

Gains / (losses) on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation begins when an item of property, plant and equipment is available for use and will continue until it is derecognised, even if during that period the item is idle.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognized in income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful life of the assets are as follows;

Asset	Years
Buildings	25
Plant, machinery and accessories	10 - 30
Factory equipment	10 - 28
Electrical fittings	10
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	10
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles	5
Tools and implements	4
Laboratory equipment	10 - 28

The useful life and residual value of assets are reviewed and adjusted if required, at the end of each financial year.

(c) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are written off to the income statement as and when incurred, unless they relate to borrowings which fund significant capital projects, in which case they are capitalised with the relevant property, plant and equipment up to the date of commercial operation, and written off to the income statement over the period during which the asset is depreciated. Borrowing costs include interest charged and exchange differences on foreign loans to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

(d) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The Group revalues its land and buildings which are measured at its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date.

(e) Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be de-recognised:

(a) on disposal; or

(b) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised .Gains shall not be classified as revenue.

When revalued assets are sold, it is group policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

2.6.2 Financial assets

The Group allocates financial assets to the following categories:loans and receivables;and available-for-sale financial assets. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

(a). those that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;

(b). those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as available- for-sale; or

(c). those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value – which is the cash consideration to originate or purchase the loan including any transaction costs – and measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the loan and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Available for sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are financial assets that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, or equity prices or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available for sale financial assets are initial recognised at fair value, which is the cash consideration including any transaction costs, and measured subsequently at fair value with gains and losses being recognised as a part of equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised. If an available-for-sale financial asset is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income . However, interest is calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets classified as available for sale are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income ‘Dividend income’ when the Company’s right to receive payment is established.

2.6.3 Impairment of non financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life – for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use – are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.6.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred ‘loss event’) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

a. *Financial assets carried at amortised cost*

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

(b) *Available for sale financial investments*

For available for sale financial investments, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in arriving the net income for the period. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the income statement; increases in their fair value after impairments are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

The costs of raw materials are the purchase prices on a weighted average basis.

The cost of work -in- progress and finished goods is the actual cost of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity on weighted average basis.

The cost of other stocks are stated at the purchase price.

2.8 Trade and other receivable

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

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Liabilities classified as trade and other payables in the balance sheet are those which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the balance sheet date. Items classified as non-current liabilities are those which fall due for payment beyond a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

2.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

2.12 Employee benefits

(a) Defined benefit obligation

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Defined benefit plan define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the income statement.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The Group recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from the defined benefit plan in other comprehensive income (OCI) and all other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized as staff cost in income statement. The retirement benefit obligation is not externally funded.

(b) Defined contribution plans

All employees of the Company in Sri Lanka are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund, to which the Company contributes 12% and 3% respectively, of such employees' basic or consolidated wage or salary.

(c) Short term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

2.13 Provisions

Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations using the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligations. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added taxes. The following specific criteria are used for recognition of revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer with the Group retaining neither a continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor an effective control over the goods sold.

Interest Income is recognised on accrual basis.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders right to receive the payment is established.

Net gains and losses of a revenue nature arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and other non current assets, including investments, are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income, after deducting from the proceeds on disposal, the carrying amount of such assets and the related selling expenses. Gains and losses arising from activities incidental to the main revenue generating activities and those arising from a group of similar transactions which are not material are aggregated, reported and presented on a net basis.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.15 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.16 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the steering committee that makes strategic decisions. There are no significant reportable segments in the Group.

2.17 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

2.18 Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the estimated present value of the underlying lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leasing contracts is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

2.19 Stated Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Board of Directors of the Group regularly reviews its exposure to various kinds of risk factors with the ultimate objective of to deliver superior shareholder value between risk and return. The board oversees market risk, operational risk, credit risk and liquidity risk giving special consideration in broader aspects to the Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations and exchange rate fluctuations in the market. Based on the economic outlook and the Company's exposure to these risks, the Board of the Company approves various risk management strategies from time to time.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise short term borrowings, trade and other payables and bank overdrafts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finances for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as trade and other receivables, other investments, loans and cash balances, which arise directly and indirectly from its operations.

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

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices will affect the Company's profit or equity. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control the market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising return.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on goods sold and raw materials imported that are denominated in currencies other than the Sri Lankan rupees (LKR). The Company manages its currency risk by a natural hedging mechanism to a certain extent by matching currency outflows for repayments on raw material imported with currency inflows for goods sold in foreign currencies.

The company is primarily exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the cumulative changes in fair value of the assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Sri Lankan rupees to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The effect of decreases in exchange rates is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increase shown.

	Change in exchange rates	Effect on profit or loss Rs.
Group		
31 March 2017	10%	535,669
31 March 2016	10%	2,475,487

	Change in exchange rates	Effect on profit or loss Rs.
Company		
31 March 2017	10%	535,669
31 March 2016	10%	2,475,487

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk mainly arises as a result of Group having interest sensitive assets and liabilities, which are directly, impacted by changes in the interest rates. The Group's borrowings and investments are maintained in a mix of fixed and variable interest rate instruments and periodical maturity gap analysis is carried out to take timely action and to mitigate possible adverse impact due to volatility of the interest rates.

(iii) Price risk

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

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the cumulative changes in fair value to reasonably possible changes in equity prices, with all other variables held constant. The effect of decreases in equity prices is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increase shown.

3.1 Financial risk factors (Contd)

	Change in equity price	Effect on other comprehensive income Rs.	Effect on equity Rs.
Group			
31 March 2017	10%	2,308,295	2,308,295
31 March 2016	10%	2,156,747	2,156,747

	Change in equity price	Effect on other comprehensive income Rs.	Effect on equity Rs.
Company			
31 March 2017	10%	2,308,295	2,308,295
31 March 2016	10%	2,156,747	2,156,747

The Group also has unquoted investments carried at cost where the impact of changes in equity prices will only be reflected when the investment is sold or deemed to be impaired, when the income statement will be impacted.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation and is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings and bank overdrafts.

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

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Group

At 31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 6 years	Over 6 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	78,753,241	-	-	-	78,753,241
Total financial liabilities	78,753,241	-	-	-	78,753,241

At 31 March 2016	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 6 years	Over 6 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	33,149,937	-	-	-	33,149,937
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	83,511,558	-	-	-	83,511,558
Total financial liabilities	116,661,495	-	-	-	116,661,495

Company

At 31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 6 years	Over 6 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	78,494,217	-	-	-	78,494,217
Total financial liabilities	78,494,217	-	-	-	78,494,217

At 31 March 2016	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 6 years	Over 6 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)	33,149,937	-	-	-	33,149,937
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	83,164,758	-	-	-	83,164,758
Total financial liabilities	116,314,695	-	-	-	116,314,695

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on Group basis, except for credit risk relating to accounts receivable balances. Each entity is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to credit and cash customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. If credit customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to cash customers are settled in cash.

