




ANNUAL REPORT

2023 | 2024

Jetwing
SYMPHONY





Jetwing Hotels continues to stand as the home of authentic Sri Lankan hospitality, embodying the essence of timeless family values and unwavering dedication to excellence.

Over half a century later, our foundation remains rooted in the pillars of passion, humility, integrity, and tenacity, which infuse every aspect of our operations. As you step into our embrace across the emerald isle, you're immediately greeted with the genuine warmth of our devoted associates. Their welcoming smiles, coupled with the signature 'ayubowan'-meaning 'may you live long'-immediately make you feel at home.

Indulge in the best of legendary hospitality at Jetwing Hotels as you explore the paradise island. With each stay, celebrate the best of Sri Lanka in unique spaces designed in harmony with their environments and surrounding communities.



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About Us

Experience the exquisite portfolio of Jetwing Symphony PLC, where the true essence of Sri Lankan hospitality blends with an unwavering dedication to sustainability, bespoke service, and meticulous attention to every detail. Our commitment extends beyond excellence in hospitality, seamlessly blending the timeless traditions of Sri Lanka with innovative experiences across the island.

Jetwing Yala and Jetwing Safari Camp in Yala offer immersive adventures and luxurious glamping, setting the standard for wilderness experiences. Jetwing Kaduruketha in Wellawaya stands as a sustainable haven of agro-eco luxury, while Jetwing Lake in Dambulla promises cultural immersion amidst Sri Lanka's cultural triangle. In the heart of Colombo, Jetwing Colombo Seven caters to the urban explorer with unparalleled sophistication. Jetwing Surf in Pottuvil beckons with its eco-friendly beachfront paradise in the enchanting east, while Jetwing Kandy Gallery invites guests to unwind in a serene corner of the historic city of Kandy. Within this diverse portfolio, you'll discover some of the finest and most iconic properties in Sri Lanka, each bearing the hallmark of Jetwing excellence.



Jetwing Symphony Properties



Jetwing Yala | Yala

Sprawled across 38 acres of uncharted coastal wilderness, close to Yala National Park, Jetwing Yala is a space that combines adventure with luxurious comfort and relaxation. Featuring 80 rooms, world-class restaurants, bars, and an infinity pool overlooking magnificent greenery, coupled with our legendary hospitality, Jetwing Yala ensures a picture-perfect space to wind down or to immerse in the wonders of nature.



Jetwing Kaduruketha | Wellawaya

By the breathtaking southeastern mountains, Jetwing Kaduruketha captures the essence of rural village life in Wellawaya. This resort, with 25 rustic dwellings, presents the concept of agro-eco luxury tourism, the first of its kind on the island. Set across 60 acres of paddy fields, Jetwing Kaduruketha offers curated butler service, captivating views, and a wealth of unique experiences. A haven of serenity amidst nature.



Jetwing Lake | Dambulla

Residing in the heart of Sri Lanka's legendary cultural triangle, Jetwing Lake epitomises modern luxury while also standing as one of the most sustainable properties on the island. Surrounded by ancient folklore and natural beauty, the hotel consists of 94 luxury rooms, exceptional dining, a serene spa, and a 71-metre-long pool presenting stunning views of the Siyabalawewa tank and the lush greenery beyond.



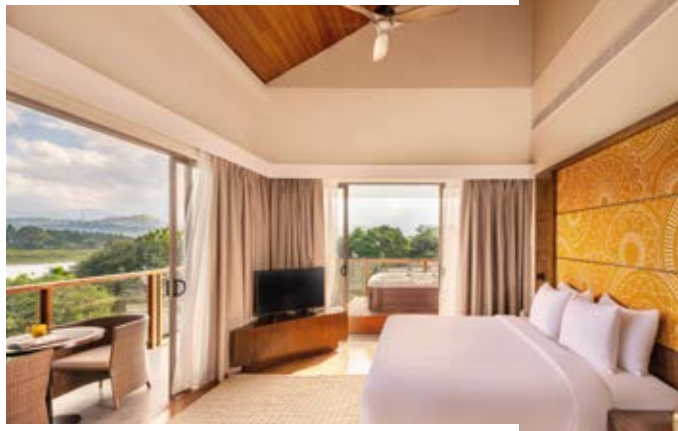
Jetwing Colombo Seven | Colombo

Jetwing Colombo Seven, located in the heart of Sri Lanka's metropolitan capital, offers contemporary luxury with panoramic city views. Featuring 70 elegant rooms, 28 serviced apartments, a rooftop infinity pool, and exceptional dining options, this urban oasis caters to both business and leisure travelers. Enjoy modern amenities, personalised service, and easy access to Colombo's cultural and commercial highlights at Jetwing Colombo Seven.



Jetwing Surf | Pottuvil Point

Jetwing Surf, seamlessly blending luxury and sustainability is an eco-luxury benchmark designed by the renowned John Balmond. At our serene cabana resort in Pottuvil Point near Arugam Bay, 20 cosy and exquisite cabanas echo the beauty of seashells, using wood, coconut palm leaves, and illuk grass. The perfect space to enjoy exotic culture, cuisine, prime surfing, wildlife, nature, and cultural expeditions in the enchanting east.



Jetwing Kandy Gallery | Kandy

Jetwing Kandy Gallery offers a luxurious and serene escape to a quiet corner of the Kandyan kingdom. Inspired by the timeless traditions and landscapes of Kandy, this boutique hotel combines elegant design with the very best of authentic Sri Lankan hospitality. It features 26 luxurious rooms with panoramic views, world-class fusion cuisine, a tranquil pool overlooking the mighty Mahaweli River, and a relaxing spa.



Jetwing Safari Camp | Yala

Nestled in the embrace of Yala National Park, Jetwing Safari Camp is a sanctuary where untamed wilderness beckons. Amidst verdant landscapes, our 10 exquisite jungle cabins, which were also newly revamped, harmoniously blend with nature's beauty. With attentive butlers at your service, anticipate personalised journeys that unveil hidden wonders. As the sun sets, surrender to the enchantment of Jetwing Safari Camp—a tapestry of treasured memories woven with adventurous luxury.

Financial Highlights

Performance for the year ended 31 March

		2024	2023
Revenue	LKR '000	3,613,708	2,115,955
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation (EBITDA)	LKR '000	1,134,861	466,607
Profit/(Loss) before tax (PBT)	LKR '000	9,336	(765,194)
Profit/(Loss) after tax (PAT)	LKR '000	92,536	(632,195)
Earnings/(Loss) per share	LKR	0.17	(1.10)

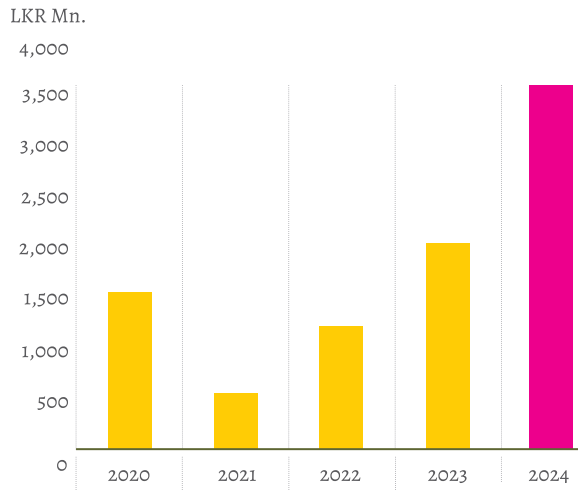
Financial Position as at 31 March

Total Assets	LKR '000	10,592,471	10,422,321
Total Debt	LKR '000	5,869,331	5,922,776
Total Equity	LKR '000	3,412,135	3,321,931
No of Shares in Issue	No.'000s	602,189	602,189
Net Assets per Share	LKR	5.72	5.55
Gearing Ratio	%	63	64
Debt/Total Assets	%	55	57
Current Ratio		0.28:1	0.13:1
Quick Asset Ratio		0.23:1	0.10:1

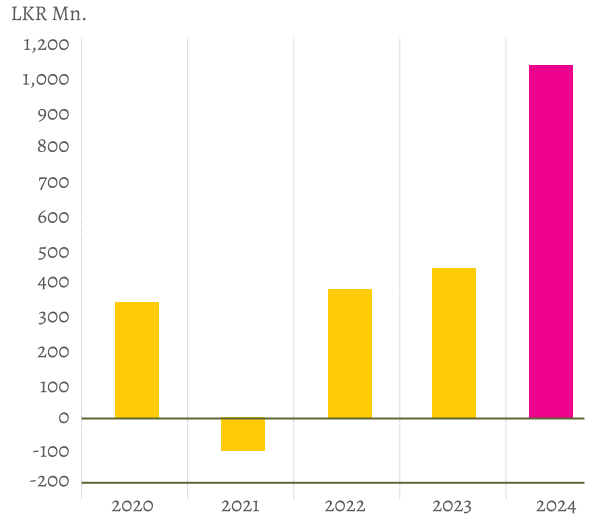
Market/Shareholder information

Market price per share as at 31 March	LKR	9.00	7.10
Market Capitalisation	LKR '000	5,419,697	4,275,539

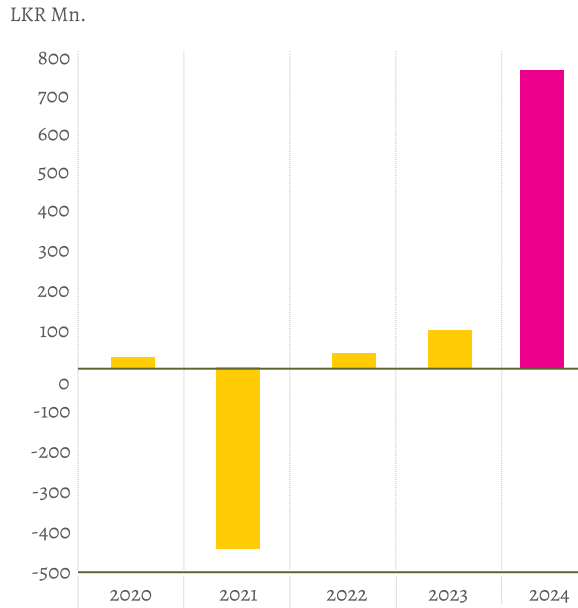
Revenue



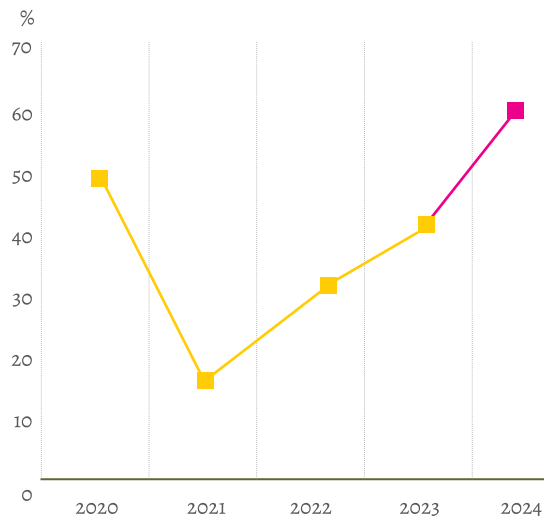
EBITDA



EBIT



Occupancy







Upon the ancient lands of the cultural triangle, our home of hospitality presents luxurious modernity, comfort, and serenity for your sojourn. Experience unparalleled tranquility and refined elegance as you immerse in the timeless beauty of our surroundings.

Chairman's Letter

To the shareholders and well-wishers of Jetwing Symphony PLC,
Ayubowan (may you live long)!

Last year, I began with the famous saying “when the going gets tough, the tough get going.” Today, as I write this letter, I thank and praise God for gracing our country with peace and stability, enabling your company to achieve record results after four years of hardship.

The increase in positive sentiments for travel to Sri Lanka towards the latter part of the calendar year allowed your company to perform better than expected at the start of the financial year. Revenue for the year increased by 71% to LKR 3.6 billion, achieving a Net Profit for the first time, of LKR 93 million. I am happy to mention that your company has come out of the critical situation it was in previously and we are now comfortably meeting all the requirements with the banks. In the last few years of multiple crises, from the Easter Sunday terrorist bombings to the global pandemic, and Sri Lanka's political and economic disaster, our priority was to first look after the associates of your company. Even in the most difficult of times, we never delayed a single salary and statutory payment. Our second priority was to pay our suppliers on time, and then the banks. I am thankful to the finance team of the managing agents for navigating these challenging times and taking the necessary actions to keep your company, its people, and its assets afloat, and to each of the hotel managers and their teams for keeping the properties in excellent condition and delivering Jetwing's legendary authentic Sri Lankan hospitality. I must also thank the managing agents, Jetwing Hotels Ltd., for not charging any management fees during the year from Jetwing Lake and Jetwing Surf, and the Board of Directors and committees for not taking any fees during the year and giving their time and valuable contributions without any financial remuneration. I also thank all of you for your patience and staying with us during the challenging times, and I hope you stay with us and benefit from the future performances.

Your company owns 7 hotels that are managed by Jetwing Hotels Ltd., - Jetwing Colombo Seven, Jetwing Kaduruketha (Wellawaya), Jetwing Kandy Gallery, Jetwing Lake (Dambulla), Jetwing Safari Camp (Yala), Jetwing Surf (Pottuvil), and Jetwing Yala.

The introduction of minimum room rates in the capital helped your company's hotel and all other hotels in the city to get fair rates for the substantial investments made that boost the local economy. This was essential at the time of implementation as many leading hotels were selling their rooms at alarmingly low rates, which could have led to a

crisis in Colombo with many hotels being unable to meet financial commitments and closing their doors permanently. Your company's best performing property, Jetwing Yala, had an exceptional performance; however, the extremely poor management of the Yala national park, one of our country's most precious natural assets, is a major concern and a threat to all tourism stakeholders in the region. Jetwing Safari Camp underwent substantial changes during the year, with the completion of converting all 10 rooms into luxurious wooden cabins, and the introduction of an iconic rooftop infinity pool and restaurant. Jetwing Lake went through a challenging year as we were compelled to drive higher occupancies at low rates due to the property's financial situation. We will now go through a year of transition, as the property will drive a high-rate approach given its unique design and stunning location, and probably the best ratings of service across all Jetwing Hotels. We are confident that the hotel will reach its expected positioning and positive financial performances in the near future. Jetwing Kandy Gallery, your company's most exclusive boutique hotel, is establishing well as one of the leading luxury hotels in the region. Jetwing Kaduruketha will also undergo changes in its positioning in the upcoming year, along with a proposed development of enhanced wellness facilities to complement the property's sublime natural surroundings, which will make it one of Sri Lanka's leading eco-luxury wellness resorts. I am also pleased to note that the hotel was recently recognised by the United Kingdom's leading travel magazine, Wanderlust, as one of the best green hotels in Asia in 2024. I am also pleased to note that we successfully completed the design changes and implementation of air-conditioning in all the cabanas at Jetwing Surf. With an increase in demand for year-round travel to the Eastern region of the country, I am confident that the properties will perform better in the new financial year.

The Jetwing Sustainability strategy encompasses the 6-pillared approach of the group to incorporate innovative solutions to foster holistic business practices that take care of both the environment and people. Your company's properties are prime examples of sustainable hotels and I encourage you to learn more about the initiatives taken to create a positive impact – you may do so by checking the sustainability section of the hotels' websites as well as visiting the properties and engaging in the daily sustainability tours.

As all of you know, Sri Lanka recovered well as a country and as a tourism destination. We are grateful to His Excellency President Ranil Wickremesinghe and Minister Harin Fernando, along with the leadership and teams of all tourism authorities, for working closely with the private sector and forging a path for recovery and growth. As we were flying smoothly towards our cruising altitude, we were recently met with clear-air turbulence by the unforeseen introduction of visa processing by a foreign private entity. As my colleague on the board said during our recent meeting – “why is the country’s leadership trying to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.” While many countries are easing border controls to boost their tourist arrivals, especially regional competitors such as Thailand, it is not the time to add further constraints in the form of increased visa fees, with no revenue and benefit to the country. This is not only a concern for stakeholders of the tourism industry, but we as Sri Lankan citizens must all be alarmed by this decision and its inevitable repercussions. I strongly urge the leadership of the country to revise their decision at once, in the interest of all Sri Lankans and foreign visitors to our island.

Many attempts have been made recently to launch a consumer-focused destination marketing campaign, but we are yet to see it in action. The Sri Lankan Tourism Promotions Bureau (SLTPB) must utilise the funds contributed by the industry in the form of the tourism development levy (TDL), to which your company contributed LKR 36 million, to effectively target discerning travellers both digitally and through traditional methods and position Sri Lanka as a leading luxury and sustainable travel destination. While it is essential to highlight the uniqueness of our island, in terms of the diversity of unique experiences and activities it offers despite its small size, it is also of paramount importance to highlight the country’s premium resorts that earn high foreign currency revenues that is essential to the economy.

I also propose for the leadership of the country to create a working relationship between all tourism-related ministries. Many times, decisions are made that impact tourism, by non-tourism ministries – a recent example is the visa issuance fiasco. The ministries of agriculture, civil aviation, urban development, culture and art affairs, defence, finance, foreign affairs, highways and road development, indigenous medicine, labour, land, plantation industries, power and energy, sports, transport, wildlife and forest conservation, environment,

coast conservation, and others, are all stakeholders of Sri Lanka tourism. Thankfully, we are now recognised as one of the sectors that will propel the economy, and if we are to achieve the expected results sustainably, and reach optimum levels of earnings from tourism to the country, it is crucial to have all these ministries working together for the benefit of the nation and its people, as they will all contribute directly and indirectly to the success or failure of the industry and the national economy.

Your company’s performance and recovery this year was a collective effort, and I would like to now mention all the stakeholders who played a critical role in the past year: the Board of directors, the managing agents – Jetwing Hotels Ltd., banking partners, suppliers, members of the local communities, tour operators and travel agents, online sales partners, and our guests. Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the managers and teams of your company’s properties – Jetwing Colombo Seven, Jetwing Kaduruketha, Jetwing Kandy Gallery, Jetwing Lake, Jetwing Safari Camp, Jetwing Surf, and Jetwing Yala.

I am hopeful that this financial year will bring more success for your company and our country, as we welcome a new era of tourism in Sri Lanka. I pray that our leaders will make wise choices and that all our citizens will uphold justice and contribute to the growth of our beautiful island. With the right intentions, we can achieve anything, and as long as we stay resilient and confident, we can always overcome the toughest challenges. May this year be filled with happiness and prosperity for the people of our beloved nation.

Blessings,


Hiran Cooray

Chairman
Jetwing Symphony PLC
03rd June 2024

Operating Environment

The Global Economy

The year 2023 has been a defining period for the global economy, characterized by resilience in the face of persistent challenges from the pandemic era and geopolitical tensions. The world witnessed a moderate growth rate of 3.0%, a slight deceleration from the 3.5% growth of 2022 according to the World Economic Outlook published by IMF. This slowdown was felt unevenly across regions, with advanced economies experiencing a more pronounced deceleration compared to emerging markets and developing economies.

Inflation remained a central theme throughout the year, with global inflation rates forecasted to decline from 8.7% in 2022 to 6.9% in 2023. The concerted efforts of central banks to tighten monetary policy, coupled with lower international commodity prices, contributed to this disinflationary trend. However, core inflation was projected to decline more gradually, with a return to target levels not expected until 2025.

Advanced economies saw growth rates slow from 2.6% in 2022 to 1.5% in 2023, as the impact of policy tightening began to take effect. The United States and Japan managed to maintain growth rates above 2.0%, while Europe grappled with more significant slowdowns, particularly in Germany and the United Kingdom. Emerging market and developing economies fared slightly better, with a modest decline in growth from 4.1% in 2022 to 4.0% in both 2023 and 2024. Asia, especially China and India, experienced the most buoyant economic activity, with growth rates of 5.0% and 6.3% respectively.

The global economic landscape was also shaped by concerns over geoeconomic fragmentation and disruptions to trade, particularly in commodities. These disruptions had the potential to affect commodity prices, economic activity, and the transition to green energy.

Amidst this backdrop, the World Economic Forum highlighted the importance of international cooperation and sound policymaking to navigate the unpredictable road ahead. Economists remained divided on the prospects of a global recession, with opinions split almost evenly on the likelihood of such an event in 2023.

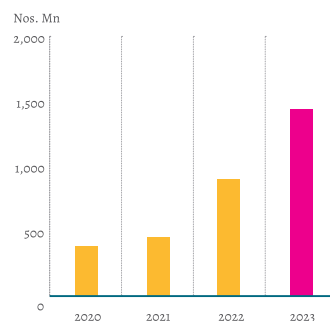
As the year progressed, the global economy demonstrated a capacity to adapt to changing circumstances, including shifts in business and industry models due to competitive geopolitical and geoeconomic environments. The focus for global leaders was to steer a path through these developments, emphasizing inclusive growth that could sustainably improve the lives of millions around the world.

In summary, the year 2023 was marked by slow but steady growth, declining inflation, and regional divergences. The global economy’s ability to navigate these challenges will set the stage for future economic trends and the overall health of the world’s financial systems.

Global Tourism

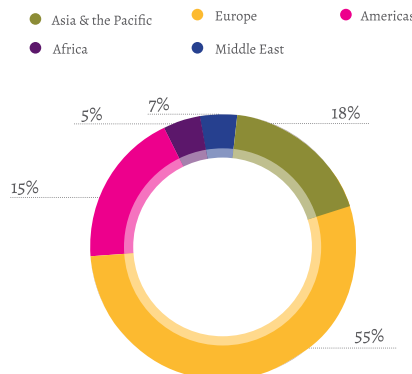
The year 2023 has been pivotal for global tourism, marking a significant rebound to near pre-pandemic levels. International tourist arrivals surged to an estimated 1.3 billion (34% over 2022), recovering 88% of the sector’s pre-pandemic levels. This resurgence is attributed to the unleashing of pent-up demand, improved air connectivity, and the robust recovery of Asian markets.

International Tourist Arrivals



The UNWTO forecasts a full recovery of international tourism by the end of 2024, with initial estimates suggesting a 2% growth above 2019 levels. This optimistic outlook is, however, tempered by the pace of recovery in Asia and ongoing economic and geopolitical risks. South Asia has shown remarkable resilience, recovering 87% of its pre-pandemic tourism levels, while North-East Asia lags at 55%.

International Tourist Arrivals by Region



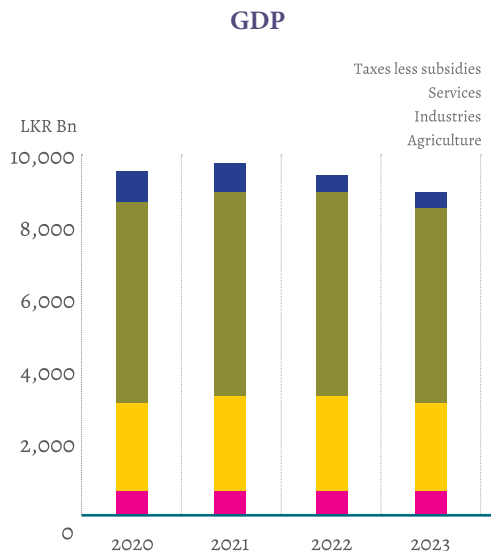
Operating Environment Contd.

The global tourism industry's growth is buoyed by an 18% increase in travel and tourism business, marking the highest point since the pandemic. Hotel bookings and travel businesses are expected to reach new heights, signaling a prosperous time for the industry.

In summary, the year has been marked by a strong recovery trajectory for global tourism, driven by consumer confidence and the reopening of borders. The industry's adaptability to changing travel patterns and its response to global challenges will continue to shape its success in the forthcoming years. As we look ahead, the full recovery of global tourism appears within reach, promising renewed opportunities for destinations worldwide.

The Sri Lankan Economy

As the fiscal year 2023 concluded, Sri Lanka's economy exhibited signs of stabilization and a gradual revival from its deepest post-independence economic downturn. The nation's GDP contracted by 2.3% in 2023, despite growth in the latter two quarters, signaling a slow but positive shift in economic momentum.



The contraction was primarily due to shrinking sectors such as construction, mining, financial services, and textile manufacturing, which faced challenges like weak demand, tight credit, and input shortages. However, sectors like transport, accommodation, food, and beverage services saw growth, thanks to a rebound in tourism⁴.

Inflation, which had been a pressing concern, declined to single-digit levels by mid-2023, aided by currency appreciation and improved supply chains. Yet, a recent spike in food prices and adjustments in fuel and utility costs pushed the headline inflation up to 5.9% by February 2024.

Monetary policy saw a significant easing, with the central bank cutting policy rates by 650 basis points between June and November 2023, leading to a reduction in the government's domestic borrowing costs. Private sector credit showed signs of recovery, and the current account recorded a surplus for the first time since 1977, driven by strong remittances and tourism, alongside subdued imports.

The Sri Lankan Rupee appreciated by 10.8% against the US Dollar in 2023, reflecting some degree of economic recovery. Despite a primary balance surplus, the overall fiscal deficit remained high due to increased interest payments.

Looking ahead, the World Bank projects moderate growth of 2.2% for 2024, with signs of economic stabilization following the severe downturn of the previous years. However, the country still grapples with elevated poverty levels, income inequality, and labor market concerns. The forecast for 2025 suggests a modest pickup in growth to 2.5%, with a gradual increase in inflation and a small current account surplus.

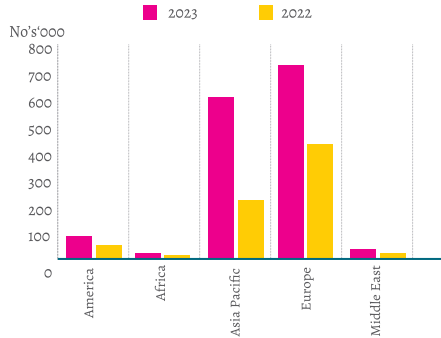
In summary, Sri Lanka's economy is on a path to recovery, but the journey is fraught with challenges. The nation's resilience and commitment to reforms will be crucial in overcoming these obstacles and fostering a sustainable economic future.

Sri Lankan Tourism

The year 2023 has been a remarkable period for Sri Lanka's tourism sector, marking a significant turnaround from the challenges of the past. The industry witnessed a robust revival, with the country registering the highest influx of visitors since 2019, reaching almost 1.5 million tourists. This achievement is particularly noteworthy given the consecutive challenges faced over the previous four years, including the Easter Sunday attacks and the global pandemic.

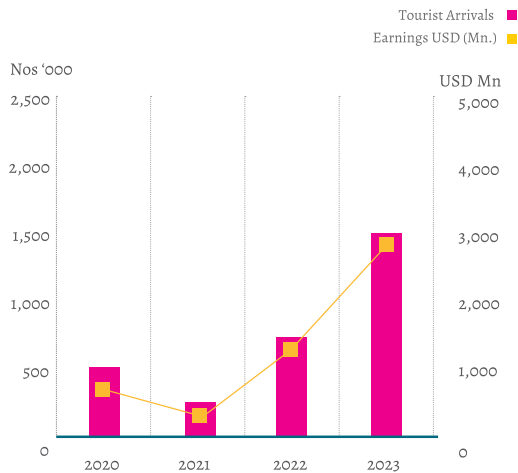
Operating Environment Contd.

Tourist Arrival by Country of Residence 2023



The resilience of Sri Lanka’s tourism was further evidenced by the impressive growth in international tourist arrivals, which saw a 67.5% increase compared to the same period in 2022. The total number of tourists reached 58% of pre-pandemic levels, a clear indication of the sector’s recovery trajectory. The top source markets contributing to this growth were India, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, showcasing the diverse appeal of Sri Lanka as a travel destination.

Annual Tourist Arrivals/Tourism Earnings



Sri Lanka’s tourism strategy has been centered around promoting its unique blend of cultural heritage, natural beauty, and wildlife. The country has become a magnet for travelers seeking diverse experiences, from exploring ancient ruins and engaging in wildlife safaris to relaxing on pristine beaches and participating in wellness retreats. The government and private sector’s concerted efforts in marketing and infrastructure development have played a crucial role in this resurgence.

The Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) has been instrumental in driving growth through various initiatives, including enhancing digital connectivity, streamlining visa processes, and improving accessibility to key tourist sites. These efforts have been complemented by a focus on sustainable tourism practices, ensuring that the natural and cultural assets of the country are preserved for future generations.

Despite the positive trends, the industry faced headwinds from the global economic slowdown, which impacted disposable income and international travel spending. However, the strong recovery in regional markets, particularly India and South Asia, provided a buffer against these challenges. The industry’s adaptability to changing travel patterns and its response to global challenges will continue to shape its success in the forthcoming years.

In summary, the year 2023 has been a testament to the tenacity and potential of Sri Lanka’s tourism industry. The sector’s strategic response to global challenges and its adaptability to changing travel patterns have set the stage for continued growth and success. With a focus on sustainable and responsible tourism, Sri Lanka is well-positioned to capitalize on the global tourism rebound and emerge as a leading destination in the region.



With the majestic Mahaweli River and the lush greenery of the Kandyan kingdom as your backdrop, indulge in the embrace of a cocoon of comfort with contemporary luxury - this is your gallery in the mystic hills.

Group Financial Review

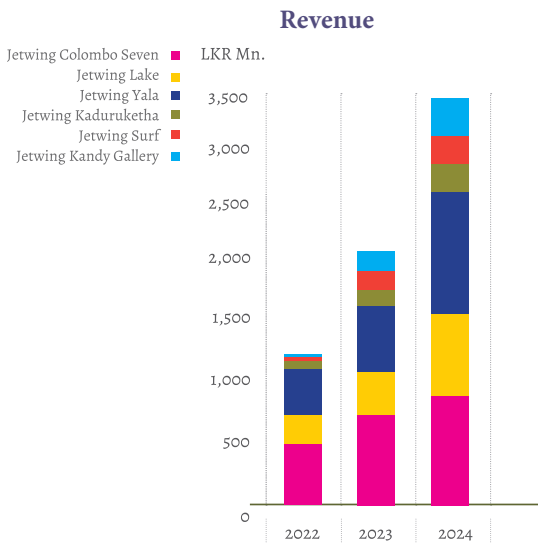
The group financial statements for the financial year 2023/24 includes the financial statements of Jetwing Symphony PLC and all its subsidiaries mentioned in page 83. During the year under review Jetwing Yala, Jetwing Lake, Jetwing Colombo Seven, Jetwing Kaduruketha, Jetwing Surf and Jetwing Kandy Gallery operated for the full financial year.

The year under review has shown a robust financial performance for Jetwing Symphony PLC, demonstrating a significant improvement compared to the previous year. This success is primarily attributed to the substantial rise in inbound tourism, which has served as a key driver of our growth. Through extensive and focused efforts in sales and marketing targeting our key markets, the group was able to successfully leverage the momentum of the rising demand for the destination.

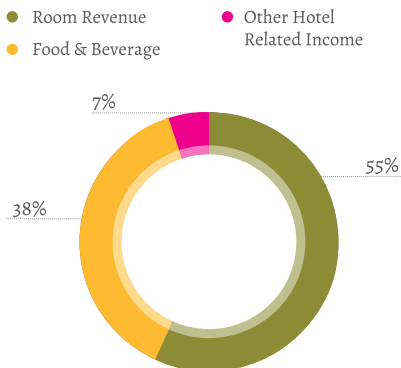
Revenue

Jetwing Symphony group recorded revenue of LKR. 3,614 Mn for the financial year ended 31 March 2024, an increase of 71% compared to last financial year. The increase in revenue is primarily due to an increase in occupancy and average room rate. The group revenue increase is despite to the appreciation of the Sri Lankan rupee against the US\$ by 8% compared to the previous year.

Jetwing Yala, Jetwing Colombo Seven, Jetwing Lake and Jetwing Kandy Gallery contributed 33%, 26%, 21% and 10% respectively to the group revenue. During the year under review, Jetwing Yala showed a significant improvement compared to the previous year.



Revenue Composition 2024



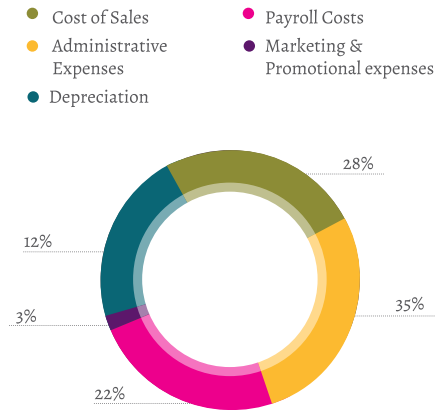
Expenses

Group expenses excluding exchange loss on foreign currency loans and finance cost amounted to LKR. 2,847 Mn compared to LKR. 2,028 Mn last year. The increase in expenses is primarily due to higher administrative costs (50%) and payroll costs (40%) due to an increase in occupancy, increase in electricity rates and other prices of goods and services. Sales and Marketing costs also increased during the year under review by LKR 43 Mn due to an increase in online sales commissions and other marketing activities compared to last year. The cost of sales has increased mainly due to an increase in business volume and increase in prices. Further, the exchange gain on conversion of foreign currency loans amounted to LKR 105 Mn during the period under review.

Finance costs for the year amounted to LKR 885 Mn which is an increase of LKR 188 Mn compared to the previous year. In the previous year, finance cost was after deducting the interest waiver received on term loans amounting to LKR 292 Mn. Due to the above reason the finance cost shows an increase during the year under review despite the substantial decrease in monthly AWPLR from July 2023.

Depreciation for the year amounted to LKR. 356 Mn which is an increase of LKR. 11 Mn compared to the previous year.

Expenses Composition 2024



Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)

EBITDA for the year under review amounted to LKR. 1,135 Mn compared to LKR 467 Mn achieved in the previous year. The increase in EBITDA of 143% compared to last year is primarily due to the increase in revenue. During the year under review, all operational hotels of the group reported positive EBITDA. The group achieved an EBITDA margin of 31% for the year.

Profitability

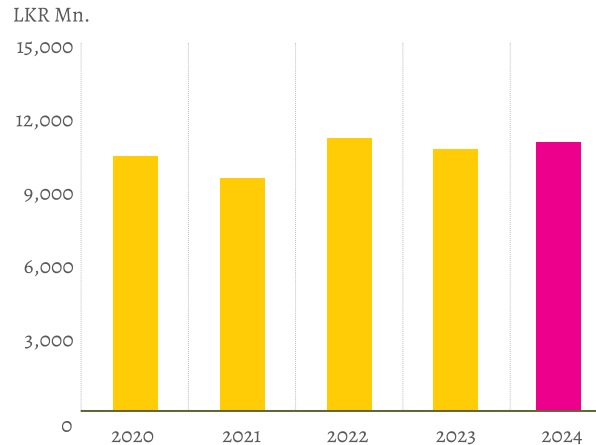
The Group recorded a profit before tax of LKR. 9 Mn compared to earlier accounting year's loss before tax of LKR. 765 Mn. The profit before tax includes exchange gain on foreign currency loans amounting to LKR. 105 Mn. The increase in profit before tax is primarily due to the increase in operational profit by LKR 678 Mn, increase in exchange gain on foreign currency loans by LKR 302 Mn despite to the increase in finance cost by LKR 188 Mn.

Profit after tax of the Group amounted to LKR. 93 Mn compared to the previous year's loss after tax of LKR 632 Mn. During the period under review the income tax reversal amounted to LKR 83 Mn. This is mainly due to the deferred tax reversal arising from the tax losses.

Statement of Financial Position

The Group's Total Assets were LKR 10,592 Mn as of 31st March 2024 compared to LKR 10,422 Mn for the previous period. During the year under review, Property, Plant and Equipment additions amounted to LKR. 186 Mn.

Total Assets



During the year, Group debt decreased to LKR.5,869 Mn compared to LKR 5,923 Mn the previous year. As of 31 March 2024, the gearing level of the group stood at 63%.

Shareholders' Funds

Shareholders' funds as of 31 March 2024 increased to LKR. 3,442 Mn from LKR. 3,344 Mn in the previous period. The group's net assets per share as of 31 March 2024 stood at LKR. 5.72 per share.

Statement of Cash Flow

The cash position of the Group, as of 31st March 2024 increased to negative LKR 1,249 Mn, compared to negative LKR. 1,821 Mn last financial year. Cash flows from operations amounted to LKR 90 Mn primarily due to an increase in profitability. Cash flows used in investing activities amounted to LKR 182 Mn. Investing activities included acquisition of Property, plant and equipment amounting to LKR 186 Mn. The net cash flows from financing activities amounted to LKR 664 Mn.





Inspired by the intricate seashells that rest upon our unspoiled beaches, natural structures made embracing vernacular architecture, this is our home of eco-luxury in the enchanting east.

Sustainability Review

Inspired by the legacy of Jetwing Hotels' founder, Herbert Cooray, Jetwing Symphony PLC believes that true hospitality goes hand-in-hand with respect for the environment and local communities. Across our properties, we strive to minimize our environmental footprint while maximizing positive social impact, ensuring a harmonious relationship with the land and our people.

At Jetwing Symphony PLC, sustainability is not just a priority, it is the foundation of our business. We leverage Jetwing Hotels' comprehensive Sustainability Strategy, focusing on six key areas of impact to ensure sustainable operations across the board.