3.2 Capital risk management

Capital comprises of equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 March 2017.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings.

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total borrowings (Note 25)	-	33,149,937	-	33,149,937
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 23)	291,864,483	234,712,780	288,917,603	230,187,316
Net debt	(291,864,483)	(201,562,843)	(288,917,603)	(197,037,379)
Total equity	1,127,825,621	988,518,875	1,067,163,068	920,907,255
Total capital	835,961,138	786,956,032	778,245,465	723,869,876
Gearing ratio	0%	4%	0%	5%

As at 31 March 2017 the Company operated as a non geared Company.

3.3 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation methods. The different levels have been defined as follows;

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

As at 31 March 2017

Group

Assets	Level 1	Total balance
Available for sale financial assets	23,082,954	23,082,954
	23,082,954	23,082,954

Company

Assets		
Available for sale financial assets	23,082,954	23,082,954
	23,082,954	23,082,954

As at 31 March 2016

Group

Assets	Level 1	Total balance
Available for sale financial assets	21,567,465	21,567,465
	21,567,465	21,567,465

Company

Assets		
Available for sale financial assets	21,567,465	21,567,465
	21,567,465	21,567,465

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing 'service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily equity instruments classified as trading securities or available for sale.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Estimated impairment of non-current assets

The Group tests annually the indicators to ascertain whether non-current assets (including intangibles) have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in policy 2.6.3 and 2.6.4. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(b) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The present value of the defined benefit plan depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for defined benefit plan include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of defined benefit plan. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year as explained in the accounting policies note 2.12. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligations. Other key assumptions for defined benefit plan are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 26.

(c) Provisions

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

(d) Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

The Group determines that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates among other factors, the volatility in share price. In addition, objective evidence of impairment may be deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

Had all the declines in fair value below cost been considered significant or prolonged, the Group would have recognised an additional loss in its financial statements.

(e) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases, the fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or using models. Where market observable inputs are not available, they are estimated based on appropriate assumptions.

(f) Deferred tax assets

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

(g) Income tax

The Group is subject to income taxes and other taxes. Significant judgement was required to determine the total provision for current, deferred and other taxes.

(h) Deferred tax on carried forward tax losses

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits and tax losses carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the unused tax credits and tax losses carried forward can be utilized.

(i) Useful life-time of the property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of assets at each reporting date. Judgement of the management estimates these values, rates, methods and hence they are subject to uncertainty.

5 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND COMPARATIVES

The accounting policies set out have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies have been applied consistently by group entities. Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the changes in presentation in the current year.

6 REVENUE

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Local Sales	1,424,397,121	1,240,950,185	1,421,849,296	1,232,489,485
Deemed exports	24,963,443	42,569,431	24,963,443	42,569,431
Net revenue	1,449,360,564	1,283,519,616	1,446,812,739	1,275,058,916

7 OTHER INCOME

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Dividend income	1,462,715	233,442	8,212,729	4,733,447
Profit on sale of shares	-	3,296,439	-	3,296,439
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	32,010	-	32,010
	1,462,715	3,561,891	8,212,729	8,061,896

Profit on sale of shares comprises disposal gain of Watawala Plantations PLC shares.

8 EXPENSES BY NATURE

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Directors' emoluments	150,000	540,000	150,000	540,000
Auditor's remuneration	654,062	608,885	491,247	458,123
Depreciation (Note 14)	17,408,635	18,720,213	17,408,635	16,792,606
Staff costs (Note 9)	55,035,260	48,672,534	46,233,798	40,802,844
Raw material consumption	1,070,855,050	888,263,691	1,070,855,050	888,263,691
Other expenses	51,589,619	48,247,365	50,878,045	47,283,215
Total cost of sales and administrative expenses	1,195,692,626	1,005,052,688	1,186,016,775	994,140,479

Other expenses mainly consist of electricity expenses amounting to Rs.27,022,791 (2016 - Rs.25,124,184), Repairs & maintenance expenses amounting to Rs. 11,980,362 (2016 - Rs.10,514,610) and other production overheads.

9 STAFF COST

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Wages and salaries	36,907,797	32,327,230	33,447,648	29,270,845
Defined contribution plan	3,076,479	2,714,244	2,555,957	2,255,786
Defined benefit plan (Note 26)	1,676,695	1,646,304	1,410,814	1,388,493
Other staff costs	13,374,289	11,984,756	8,819,379	7,887,720
	55,035,260	48,672,534	46,233,798	40,802,844
Average number of employees during the year	56	55	43	42

Group other staff costs mainly include bonus cost amounting to Rs 3,233,933 (2016 - Rs 3,186,646) and staff welfare expense amounting to Rs 4,036,957 (2016 - Rs 3,658,152)

10 FINANCE COST - NET

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Finance income :				
Interest income	7,853,840	5,216,199	4,798,256	3,601,199
Finance costs :				
Interest expense	(13,007,970)	(5,523,749)	(16,709,031)	(9,223,425)
Exchange loss	(5,261,463)	(4,856,494)	(5,261,463)	(4,856,494)
	(18,269,433)	(10,380,243)	(21,970,494)	(14,079,919)
Net finance cost	(10,415,593)	(5,164,044)	(17,172,238)	(10,478,720)

11 INCOME TAX

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Current tax	69,527,796	75,178,514	68,298,087	74,210,991
Deferred tax (release) / charge	4,786,441	(5,049,702)	6,666,643	(4,877,580)
WHT on dividend paid by subsidiary	750,001	500,000	-	-
	75,064,238	70,628,812	74,964,730	69,333,411

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the effective tax rate applicable to profits of the Company as follows :

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Profit before tax	244,715,060	276,864,775	251,836,455	278,501,613
Consolidation adjustments	6,750,014	4,500,005	-	-
Profit before tax after adjustments	251,465,074	281,364,780	251,836,455	278,501,613
Tax calculated at effective tax rate of 28% (28% - 2016)	70,410,221	78,782,138	70,514,207	77,980,452
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	(2,299,565)	(1,409,521)	(2,299,564)	(1,400,559)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible	7,279,838	5,366,748	5,283,990	4,670,975
Tax effect of allowable deductions	(5,862,697)	(6,145,779)	(5,200,546)	(5,624,805)
Tax effect of the income taxable at concessionary rates	-	(1,415,072)	-	(1,415,072)
WHT on dividend paid by subsidiary	750,001	500,000	-	-
Deferred tax charge / (reversal)	4,786,441	(5,049,702)	6,666,643	(4,877,580)
Tax charge	75,064,238	70,628,812	74,964,730	69,333,411