While we recognize a healthy environment is vital for our long-term success, we are driven by a deep commitment to protect the natural world. Through meticulous environmental impact tracking and responsible resource management, we actively work to minimize our footprint and contribute to healthier ecosystems. By actively reducing energy consumption through energy efficiency measures and utilizing renewable energy sources, like solar power, we have significantly reduced our carbon footprint. By diversifying water sources and minimizing waste through innovative treatment and reuse strategies, we have significantly reduced stress on this vital but limited natural resource. A robust solid waste management system ensures responsible disposal through recycling, composting, or biodigesters. Our commitment extends beyond internal policies as we adhere to local regulations with Jetwing Yala, Jetwing Lake, Jetwing Kaduruketha, and Jetwing Kandy Gallery having received certifications for their Environmental Management Systems according to the rigorous ISO 14001:2015 standard. Additionally, Jetwing Yala, Jetwing Lake, and Jetwing Kandy Gallery have been recognized for their exceptional sustainability practices by attaining Travelife's Gold certification.

Jetwing, a name synonymous with authentic Sri Lankan hospitality, is driven by a passion to create warm and comforting experiences for all our guests. We adhere to international standards of excellence, ensuring world-class service while embracing the warmth of Sri Lankan culture.

Our commitment to heartfelt service stems from our core family values: passion, humility, tenacity, and integrity. These values differentiate our associates and define the exceptional experiences delivered across our entire portfolio of properties.

At Jetwing, we recognize that our associates are our most valuable asset. Their dedication and passion are the driving force behind our legacy of unparalleled Sri Lankan hospitality. We foster an optimum work environment that prioritizes their well-being and career growth. Through comprehensive policies and practices in areas of human rights, health and safety, remuneration, grievance handling, and zero tolerance on child abuse, we empower our associates to engage in their roles efficiently. This commitment positions Jetwing as an employer of choice within the industry.

Our communities are an integral part of our business model. We ensure that all our operations benefit the communities around our properties. We're committed to creating jobs within the communities surrounding our properties, fostering local economic growth. At each hotel we prioritize sourcing our needs from within the same district, strengthening the local supply chain and supporting nearby businesses. We diligently safeguard the natural capital of the communities we're in, ensuring a sustainable future for all. We actively invest in and partner with community initiatives, fostering a strong sense of place and shared prosperity.

During the year under review, there were no material issues pertaining to employees and industrial relations.

The infographic on the following page highlights key achievements in environment, employee relations, and community engagement for the financial year 2023/24.

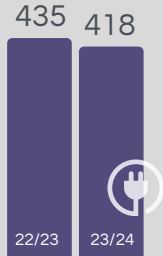


For a deeper dive into each area for all our hotels, please see the Jetwing Hotels Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report 2023/24.

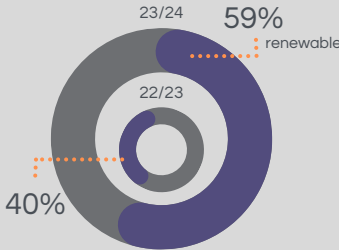


SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

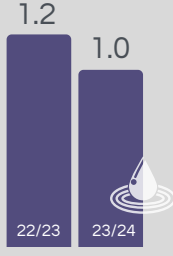
Environmental Performance



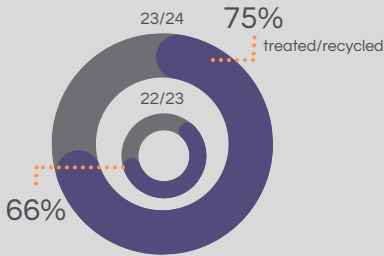
energy used per guest (MJ)



renewables in energy mix

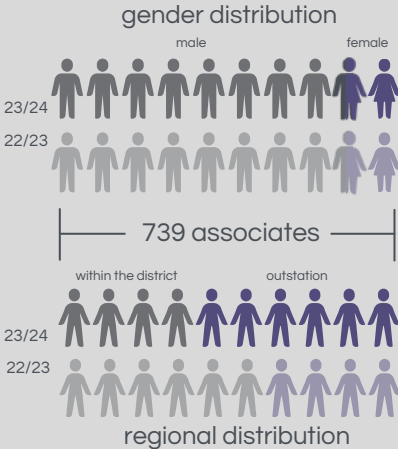


water used per guest (m3)

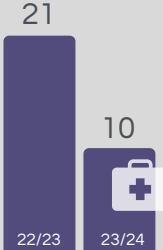


solid waste treated/recycled

Employee Relations



training hours



health & safety issues reported

Community Engagement



community engagement programs conducted



local youth trained



(%) supplies sourced locally (within the district)

* 22/23 - year ending 31st March 2023 and 23/24 - year ending 31st March 2024





Revel in the serenity bestowed by the breathtaking views of our agro-luxury abode, Jetwing Kaduruketha. Amidst lush paddy fields and rolling hills, allow the tranquility of our surroundings envelop you, providing a haven of absolute calm.

Risk Management

The risk management system of Jetwing Symphony PLC, is structured to identify and control the risks specific to the industry in which it operates as well as general risks applicable to all entities. Therefore, appropriate systems, policies and procedures are in place in all areas of management and they are periodically reviewed to ensure adequacy and adherence. In the current business environment, change has become the norm rather than the exception. By managing threats to the business, in a changing environment effectively, particularly the major threats that may affect our business plans and strategic objectives, we are able to protect or enhance our key assets appropriately. The Risk Management Model of Jetwing Symphony is shown below:



The Jetwing Symphony Group identifies three main categories of threats:

1. Strategic and Market threats	Threats to the Group’s high-level strategic objectives or threats from the external environment.
2. Operational threats	Threats that arise from day-to-day operations of the Hotels.
3. Financial threats	Those threats that arise from the adverse movements in market prices, those that may threaten the Group’s ability to have sufficient funds to meet financial obligations and the failure of a customer to meet its contractual obligations.

These main threats are then further analyzed into subcomponent risk.

Thereafter, each threat is assessed for potential impact and likelihood of occurring to quantify the associated risk. A risk Heat Map is then used to plot the risk associated with each threat based on the above. The horizontal axis shows the likelihood of a given threat occurring, that is, the likelihood that the threat will materialise and become an issue. The vertical axis shows the potential impact that the threat will have on the objective or goal not being achieved should it materialise. The associated risks are then quantified and the colours are risk areas (eg, green boxes are in the low area; yellow boxes are in the medium area; orange boxes are in the high area, red boxes are in the very high area)

Jetwing Symphony Risk Heat Map		Likelihood				
		1 Unlikely 0% to 10%	2 Possible 10% to 40%	3 Likely 40% to 70%	4 Probable 70% to 90%	5 Almost Certain
Impact	5 Catastrophic		1.1			
	4 Major		1.2, 2.1	1.4, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5	1.3	
	3 Moderate		2.2, 2.7	2.4		
	2 Tolerable		3.1	2.8		
	1 Insignificant					

Risk Management Contd.

Risk Factors

In this section, we describe the foreseeable risks that could have a material effect on the Group's business operations, cash flow, financial condition, turnover, profits, asset Integrity, liquidity and capital reserves. We provide information on the nature of the risk, an indication of the potential impact and actions taken to mitigate risk exposure. Some risks may not yet be known to Jetwing Symphony and some that Jetwing Symphony does not currently believe to be material, could later turn out to be material.

	Potential Impact	Actions Taken to Mitigate Risk
1. STRATEGIC AND MARKET RISKS		
1.1. Risks relating to Infectious Diseases		
		Risk Rating
		High
Infectious diseases COVID-19 has had a material detrimental impact on our business, financial results and liquidity, and such impact could worsen and last for an unknown period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced travel and demand for hotel rooms thereby reduced revenue, cash flow and profitability. - Increase in operational expenses due to enhanced health and hygiene requirements. - Increase in the level of debt may adversely affect financial and operating activities or ability to incur additional debt. - In addition, as a result of the risks described above, we may be required to raise additional capital, and our access to and cost of financing will depend on, among other things, global economic conditions, Sri Lanka Economic conditions in the financing markets, the availability of sufficient amounts of financing, our prospects, and the outlook for the hotel industry as a whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the resilience of its businesses under multiple scenarios by considering a wide range of factors - Take steps to curtail fixed costs whilst continuously enacting stringent protocols to minimize other direct costs. - Defer non-essential capital expenditure. - The board to monitor all possible cash flow positions and mitigating factors.
1.2. Business Risk		
		Risk Rating
		Medium
The inability of the Group to achieve its business objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced revenue, cash flow and profitability. - Hinder future growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed operational and capital expenditure budgets are formulated on an annual basis and formally approved by the Board. These plans are thereafter monitored and reviewed by the Board to assess actual performance against those planned and take remedial action wherever necessary. - Project feasibility studies are conducted for all major investments. - Implementation of cost control procedures and innovative cost saving initiatives particularly with regard to energy costs. - Performing Competitor analyses.

Risk Management Contd.

		Potential Impact	Actions Taken to Mitigate Risk
1.3. Political, Economic and Environmental Risks			
		Risk Rating	Very High
Major events affecting either economic or political stability on a global and local level represent a threat to the Group.	-	Reduced revenue, increased operating costs resulting in reduced profitability and cash flows.	- Management regularly reviews political and economic developments and seeks to identify emerging risks at the earliest opportunity.
Introduction of Visa processing fees.			- Being a member of Tourist Hotels Association of Sri Lanka, and working closely with them and other various trade associations, relevant authorities and lobby groups to create a better economic environment at all times.
Events that adversely impact domestic or international travel.	-	Occupancy and room rates can be adversely affected by events that reduce domestic or international travel. Such events may include acts of terrorism, war or perceived increased risk of armed conflicts, epidemics, natural disasters, increased cost of travel and industrial action. Reduced demand will impact on revenues and operational profitability.	- The Group has in place contingency and recovery plans to enable it to respond to major incidents or crises.
Risks from natural or man-created disasters.	-	Loss of assets.	- Transferring risks to third parties through insurance policies. The adequacy of insurance covers is regularly reviewed and adjusted when necessary.
1.4. Competitive Risk			
		Risk Rating	High
Group is exposed to the risks of the hotel industry supply and demand cycle such as competitive actions from existing hotels and new entrants increasing room supply and home sharing or rental services.	-	Future operating results could be adversely affected by industry over-capacity of rooms.	- Providing a unique service quality associated with Jetwing brand only.
	-	Reduction in market share (lower occupancies) and rates resulting in reduced revenues, increase in marketing expenses reduced cash flows and profitability.	- Consistently delivering service quality to influence consumer preference and creating and maintaining value perception.
			- Make timely investments to upgrade the facilities.
			- Maintain the long term relationships with major tour operators.

Risk Management Contd.

	Potential Impact	Actions Taken to Mitigate Risk
2. OPERATIONAL RISKS		
2.1. Reputation and Intellectual Property Rights Risk		
	Risk Rating	Medium
Group is reliant on the reputation of its brand and the protection of its intellectual property rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service quality may not be delivered in accordance with the Jetwing standards. - Reduced brand value, market share, revenues, profitability and cash flows. - Increase Group's exposure to litigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous monitoring and review of on-line customer reviews and ratings. - Investments made in protecting the Group's brand from misuse and infringement, by way of trade mark registration and domain name protection. - Monitoring adherence to Group safety, operating and quality standards or the significant regulations applicable to hotel operations. - Provide regular training to associates to educate on the quality standards and new developments in the hospitality industry.
2.2. Demand		
	Risk Rating	Medium
Adverse impact on Group turnover due to shift in demand from traditional source markets to new emerging markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce room nights, revenue. - Lower room rates due to lower occupancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Group and hotels are well represented at international trade fairs. - Increase registration with Online Travel Agents. - Increase presence in social media channels. - Maintain the long-term relationships with major tour operators.
2.3. Employee Risk		
	Risk Rating	High
Failure to attract and retain skilled employees may threaten the success of the Group's operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability to achieve planned business objectives. - Reduced quality of standards resulting in reduced guest satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and maintenance of a Group culture, compensation and benefits arrangements, training and development are key activities carried out. - Initiate Jetwing Youth Development Project.
2.4. Technology Risk		
	Risk Rating	Medium
Failure to embrace emerging technology or implement existing technology correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccurate information. - Reputation and performance of the group will be adversely affected. - Worsening efficiency, loss of competitive advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular review of systems and upgrades where appropriate. - Introduction of new technology where possible and appropriate.

Risk Management Contd.

	Potential Impact	Risk Rating	Actions Taken to Mitigate Risk
2.5. Cybersecurity Risk			
		High	
The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information, data, or information (or control) systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of revenue - Reduce profitability - Loss of data - Adverse impact on reputation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of cybersecurity assessment. - Dual authentication to be used for remote work. - Establish network access controls. - Implementation of SD WAN and antivirus software. - Continuously monitor network traffic.
2.6. Safety			
		High	
The Group could experience significant food safety or allergen related incidents through failings in food preparation, storage or supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverse impact on reputation - Injury or fatality of guest or associate and the related legal liability exposure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complying to HACCP/ISO 22000 food safety standards. - Security and fire safety procedures are in place at all of our properties including emergency evacuation plans. - Monitoring adherence to Group safety, operating and quality standards. - Availability of on call medical officers/ medical assistance. - Adequate public liability insurance covers are taken.
Physical security and safety incidents at one or more of our properties could jeopardise the safety of our guests and team members			
2.7. Statutory and Legal Risk			
		Medium	
Threat of litigation due to legal and statutory requirements not being fulfilled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal fees and penalties resulting in reduced profitability. - Adverse impact on reputation. - Loss arising from defective contracts. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group continues to monitor changes in the regulatory environment in which it operates. - Statutory declaration is made to Board each quarter. - Compliance audits are included in the scope of the internal audit programme. - Engage professional consultants to review contracts.
2.8. Internal Operational Processes			
		Medium	
Threat of financial loss due to breakdown in internal controls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal process failures - Fraud - Loss of data 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outsource internal audits to reputed Audit Firms to review and report on the adequacy of the financial and operational controls. - Defined systems and procedures are in place to ensure compliance with internal controls. - Adequate fidelity covers are obtained.

Risk Management Contd.

	Potential Impact		Actions Taken to Mitigate Risk
3. FINANCIAL RISKS			
3.1. Credit Risk			
		Risk Rating	Low
Threat arising due to default of payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce profitability. - Increase working capital. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Credit is provided only for credit approved agents. Credit approval is granted by the Credit Committee at “Jetwing House” and credit approved list has been prepared. - Actively monitor and review debtors.
3.2. Exchange Rate Risk			
		Risk Rating	High
Threat arising due to the volatility in foreign currency exchange rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on profitability on translation of foreign currency transactions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As far as possible, enter into sales contracts with tour operators/agents in USD. - Monitor the exchange rates on a daily basis.
3.3. Interest Rate Risk			
		Risk Rating	High
Threat arising from the volatility of fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating because of changes in market interest rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced profitability. - Reduced cash flows. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiate favourable terms and conditions with banks for loan facilities obtained .
3.4. Liquidity Risk			
		Risk Rating	High
Risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced cash flows - Reduced profitability 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of regular cashflow forecasts in line with projected occupancy fluctuations in order to assess the liquidity position of the group in the short term. - Monitor and review bank balances regularly - Preparation and review of actual performance against the budget monthly. - Reschedule the capital repayments in order to suit the forecasted Cash flows.
3.5. Inflation Risk			
		Risk Rating	High
Risk that the future value of Group investment, asset, or profitability will be reduced by high level of inflation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced profitability. - Reduced return on investment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of forecasts in line with projected occupancy and cost. - Initiated cost control activities. - Review of pricing and make necessary adjustments.

Precautionary Approach

Jetwing Symphony PLC applies a precautionary principle across all its businesses and we advocate a risk-based approach to our operations through our management systems.

A one-of-a-kind experience, among the sights and sounds of the island's remarkable fauna, cocooned between the vast and untamed Yala National Park and the blue-green Indian Ocean. Embrace the symphony of the wild, where every moment unfolds nature's grand theatre.







Spaces that welcome travellers from across the world with the warmest smiles and a promise to serve the very best of our authentic Sri Lankan hospitality.

Corporate Governance

Jetwing Symphony PLC (the 'Company') continues to be committed to conducting the Company's business ethically and in accordance with high standards of good corporate governance.

The Board of Directors of the Company (the 'Board') has appointed Jetwing Hotels Ltd. as the managing agents of the Hotels in the Group.

We set out below the corporate governance practices adopted and practiced by the Company and compliance with the Rules set out in Section 7 of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange:

Board of Directors

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray (Chairman)
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. G. Rocchi

Non-Executive Independent Directors

Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya, Ms. K. Reddy, Mr. L. Porter,
Dr. V. Kannangara, Mr. S. D Amalean

The Board meets regularly and adhoc meetings are held as and when necessary. During the year under review, the Board met on four occasions. The attendance at these meetings was:

Name of the Director		Attendance
Mr. N. J. H. M. Cooray	Non-Executive Director	4/4
Ms. N. T. M. S. Cooray	Non-Executive Director	4/4
Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya	Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Dr. V.J. Kannangara	Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Mr. L.K. Porter	Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Ms. K.K. Reddy	Non-Executive Independent Director	4/4
Mr. G. Rocchi	Non-Executive Director	3/4
Mr. S.D. Amalean	Non-Executive Independent Director	3/4

Responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for formulation of group policy and overall business strategy. The implementation of policy and strategy is done in a framework that requires compliance with applicable laws and regulations as well as establishing best practices in dealing with employees, customers, suppliers and the community at large.

The annual capital expenditure budgets, non-budgeted capital expenditure and the annual budgeted operating statements require Board approval. The Board meets regularly to review performance and forecasts against budgets so as to take decisions in the best interest of the Company. The managing agents are represented at these meetings and are responsible for follow-up action. Directors' interests in contracts are regularly disclosed and such disclosures pertaining to year ended 31st March, 2024 can be seen on page 45 in the Directors' Report.

The Board is responsible to ensure that adequate systems of internal controls to safeguard the assets of the group are in place and proper records are maintained. However, any system can ensure only reasonable but not absolute assurance that errors and irregularities are prevented or detected within a reasonable time frame.

Chairman's Role

The Chairman is responsible for the efficient conduct of Board meetings. The Chairman maintains close contact with all Directors and holds informal meetings with Non-Executive Directors as and when necessary.

Board Balance

The composition of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors (the latter are over one-third of the total number of Directors) satisfies the requirements laid down in the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. The Board has determined that five Non-Executive Directors satisfy the criteria for 'independence' set out in the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Non-Executive Directors' profiles reflect their calibre and the weight their views carry in Board deliberations.

Company Secretary

The services and advice of the Company Secretary are made available to Directors as necessary. The Company Secretary keeps the Board informed of new laws, regulations and requirements coming into effect which are relevant to them as individual Directors and collectively to the Board.

Corporate Governance Contd.

Financial Acumen

The Board includes one Chartered Accountant and two Chartered Management Accountants who possess the necessary knowledge and competence to offer the Board guidance on matters of finance.

Supply of Information

Directors are provided with quarterly reports on performance and such other reports and documents as necessary. The Chairman ensures all Directors are adequately briefed on issues arising at meetings.