12 EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net profit attributable to shareholders	169,650,822	206,235,963	176,871,725	209,168,202
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Note 30)	4,212,500	4,212,500	4,212,500	4,212,500
Basic earnings per share	40.27	48.96	41.99	49.65

13 DIVIDEND PER SHARE

	Group Year ended 31 March		Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interim dividend - 2016 / 2017 -Rs. 6.00 per share	25,275,000	-	25,275,000	-
Interim dividend - 2015 / 2016 -Rs. 4.00 per share	-	16,850,000	-	16,850,000
	25,275,000	16,850,000	25,275,000	16,850,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Note 30)	4,212,500	4,212,500	4,212,500	4,212,500
Dividend per share	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00

14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - GROUP

(a)	Land and buildings	Plant machinery and accessories	Equipment tools and implements	Furniture fittings and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
At 1 April 2015						
Cost / Valuation	178,178,949	146,406,422	15,376,382	2,521,480	24,807,926	367,291,160
Accumulated depreciation	(158,149)	(85,025,655)	(11,777,467)	(1,923,054)	(7,513,420)	(106,397,745)
	178,020,800	61,380,767	3,598,915	598,426	17,294,506	260,893,415
Year ended 31 March 2016						
Opening net book amount	178,020,800	61,380,767	3,598,915	598,426	17,294,506	260,893,415
Additions	-	9,586,945	807,744	-	-	10,394,689
Disposals - Cost	-	-	-	-	(3,697,500)	(3,697,500)
- Acc. depreciation	-	-	-	-	2,143,024	2,143,024
Transfer from WIP (Note 15)	753,266	1,616,965	-	-	-	2,370,231
Depreciation charge (Note 8)	(3,649,717)	(10,484,766)	(646,338)	(116,672)	(3,822,720)	(18,720,213)
Closing net book amount	175,124,349	62,099,911	3,760,321	481,754	11,917,310	253,383,646
At 31 March 2016						
Cost / Valuation	178,932,215	157,610,332	16,184,126	2,521,480	21,110,426	376,358,580
Accumulated depreciation	(3,807,866)	(95,510,421)	(12,423,805)	(2,039,726)	(9,193,116)	(122,974,934)
Net book amount	175,124,349	62,099,911	3,760,321	481,754	11,917,310	253,383,646
Year ended 31 March 2017						
Opening net book amount	175,124,349	62,099,911	3,760,321	481,754	11,917,310	253,383,646
Additions	-	1,456,351	1,355,567	413,900	-	3,225,818
Depreciation charge (Note 8)	(3,659,760)	(9,063,070)	(793,524)	(123,465)	(3,768,816)	(17,408,635)
Closing net book amount	171,464,589	54,493,192	4,322,364	772,189	8,148,494	239,200,829
At 31 March 2017						
Cost / Valuation	178,932,215	159,066,683	17,539,693	2,935,380	21,110,426	379,584,399
Accumulated depreciation	(7,467,626)	(104,573,491)	(13,217,329)	(2,163,191)	(12,961,932)	(140,383,569)
Net book amount	171,464,589	54,493,192	4,322,364	772,189	8,148,494	239,200,830

14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - COMPANY

(b)	Land and buildings	Plant machinery and accessories	Equipment tools and implements	Furniture fittings and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
At 1 April 2015						
Cost / Valuation	178,178,948	127,130,353	15,376,381	2,521,480	24,807,926	348,015,088
Accumulated depreciation	(158,148)	(67,677,191)	(11,777,466)	(1,923,054)	(7,513,420)	(89,049,279)
	178,020,800	59,453,162	3,598,915	598,426	17,294,506	258,965,809
Year ended 31 March 2016						
Opening net book amount	178,020,800	59,453,162	3,598,915	598,426	17,294,506	258,965,809
Additions	-	9,586,945	807,744	-	-	10,394,689
Disposals - Cost	-	-	-	-	(3,697,500)	(3,697,500)
- Acc. depreciation	-	-	-	-	2,143,024	2,143,024
Transfer from WIP (Note 15)	753,266	1,616,965	-	-	-	2,370,231
Depreciation charge (Note 8)	(3,649,717)	(8,557,159)	(646,338)	(116,672)	(3,822,720)	(16,792,606)
Closing net book amount	175,124,349	62,099,913	3,760,321	481,754	11,917,310	253,383,647
At 31 March 2016						
Cost / Valuation	178,932,214	138,334,263	16,184,125	2,521,480	21,110,426	357,082,508
Accumulated depreciation	(3,807,865)	(76,234,350)	(12,423,804)	(2,039,726)	(9,193,116)	(103,698,861)
Net book amount	175,124,349	62,099,913	3,760,321	481,754	11,917,310	253,383,647
Year ended 31 March 2017						
Opening net book amount	175,124,349	62,099,913	3,760,321	481,754	11,917,310	253,383,647
Additions	-	1,456,351	1,355,567	413,900	-	3,225,818
Depreciation charge (Note 8)	(3,659,760)	(9,063,070)	(793,524)	(123,465)	(3,768,816)	(17,408,635)
Closing net book amount	171,464,589	54,493,194	4,322,364	772,189	8,148,494	239,200,830
At 31 March 2017						
Cost / Valuation	178,932,214	139,790,614	17,539,692	2,935,380	21,110,426	360,308,326
Accumulated depreciation	(7,467,625)	(85,297,420)	(13,217,328)	(2,163,191)	(12,961,932)	(121,107,496)
Net book amount	171,464,589	54,493,194	4,322,364	772,189	8,148,494	239,200,830

14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(c) The group's land (extent - 3 A - 0 R - 44 P, location - Ekala) and buildings (No. of buildings 09) were last revalued on 31 March 2015 by an Independent Professional Valuer Mr. J.M. Senanayaka Bandara BSc. (Hon) (Estate Management & Valuation), FIV Sri Lanka, IRRV (UK).

(d) Property, plant and equipment includes assets at valuation as follows,

Company / Group	
Asset	Valued amount
Land	87,438,200
Buildings	90,740,748

(e) Property, plant and equipment include fully depreciated assets, the original cost of which amounted to Rs 55 Mn (2016 - Rs 46 Mn).