Appointments to the Board

The Board as a whole decides on the appointment of Directors, in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Constructive Use of the Annual General Meeting

The active participation of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) is encouraged. The Board believes, the AGM is a means of continuing effective dialogue with shareholders.

The Board offers clarifications and responds to concerns shareholders have over the content of the Annual Report as well as other matters which are important to them. The AGM is also used to adopt the Financial Statements for the year.

Communication with Shareholders

Shareholders are provided with Quarterly Financial Statements and the Annual Report, which the Company considers as its principal communication with them and other stakeholders. These reports are also provided to the Colombo Stock Exchange. Shareholders may bring up concerns they have, either with the Chairman or the Secretaries of the Company as appropriate. The Company maintains an appropriate dialogue with them.

Accountability and Audit

Financial Reporting

The Board places great emphasis on complete disclosure of financial and non-financial information within the bounds of commercial reality and on the adoption of sound reporting practices. Financial information is disclosed in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprising SLFRS and LKAS. Revisions to existing accounting standards and adoption of new standards are carefully monitored.

The Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements is given in page 48 of this Report.

Going Concern

In determining the basis of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024, based on available information, the management has assessed the impact of existing economic circumstances on the Group companies and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. The Group evaluated the resilience of its businesses considering a wide range of factors under multiple scenarios, relating to expected revenue, cost management, profitability, ability to defer non-essential capital expenditure, debt repayment reschedulements, and the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities, and potential sources of financing facilities.

Having evaluated each company of Jetwing Symphony PLC by the Board of Directors, and after due consideration of the range and likelihood of outcomes, the Directors are satisfied that the Company and its subsidiary have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing and presenting these financial statements.

Audit Committee

Jetwing Symphony PLC constituted its own Audit Committee on 1st August, 2014. The Committee consists of two Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company. The meetings of the Audit Committee were attended by the Chairman, Managing Director, Executive Director, General Managers and Accountants of the hotels, Chief Financial Officer of Jetwing Hotels Ltd by invitation when matters relating to the group were taken up for discussion. The External Auditor/Internal Auditor attended the meetings when his presence was deemed necessary.

The Audit Committee has written terms of reference and is empowered to examine any matters relating to the financial affairs of the group and its internal and external audits.

The Committee reviewed the Financial Statements, internal control procedures and risk management, accounting policies, compliance with accounting standards, emerging accounting issues and other related functions that the Board required. It also reviews the adequacy of systems for compliance with the relevant legal, regulatory and ethical requirements. Significant issues discussed by the Committee at the reviews were communicated by the Managing Director to the Board of Directors for their consideration and action.

Corporate Governance Contd.

The Committee helps the Company to achieve a balance between conformance and performance. Further, the Committee recommends the appointment and fees of the External Auditors, having considered their independence and performance.

The Audit Committee Report appears on page 42 of this Report.

Remuneration Committee

The Company constituted its own Remuneration Committee on 8th May, 2017. The Committee consists of three Independent Non-Executive Directors. During the year under review, the Committee met on one occasion.

The Remuneration Committee Report appears on page 44 in this Report.

Level of Compliance with the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange

Level of compliance with the Listing Rules of the CSE Section 7, on Corporate Governance are given in the following table:

Rule No.	Subject	Applicable Requirement	Level of Compliance
7.10.1	Non-Executive Directors	At least one-third of the total number of Directors should be Non-Executive Directors	All of Eight Directors are Non-Executive Directors
7.10.2 (a)	Independent Directors	Two or one-third of Non-Executive Directors, whichever is higher should be Independent	Five of the Eight Non-Executive Directors are Independent
7.10.2 (b)	Independent Directors	Each Non-Executive Director should submit a declaration of his independence/non-independence in the prescribed format	Non-Executive Directors have submitted the declaration
7.10.3 (a)	Disclosure relating to Directors	Names of Independent Directors should be disclosed in the Annual Report	Please refer page 35
7.10.3 (b)	Disclosure relating to Directors	The basis for Board to determine a Director as independent, if specified criteria for independence is not met	Please refer page 35 and 46
7.10.3 (c)	Disclosure relating to Directors	A brief résumé of each Director should be included in the Annual Report including the areas of Expertise	Please refer pages 39 to 41
7.10.3 (d)	Disclosure relating to Directors	Forthwith provide a brief résumé of new Directors appointed to the Board with details specified in 7.10.3 (d) to the CSE	A brief résumé provided to the CSE
7.10.5	Remuneration Committee	A listed company shall have a Remuneration Committee	Company has formed a Remuneration Committee
7.10.5 (a)	Composition of Remuneration Committee	Shall comprise of Non-Executive Directors a majority of whom will be independent	Remuneration Committee consists three Independent Non-Executive Directors
7.10.5 (b)	Functions of Remuneration Committee	The Remuneration Committee shall recommend the remuneration of Chief Executive Officer and Executive Directors	Please refer Remuneration Committee Report on page 44

Related Party Transactions Review Committee

The Company has its own Related Party Transactions Review Committee. The Committee consists of three Independent Non-Executive Directors. During the year under review, the Committee met on four occasions. The committee reviews the related party transactions during the year under review.

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee Report appears on page 43 in this Report

Corporate Governance Contd.

Rule No.	Subject	Applicable Requirement	Level of Compliance
7.10.5 (c)	Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to Remuneration Committee	The Annual Report should set out: (a) Names of Directors comprising the Remuneration Committee	Names of the members of the Remuneration Committee are stated in this report under the heading of Remuneration Committee on page 116
		(b) Statement of Remuneration Policy	Please refer Remuneration Committee Report on page 44
		(c) Aggregated remuneration paid to Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors	Given in this Report under the heading of Directors' Remuneration on page 45
7.10.6	Audit Committee	The Company shall have an Audit Committee	Company has formed an Audit Committee
7.10.6 (a)	Composition of Audit Committee	Shall comprise of Non-Executive Directors, a majority of whom will be independent	Audit Committee consists of two Independent Non-Executive Directors
		Non-Executive Director shall be appointed as the Chairman of the Committee	Chairman of the Audit Committee is an Independent Non-Executive Director
		Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer shall attend Audit Committee meetings unless otherwise determined	Chairman, Managing Director, Executive Director, General Manager and Chief Financial Officer attend meetings by invitation
		The Chairman of the Audit Committee or one member should be a member of a professional accounting body	Chairman of the Audit Committee is a Fellow Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants – UK
7.10.6 (b)	Audit Committee Functions	Should be as outlined in the Section 7 of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange	The terms of reference of the Audit Committee adopted by the Board is listed on page 42
7.10.6 (c)	Disclosure in the Annual Report relating to the Audit Committee	Names of Directors comprising the Audit Committee stated in this Report under the heading of Audit Committee	Names of the members of the Audit Committee are stated in this Report under the heading of Audit Committee on page 42
		(b) The Audit Committee shall make a determination of the independence of the Auditors and disclose such determination	Please refer Audit Committee Report on page 42
		(c) The Annual Report shall contain a Report of the Audit Committee setting out the manner of Compliance of the functions	Please refer Audit Committee Report on page 42

Board of Directors and their Profiles

N. J. H. M. Cooray
(Chairman)
Non-Executive Director

Hiran joined his father, the founder of Jetwing, late Herbert Cooray, in the late 1980s. He learnt to love nature, work with local communities and to explore areas where others wouldn't from his father; today, this is called sustainable tourism. He has seen the Jetwing brand being recognized as Sri Lanka's most responsible hospitality entity.

His efforts were acknowledged internationally with him being the first Sri Lankan to be appointed Chairman of the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) based in Bangkok. He also served on the Board of Small Luxury Hotels of the World from 2007-2014 and the UNWTO Tourism Ethics Committee as an alternate member from 2013-2021.

In Sri Lanka, he was elected President of the Tourist Hotels Association (THASL) from 2005-2008 and from 2014-2016. He also served as a Board member of the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) and the Sri Lanka Tourism Promotions Bureau (SLTPB). His passion for sustainable tourism makes him a sought after speaker within his motherland and around the world.

N.T.M.S. Cooray (Ms.)
Non-Executive Director

Shiromal Cooray is the Chairman and Managing Director of Jetwing Travels (Private) Limited, one of the leading destination management companies in Sri Lanka. With diverse experience in a number of industries, Shiromal also holds other directorates in hotels, finance, investment banking, Commodity brokering, Commercial banking and Insurance.

Hailing from a background in finance and management, Shiromal holds an MBA from the University of Colombo, is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants UK, and a former Finance Director of J. Walter Thompson Ltd (Colombo) along with work experience in the UK and Hong Kong. She is past Chairman of the Sri Lanka Institute of Directors (SLID), and past President of the Sri Lanka Association of Inbound Tour Operators.

K.K. Reddy (Ms.)
Non-Executive Independent Director

Ms. Kamini Reddy is a Director of Reddy Group. Reddy Group is a family office with investments in hotels, real estate, construction, financial services, engineering equipment and education. Tanoa Hotel Group is the hospitality arm of Reddy Group and presently has 8 South Pacific hotel properties covering Fiji, Samoa and Tonga, offering 816 rooms and employing over 700 staff. Kamini oversees the group's finance, corporate affairs and strategy functions. Kamini has significant global experience having past roles as Regional Finance Director, Hilton Worldwide (Asia) and Group Planning and Regional Finance roles for Fonterra (New Zealand and Asia). She has also worked for Ernst & Young in Auckland, New York and London. Kamini graduated from the University of Auckland in New Zealand with a Bachelor of Commerce and a Bachelor of Arts (Accounting and Japanese double major). She has also completed the Owner/President Management Program at Harvard Business School. Kamini is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, Institute of Internal Auditors and the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Kamini is also a director of Bank of Baroda (New Zealand) Limited.

Board of Directors and their Profiles Contd.

N. Wadugodapitiya

Non-Executive Independent Director

Nihal Wadugodapitiya is a Fellow member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK. His business experience spans over 40 years in senior management positions both in private and public sector institutions in Sri Lanka and in Abu Dhabi, UAE, of which 20 + years has been in the position of Chief Executive of private companies. He has served in organizations involved in manufacturing, light engineering, FMCG marketing and distribution, private equity fund management, air lines and services sectors. He has served on several boards of Directors including companies engaged in financial services, venture capital / private equity fund management, fabric manufacturing, thermal power generation, plantation management, marketing and distribution and flexible packaging and light engineering. At present he is a Business Development Consultant providing strategic guidance to small and medium scale enterprises.

L.K. Porter

Non-Executive Independent Director

With over 40 years of overseas exposure and international business experience, Len specializes in building stakeholder relationships and anticipating threats and opportunities to longer term business growth. He is a “systems” thinker and has a leading edge understanding of risk and knowledge based decision making. Len last served as the Chief Executive of the Rail Safety and Standards Board UK in a term that lasted 11 years. Earlier in his career he founded his own successful international business which he took to sale in the mid 1990’s. Len holds a BSc (Hons) in Metallurgy, is a past member of the Institute of Asset Management and as a former professionally qualified commercial diver has a particular interest in the marine environment. A self-proclaimed Lanka-phile, Len counts Sri Lanka as his second home and is driven by a passion to promote the country as a leading edge tourism destination.

Dr. V. J. Kannangara

Non-Executive Independent Director

Dr. Vijith Kannangara is the Founder and Executive Chairman of Smart Media The Annual Report Company. He is also co-founder and Chairman of the software company, Affno and the independent marketing communications company, Q&E. He serves on the board of The Children’s Heart Project of Sri Lanka; is a member of the Council of The National Stroke Association, Sri Lanka; and is a trustee of the National Trust of Sri Lanka. Vijith is a medical doctor turned entrepreneur. In 2006, The Chartered Institute of Marketing in UK conferred an Honorary Fellowship on him. His interests include the future of education, global citizenship, environment, natural health and regenerative agriculture.

Board of Directors and their Profiles Contd.

G. Rocchi

Non-Executive Director

Giuseppe is an Italian national, who has lived for the last 28 years in Sri Lanka. He started his business in Sri Lanka in 1994 by developing a textile business and went on to build his own factories, employing a total of 1,200 employees. During his time in Sri Lanka, Giuseppe devoted his free time to follow his passion in hospitality. He set the path to high quality Italian food in Sri Lanka by opening the first traditional Italian ice cream parlour in Sri Lanka in 2002, followed by the opening of a traditional Italian Trattoria style restaurant in 2013 and another one in 2015 in the heart of Colombo. What started as a passion transformed in a business: Giuseppe began trading Italian top-quality food and beverage products through Ceccato Colombo (Pvt) Ltd, firstly for its own businesses and subsequently for local hotels and restaurants, making the company at the top of the premium Italian commodity market with sole distribution of products like San Pellegrino & Acqua Panna waters, illy coffee, Enomatic wine dispensers, and other Italian products. In addition to the above, Giuseppe introduced a full kitchen supply for apartment and residencies.

Giuseppe is the Managing Director of Textile International Colombo (Pvt) Ltd, Ceccato Colombo (Pvt) Ltd, TIC Solar (Pvt) Ltd, LUPA Investments (Pvt) Ltd, which carries out real estate project of commercial and residential properties. and is a Director of Camagni Ceylon (Pvt) Ltd, seller of luxury kitchens, a Director of Jetwing Symphony PLC, owner and operator of resorts and hotels and a Director of Koh Maphrao Island Co Ltd .

Giuseppe is also a director and shareholder of his family owned Infondi SPA, an Italian Holding company, owner of 10 Hotels upscale properties which include properties under the brand name “R Collection Hotels”.

Giuseppe has also invested in hospitality projects in Dubai, United Arab Emirates and Thailand.

S.D. Amalean

Non-Executive Independent Director

- Deputy Chairman, Co-Founder and Board Member - MAS
- Chairman – JAAF Sri Lanka

Sharad Amalean, along with his brothers, fueled the entrepreneurial flame to establish MAS. He brought financial pragmatism and his extensive domain knowledge in finance to the fore, formulating and implementing MAS’ strategy. A student of Royal College, Colombo, Sharad completed his Executive Education at Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. A disruptor and an advocate of change, Sharad excels at managing people and resources, and is known for his unique style of coaching and listening.

Having served as the CEO of MAS Holdings, Sharad has now transitioned to a new phase of his corporate journey overlooking strategic investments and the diversification activities of the organization. As a formidable negotiator, strategist and holistic thinker, Sharad plays a key role in developing partnerships with global industry leaders and is known for his persistence and his ability to foresee opportunity.

Sharad is a key driving force in the Sri Lankan Apparel & Textile Industry and supports the efforts of promoting the transition of the industry to the Digital marketplace and enhancing collaboration with regional and global partners in his role as past Chairman of the Joint Apparel Association Forum; the apex body of the Sri Lankan Apparel industry. He also serves as a member of the Presidential Task Force on Economic Revival & Poverty Eradication.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee, comprises two Non-Executive Independent Directors as shown in below table. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is a Fellow Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK. The Committee meetings were held on a quarterly basis. The Audit Committee met on five occasions during the financial year.

The Committee, as at 31st March 2024, comprised of the following members:

Members of the Audit Committee		Attendance at the Meeting
Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya (Chairman)	Non-Executive Independent	5/5
Ms. K.K. Reddy	Non-Executive Independent	4/5

The Chairman, General Managers and Accountants of the Hotels, Managing Director, Executive Director and the Chief Financial Officer of the managing agents attend meetings of the Audit Committee by invitation. The Committee is empowered to examine any matter relating to the financial reporting systems and its internal and external audits. Its duties include detailed reviews of Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary, internal control procedures, accounting policies and compliance with accounting standards. It also reviews the adequacy of systems for compliance with the relevant legal, regulatory and ethical requirements and company policies.

The Committee endeavours to assist the Directors to discharge their duties and responsibilities in respect of regulatory compliance and risk management.

The following activities were carried out by the Committee:

- The Committee reviewed the interim and annual financial statements of the Group and has recommended same to the Board for approval and publication.
- The Committee reviewed and made recommendation to the board about the policy decisions relating to adoption of new and revised Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/LKAS) applicable to the Group during the financial year under review. The Committee would continue to monitor the compliance with relevant Accounting Standards and keep the Board informed at regular intervals.

- The Committee held meetings with the External Auditors to review their report on audit results and the preparation of the Annual Report to ensure the reliability of the process, consistency of the Accounting policies and methods and compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.
- Recommendations made by the External Auditors were also discussed with the Board and implementation recommended to Management by the Committee.
- The Audit Committee also monitors the effectiveness of the Internal and Financial Control procedures on the basis of the reports and findings submitted by the Internal Auditors of the Company, Messrs BDO, IT system controls and reports submitted by the General Manager & Accountant of each Hotel.
- The Audit Committee also monitors the timely payments of all statutory obligations.
- The Company's budget proposals are also reviewed by the Audit Committee.
- The Audit Committee has reviewed the other services provided by the External Auditors to the Company to ensure their independence as Auditors has not been compromised.

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the control environment prevailing in the organization provides reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the financial position of the Company is adequately monitored and that the systems are in place to minimize the impact of identifiable risks.

As far as the Directors are aware, the Auditor does not have any relationship (other than that of an Auditor) with the Company other than those disclosed above. The Auditors also do not have any interest in the Company. For the said reasons that the Committee determined that Auditors are independent.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors that Messrs Ernst & Young may continue as Auditors for the financial year ending 31st March, 2025.



Nihal Wadugodapitiya
Chairman – Audit Committee
03rd June, 2024

Related Party Transactions Review Committee Report

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee was formed by the Board of Directors with effect from 8th May, 2017 in compliance with the Section 9 of the Continuing listing rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE). As at 31st March, 2024 it comprised three Non-Executive Independent Directors as shown in below table. Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive Independent Director.

Members of the Related Party Transactions Review Committee		Attendance at the Meeting
Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya (Chairman)	Non-Executive Independent	4/4
Dr. V.J. Kannangara	Non-Executive Independent	4/4
Ms. K.K. Reddy (With effect from 12th February 2024)	Non-Executive Independent	1/1

Scope of the Committee

Developing and recommending for adoption by the Board of Directors of the Company, a Related Party Transactions Policies and Procedures.

Updating the Board of Directors on the related party transactions of the Group on a quarterly basis.

Making immediate market disclosures on applicable related party transactions as required by Section 9 of the Continuing Listing Rules of CSE.

Making appropriate disclosures on related party transactions in the Annual Report as required by Section 9 of the Continuing Listing rules of CSE.

Policies and Procedures adopted by the Committee

The Company has in place a Related Party Transaction identification and disclosure procedure whereby the categories of persons who shall be considered as 'related parties' has been identified. In accordance with the above procedure, self-declarations are obtained from each Director/Key Management Personnel of the Company for the purpose of identifying parties related to them. The Committee endeavours to meet at least quarterly, review and report to the Board on matters involving related party transactions falling under its scope.

Committee Meetings

The Committee meetings were held on a quarterly basis. During the year under review, the Committee met on four occasions. The attendance at these meetings are given in above table. The activities and observations of the Committee have been communicated to the Board of Directors, quarterly, through verbal briefings, and by tabling the minutes of the Committee's meetings.