(f) If revalued land & buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	Land	Building
Cost at 31 March 2017	7,508,775	41,083,724
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2017	-	(27,719,134)
Net book value	7,508,775	13,364,590

(g) No Property, plant and equipment has been pledged as securities for liabilities.

15 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

	Group 31 March		Company 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
At beginning of year	-	2,370,231	-	2,370,231
Cost incurred during the year	-	-	-	-
Amount transferred to property,plant and equipment (Note 14)	-	(2,370,231)	-	(2,370,231)
At end of year	-	-	-	-

16 PREPAID LEASE RENTALS

	Group 31 March		Company 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Balance at 1 April	1,709,631	1,731,834	1,709,631	1,731,834
Amortisation during the year	(22,203)	(22,203)	(22,203)	(22,203)
Balance at 31 March	1,687,428	1,709,631	1,687,428	1,709,631
Amount to be amortised within one year	22,203	22,203	22,203	22,203
Amount to be amortised after one year	1,665,225	1,687,428	1,665,225	1,687,428
	1,687,428	1,709,631	1,687,428	1,709,631

Property on operating lease:	Victoria Golf Course and Country Resort in Kandy
Land extent:	R 01 - P9
Lease period:	92 years from 24 March 2002

Lease rentals:

from 2002 to 2011	Rs 21,935 per annum
from 2012 to 2094	Rs 22,203 per annum

17 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

Investment in subsidiary wholly consists of Rs 10,000,010 (2016 - Rs 10,000,010) invested in ordinary shares of ACL Polymers (Private) Limited, representing 100% of its issued share capital.

18 AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Investment in other companies represents the investments in equity shares of quoted companies, categorised as Available-for-sale financial assets and have been measured at fair value with gains and losses being recognised as a part of equity (Other reserve).

	31 March 2017			31 March 2016		
	Number of shares	Cost	Market value	Number of shares	Cost	Market value
Diversified holdings						
Hayleys PLC	38,907	2,952,614	10,310,355	38,907	2,952,614	9,559,450
Banking finance and insurance						
Nations Trust Bank PLC	25,592	512,005	1,893,808	25,592	512,005	1,898,925
People's Insurance PLC	585,500	8,782,500	10,714,650	585,500	8,782,500	9,894,950
Plantations						
Maskeliya Plantations PLC	8,200	374,258	63,140	8,200	374,258	63,140
Kotagala Plantations PLC	10,000	476,580	101,000	10,000	476,580	151,000
Total cost of investments by the company		13,097,957	23,082,953		13,097,957	21,567,465
Total cost of investments by the group		13,097,957	23,082,953		13,097,957	21,567,465

18.1 Movement in Available for sale financial assets

	Group 31 March		Company 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Balance at 1 April	21,567,465	18,562,038	21,567,465	18,562,038
Investments made during the year	-	8,782,500	-	8,782,500
Sale of AFS assets	-	(4,280,000)	-	(4,280,000)
Net change in fair value	1,515,488	(1,497,073)	1,515,488	(1,497,073)
Balance at 31 March	23,082,953	21,567,465	23,082,953	21,567,465

19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

(a) Financial instruments

Group	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Total
31 March 2017			
Assets as per the statement of financial position			
Financial investments - Available for sale	-	23,082,954	23,082,954
Trade and other receivables	480,871,087	-	480,871,087
Cash and cash equivalents	291,864,483	-	291,864,483
	772,735,570	23,082,954	795,818,524

	Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
31 March 2017			
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	9,982,021	9,982,021
Borrowings	-	-	-
	-	9,982,021	9,982,021

Company	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Total
31 March 2017			
Assets as per the statement of financial position			
Financial investments - Available for sale	-	23,082,954	23,082,954
Trade and other receivables	455,659,389	-	455,659,389
Cash and cash equivalents	288,917,603	-	288,917,603
	744,576,992	23,082,954	767,659,946

	Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
31 March 2017			
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	78,494,217	78,494,217
Borrowings	-	-	-
	-	78,494,217	78,494,217

Group	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Total
31 March 2016			
Assets as per the statement of financial position			
Financial investments - Available for sale	-	21,567,465	21,567,465
Trade and other receivables	512,402,682	-	512,402,682
Cash and cash equivalents	234,712,780	-	234,712,780
	747,115,462	21,567,465	768,682,927

	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
31 March 2016			
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	22,490,932	22,490,932
Borrowings	-	33,149,937	33,149,937
	-	55,640,869	55,640,869

Company	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Total
31 March 2016			
Assets as per the statement of financial position			
Financial investments - Available for sale	-	21,567,465	21,567,465
Trade and other receivables	485,868,294	-	485,868,294
Cash and cash equivalents	230,187,316	-	230,187,316
	716,055,610	21,567,465	737,623,075

	at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
31 March 2016			
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	83,164,758	83,164,758
Borrowings	-	33,149,937	33,149,937
	-	116,314,695	116,314,695

(b) Credit quality by class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

31 March 2017	Neither past due not impaired	Past due but not impaired	Individually impaired	Total
Group				
Available for sale financial assets	23,082,954	-	-	23,082,954
Trade and other receivables (gross)	478,699,018	2,172,069	-	480,871,087
Total financial assets	501,781,972	2,172,069	-	503,954,041
Company				
Available for sale financial assets	23,082,954	-	-	23,082,954
Trade and other receivables (gross)	453,487,320	2,172,069	-	455,659,389
Total financial assets	476,570,274	2,172,069	-	478,742,343

Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
AA-(lka)	28,916,402	8,986,637	25,972,402	4,465,303
AAA(lka)	259,892,150	223,467,295	259,889,270	223,463,165
A(lka)	2,904,931	2,157,848	2,904,931	2,157,848
Total	291,713,483	234,611,780	288,766,603	230,086,316

20 INVENTORIES

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Raw materials	147,119,772	95,884,660	147,119,772	95,884,660
Work-in-progress	8,243,350	5,569,147	8,243,350	5,569,147
Finished goods	36,077,370	36,568,582	36,077,370	36,568,582
Other stocks	69,787	151,963	69,787	151,963
Less - Prov. for slow moving stocks	(2,057,745)	(2,057,745)	(2,057,745)	(2,057,745)
	189,452,534	136,116,607	189,452,534	136,116,607

21 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group As at 31 March 2017	Group As at 31 March 2016	Company As at 31 March 2017	Company As at 31 March 2016
Trade receivables	15,155,369	23,027,988	15,155,369	21,679,743
Less : provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	-
	15,155,369	23,027,988	15,155,369	21,679,743
Receivable from related companies [Note 34.12 (b)]	369,777,858	366,714,078	369,777,858	366,714,078
Loan given to holding Company	80,745,077	80,745,077	55,745,055	55,745,055
Advance and prepayments	5,475,981	39,744,457	5,274,542	39,564,125
Other receivables	9,716,802	2,171,082	9,706,565	2,165,293
	480,871,087	512,402,682	455,659,389	485,868,294

Other receivables of the Group include Value Added Tax receivable amounting to Rs.2,298,896 (2016 - Rs Nil).

The average interest rate (based on 90 days treasury bill rates) on loan given to holding company is 8.61% (2016 - 6.46%).

As of 31 March 2017, trade receivables of Rs. 15,155,369 (2016 - 21,679,743) were fully performing.

The aging of the receivable balances impaired are as follows.

	Group As at 31 March 2017	Group As at 31 March 2016	Company As at 31 March 2017	Company As at 31 March 2016
less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
over 1 year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

The aging of the trade receivable balances not impaired are as follows.

	Group As at 31 March 2017	Group As at 31 March 2016	Company As at 31 March 2017	Company As at 31 March 2016
Up to 3 months	13,368,339	23,027,988	13,368,339	21,679,743
3 to 6 months	1,775,725	-	1,787,029	-
	15,144,065	23,027,988	15,155,369	21,679,743

The directors considered the carrying amount of the balance approximates its fair value.

The carrying amounts of the trade and other receivables are dominated in following currencies:

	Group As at 31 March 2017	Group As at 31 March 2016	Company As at 31 March 2017	Company As at 31 March 2016
US dollars	7,580,591	8,086,769	7,580,591	8,086,769
Sri Lankan Rupees	473,290,496	504,315,913	448,078,798	477,781,525
	480,871,087	512,402,682	455,659,389	485,868,294

22 INCOME TAX PAYABLE

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Balance at 1 April	82,631,020	40,767,340	52,793,343	10,124,389
Provision for the current year	69,527,796	75,178,514	68,298,087	74,210,991
	152,158,816	115,945,854	121,091,430	84,335,380
Payments made during the year	(104,927,128)	(33,314,834)	(102,548,034)	(31,542,037)
Balance at 31 March	47,231,688	82,631,020	18,543,396	52,793,343

23 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cash at bank	291,713,483	234,611,780	288,766,603	230,086,316
Cash in hand	151,000	101,000	151,000	101,000
	291,864,483	234,712,780	288,917,603	230,187,316

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the year end cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cash at bank and in hand	291,864,483	234,712,780	288,917,603	230,187,316
	291,864,483	234,712,780	288,917,603	230,187,316

24 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Trade payables	6,665,529	18,774,861	6,665,529	18,774,865
Payables to related parties [Note 34.12 (a)]	-	125,596	19,506,848	23,833,321
Loans from related parties [Note 34.12 (d)]	-	-	52,000,000	55,000,000
Payroll related payable and other taxes	1,086,975	6,268,451	572,373	5,636,301
Accrued expenses and other payable	2,518,723	2,562,191	2,374,724	2,418,195
	10,271,227	27,731,099	81,119,474	105,662,682

Group other taxes mainly comprise of VAT, NBT, PAYE and stamp duty payable to the department of inland revenue amounting to Rs. 343,590 (2016 - Rs. 4,520,256)

25 BORROWINGS

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Short term Import loans	-	33,149,937	-	33,149,937
	-	33,149,937	-	33,149,937

Securitizations and bank facilities

Lender	Type of the loan	Interest rates	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	Securities pledged
Group					
Hatton National Bank PLC	Short term-Import Loans	Linked to AWPLR	-	33,149,937	-
Company					
Hatton National Bank PLC	Short term-Import Loans	Linked to AWPLR	-	33,149,937	-

All bank borrowings are in Sri Lankan rupees and mature within one year.

26 DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
At beginning of year	10,308,229	10,000,911	8,766,102	8,640,416
Expense recognised in income statement (Note 26.1)	1,676,695	1,646,304	1,410,814	1,388,493
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in OCI	(2,099,575)	(468,121)	(1,722,025)	(391,942)
	9,885,349	11,179,094	8,454,891	9,636,967
Payments made during the year	(78,800)	(870,865)	(78,800)	(870,865)
At end of year	9,806,549	10,308,229	8,376,091	8,766,102

26.1 Expense recognised in income statement

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Current service cost	594,331	646,212	490,373	524,451
Interest cost	1,082,364	1,000,092	920,441	864,042
	1,676,695	1,646,304	1,410,814	1,388,493

The Company maintains a non-contributory defined benefit plan providing for gratuity benefits payable to employees expressed in term of final monthly salary and service.

As at 31 March 2017, the gratuity liability was actuarially valued under the Project Unit Credit (PUC) method by a professionally qualified actuary firm Actuarial and Management Consultants (Private) Limited.

The key assumptions used by the actuary include the following :

	Group / Company 31 March 2017	2016
Rate of discount	12.5%	10.5%
Salary increment rate	10%	10%
Retirement age	55 years	55 years

26.2 Sensitivity of the actuarial assumptions

	Change	Group Financial Position-Liability	Group Comprehensive income-(Charge) / Credit for the year	Company Financial Position -Liability	Company Comprehensive income-(Charge) /Credit for the year
Discount rate	+1	(802,997)	802,997	(646,551)	646,551
	-1	909,094	(909,094)	727,370	(727,370)
Future salary increases	+1	935,335	(935,335)	747,969	(747,969)
	-1	(837,985)	837,985	(674,492)	674,492

27 DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences under the liability method using the future effective tax rate of 28% (2016 - 17.5%) .