Related Party Transactions during the year

The committee reviewed the related party transactions during the year under review. Further, there were no non-recurrent nor recurrent related party transactions that exceeded the threshold mentioned in the continuing listing rules of the CSE other than those disclosed in page 114.

Details of other related party transactions entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries during the above period is disclosed in pages 103 to 106.



Nihal Wadugodapitiya

Chairman

Related Party Transactions Review Committee

03rd June, 2024

Remuneration Committee Report

The objectives of the Remuneration Committee are to review and approve overall remuneration philosophy strategy policies and practices including performance pay schemes and benefits. The policy is to prepare the compensation packages to attract and retain highly qualified experienced workforce and reward performance, bearing in mind the business performance and long-term shareholder returns. The Committee comprises three Non-Executive Independent Directors, whose names are shown in below table. The members of the Committee met once in the year under review.

Members of the Remuneration Committee		Attendance at the Meeting
Dr. V.J. Kannangara (Chairman)	Non-Executive Independent	1/1
Mr. L.K. Porter	Non-Executive Independent	1/1
Ms. K.K. Reddy	Non-Executive Independent	1/1

The aggregate remuneration paid to Directors is set out in page 45



Dr. V. Kannangara

Chairman – Remuneration Committee

03rd June, 2024

Annual Report of the Board of Directors on the Affairs of the Company

The Directors of Jetwing Symphony PLC (the 'Company') present their Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

The details set out herein provide the pertinent information required by the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 (the 'Companies Act'), Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange (the 'Listing Rules') and are guided by recommended best accounting practices.

Review of the Year

The Chairman's Letter and the Management Discussion and Analysis describe the year's operations, financial performance, sustainability review and details of the future development of the Company.

The Principal Activity of the Company

Jetwing Symphony PLC is an investment holding company.

The principal activity of the companies in the Group is hoteliering and there has been no change in the nature of such activity during the year.

Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Company and the group duly signed by Directors are given on pages 54 to 102 in this Annual Report.

Auditor's Report

The Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements is given on page 50 to 53.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by the group in the preparation of Financial Statements are given on pages 59 to 74 in this Annual Report.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with these of the previous financial year.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has complied with the rules set out in Section 9 of the Listing Rules pertaining to Related Party Transactions.

Interests Register

The Directors of the Company have made the general disclosures in interest in transactions as provided for in Section 192 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. The related party disclosures and the Directors of each of those related parties are given on pages 103 to 109 respectively.

Directors' Remuneration

There are no aggregate emoluments paid to the Non-Executive Directors during the year is reflected on page 97 in Note 22.5 to the Financial Statements.

Insurance and Indemnity

The Company has obtained a Corporate Guard insurance policy from Allianz Insurance Lanka Ltd to indemnify Directors and Officers (D&O) of the Company. The policy is extended worldwide including USA and Canada with a total cover of LKR 50,000,000/-. The premium is LKR 824,221/-+Taxes.

Directors' Interests in Shares

There were no changes in the Directors' direct shareholdings during the year.

Directors' Direct Shareholding

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April, 2023
Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray	43,113,163	43,113,163
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray	40,779,272	40,779,272
Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya	29,978	29,978

Directorate

Names of the Directors who held office during the financial year are given below:

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray (Chairman),
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. G. Rocchi

Non-Executive Independent Directors

Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya
Ms. K. Reddy
Mr. L. Porter
Dr. V. Kannangara
Mr. S.D. Amalean

Annual Report of the Board of Directors on the Affairs of the Company Contd.

Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya, Ms. K. Reddy and Dr. V. Kannangara have served as Non-Executive Directors of the Company for more than nine (09) years. They have not been directly involved in the management of the Company and continues to exercise objectivity in the performance of their duties.

Having considered the above, Board of Directors have resolved that Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya, Ms. K. Reddy and Dr. V. Kannangara are Independent Directors notwithstanding the fact that they have served on the Board for more than nine (09) years and that they should continue in office as such because it is beneficial to the Company and its shareholders.

Notice has been given pursuant to Section 211 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 of the intention to propose an ordinary resolution, for the re-appointment of Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya, who has reached the age of 72 years, notwithstanding the age limit of 70 years stipulated by Section 210 of the Companies Act.

Further, Notice has been given pursuant to Section 211 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 of the intention to propose an ordinary resolution, for the reappointment of Mr. L.K. Porter, who has reached the age of 72 years, notwithstanding the age limit of 70 years stipulated by Section 210 of the Companies Act.

Subsidiaries Board of Directors

The names of Directors of the subsidiary companies who held office as at 31st March 2024 are set out on page 108 in this Annual report.

Donations

At the last Annual General Meeting shareholders authorised Directors to determine contributions to donations. The donations given during the year amounted to LKR 309,682/-.

Profit/(Loss)

Net Profit/(Loss) for the year after providing for all expenses, known liabilities and depreciation of fixed assets was	100,290,985	(615,218,804)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	(1,823,345)	(4,786,669)
Direct rights issue expenses	-	(2,080,063)
Prior Year Retained Profit/(Loss)	(3,896,526,059)	(3,274,440,523)
Retained Profit/(Loss) at the End of the Year	(3,798,058,419)	(3,896,526,059)

Revaluation Reserve

	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
As at the beginning of the year	1,231,007,375	1,646,344,473
Revaluation surplus	-	-
Deferred Tax on Revaluation Surplus	-	(415,337,098)
As at 31st March,	1,231,007,375	1,231,007,375

Taxation

A detailed statement of the income tax rates applicable to the subsidiary companies in the group and a reconciliation of the accounting profits with the taxable profits are given in Note 2.8.9 and Note 18 respectively to the financial statements.

Auditors

Messrs Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants are deemed reappointed, in terms of Section 158 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 as Auditors of the Company.

A resolution proposing the Directors be authorized to determine the remuneration of the Auditors will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

Auditor's Remuneration

Messrs Ernst & Young were paid LKR 332,000/- as audit fees and expenses by the Company. In addition, they were paid LKR 115,210/- by the Company for non-audit related work, which consisted mainly of tax consultancy and advisory.

Messrs Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants the auditors of the Company are also the auditors of subsidiaries of the Group. The amount paid by the group to Messrs Ernst & Young as audit fees and expenses was LKR 2,565,250/-. In addition, they were paid LKR 1,083,109/- by the Group for non-audit related services, which consisted mainly of tax consultancy and advisory.

As far as the Directors are aware, the Auditor does not have any relationship (other than that of an Auditor) with the Company nor any of its subsidiaries other than those disclosed above. The Auditors also do not have any interests in the Group.

Turnover

The turnover for the year was LKR 3,613,708,241/- (2022/23 – LKR 2,115,955,083/-).

Annual Report of the Board of Directors on the Affairs of the Company Contd.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The total expenditure on acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment during the year amounted to LKR 186,366,310/- (2023 - LKR 76,834,173/-) details of which are given in Note 4.1 to the Financial Statements on page 75.

Market value of the land including the valuation method and the effective date of the valuation are provided in Note 4.4 to the Financial Statements on page 78.

Stated Capital

There were no changes in the Company's Stated Capital during the year under review. In terms of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Stated Capital of the Company was LKR 6,009,276,455 /- as at 31st March, 2024 (Comprising 602,188,559 ordinary shares).

Events Occurring after the Reporting Date

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

Statutory Payments

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge all taxes and dues payable by the Company and all contributions, levies and taxes payable on behalf of and in respect of the employees of the Company and all other known statutory dues as were due as at the Reporting date have been paid or provided.

Public Shareholding

19.49% of the issued capital of the company was held by the public, comprising of 1,665 shareholders and a float adjusted market capitalisation of LKR 1,056,298,951/- as at 31st March 2024. In terms of Rule 7.13.1.(b) of the listing rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange. The company qualifies under option 1 of the minimum public holding requirement.

Going Concern

In determining the basis of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024, based on available information, the management has assessed the impact of existing economic circumstances on the Group companies and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. The Group evaluated the resilience of its businesses considering a wide range of factors under multiple scenarios, relating to expected revenue, cost management, profitability, ability to defer non-essential capital expenditure, debt repayment reschedulements, and the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities, and potential sources of financing facilities.

Having evaluated each company of Jetwing Symphony Group, and after due consideration of the range and likelihood of outcomes, the Directors are satisfied that the Company and its subsidiaries have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing and presenting these consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board,


Director


Director



Corporate Services (Pvt) Ltd.
Secretaries

Jetwing Symphony PLC
03rd June, 2024

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible, under Sections 150 (1) and 151, of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, to ensure compliance with the requirements set out there into prepare Financial Statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and its subsidiary and the Income Statement of the financial year-end. The Directors are also responsible, under Section 148 for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept to disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position and enable preparation of the Financial Statements.

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

They also confirm that the Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS & LKAS). The Financial Statements provide the information required by the Companies Act.

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

The External Auditors, Messrs Ernst & Young, are reappointed in terms of Section 158 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 were provided with every opportunity to undertake the inspections they considered appropriate to enable them to form their opinion on the Financial Statements. The Report of the Auditors, shown on page 50 sets out their responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements.

Compliance Report

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

By Order of the Board,

Jetwing Symphony PLC

Corporate Services (Pvt) Ltd.
Secretaries

216, De Saram Place, Colombo 10.
03rd June, 2024

Financial Calendar

Audited Financial Statements signed on 03rd June 2024

Annual General Meeting 28th June 2024

Interim Financial Statements

1st Quarter Interim report released on 10th August 2023

2nd Quarter Interim report released on 15th November 2023

3rd Quarter Interim report released on 12th February 2024

4th Quarter Interim report released on 22nd May 2024



Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JETWING SYMPHONY PLC



Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
Rotunda Towers
No. 109, Galle Road
P.O. Box 101
Colombo 03, Sri Lanka

Tel : +94 11 246 3500
Fax : +94 11 768 7869
Email: eys@tk.ey.com
ey.com

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jetwing Symphony PLC (“the Company”) and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024 and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 March 2024, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Partners: D K Hulangamuwa FCA FCMA LLB (London), A P A Gunasekera FCA FCMA, Ms. Y A De Silva FCA, Ms. G G S Manatunga FCA, W K B S P Fernando FCA FCMA, B E Wijesuriya FCA FCMA, R N de Saram ACA FCMA, Ms. N A De Silva FCA, N M Sulaiman ACA ACMA, Ms. L K H L Fonseka FCA, Ms. P V K N Sajewanani FCA, A A J R Perera FCA ACMA, N Y R L Fernando ACA, D N Gamage ACA ACMA, C A Yalagala ACA ACMA

Principals: T P M Ruberu FCMA FCCA MBA (USJ-SL), G B Goudian ACMA, Ms. P S Paranavitane ACA ACMA LLB (Colombo), D L B Karunathilaka ACMA, W S J De Silva Bsc (Hons) - MIS Msc - IT, V Shakhiveli B.Com (Sp)

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Independent Auditor's Report Cont.



Key audit matter

Revenue

The Group's revenue during the year amounted to LKR 3,614 Million. Further information is provided in Notes 2.8.3 and 3 to the financial statements.

Revenue was a key audit matter due to:

- The significance of the amount of revenue reported during the year and the increase of 71% it represents, over the previous year.
- The reliance on information technology to record and recognize revenue from multiple locations from which revenue is derived through different types and nature of services.

Management's assessment of carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Assets, and Goodwill

As at 31 March 2024, the Group's Property, Plant and Equipment amounted to LKR 9,055 Million, Right of Use Assets amounted to LKR 51 Million, and Goodwill amounted to LKR 574 Million. The related accounting policies are given in Notes 2.8.13, 2.8.15 and 2.8.8.

We selected management's assessment on the carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Assets, and Goodwill as a key audit matter, due to the management judgments and assumptions used therein, and significant estimation uncertainty in the determination of the estimated future discounted cash flows.

The key judgements and assumptions used included: anticipated occupancy, average room rates and discount rate all of which were assessed together using multiple future economic scenarios; key aspects of such disclosures are given in Note 2.7 (a) and 6.2.2.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Assessed the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition accounting policy.
- Evaluated the design of internal controls and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant IT controls relating to revenue recognition.
- Performed analytical procedures to understand and assess the reasonableness of the reported revenues.
- Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in respect of revenue in Notes 2.8.3 and 3 to the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We gained an understanding of how management has developed its estimation of future discounted cash flows which included consideration of the conditions related to the business of the respective hotels of the Group.
- We assessed the reasonableness of significant assumptions used such as anticipated occupancy and average room rates by comparing them with relevant industry data available.
- We engaged internal specialist to evaluate the appropriateness of the valuation method and the discount rate applied by the management.
- We checked the calculations of the future discounted cash flows and traced the data to underlying accounting records, to evaluate their reasonableness.
- We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in Notes 2.7 (a) and 6.2.2.

Independent Auditor's Report Cont.



Interest bearing loans and borrowings of the Group

As disclosed in note 11 the Group's total interest-bearing loans and borrowings amounted to LKR 5,869 Mn, which represent a significant portion of its total liabilities. The maturities and terms and conditions of such interest-bearing loans and borrowings are disclosed in note 23.2.

We selected the interest-bearing loans and borrowings as a key audit matter due to:

- the materiality of the reported amounts.
- Involvement of management estimates and judgements in the assessment of the Group's ability to meet terms and conditions as well as liquidity risk aspects. The key judgements and assumptions used included anticipated occupancy and average room rate. The sensitivity analysis of the same is disclosed on note 2.7(a).

Other Information included in the 2024 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the term of repayments and covenants attached to external borrowings, by reading the loan agreements.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of the statement prepared by the management and tabled at a board meeting on the Group's compliance with applicable covenants and the ability to repay when fall due along with available undrawn borrowing facilities.
- We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 2.7(a) and 23.2 to the financial statements relating to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings and liquidity risk aspects.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report Cont.



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

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

CA Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditor's report is 2199.

03 June 2024
Colombo

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	9,055,224,445	9,224,714,463	-	-
Right of use Assets	5	51,165,760	55,608,968	-	-
Other Investments	7	1,364,363	1,255,492	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	7	-	-	5,967,233,010	5,967,233,010
Deferred Tax Assets	18	218,739,283	148,988,494	-	-
Intangible Assets	6	575,704,603	576,896,421	-	-
		9,902,198,454	10,007,463,838	5,967,233,010	5,967,233,010
Current Assets					
Inventories	8	109,202,895	96,722,375	-	-
Trade and Other Receivables	9	514,937,925	224,345,601	2,120,446	4,370,853
Income Tax Receivables		1,268,331	1,079,845	158,494	-
Other Current Financial Assets	7	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891
Cash at Bank and in Hand	16	63,284,164	90,194,165	1,332,595	299,498
		690,272,298	414,856,844	5,190,518	6,987,242
Total Assets		10,592,470,752	10,422,320,682	5,972,423,528	5,974,220,252
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity Attributable to Equity holders of the Parent					
Stated Capital	10.1	6,009,276,455	6,009,276,455	6,009,276,455	6,009,276,455
Revaluation Reserve	10.2	1,231,007,375	1,231,007,375	-	-
Retained Earnings/(Losses)		(3,798,058,419)	(3,896,526,059)	(39,779,014)	(40,247,266)
		3,442,225,411	3,343,757,771	5,969,497,441	5,969,029,189
Non Controlling Interest		(30,090,871)	(21,827,029)	-	-
Total Equity		3,412,134,540	3,321,930,742	5,969,497,441	5,969,029,189
Non-Current Liabilities					
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	11	3,888,482,782	3,138,553,220	-	-
Post Employment Benefit Liabilities	12	53,456,682	39,829,397	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	18	730,828,182	749,461,502	-	-
		4,672,767,646	3,927,844,119	-	-
Current Liabilities					
Current Portion of Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	11	1,980,847,680	2,784,223,423	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	13	526,056,749	388,303,808	2,926,087	5,191,063
Income Tax Payable		664,137	18,590	-	-
		2,507,568,566	3,172,545,821	2,926,087	5,191,063
Total Liabilities		7,180,336,212	7,100,389,940	2,926,087	5,191,063
Total Equity and Liabilities		10,592,470,752	10,422,320,682	5,972,423,528	5,974,220,252

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



C. S. R. S. Anthony
Director - Jetwing Hotels Ltd, Managing Agents

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



Director



Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 59 through 102 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

03 June 2024

Colombo

Statement of Profit or Loss

Year ended 31 March

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Revenue	3	3,613,708,241	2,115,955,083	-	-
Cost of Sales		(789,060,149)	(534,779,006)	-	-
Gross Profit		2,824,648,092	1,581,176,077	-	-
Other Income	15	22,430,547	33,035,347	529,152	16,891
Administrative Expenses		(1,613,307,554)	(1,101,639,961)	(547,745)	(2,798,100)
Marketing & Promotional Expenses		(88,985,645)	(45,964,443)	-	-
Profit from operations before the following items		1,144,785,440	466,607,020	(18,593)	(2,781,209)
Depreciation & Amortisation		(356,405,576)	(345,113,247)	-	-
Finance Income	14.1	960,346	7,179,594	328,351	2,148,378
Finance Costs	14.2	(885,030,460)	(696,734,974)	-	-
Exchange Gain/(Loss) on Foreign Currency Loan Conversion	11.3	105,025,930	(197,132,974)	-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	17	9,335,680	(765,194,581)	309,758	(632,831)
Income Tax (Expenses)/Reversal	18	83,200,650	132,999,733	158,494	(158,494)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year		92,536,330	(632,194,848)	468,252	(791,325)
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		100,290,985	(615,218,804)		
Non controlling interests		(7,754,655)	(16,976,044)		
		92,536,330	(632,194,848)		
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share - Basic	19	0.167	(1.098)	0.001	(0.001)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 59 through 102 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Profit/(Loss) for the Year		92,536,330	(632,194,848)	468,252	(791,325)
Other Comprehensive Income					
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss in subsequent period					
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses) on Post Employment Benefit Liability	12.1	(3,332,188)	(6,483,852)	-	-
Deferred Tax on Actuarial (gain)/ loss	18.2	999,657	1,885,624	-	-
Deferred Tax on Revaluation Surplus	18.2	-	(415,337,098)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year		(2,332,531)	(419,935,326)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year		90,203,799	(1,052,130,174)	468,252	(791,325)
Attributable to:					
Equity Holders of the Parent		98,467,641	(1,035,342,571)		
Non Controlling Interests		(8,263,842)	(16,787,603)		
		90,203,799	(1,052,130,174)		