	Group As at 31 March 2017	Group 2016	Company As at 31 March 2017	Company 2016
27.1 Movement in deferred tax liabilities				
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,553,651	30,617,690	17,553,651	30,458,899
Origination/(reversal) of temporary differences	4,712,878	(2,531,849)	4,712,878	(2,373,058)
Impact on decrease in tax rate	2,435,932	(2,435,932)	2,435,932	(2,435,932)
Deferred tax on amount transferred from -				
- revaluation reserve (Note 31)	(899,584)	(562,240)	(899,584)	(562,240)
Impact on revaluation of property, plant -				
- and equipment due to decrease of tax rate	8,995,842	(7,534,018)	8,995,842	(7,534,018)
Effect of revaluation of buildings	-	-	-	-
	32,798,719	17,553,651	32,798,719	17,553,651
27.2 Composition of deferred tax liabilities				
Property,plant & equipment	35,720,193	19,987,554	35,720,193	19,447,824
Provision for slow moving inventory	(576,169)	(360,105)	(576,169)	(360,105)
Defined benefit obligations	(2,345,305)	(2,073,798)	(2,345,305)	(1,534,068)
	32,798,719	17,553,651	32,798,719	17,553,651

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016

27.3 Movement in deferred tax assets

	Group 2017	Group 2016	Company 2017	Company 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Origination/(reversal) of temporary differences	(1,774,488)	-	-	-
	(1,774,488)	-	-	-

27.4 Composition of deferred tax assets

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	(1,373,960)	-	-	-
Defined benefit obligations	(400,528)	-	-	-
	(1,774,488)	-	-	-

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Bank guarantees amounting to Rs. 15,000,000 have been given to suppliers as at 31 March 2017.
There were no other material contingent liabilities outstanding as at 31 March 2017.

29 COMMITMENTS

Financial commitments

The Group has the commitment on letters of credit as at 31 March 2017 as follows:

Company	27,940,212
Group	27,940,212

Capital commitments

There were no material capital commitments outstanding at the balance sheet date.

30 STATED CAPITAL

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Number of ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at 31 March	4,212,500	4,212,500	4,212,500	4,212,500
Stated capital				
Balance at 1 April	79,974,555	79,974,555	79,974,555	79,974,555
Balance at 31 March	79,974,555	79,974,555	79,974,555	79,974,555

31 REVALUATION RESERVE

The revaluation surplus, comprises gains on revaluation of property, plant and equipments (Land & Buildings).

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
At beginning of year	124,244,488	119,361,031	124,244,488	119,361,031
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,212,801)	(3,212,801)	(3,212,801)	(3,212,801)
Deferred tax on transfer	899,584	562,240	899,584	562,240
Impact on revaluation reserve due to decrease / increase of tax rates (Note 27)	(8,995,842)	7,534,018	(8,995,842)	7,534,018
At end of year	112,935,429	124,244,488	112,935,429	124,244,488

32 RESERVES

32.1 Revenue reserve

Revenue reserves consists of amounts that have been transferred from time to time from retained earnings as resolved at general meetings of the Company for the purpose of general applications.

32.2 Other reserve

Other reserve consists of net gains recognised as a result of measuring available for sale financial assets at fair value.

33 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated from operations:

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Profit before tax	244,715,060	276,864,775	251,836,455	278,501,613
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (Note 14)	17,408,635	18,720,213	17,408,635	16,792,606
Dividend income (Note 7)	(1,462,715)	(233,442)	(8,212,729)	(4,733,447)
Interest expense (Note 10)	13,007,970	5,523,749	16,709,031	9,223,425
Interest income (Note 10)	(7,853,840)	(5,216,199)	(4,798,256)	(3,601,199)
Profit on disposal of investment (Note 07)	-	(3,296,439)	-	(3,296,439)
Profit on disposal of fixed assets (Note 07)	-	(32,010)	-	(32,010)
Amortisation of leasehold properties (Note 16)	22,203	22,203	22,203	22,203
Provision for Defined benefit obligations (Note 26)	1,676,695	1,646,304	1,410,814	1,388,493
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	(53,335,927)	6,547,494	(53,335,927)	6,547,494
Receivables and prepayments	31,531,595	(54,759,216)	30,208,905	(54,094,555)
Trade and other payables	(17,459,874)	(30,257,290)	(24,543,208)	(31,494,425)
Cash generated from operations	228,249,802	215,530,142	226,705,923	215,223,759

34 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

34.1 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake and Mrs. N.C. Madanayake who are Directors of the Company, are also Directors of the parent undertaking ACL Cables PLC, which owns 65.2% of the Company's issued share capital.

34.2 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake who are Directors of the Company are also the Directors of ACL Polymers (Private) Limited which is a 100% owned subsidiary of ACL Plastics PLC.

34.3 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake who are Directors of the Company are also the Directors of ACL Metals and Alloys (Private) Limited.

34.4 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake who are Directors of the Company are also the Directors of ACL Kelani Magnet Wire (Private) Limited.

34.5 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake and Mrs. N.C. Madanayake who are Directors of the Company, are also Directors of Kelani Cables PLC.

34.6 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake and Mrs. N.C. Madanayake who are Directors of the Company, are also Directors of Ceylon Bulbs & Electricals Ltd.

34.7 Mr. U.G. Madanayake, Mr. Suren Madanayake and Mrs. N.C. Madanayake who are Directors of the Company, are also Directors of Lanka Olex Cables (Pvt) Ltd.

34.8 Mr. U.G. Madanayake and Mr. Suren Madanayake who are Directors of the Company, are also Directors of Ceylon Copper (Pvt) Ltd.

34.9 Mr. U.G. Madanayake and Mr. Suren Madanayake who are Directors of the Company, are also Directors of ACL Electric (Pvt) Ltd.

34.10 Mr. U.G. Madanayake and Mr. Suren Madanayake who are a Director of the Company, are also a Directors of Resus Energy PLC.

34.11 The Company had the following business transactions (inclusive of taxes) in the ordinary course of business during the year :

	Company Year ended 31 March	
	2017	2016
(a) Sales of goods		
ACL Cables PLC	826,039,347	717,660,313
ACL Kelani Magnet Wire (Private) Limited	237,500	190,000
Kelani Cables PLC	706,125,624	650,242,838
	1,532,402,471	1,368,093,151
(b) Purchase of goods		
ACL Cables PLC	25,899	705,000
Kelani Cables PLC	280,429	50,901
	306,328	755,901
(c) Interest income from loans		
ACL Cables PLC	4,798,256	3,601,131
	4,798,256	3,601,131
(d) Loan taken from / (settled to) related party		
ACL Polymers (Private) Limited	(3,000,000)	(4,100,000)
	(3,000,000)	(4,100,000)
(e) Interest on borrowings		
ACL Polymers (Private) Limited	4,604,770	3,701,061
	4,604,770	3,701,061

34.12 Balances arising from above related party transactions as at the balance sheet date are as follows;

(a) Payable to related parties

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
ACL Polymers (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	19,506,848	23,707,725
ACL Cables PLC	-	19,991	-	19,991
Kelani Cables PLC	-	92,524	-	92,524
ACL Electric (Pvt) Ltd	-	13,081	-	13,081
	-	125,596	19,506,848	23,833,321

(b) Receivable from related parties

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
ACL Cables PLC	202,003,491	168,203,026	202,003,491	168,203,026
Kelani Cables PLC	167,774,367	198,511,052	167,774,367	198,511,052
	369,777,858	366,714,078	369,777,858	366,714,078

(c) Receivable on loans

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
ACL Cables PLC	80,745,055	80,745,055	55,745,055	55,745,055
	80,745,055	80,745,055	55,745,055	55,745,055

(d) Payable on loans

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
ACL Polymers (Private) Limited	-	-	52,000,000	55,000,000
	-	-	52,000,000	55,000,000

All inter-company loans are granted on the terms of “payable on demand” and the interest is charged based on 3 months treasury bill rate. The average interest rate for the year was 8.61%.