The accounting policies and notes on pages 59 through 102 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Group	Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent					
	Stated Capital (Note 10.1) LKR	Revaluation Reserve (Note 10.2) LKR	Retained Earnings LKR	Total LKR	Non- controlling Interest LKR	Total LKR
	Balance as at 1 April 2022	5,509,276,455	1,646,344,473	(3,274,440,523)	3,881,180,405	(5,039,426)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	-	(615,218,804)	(615,218,804)	(16,976,044)	(632,194,848)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	(415,337,098)	(4,786,669)	(420,123,767)	188,441	(419,935,326)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	(415,337,098)	(620,005,473)	(1,035,342,571)	(16,787,603)	(1,052,130,174)
Direct Rights Issue Expenses Transactions with the Owners	-	-	(2,080,063)	(2,080,063)	-	(2,080,063)
Rights Issue of Shares	500,000,000	-	-	500,000,000	-	500,000,000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6,009,276,455	1,231,007,375	(3,896,526,059)	3,343,757,771	(21,827,029)	3,321,930,742
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	-	100,290,985	100,290,985	(7,754,655)	92,536,330
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,823,345)	(1,823,345)	(509,187)	(2,332,532)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-	98,467,640	98,467,640	(8,263,842)	90,203,798
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,009,276,455	1,231,007,375	(3,798,058,419)	3,442,225,411	(30,090,871)	3,412,134,540

Company

	Stated Capital LKR	Retained Earnings LKR	Total LKR
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5,509,276,455	(37,375,878)	5,471,900,577
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	(791,325)	(791,325)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	-	(791,325)	(791,325)
Direct Rights Issue Expenses Transactions with the Owners	-	(2,080,063)	(2,080,063)
Rights Issue of Shares	500,000,000	-	500,000,000
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6,009,276,455	(40,247,266)	5,969,029,189
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	468,252	468,252
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	-	468,252	468,252
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,009,276,455	(39,779,014)	5,969,497,441

The accounting policies and notes on pages 59 through 102 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Cash Flows From / (Used in) Operating Activities					
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		9,335,680	(765,194,581)	309,758	(632,831)
Adjustments for :					
Interest Received	14.1	(960,346)	(7,179,594)	(328,351)	(2,148,378)
Depreciation & Amortization	17	356,405,576	345,113,247	-	-
Finance Costs	14.2	885,030,460	696,734,974	-	-
(Profit)/Loss on Disposal Property, Plant and Equipment	17	2,811,353	492,660	-	-
(Profit)/Loss on Disposal of Right of use Assets	17	-	-	-	-
Impairment of Intangible Assets	6	-	-	-	-
Fair value Gain on Sale of Investments	15	(549,126)	(119,093)	(529,152)	(16,891)
Exchange (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Currency Loan Conversion	11.3	(105,025,930)	197,132,974	-	-
Exchange (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Currency Deposits	15	-	(28,116,986)	-	-
Fair value (Gain)/Loss from other investments	15	(108,871)	(233,960)	-	-
Provision for Defined Benefit Obligation	12.1	15,071,471	11,530,615	-	-
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes		1,162,010,267	450,160,256	(547,745)	(2,798,100)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories		(12,480,519)	(36,114,731)	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables		(294,282,459)	(30,198,765)	(72,180)	(1,166,490)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables		129,144,740	100,588,506	(2,264,978)	2,021,848
Cash Generated from/ (Used in) Operations		984,392,029	484,435,266	(2,884,903)	(1,942,742)
Finance Costs Paid		(889,861,608)	(547,715,230)	-	-
Income Tax Paid		(18,903)	(604,382)	-	(193,035)
Defined Benefit Plan Cost Paid Net of Transfers	12	(4,776,374)	(14,202,747)	-	-
Net Cash Flows From/(Used in) Operating Activities		89,735,144	(78,087,093)	(2,884,903)	(2,135,777)
Cash Flows From/(Used in) Investing Activities					
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	4.6	(186,366,310)	(76,834,173)	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	6.1	2,274,426	475,156	-	-
Proceeds from Redemption of Units		5,967,296	-	5,750,000	-
Investment (made)/redeem in Fixed Deposits		-	162,028,626	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	7.3.1	-	-	-	(498,000,000)
Investment in Unit Trust		(4,500,000)	(1,600,000)	(4,500,000)	(2,300,000)
Net Advance (Granted)/ Settled		-	-	(1,550,000)	-
Short Term Loans Settled		-	-	3,889,649	2,200,000
Interest Received	14.1	960,346	7,179,594	328,351	2,148,378
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Investing Activities		(181,664,242)	91,249,203	3,918,000	(495,951,622)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	11.2	(1,985,319)	(3,794,376)	-	-
Cost of Issue of shares		-	(2,080,063)	-	(2,080,063)
Issue of Ordinary shares		-	500,000,000	-	500,000,000
Inter Company Loans Received		675,000,000	-	-	-
Repayment of Intercompany Loans		(132,000,000)	-	-	-
Proceeds from Bank Loans		1,200,000,000	733,390,814	-	-
Repayment of Bank Loans	11.3	(1,085,733,946)	(1,918,235,141)	-	-
Proceeds from Grant	11.3	8,608,200	-	-	-
Net Cash Flows From/ (Used in) Financing Activities	4.7	663,888,935	(690,718,766)	-	497,919,937
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		571,959,837	(677,556,656)	1,033,097	(167,463)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	16	(1,821,400,896)	(1,143,844,240)	299,498	466,961
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	16	(1,249,441,059)	(1,821,400,896)	1,332,595	299,498

The accounting policies and notes on pages 59 through 102 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

Jetwing Symphony PLC, formerly Jetwing Symphony Limited (“the Company”), is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka and listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company and principal place of business is located at 46/26, Nawam Mawatha, Colombo 02.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

Jetwing Symphony PLC is the holding company that owns, directly and indirectly, investments in a number of subsidiary companies which are involved in hospitality business.

The names of companies within the Group, all of which are incorporated in Sri Lanka, are shown in the Note 7.2.

1.3 Parent Entity and Ultimate Parent Entity

The Company does not have an identifiable parent on its own.

1.4 Date of Authorization for Issue

The Financial Statements of Jetwing Symphony PLC and its Subsidiaries for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorized for issue by the Board of directors on 03 June 2024.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of Jetwing Symphony PLC (“the Company”) and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024 and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial statements of the Company and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka), and in compliance with the requirements of Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements of the Company and the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for:

- Freehold Land measured at fair value
- Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit or Loss
- The liability for Defined Benefit Obligations are actuarially valued and recognized at the present value.

2.3 Going Concern

In determining the basis of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024, based on available information, the management has assessed the impact of existing economic circumstances on the Group companies and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. The Group evaluated the resilience of its businesses considering a wide range of factors under multiple scenarios, relating to expected revenue, cost management, profitability, ability to defer non-essential capital expenditure, debt repayment reschedulements, and the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities, and potential sources of financing facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Having evaluated each company of Jetwing Symphony Group, and after due consideration of the range and likelihood of outcomes, the Directors are satisfied that the Company and its subsidiaries have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing and presenting these consolidated financial statements. Further information is provided in Note 2.7 a) below.

2.4 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted by the Group are consistent with those of the previous financial year

2.5 Comparative Information

The presentation and classification of the financial statements of the previous year has been amended, where relevant for better presentation and to be comparable with those of the current year.

2.6 Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Jetwing Symphony PLC and its subsidiaries (referred to as the 'Group') comprise the Financial Statements of the Group as at 31 March 2024.

Subsidiaries are disclosed in note 7.2 to the Financial Statements.

Control over an investee is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee; the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee, if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Financial Statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

The total profits and losses for the year of the Company and of its subsidiaries included in consolidation are shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Consolidated Statement of other Comprehensive Income and all assets and liabilities of the Company and of its subsidiaries included in consolidation are shown in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Non-controlling interest which represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group, are shown as a component of profit for the year in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of other Comprehensive Income and as a component of equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, separately from equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent. The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows includes the cash flows of the Company and its Subsidiaries.

2.7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Judgements and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Hence actual experience and results may differ from these judgements and estimates.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

a. Impact of Going Concern of the Group

In determining the basis of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024, based on available information, the management has assessed the existing and anticipated effects of current industry conditions of the Group. The Group evaluated the adequacy of funding availability to discharge its liabilities.

The key assumptions used in this assessment and their sensitivities are as follows.

Key assumption	Details	Stress condition and sensitivity	Indication of adequacy of funding available if the assumed stress condition occurs*
Occupancy (%)	April 2024 through March 2025 - at progressively increasing occupancy between 52% to 67%.	Decrease of Occupancy by 15% from April 2024 to March 2025 will deplete undrawn borrowing facilities by LKR 255 Mn	Adequate
Average Room Rate (ARR)	Budgeted ARR	Decrease of ARR by 15% from April 2024 to March 2025 will deplete undrawn borrowing facilities by LKR 249 Mn	Adequate
Anticipated cost management measures	Assumed to take place up to 12 months from the reporting date	Reduction of favorable results of cost management measures by 10% will deplete undrawn borrowing facilities by LKR 168 Mn	Adequate

Above indication of adequacy of funding available is assessed with the stated stress factor assumed to take place exclusively without any bearing on other key assumptions simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

There is a considerable degree of judgement involved in making the above assessment. The underlying assumptions are also subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the Group.

Accordingly, actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may significantly impact accounting judgements and estimates included in these financial statements.

b. Revaluation of Freehold Land

The Freehold Land of the Group is reflected at fair value. Freehold Land is valued by reference to market based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of Freehold Land, with the assistance of an independent professional valuer. Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued land does not differ materially from its carrying amount. To determine the frequency of valuations, the management uses its judgement supported by the advice of an independent professional valuer.

Further information including key inputs used in the valuation of the land of the Group and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 4.

c. Components of Buildings

In determining the depreciation expense, the Group with the assistance of an independent professional valuer determined the components of buildings that have varying useful lives. Approximation techniques and appropriate groupings were used in such determination as well as in the assessment of the useful lives of each component. Further information is given in Note 4.

d. Goodwill Impairment

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use (VIU). The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from an active market, in an arm's length transaction, of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the assets. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the forecast for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the occupancy rate which is used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows.

The key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount, and their sensitivity are given in Note 6.2.1

e. Defined Benefit Plans

The Defined Benefit Obligation and the related charge for the year are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of such obligations these estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further information is given in Note 12.

f. Impairment of Trade Debtors

The Group reviews at each reporting date all receivables to assess whether an allowance should be recorded in the statement of Profit or Loss. The Management uses judgement in estimating such amounts in the light of the duration of outstanding and any other factors management is aware of, that indicate uncertainty in recovery. Further information is given in Note 9.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

g. Impairment of Non Financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs and its value in use.

The fair value less cost of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

h. Assessment of recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for 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 the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

i. Incremental Borrowing rate

The Group recognised its lease liabilities in relation to leases and liabilities that were measured at the present value of the future lease payments, after discounting based on the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of commencement date of the lease. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 31/03/2024 was 11%.

2.8 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Group and Company in preparing its Financial Statements.

2.8.1 Foreign Currency Translation

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss.

Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Rate of exchange used for the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2024 were as follows;

1 USD	: LKR 301 (2023 – 327)
1 EURO	: LKR 326 (2023 - 357)

2.8.2 Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at the acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree at the fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of SLFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with SLFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of SLFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination transferred; the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2.8.3 Revenue Recognition

2.8.3.1 Revenue from contracts with Customers

SLFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several Standards and Interpretations within SLFRS. It establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that create enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer that is distinct.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to a customer, excluding amounts collected from third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the entity will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Accordingly, the revenue from contract with customers of the group are accounted as follows.

a) Room Revenue

Revenue is recognized on the rooms occupied on daily basis and after completing all other obligation related to the Room.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

b) Food & Beverage Revenue

Food & Beverage Revenue is accounted at the time of sale.

c) Other Hotel Related Revenue

Other Hotel Related Revenue is accounted when such service is rendered.

2.8.3.2 Other income sources

(a) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment has been established. Interest income is accrued on a time basis with reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimates future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(b) Others

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Net gains and losses of a revenue nature on the disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment has been accounted for in the Statement of Profit or Loss, having deducted from proceeds on disposal, the carrying amount of the assets and related selling expenses.

Gains and losses arising from incidental activities to 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.

2.8.3.3 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the group recognises the related revenue. Refundable guest deposits are recognised as contract liabilities in the group's financial statements.

2.8.4 Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost (Debt Instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables and other financial assets.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through OCI (Debt Instruments)

Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling
And

The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through OCI (Equity Instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under LKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes short term investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Income from these investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- Or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

• Trade receivables

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 365 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and Borrowings (Financial liabilities at amortised cost)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 11.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability,

Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability the principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.8.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated intangible assets, except capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in the Statement of profit or Loss when it is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.8.6 Provisions

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

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2.8.7 Post Employment Benefit - Retirement Benefit Obligations

a) Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

The Group measures the present value of the promised retirement benefits of gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan with the advice of an independent professional actuary each year using the Projected Unit Credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income.

This item is stated under Post Employee Benefit Liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The gratuity liability is not externally funded.

The Company and Group is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the Gratuity Act No.12 of 1983 Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983

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

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

2.8.8 Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

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

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

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value maybe impaired:

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

2.8.9 Taxation

(a) Current Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Companies are liable to tax at the rate of 30%

The following companies enjoy Tax Holiday under the law of Board of Investment.

Cultural Heritage (Pvt) Ltd also entered in to an agreement with Board of Investment of Sri Lanka under section 17 of BOI Law No. 4 of 1978 on 3rd April 2014 to set up a hotel on the premises at Siyambalawewa Village, Dambulla. According to the said agreement the company shall be entitled for a tax exemption period of Ten (10) years in the terms of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 as amended. For the above purpose the year of assessment shall be reckoned from the year in which the company commences to make profits or any year of assessment not later than two (02) years reckoned from the date of commencement of commercial operations, which year is earlier. Accordingly the company enjoys a tax holiday up to the year of assessment 2027/28.

Jetwing City (Pvt) Ltd - Pursuant to the agreement dated 29th November 2012 entered into with Board of Investment under section 17 of the Board of Investment Law, income tax shall not apply for the a period of Ten (10) years from the year of assessment company commences to make profits or any year of assessment not later than two (2) years reckoned from the date of commencement of commercial operations whichever year is earlier. Accordingly the company enjoys a tax holiday up to the year of assessment 2027/28.

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the Financial Statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax legislations.

(b) Sales Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or service is not recoverable from the taxation authorities in which case the sales tax is recognised as a part of the cost of the asset or as a part of the expense items as applicable and receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included. The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(c) Deferred Taxation

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

No deferred tax asset or liability has been recognised in the companies which are enjoying the Board of Investment (BOI) Tax Holiday period, for assets and liabilities for which tax impacts and reversals take place within the tax exemption period.

2.8.10 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.8.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. The cost incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and condition is accounted using the weighted average cost formulae, for all inventories.

2.8.12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investments with short maturities (i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition) are also treated as cash equivalents.

2.8.13 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (except for land) is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the Property, Plant and Equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, Plant and Equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major refurbishment is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Land is measured at fair value, less impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

A revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Group provides depreciation from the date the assets are available for use up to the date of disposal, on a straight line basis over the periods appropriate to the estimated useful lives based on the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group of the different types of assets, except for which are disclosed separately.

Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or the date that the asset is derecognized. Depreciation does not cease when the assets become idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

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

2.8.14 Grants and Subsidies

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance the grant / subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions, if any, will be complied with.

Government grants related to assets are presented in financial position by deducting the grant value from the carrying value of the asset. Accordingly government grant is recognised in profit or loss over the life of the depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

2.8.15 Leases

With effect from 1 April 2019, the Group applies this standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying LKAS 17 and IFRIC 4, without reassessing whether a contract contains a lease at the date of initial application as a practical expedient. For the contracts entered on or after the effective date of transition, the Group assesses at the inception of a contract, whether a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration as per the guidelines of SLFRS 16. This assessment considers whether, throughout the period of use, the lessee has both the right to obtain all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct how and for what purpose the identified asset is used. After the assessment of whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, the Group determines whether it contains additional lease or non-lease (service) components based on the detailed guidance provided in SLFRS 16. Accordingly, the right to use of an identifying asset is a separate lease component if the lessee can benefit from the use of underlying asset either on its own or together with other resources readily available to the lessee and the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, the other underlying assets in the contract.

Group as a lessee

As per SLFRS 16, when the Group has determined that a contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease components or non-lease components, the consideration in the contract is allocated to each lease component on the basis of relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. At the commencement date, the Group recognises right-of-use of an asset and a lease liability which is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are payable on that date. Lease payments are discounted using the IBR. After initial recognition, the Group applies cost model for the right-of-use of an asset and depreciate the asset from commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Where the right does not transfer the ownership of the asset, the Group depreciates it from commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or end of the lease term. In addition, interest expense on the lease liability is recognised in the profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

2.8.16 Investments in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries in the financial statements of the parent are stated initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated impairment losses if any. Carrying amount are subject to impairment as described in Note 2.8.8.

2.9 EFFECT OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE:

The following Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and interpretations have been issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka which are not yet effective as at 31st March 2024.

- SLFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Amendment to LKAS 1 : Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-current.
- Amendment to LKAS 7 and SLFRS 7: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements
- Amendment to SLFRS 16 : Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- Amendment to LKAS 12 : International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rule

The Group will not be significantly affected by these amendments as at the reporting date. Further, the amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on Group's Financial Statements.