There were no other related parties or related party transactions during the year ended 31 March 2017 other than those disclosed above.

(e) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management is shown below:

	Group As at 31 March		Company As at 31 March	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Directors’ emoluments	150,000	540,000	150,000	540,000

35 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No significant events have occurred since the balance sheet date, which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the financial statements.

Information to Shareholders

Distribution of Shares as at 31st March 2017

Category	Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Ordinary Shares
1 - 1,000 shares	566	2.87	120,928
1,001 - 5,000 shares	106	6.18	260,227
5,001 - 10,000 shares	29	4.83	203,642
10,001 - 50,000 shares	36	17.27	727,671
50,001 - 100,000 shares	-	-	-
100,001 - 500,000 shares	2	13.24	557,663
500,001 - 1,000,000 shares	-	-	-
Over 1,000,000 shares	1	55.61	2,342,369
Total	740	100	4,212,500

Analysis Report of Shareholders as at 31st March 2017

	Number of Shares	Total Holdings %
Institutional	3,296,152	78.25
Individuals	916,348	21.75
Total	4,212,500	100

Twenty Largest Shareholders

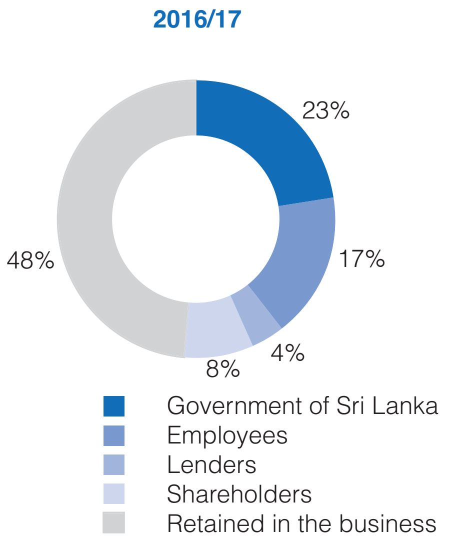
	2017		2016	
	Number of Shares	% of Holding	Number of Shares	% of Holding
ACL Cables PLC	2,746,969	65.21	2,746,969	65.21
Employees Provident Fund	153,063	0.04	153,063	3.63
Raaymakers M.A.T.	47,043	0.01	88,700	2.11
Waldock Mackenzie Ltd/ Mr. H.M. Abdulhussein	37,045	0.01	-	-
Corporate Druids (Pvt) Limited	36,604	0.01	80,100	1.90
Assetline leasing company Ltd/Mr. E.J. Gunasekera	36,012	0.85	36,012	0.85
Wickramaratne D.J. & Wickramaratne D.D.D.	32,996	0.01	23,000	0.55
Waldock Mackenzie Ltd/ Mr. Suranjan Prave	28,647	0.01	-	-
Costa D.S.J.V	27,421	0.65	27,421	0.65
Bank of Ceylon-First Capital Equity Fund	25,000	0.01	-	-
Corea E.	24,751	0.59	24,751	0.59
Essajee Carimjee Insurance Brokers (Pvt) Ltd	24,000	0.01	-	-
Corea Gihan Asoka	23,625	0.56	23,625	0.56
Sithampalam A.	22,160	0.53	22,160	0.53
Kalupathirana N.A.	21,777	0.01	19,400	0.46
Nirmalan R.	21,621	0.01	16,288	0.39
Madanayake H.A.S	20,801	0.49	20,801	0.49
Abdulhussein Y.H.	20,000	-	-	-
Gautam R.	19,500	-	11,700	-
Lokhandwalla S.E.	19,000	-	-	-

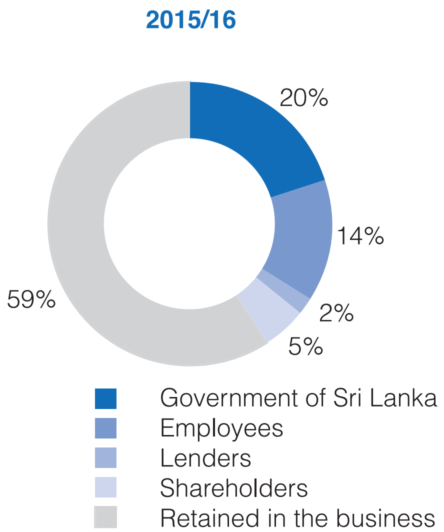
Information to Shareholders

		2017	2016
Company			
a)	Earnings per share (Rs)	41.99	49.65
b)	Dividend per share (Rs)	6.00	4.00
c)	Dividend payout ratio	0.14	0.08
d)	Net assets value per share (Rs)	253.33	218.61
e)	Market value per share (Rs)		
	- Highest value (Rs)	237.00	188.50
	- Lowest value (Rs)	159.90	140.00
	- Value as at the end of financial year (Rs)	183.90	155.00
f)	No of tradings for the year	2878	440
g)	Total No of shares traded	1,232,134	192,709
h)	Total turnover (Rs)	256,722,131	33,095,104
i)	Percentage of Shares held by the public	33.87%	33.87%
j)	Number of Public shareholders	735	628
k)	No. of foreign Shareholders	8	5
Group			
a)	Earnings per share (Rs.)	40.27	48.96
b)	Dividend per share (Rs.)	6	4
c)	Dividend payout ratio	0.15	0.08
d)	Net assets value per share (Rs.)	267.73	234.66

Statement of Value Added - Group

		2016/17 Rs. '000		2015/16 Rs. '000
Total revenue		1,449,361		1,283,520
Other operating & interest income		9,316		8,778
		1,458,677		1,292,298
Cost of material and services bought in		(1,128,510)		(942,515)
Total value added by the group		330,167		349,783
Value added shared with				
Government of Sri Lanka (Taxes)	23%	75,064	20%	70,629
Employees (Salaries and other costs)	17%	55,035	14%	48,673
Lenders (Interest on loan capital)	4%	13,008	2%	5,524
Shareholders (Dividends)	8%	25,275	5%	16,850
Retained in the business (Depreciation & retained profits)	48%	161,785	59%	208,107
	100%	330,167	100%	349,783