3. REVENUE

3.1 Type of Services

The business activities of the Group are only organized as a single reportable segment, where the management of the hotels monitors the revenue per available room and average room rate as key performance indicators. Revenue consists of the following type and nature of services:

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Room Revenue	1,970,179,462	1,111,570,430	-	-
Food and Beverage Revenue	1,376,732,476	832,437,886	-	-
Other Hotel Related Revenue	266,796,303	171,946,767	-	-
Total Revenue	3,613,708,241	2,115,955,083	-	-

3.1 Timing of revenue recognition

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

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Services transferred over time	2,236,975,765	1,283,517,197	-	-
Services transferred at a point in time	1,376,732,476	832,437,886	-	-
	3,613,708,241	2,115,955,083	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

4.1 Gross Carrying Amounts

Group	Balance	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance
	As at				In/(Out)
	01.04.2023	LKR	LKR	LKR	31.03.2024
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
At Cost					
Building and Building Integrals	6,103,724,508	3,285,350	(44,340,908	(1,422,274)	6,149,928,492
Plant & Equipment	328,980,127	29,219,796	1,961,160	(3,736,667)	356,424,416
Solar Electrical System	139,245,958	4,680,168	-	(1,085,825)	142,840,301
Sewage Treatment Plant	26,764,667	1,460,920	-	-	28,225,587
Kitchen Equipment	224,982,110	13,881,880	51,913	(5,840,417)	233,075,486
Electrical Equipment	196,486,810	8,498,171	680,988	(2,287,492)	203,378,477
Office Equipment	19,654,153	93,167	-	-	19,747,320
Sport Equipment	15,870,892	-	-	-	15,870,892
Furniture & Fittings	502,598,307	9,949,201	3,784,813	(2,589,928)	513,742,393
Swimming Pool Equipment	10,354,381	750,000	1,401,138	-	12,505,519
Motor Vehicles	86,896,136	10,373,296	-	(4,588,529)	92,680,903
Cutlery, Crockery & Glassware	27,981,753	3,543,391	-	(1,940,379)	29,584,765
Linen	71,616,012	22,728,849	-	(12,117,883)	82,226,978
Hot Water System	67,089,754	90,000	1,262,546	(486,766)	67,955,534
Laundry Equipment	40,849,935	5,035,858	-	(4,009,356)	41,876,437
Telephone System	20,410,036	470,953	71,500	(382,000)	20,570,489
Elevator	51,673,063	-	-	-	51,673,063
Television Systems	41,305,352	3,021,383	-	(1,289,577)	43,037,158
Maintenance Equipment	3,334,020	791,975	-	(7,990)	4,118,005
Furnishing, Bar, Room & Misc. Equipment	68,137,864	5,579,431	1,004,568	(1,613,222)	73,108,641
Computers	46,969,173	6,751,216	309,000	(1,088,328)	52,941,061
Motor Boats	4,450,274	-	-	(2,252,252)	2,198,022
Bicycles	1,120,151	-	-	-	1,120,151
Housekeeping Equipment	32,829,568	2,675,684	-	(117,262)	35,387,990
Generators	71,940,565	-	-	-	71,940,565
	8,205,265,569	132,880,689	54,868,534	(46,856,147)	8,346,158,645
At Fair Value					
Freehold Land	3,230,142,150	-	-	-	3,230,142,150
	3,230,142,150	-	-	-	3,230,142,150
In the Course of Construction					
Capital Work-in-Progress	13,797,166	53,485,621	(54,868,534)	-	12,414,253
	13,797,166	53,485,621	(54,868,534)	-	12,414,253
Total Gross Carrying Amount	11,449,204,885	186,366,310	-	(46,856,147)	11,588,715,048

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

4.2 Depreciation

Group	Balance As at 01.04.2023 LKR	Charge for the Year LKR	Disposals LKR	Balance As at 31.03.2024 LKR
At Cost				
Building and Building Integrals	959,284,607	150,201,855	(520,784)	1,108,965,678
Plant & Equipment	194,215,713	29,300,798	(2,683,039)	220,833,472
Solar Electrical System	54,871,376	8,189,827	(547,821)	62,513,382
Sewage Treatment Plant	7,424,367	1,347,979	-	8,772,346
Kitchen Equipment	140,166,537	21,231,298	(5,334,009)	156,063,826
Electrical Equipment	116,186,517	19,572,650	(2,383,960)	133,375,207
Office Equipment	12,037,651	1,833,418	-	13,871,069
Sport Equipment	11,303,443	1,456,826	-	12,760,269
Furniture & Fittings	331,144,591	45,155,515	(2,581,074)	373,719,032
Swimming Pool Equipment	5,297,632	821,373	-	6,119,005
Motor Vehicles	62,363,038	7,678,948	(4,588,529)	65,453,457
Cutlery, Crockery & Glassware	25,654,107	1,528,760	(1,940,379)	25,242,488
Linen	39,688,857	25,196,196	(12,117,883)	52,767,170
Hot Water System	40,359,017	5,554,423	(486,766)	45,426,674
Laundry Equipment	27,787,827	3,791,062	(2,928,201)	28,650,688
Telephone System	11,708,362	1,890,456	(278,756)	13,320,062
Elevator	15,879,349	2,562,302	-	18,441,651
Television Systems	24,297,196	3,837,238	(930,428)	27,204,006
Maintenance Equipment	1,395,514	354,795	(1,195)	1,749,114
Furnishing, Bar, Room & Misc. Equipment	49,667,566	6,506,482	(1,268,592)	54,905,456
Computers	39,291,130	4,657,433	(852,478)	43,096,085
Motor Boats	4,336,917	82,119	(2,252,252)	2,166,784
Bicycles	1,088,990	22,970	-	1,111,960
Housekeeping Equipment	14,638,542	2,670,356	(74,224)	17,234,674
Generators	34,401,576	5,325,472	-	39,727,048
Total Depreciation	2,224,490,422	350,770,551	(41,770,370)	2,533,490,603

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

4.3 Net Book Values

	2024	2023
	LKR	LKR
At Cost		
Building and Building Integrals	5,040,962,814	5,144,439,901
Plant & Equipment	135,590,944	134,764,414
Solar Electrical System	80,326,919	84,374,582
Sewage Treatment Plant	19,453,241	19,340,300
Kitchen Equipment	77,011,660	84,815,573
Electrical Equipment	70,003,270	80,300,293
Office Equipment	5,876,251	7,616,502
Sport Equipment	3,110,623	4,567,449
Furniture & Fittings	140,023,361	171,453,716
Swimming Pool Equipment	6,386,514	5,056,749
Motor Vehicles	27,227,446	24,533,098
Cutlery, Crockery & Glassware	4,342,277	2,327,646
Linen	29,459,808	31,927,155
Hot Water System	22,528,860	26,730,737
Laundry Equipment	13,225,749	13,062,108
Telephone System	7,250,427	8,701,674
Elevator	33,231,412	35,793,714
Television Systems	15,833,152	17,008,156
Maintenance Equipment	2,368,891	1,938,506
Furnishing, Bar, Room & Misc. Equipment	18,203,185	18,470,298
Computers	9,844,976	7,678,043
Motor Boats	31,238	113,357
Bicycles	8,191	31,161
Housekeeping Equipment	18,153,316	18,191,026
Generators	32,213,517	37,538,989
	5,812,668,042	5,980,775,147
At Fair Value		
Freehold Land	3,230,142,150	3,230,142,150
	3,230,142,150	3,230,142,150
In the Course of Construction		
Capital Work-in-Progress	12,414,253	13,797,166
	12,414,253	13,797,166
	9,055,224,445	9,224,714,463

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

- 4.4 The freehold Lands have been last revalued by Messrs. K. Arthur Perera & Company (Independent firm of valuers) on the basis of current market value. The details are tabulated below:

Company	Location	No of Perches	Estimated range of Market Values per Perch as at 31.03.2024 LKR	Carrying Amount as at 31.03.2024 LKR '000	Estimated range of Market Values per Perch as at 31.03.2023 LKR	Carrying Amount as at 31.03.2023 LKR '000
Pottuvil Point (Pvt) Ltd	Hidayapuram, Pottuvil	1,166	250,000	291,500	250,000	291,500
The Riverbank (Pvt) Ltd	Maligathenna, Kandy	545	140,000 to 225,000	102,225	140,000 to 225,000	102,225
Cultural Heritage (Pvt) Ltd	Dambulla	2,749	250,000 to 300,000	793,500	250,000 to 300,000	793,500
Uppuveli Beach (Pvt) Ltd	Sampalthevu, Trincomalee	2,242	135,000 to 175,000	337,997	135,000 to 175,000	337,997
Jetwing City (Pvt) Ltd	Ward Place, Colombo 07	70	22,000,000	1,536,920	22,000,000	1,536,920
Uppuveli Villas (Pvt) Ltd	Sampalthevu, Trincomalee	960	175,000	168,000	175,000	168,000

Valuation Process of the Group:

On a once in three year basis, the Group usually engages an external independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of land. When significant changes in fair values are expected between two valuations, that necessitates a more regular basis of valuation adopted, the Board based on its judgment as appropriately advised by the valuer, obtains a further valuation to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially with fair values at the end of the reporting period. The last revaluation was carried out with an effective date of 31 March 2022.

Sensitivity :

Increase or decrease in estimated price per perch in isolation would result in a higher or lower fair value measurement. Accordingly, a change of 5% in the estimated price per perch will cause a LKR 161,507,108/- (2023 - LKR 161,507,108/-) change in the fair value of freehold land, directionally.

The following table analyses The non financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined in Note 24.1

Fair Value measurement as at 31 March 2024

	Level 01	Level 02	Level 03	Total
Freehold Land	-	-	3,230,142,150	3,230,142,150

- 4.5 The carrying amount of revalued land that would have been included in the financial statements had the asset been carried at cost is as follows.

Class of Asset	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Freehold land	1,220,377,716	1,220,377,716

- 4.6 The Group acquired property plant and equipment to the aggregate value of LKR 186,366,310/- (2023- 76,834,173/-) during the financial year. Cash payments amounting to LKR 186,366,310/- (2023- 76,834,173/-) were made during the year for purchase of property plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

- 4.7 During the financial year the company has received a grant amounting to LKR 8,608,200/- from USAID as a cost reimbursement of Solar Powered EV Charging facility at Jetwing Colombo Seven. The total cost of the project of LKR 12,899, 401/- has been capitalized as follows.

Category	Cost Incurred (LKR)	Grant (LKR)	Amount Capitalized (LKR)
Plant & Equipment	1,146,064	764,807	381,257
Solar Electrical System	6,990,925	4,665,277	2,325,648
Motor Vehicles	4,762,412	3,178,116	1,584,296
Total	12,899,401	8,608,200	4,291,201

- 4.8 The useful lives of the assets are estimated as follows:

	2024 Year	2023 Year
Building and Building Integrals	02-60	02-60
Plant and Equipment	10-20	10-20
Solar Electrical System	10-20	10-20
Sewage Treatment Plant	20	20
Kitchen Equipment	10	10
Electrical Equipment	10	10
Office Equipment	10	10
Sport Equipment	10	10
Furniture and Fittings	10	10
Swimming Pool Equipment	10	10
Motor Vehicles	05-08	05-08
Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware	3	3
Linen	2	2
Hot Water System	10	10
Laundry Equipment	13.33	13.33
Telephone System	10	10
Elevator	20	20
Television Systems	10	10
Maintenance Equipment	10	10
Furnishing, Bar, Room and Music Equipment	03-10	03-10
Computers	4	4
Motor Boats	5	5
Bicycles	5	5
Housekeeping Equipment	10	10
Generators	13.33	13.33

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

4.9 Components included in Building and Building Integrals and their useful lives are as follows:

The Group regularly reviews the useful life of each significant component of property, plant and equipment taking into account the experience of recent refurbishment patterns as well as industry trends. Accordingly, depreciation was calculated for the year ended 31 March 2024 using a straight line method for each individual significant component of building, based on the following estimated useful lives.

	2024 Year	2023 Year
Building Structure	60	60
Roof, Railing and Ceiling work	15	15
Wood, Aluminium and Glass work	15	15
Bathroom Fittings	15	15
Manila Rope	10	10
Roof-Elluk	3	3
Cabana-Cadjan	2	2

4.10 Property, Plant and Equipment recognized above include fully depreciated assets that still in use having a gross carrying amount of LKR 396,117,714/- (2023 - LKR 140,793,145/-/-), that consisted of individually insignificant items.

5. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

5.1 Set out below are the carrying amounts of the right of use assets and the movements for the respective years.

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Year ended 31 March				
As at 1st April	55,608,967	58,407,113	-	-
Impact from remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year-Non Cash	-	1,562,562	-	-
Additions during the year-Cash	-	-	-	-
Depreciation during the year	(4,443,207)	(4,360,707)	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March	51,165,760	55,608,968	-	-

5.2 Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and income statement set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right of use assets and the movements for the period ended 31 March 2024.

	Land (Note 5.2.1)	Building (Note 5.2.2)	Total
As at 1st April	52,306,874	3,302,093	55,608,967
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Depreciation during the year	(2,247,929)	(2,195,278)	(4,443,207)
	50,058,945	1,106,815	51,165,760

5.2.1 Land leases have more than one lease agreement which have remaining lease periods of 46 years. Leases include extension and termination options.

5.2.2 Building leases have a remaining lease period of two to five years from its initial recognition date.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

6.1 Computer Software

Year ended 31 March Group	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Cost		
As at beginning of the year	11,711,769	11,711,769
Incurred during the year	-	-
As at end of the year	11,711,769	11,711,769
Amortisation		
As at beginning of the year	8,593,813	7,282,890
Charged during the year	1,191,818	1,310,923
As at end of the year	9,785,631	8,593,813
Net Book Value		
As at beginning of the year	3,117,956	4,428,879
As at end of the year	1,926,138	3,117,956

Computer Software includes an Enterprise Resource Planning System consisting of an application software. The Group has determined the useful life of above the software as four (4) years and amortisation has been made on a straight line basis in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

6.2 Goodwill

Year ended 31 March	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Balance at beginning of the Year	573,778,465	573,778,465
Impairment during year	-	-
Balance at end of the Year	573,778,465	573,778,465
Total Intangible Assets (Note 6.1 , 6.2)	575,704,603	576,896,421

6.2.1 Accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use (VIU). The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from an active market, in an arm's length transaction, of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the assets. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the forecast for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit (CGU) being tested. The Goodwill is allocated to the Group's CGUs identified according to business segment that is Hotel. However, Significant majority of the Goodwill is arising from Jetwing Yala. The recoverable amount of the CGU is based on the value-in-use calculations.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

6.2.2 The key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount, are as follows;

	Hotel
Occupancy ¹	68%-71%
Growth rate ²	10%-15%
Discount rate ³	14%-15%
Terminal growth rate ⁴	5%

1. Occupancy

Occupancy has been forecasted on a reasonable basis by taking into account based on the past experience adjusted to future industry growth.

2. Growth Rate

Annual growth rate over the budgeted period; based on past performance and management's expectations of market development.

3. Discount Rate

Pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.

4. Terminal Growth

Weighted average growth rate to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the occupancy rate which is used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows. A decrease in the occupancy by more than 23% to 49% would result in impairment in goodwill. Reasonably possible changes for other key assumptions have been considered and assessed and no instances have been identified that could cause the carrying amount of the goodwill to exceed its recoverable amount.

7. OTHER INVESTMENTS

Summary

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
a) Non- Current				
Investment in Equity Securities (Note 7.1)	1,364,363	1,255,492	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries (Note 7.2)	-	-	5,967,233,010	5,967,233,010
	1,364,363	1,255,492	5,967,233,010	5,967,233,010
b) Current				
Investment in Fixed Deposits (Note 7.3)	-	-	-	-
Investment in Units (Note 7.4)	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891
	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891
7.1 Quoted Equity Securities -				
Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)				
Tangerine Beach Hotel PLC	1,364,363	1,255,492	-	-
Net Carrying Value of Investment in Equity Securities (Note 7.1.1)	1,364,363	1,255,492	-	-
7.1.1 Movement in FVTPL Financial instruments				
As at 1 April	1,255,492	1,021,532	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss) from equity investments	108,871	233,960	-	-
As at 31 March	1,364,363	1,255,492	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

7.2 Investment in Subsidiaries

Year ended 31 March	Company			
	Holding %	2024 LKR	Holding %	2023 LKR
Investments in Related Parties:				
7.2.1 Ordinary Shares				
Uppuveli Beach (Pvt) Ltd	100	200,100,000	100	200,100,000
Cultural Heritage (Pvt) Ltd	100	1,284,750,000	100	1,284,750,000
Yala Safari Beach Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	100	1,368,400,000	100	1,368,400,000
Jetwing City (Pvt) Ltd	100	1,995,853,600	100	1,995,853,600
Uppuveli Villas (Pvt) Ltd	100	78,000,000	100	78,000,000
The Riverbank (Pvt) Ltd	100	380,000,000	100	380,000,000
Pottuvil Point (Pvt) Ltd	100	386,600,000	100	386,600,000
Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd	70	123,529,410	70	123,529,410
		5,817,233,010		5,817,233,010
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	No. of shares	No. of shares	LKR	LKR
7.2.2 Investments in Preference Shares:				
Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd (Note 7.2.5)	15,000,000	15,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
			150,000,000	150,000,000
Total Investment in Subsidiaries			5,967,233,010	5,967,233,010

7.2.3 Yala Properties (Pvt) Ltd is a fully owned subsidiary of Yala Safari Beach Hotel (Pvt) Ltd, whose cost of investment is LKR 799,712,270/-. Kaduruketha Farmers (Pvt) Ltd is a 100% owned subsidiary of Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd & cost of the investment is Rs. 20/-.

7.2.4 All Subsidiaries are incorporated in Sri Lanka.

7.2.5 During the year 2017/18, Jetwing Symphony PLC (JSPLC) subscribed to fifteen Million fully paid non convertible, non cumulative and non- voting preference shares in Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd at a consideration of Rs 10/- per share. JSPLC will be entitled to receive an annual non-cumulative preferential dividend (subject to meeting solvency test and compliance with requirements of applicable law) on each preference share, until the redemption of such preference share, at the rate of eighteen percent (18%) of the subscription price per annum. Further The preference shares are redeemable at the option of Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd at the subscription price.

7.2.6 Partly owned subsidiaries

The Group has concluded that non-controlling interest is not material in aggregate and individually for disclosure purpose.