Five Year Summary - Group

TRADING RESULTS

Year ended 31st March	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000	Rs.'000	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Turnover	1,449,361	1,283,520	1,165,991	1,139,995	1,070,045
Operating profit	255,131	282,029	133,422	108,306	73,196
Profit before tax	244,715	276,865	119,961	107,656	57,791
Taxation	75,064	70,629	33,531	30,022	16,581
Profit after tax	169,651	206,236	86,430	77,635	41,210

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000	Rs.'000	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Share capital	79,974	79,974	79,974	79,974	79,974
Capital reserve	112,935	124,244	119,361	91,562	93,172
Revenue reserves	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Other Reserves	9,985	8,470	12,995	9,574	10,494
Retained profit	754,931	605,830	412,845	331,347	255,688
	1,127,825	988,518	795,175	682,457	609,328
Property plant & equipment	239,201	253,384	263,263	192,205	192,580
Operating lease prepayment	1,665	1,687	1,710	1,732	1,754
Investments (AFS financial assets)	23,083	21,567	18,562	15,141	16,061
Deferred tax asset	1,774	-	-	-	-
Current assets	962,210	883,254	651,014	745,980	545,633
Current & non current liabilities	(100,108)	(171,374)	(139,374)	(272,601)	(146,700)
Capital employed	1,127,825	988,518	795,175	682,457	609,328

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of ACL Plastics PLC will be held on 10th August 2017, at No. 60, Rodney Street, Colombo 8, at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes:-

(i) To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2017 with the Report of the Auditors thereon.

(ii) To re-appoint Messrs PricewaterhouseCoopers., Chartered Accountants as Auditors and to authorize the Directors to determine their remuneration.

(iii) To re-elect as Director, Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma, who retires by rotation in terms of Article 85 and being eligible for re-election in terms of Article 86, of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(iv) To consider and if thought fit to pass the following Ordinary Resolutions, of which special notice has been given by a Shareholder of the Company.

   a) "That Mr. U G Madanayake, who has passed the age of 70 years in May 2006, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and that the age limit of 70 years referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, shall not apply to him"

   b) "That Mrs. N.C. Madanayake, who has passed the age of 70 years in August 2013, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and that the age limit of 70 years referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, shall not apply to her"

   c) "That Mr. Piyadasa Miriyagalla, who has passed the age of 70 years in March 2009, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and that the age limit of 70 years referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, shall not apply to him"

(v) To authorise the Directors to determine donations to charities.

By Order of the Board

Corporate Affairs (Pvt) Ltd

Secretaries

10th July 2017

NOTE:

(a) A Shareholder is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote in his stead and a FORM OF PROXY is attached to this Report for this purpose. A Proxy need not be a Shareholder of the Company. The instrument appointing a Proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office, No. 60, Rodney Street, Colombo 08, not less than forty eight hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.

(b) Shareholders are kindly requested to hand-over duly perfected and signed Attendance Slip to the Registration counter.

Notes

Form of Proxy

ACL PLASTICS PLC

I/WE………………………………………………………….of ………………………………………………………………………………………

………

……………………………………………………………………………….being a member/ members of the above Company hereby appoint……………………………………………………………………………………………….of….………………………….or failing him…

……..of…………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………….as my/our Proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 10th August 2017 at 11.30 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Ordinary Resolution set out in the Notice of Meeting:		IN FAVOUR	NOT IN FAVOUR
1	To receive & adopt the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2017 with the Report of the Auditors thereon,		
2	To re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants as Auditors and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration		
3	To re-elect as director Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma, who retires by rotation		
4	Ordinary Resolution relating to the appointment of Mr U G Madanayake		
5	Ordinary Resolution relating to the appointment of Mrs N C Madanayake		
6	Ordinary Resolution relating to the appointment of Mr Piyadasa Miriyagalla		
7	To authorise Directors to determine donations to charity		

Signed this……………………………………………….day of………………………………..2017

SIGNATURE…………………………………………………

*instructions for filling Form of Proxy are given over-leaf.

ACL PLASTICS PLC

ATTENDANCE SLIP ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

I/We hereby record my/our presence at the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of ACL PLASTICS PLC

01).	NAME OF SHAREHOLDER	:	…………………………………………………………………….
	NAME OF PROXY (If applicable)	:	…………………………………………………………………….
02).	SHAREHOLDER'S NIC NUMBER	:	…………………………………………………………………….
	PROXY'S NIC NUMBER (If applicable)	:	…………………………………………………………………….
03).	SHAREHOLDER'S SIGNATURE	:	…………………………………………………………………….
	PROXY'S SIGNATURE (If applicable)	:	…………………………………………………………………….

SHAREHOLDERS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO HAND-OVER THIS ATTENDANCE SLIP TO THE REGISTRATION COUNTER.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

1. The instrument appointing a Proxy shall in the case of an individual be signed by the appointer or by his Attorney and in the case of a Corporation be either under its Common Seal or signed by its Attorney or by an Officer on behalf of the Corporation.

2. A Proxy need not be a Shareholder of the Company.

3. The full name and address of the Proxy and the Shareholder appointing the Proxy should be entered legibly in the Form of Proxy.

4. The completed Forms of Proxy should be deposited at No. 60, Rodney Street, Colombo 8, not less than 48 hours before the scheduled starting time of the Meeting.

Corporate Information

Name
ACL Plastics PLC

Legal Form
A quoted public Company with limited liability, incorporated in Sri Lanka in 1991.

Registration Number
PQ 87

Stock Exchange Listing
The ordinary shares of the Company are listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange of Sri Lanka.

Registered Office
60, Rodney Street, Colombo 08

Contact Details
Telephone : (094) 112 697 652
Fax : (094) 112 699 503
E-mail : info@acl.lk
Internet : www.acl.lk

Board of Directors
U. G. Madanayake - Chairman
Suren Madanayake - Managing Director
Mrs. N. C. Madanayake
Piyadasa Miriyagalla
Dr. Kamal Weerapperuma

Company Secretary
M/s. Corporate Affairs (Pvt) Ltd
No: 68/1, Dawson Street,
Colombo 02.

Group Financial Controller
Champika Coomasaru

Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants

Bankers
Standard Chartered Bank
Hatton National Bank
Nations Trust Bank

Designed & produced by
emagewise
Printed by Printage (Pvt) Ltd

www.acl.lk