7.3 Debt Instruments - Amortised cost

7.3.1 Investment in Foreign Currency Fixed Deposits - USD

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
As at 1 April	-	133,911,640	-	-
Additions During the year	-	-	-	-
Exchange (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Currency Deposits	-	28,116,986	-	-
Withdrawn during the year	-	(162,028,626)	-	-
As at 31 March	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

7.4 Financial Instruments - Fair value Through Profit or Loss

Year ended 31 March	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Investments in Units - Related Party	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891
	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891

7.4.1 Movement in Fair value Through Profit or Loss

	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
As at 1st April 2023	2,514,858	795,765	2,316,891	-
Investment during the period	4,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	3,000,000
Sales during the year	(5,967,296)	(1,400,000)	(5,750,000)	(700,000)
Fair value gain	549,126	119,093	529,152	16,891
WHT Paid	(17,705)	-	(17,060)	-
As at 31st March 2024	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891

8. INVENTORIES

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Food Stock	27,996,602	26,533,131	-	-
Beverage Stock	45,084,517	30,806,621	-	-
General, Housekeeping & Maintenance Inventories	13,131,911	12,988,498	-	-
Other Inventories	22,989,865	26,394,125	-	-
	109,202,895	96,722,375	-	-

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Trade Debtors -Related Party (Note 9.1)	93,811,548	41,027,189	-	-
- Other	238,598,849	66,777,931	-	-
Less: Impairment of Trade Debtors (Note 9.1.1)	(4,033,573)	(5,896,984)	-	-
	328,376,824	101,908,136	-	-
Loans and Other Receivable - Related Party (Note 9.2)	1,488,596	1,002,654	1,550,000	3,889,649
- Other	100,312,387	27,926,636	553,385	-
	430,177,807	130,837,426	2,103,385	3,889,649
Prepayments	20,118,781	21,191,348	-	481,204
Statutory Receivables	64,641,337	72,316,827	17,060	-
	514,937,925	224,345,601	2,120,445	4,370,853

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

See Note 23.1 on credit risk of trade receivables, which discusses how the Group manages and measures credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Year ended 31 March	Relationship	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
9.1 Trade Debtors - Related Parties					
Thirteen Development Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	440,747	296,379	-	-
Jetwing Eco Holidays (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	2,386,047	395,135	-	-
Jetwing Events (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	38,422	-	-
Jetwing Hotels Ltd	Other Related Party	5,278,715	4,068,421	-	-
St,Andrews Hotel Pvt Ltd	Other Related Party	164,300	-	-	-
Jetwing Journeys (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	118,701	171,326	-	-
Galle Heritage Homes (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	46,050	-	-	-
Saman Villas Ltd	Other Related Party	44,893	-	-	-
The Lighthouse Hotel PLC	Other Related Party	63,053	-	-	-
Seashells Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	424,723	-	-
Go Vacation Lanka Co (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	3,083,078	816,581	-	-
Jet Wash (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	9,600	-	-	-
SB Resturants (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	10,650	-	-	-
Jetwing Adventures (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	87,602	1,208,384	-	-
		11,733,436	7,419,371	-	-
				-	-
Jetwing Travels (Pvt) Ltd	Significant Investor	82,078,112	33,607,818	-	-
		82,078,112	33,607,818	-	-
		93,811,548	41,027,189	-	-

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
9.1.1 Allowance for Impairment of Trade Debtors				
Balance as at 1 April	5,896,984	4,453,210	-	-
Recognized during the year	1,750,433	2,465,405	-	-
Recovered during the year	(1,783,436)	(1,021,631)	-	-
Written off during the year	(1,830,408)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March	4,033,573	5,896,984	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Year ended 31 March	Relationship	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
9.2 Loans and Other Receivables - Related Party					
Yala Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	-	-	-	3,889,649
Uppuveli Villas (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	-	-	1,500,000	-
Uppuveli Beach (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	-	-	50,000	-
		-	-	1,550,000	3,889,649
Jetwing Hotels Ltd	Other Related Party	-	11,250	-	-
Jetwing Travels (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	689,832	-	-
Sky 30 Restaurant (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	78,445	-	-	-
Villa Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	84,076	-	-	-
The First Resorts (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	7,800	-	-
The Royal Heritage Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	9,847	-	-
Hotel J City Beds (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	85,389	-	-	-
Negombo Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	6,500	-	-
Yarl Hotels (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	277,425	-	-
		247,910	1,002,654	-	-
Jetwing Travels (Pvt) Ltd	Significant Investor	1,240,686	-	-	-
		1,240,686	-	-	-
		1,488,596	1,002,654	1,550,000	3,889,649

10. CAPITAL AND RESERVES**10.1 Stated Capital**

Year ended 31 March	2024		2023	
	Number	LKR	Number	LKR
Balance at the Beginning of the year	602,188,559	6,009,276,455	502,188,559	5,509,276,455
Issue of Shares	-	-	100,000,000	500,000,000
Balance at the End of the year	602,188,559	6,009,276,455	602,188,559	6,009,276,455

10.2 Reserves

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
On: Property Plant & Equipment				
As at 1 April	1,231,007,375	1,646,344,473	-	-
Deferred Tax on Revaluation of Land (Note 18.2)	-	(415,337,098)	-	-
As at 31 March	1,231,007,375	1,231,007,375	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

11. INTEREST BEARING LOANS & BORROWINGS

11.1 Group

	2024			2023		
	Current LKR	Non current LKR	Total LKR	Current LKR	Non current LKR	Total LKR
Year ended 31 March						
Leases (Note 11.2)	2,327,993	22,163,702	24,491,695	4,382,710	22,094,303	26,477,013
Long Term Loans (Note 11.3)	665,794,464	3,323,319,080	3,989,113,544	868,245,652	3,116,458,917	3,984,704,569
Intercompany Loans (Note 11.4)	-	543,000,000	543,000,000	-	-	-
Bank Overdraft (Note 16.2)	1,312,725,223	-	1,312,725,223	1,911,595,061	-	1,911,595,061
	1,980,847,680	3,888,482,782	5,869,330,462	2,784,223,423	3,138,553,220	5,922,776,643

11.2 Leases

	Group	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
As at 1 April	26,477,013	25,765,335
Additions During the year	-	1,562,562
Accretion of Interest	2,915,685	3,071,289
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(4,695,397)	(3,794,376)
Repayment of Interest portion of lease liabilities	(205,606)	(127,797)
As at 31 March	24,491,695	26,477,013

11.3 Long Term Loans

	Balance as at 01.04.2023	Loan Obtained	Loan Interest Wave off	Repayment	Exchange Difference	Balance as at 31.03.2024
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
Loans Obtain from Bank (LKR)	2,467,607,268	1,200,000,000	(4,831,148)	(770,713,242)	-	2,892,062,877
Loans Obtain from Bank (USD)	1,517,097,301	-	-	(315,020,704)	(105,025,930)	1,097,050,667
	3,984,704,569	1,200,000,000	(4,831,148)	(1,085,733,946)	(105,025,930)	3,989,113,544

- 11.3.1** (a) Secured term loan of Rs. 12.9 Mn repayable in 21 monthly installments after debt moratorium commencing from July 2022 and the interest of AWPLR+ Premium.
(b) Secured term loan of LKR 631 Mn (Original amount 900Mn) repayable in 74 monthly instalments including an extended debt moratorium of 6 months from July 2022 to December 2022 & Interest at AWPLR+ 0.5% Premium P.A.
(c) Secured term loan of LKR 390 Mn repayable in 88 monthly instalments after debt moratorium, commencing from January 2023 and AWPLR +Premium.
(d) Secured term loan of USD 244,822.42 repayable in 72 monthly instalments, commencing from April 2023 and 3 months SOFR + 6.25%
(e) Secured term loan of LKR 108.60 Mn repayable in 72 monthly instalments commencing from April 2023 and monthly AWPLR + premium
(f) Secured term loan of USD 1 Mn repayable in 50 months including a moratorium of 06 months from July 2022 up to December & Interest at SOFR+ 4.25% Premium P.A.
(g) Secured term loan of USD 3.064 Mn repayable in 56 monthly instalments after debt moratorium, commencing from January 2023 and SOFR + Premium
(h) Secured term loan of USD 176,722 repayable in 64 monthly instalments commencing from January 2023 and interest of SOFR + Premium
(i) Secured term loan of LKR 129 Mn repayable in 80 monthly instalments commencing from January 2023 and interest of AWPLR+Premium
(j) Secured soft Loan of LKR 125,585,762/46 repayable in 62 months including and extended debt moratorium of 6 months from July 2022 up to December 2022 & Interest at AWPLR +0.5% Premium P.A
(k) Secured term loan of LKR 175Mn repayable in 72 monthly instalments after debt moratorium, commencing from July 2022 and Interest rate of AWPLR+ premium
(l) Secured term loan of LKR 185Mn repayable in 72 monthly instalments after debt moratorium, commencing from December 2022 and Interest rate of AWPLR+Premium
(m) Secured term loan of LKR 123 Mn repayable in 62 monthly instalments commencing from January 2023 and interest of AWPLR+Premium
(n) Secured moratoriums loan of Rs. 11.3 Mn repayable in one monthly installment after debt moratorium, commencing from July 2022.
(o) The Secured term loan of LKR 58 Mn repayable in 24 monthly instalments commencing from January 2023 and interest of AWPLR + Premium
(p) Secured Working capital loan facility of LKR 17 Mn repayable in 56 monthly instalments commencing from January 2023 and interest of AWPLR+Premium fixed per annum.
(q) Secured term loan of LKR 250 Mn repayable in 60 monthly instalments commencing from September 2023 and interest of AWPLR + Premium
(r) Secured term loan of LKR 300 Mn repayable in 59 monthly instalments commencing from September 2023 and Interest Rate of AWPLR +Premium

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

11.4 Long Term Loans- Related Party Borrowings (Note 11.4.1)

	Balance as at 01.04.2023 LKR	Loans Obtained LKR	Repayment LKR	Balance as at 31.03.2024 LKR
Jetwing Hotels Ltd	-	100,000,000	-	100,000,000
The First Resort (Pvt) Ltd	-	125,000,000	(125,000,000)	-
St. Andrews Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	-	125,000,000	(7,000,000)	118,000,000
Negombo Hotel Ltd	-	125,000,000	-	125,000,000
Saman Villas Ltd	-	100,000,000	-	100,000,000
Jetwing Eco Holidays (Pvt) Ltd	-	100,000,000	-	100,000,000
		675,000,000	(132,000,000)	543,000,000

11.4.1 The Intercompany borrowings amounting to Rs. 543 Mn has been taken for a period of 60 months at AWPLR + Premium p.a.

12. POST EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES - GRATUITY

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Balance as at 01 April	39,829,397	36,017,677	-	-
Charge for the year (Note 12.1)	18,403,659	18,014,467	-	-
Payments made during the year	(2,753,575)	(8,972,671)	-	-
Effects of transfers of staff among related parties during the year	(2,022,799)	(5,230,076)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March	53,456,682	39,829,397	-	-

12.1 Defined Benefit Plan Cost : Gratuity

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Current Service Cost	8,300,474	7,208,494	-	-
Interest cost on Benefit Obligation	6,770,997	4,322,121	-	-
Cost recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss Actuarial	15,071,471	11,530,615	-	-
(Gain)/Loss for the year recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	3,332,188	6,483,852	-	-
Balance as at 31 March	18,403,659	18,014,467	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

12.2 As at 31 March, the gratuity liability was actuarially valued by Messrs. K.A.Pandit, an independent firm of actuaries.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions

The principal financial assumptions underlying the valuation are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount Rate	13%	17%
Salary Increase	11%	15%
Staff Turnover	5% at each age	5% at each age
Remaining Working Life	13-14 Years	12-14 Years

The principal demographic assumption underlying the valuation is the retirement age of 60 years, applied consistently for both years.

12.3 Sensitivity of Assumptions Employed in Actuarial Valuation

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the most significant key assumptions employed with all other variables held constant in the employment benefit liability measurement, in respect of the year 2023/24. The sensitivity of the Income Statement and Statement of Financial Position are the effect of the assumed changes in discount rate and salary increase rate on the profit or loss and post employment benefit liability for the year.

Change in Assumptions	Effect on Total Comprehensive Income - (reduction)/increase in results LKR	Pro Forma Post Employee Benefit Liability LKR
+1% Change in Discount Rate	(4,442,249)	49,014,433
-1% Change in Discount Rate	5,183,002	58,639,684
+1% Change in rate of Salary Increase	5,233,091	58,689,773
-1% Change in rate of Salary Increase	(4,554,323)	48,902,359
+1% Change in rate of Staff turn over	587,616	54,044,298
-1% Change in rate of Staff turn over	(716,511)	52,740,171

12.4 Distribution of Post Employment Benefit Obligation Over Future Lifetime

The following table demonstrates distribution of future working lifetime of the Post Employment Benefit Obligation (Undiscounted) as at the reporting date.

	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Less than or equal 1 year	3,530,567	2,584,567	-	-
Over 1 year and less than or equal 5 years	18,016,979	12,198,391	-	-
Over 5 year and less than or equal 10 years	31,698,492	34,749,047	-	-
Total	53,246,038	49,532,005	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Trade Payables - Related Parties (Notes 13.1)	346,609	564,096	-	-
- Others	81,595,739	66,901,849	-	-
Other Payables - Related Parties (Note 13.2)	43,133,973	17,946,588	975,000	975,000
Other Payables - Others	115,049,774	97,246,573	-	-
Sundry Creditors including Accrued Expenses	32,012,836	42,614,010	1,951,087	4,216,063
	272,138,931	225,273,116	2,926,087	5,191,063
Statutory Payables	120,767,553	68,844,189	-	-
Guest Refundable deposits	133,150,265	94,186,503	-	-
	526,056,749	388,303,808	2,926,087	5,191,063

13.1 Trade Payables - Related Parties

Relationship	Relationship	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
St. Andrew's Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	90,000	-	-	-
Ceccato Colombo (Pvt) Limited	Other Related Party	187,859	338,031	-	-
Pearl Gardens Mills (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	68,750	226,065	-	-
		346,609	564,096	-	-

13.2 Other Payables - Related Parties

Relationship	Relationship	Group		Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Jetwing Hotels Ltd	Other Related Party	26,038,430	13,963,026	-	-
Jetwing Hotels Management Services (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	1,914,607	-	-
The Royal Heritage Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	192,320	-	-	-
Jet Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	-	143,822	-	-
Jetwing Eco Holidays (Pvt) Ltd.	Other Related Party	1,007,287	-	-	-
Sky 30 Restauarnt (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	64,497	-	-	-
Jet Wash (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	1,725,702	-	-	-
Saman Villas Ltd	Other Related Party	8,217,699	-	-	-
Villa Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	2,331,137	418,353	-	-
St. Andrews Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	1,188,598	50,000	-	-
Lanka Dhiviya Pvt Ltd	Other Related Party	1,393,303	1,456,780	-	-
Capital Alliance Investments Ltd	Other Related Party	975,000	-	975,000	975,000
		43,133,973	17,946,588	975,000	975,000

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

14. FINANCE COST & FINANCE INCOME

14.1 Finance Income

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Interest Income	960,346	7,179,594	1,893	1,092,609
Interest Income-Related party	-	-	326,458	1,055,769
	960,346	7,179,594	328,351	2,148,378

14.2 Finance Cost

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Interest on Overdraft	276,956,580	339,476,090	-	-
Lease Interest	2,915,688	3,071,289	-	-
Bank Loan Interest	546,513,626	354,187,595	-	-
Related Party Loan Interest	58,644,566	-	-	-
	885,030,460	696,734,974	-	-

15. OTHER INCOME

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Fair value gain on Units	549,126	119,093	529,152	16,891
Fair value gain/(loss) from equity investments	108,871	233,960	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property plant & equipments	2,183,751	-	-	-
Exchange Gain/(loss) on Foreign Currency Deposits	-	28,116,986	-	-
Vehicle Hire Income	2,441,350	1,715,377	-	-
Insurance claim Received	4,571,971	252,604	-	-
Writeback of other payables	9,924,914	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	2,650,564	2,597,327	-	-
	22,430,547	33,035,347	529,152	16,891

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
16.1 Favourable Cash and Cash Equivalent Balances				
Cash at Bank and in Hand	63,284,164	90,194,165	1,332,595	299,498
	63,284,164	90,194,165	1,332,595	299,498
16.2 Unfavourable Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances				
Bank Overdrafts (Note 11.1)	(1,312,725,223)	(1,911,595,061)	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Purpose of Cash Flow Statement	(1,249,441,059)	(1,821,400,896)	1,332,595	299,498

17. PROFIT STATED AFTER CHARGING / (CREDITING)

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Employees benefits including the following	619,031,370	439,592,391	-	-
- Defined Benefits plan costs - Gratuity (included in employee benefits)	15,071,471	11,530,614	-	-
- Defined Contribution Plan Cost- EPF & ETF	53,237,664	41,032,794	-	-
Depreciation & Amortization	356,405,576	345,113,247	-	-
Donation	309,682	283,372	-	-
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of Property Plant & Equipment	2,811,353	492,660	-	-
Hotel Operation & Marketing fees - Related Party	149,950,344	101,483,911	-	-
Audit Fees and Expenses	2,565,250	1,601,074	332,000	255,163
Non-Audit Fees	1,083,109	420,989	115,210	40,953
Exchange (Gain) / Loss in Foreign Currency Loan	(105,025,930)	197,132,866	-	-
Exchange (Gain) / Loss in Foreign Currency Deposits	-	(28,116,986)	-	-

18. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Current Income Tax

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Income Tax Expenses for the Year (Note 18.1)	(664,137)	(394,919)	-	(158,494)
(Under)/Over Provision of current taxes in respect of prior years	188,027	-	158,494	-
Irrecoverable Economic Service Charge	(3,707,691)	-	-	-
Deferred Tax (charge)/reversal for the year	87,384,451	133,394,652	-	-
	83,200,650	132,999,733	158,494	(158,494)

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

18.1 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense are as follows :

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Profit /(Loss) Before Income Tax	9,335,680	(765,194,581)	309,757	(632,831)
Other Sources of Income	-	241,316	-	(2,148,378)
Aggregate disallowable Items	521,905,684	707,297,121	(857,502)	(16,891)
Aggregate Allowable Items	(847,926,567)	(818,447,480)	-	-
Business Losses	(316,685,203)	(876,103,624)	(547,745)	(2,798,100)
Other Sources of Income	2,762,576	-	-	-
Statutory Income from Interest	-	4,346,426	529,152	2,148,378
Tax Losses Utilized	(548,787)	(3,492,816)	(529,152)	(1,538,790)
Taxable Income	2,213,789	853,610	-	609,588
Tax Rate	30%	24% & 30%	30%	24% & 30%
Income Tax Expenses for the Year	664,137	394,919	-	158,494

18.2 Deferred Tax Assets, Liabilities and Income Tax relates to the followings.

18.2.1 Deferred Tax (Charge)/Reversal

Deferred Tax (Charge)/Reversal recognised through;

Year ended 31 March	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Statement of Profit or Loss		
(Charge)/ Reversal Arising on During the Year Movement	87,384,451	84,247,481
(Charge)/ Reversal Due to Change in Tax Rates	-	49,147,171
	87,384,451	133,394,652
Other Comprehensive Income		
(Charge)/ Reversal Arising on During the Year Movement	999,657	1,885,624
(Charge)/ Reversal Due to Change in Tax Rates	-	(415,337,098)
	999,657	(413,451,474)

18.2.2 Deferred Tax Assets, Liabilities and Income Tax relates to the followings.

Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities

Year ended 31 March	Group			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Balance at the beginning of the year	148,988,494	49,870,404	(749,461,502)	(370,286,589)
(Charge) /Release during the year	69,750,789	99,118,090	18,633,320	(379,174,913)
Balance at the end of the year	218,739,283	148,988,494	(730,828,182)	(749,461,502)

Closing deferred tax asset/(liability) relates to the following

Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(147,836,427)	(92,907,268)	(59,721,194)	(54,106,201)
Right of use assets	3,171,384	3,019,511	-	-
Tax Losses available for off-set against future taxable income	353,967,335	232,376,632	101,050,058	77,952,559
Employee benefit liability	9,436,991	6,499,619	6,600,013	5,449,199
Impact on Land Revaluation	-	-	(778,757,059)	(778,757,059)
	218,739,283	148,988,494	(730,828,182)	(749,461,502)

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

	Group	
	2024	2023
Deferred Tax (Expense)/Reversal	LKR	LKR
Profit or Loss Statement		
Deferred tax arising from		
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(60,544,154)	(85,281,816)
Right of use Assets	151,873	1,922,059
Reversal arising from tax losses	144,688,202	211,733,690
Employee benefits liability	3,088,530	5,020,719
	87,384,451	133,394,652
Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred tax arising from		
Employee benefits liability	999,657	1,885,624
Impact on Land Revaluation	-	(415,337,098)
	999,657	(413,451,474)
Total Deferred Tax (charge)/Reversal	88,384,108	(280,056,822)

- a) The Group recognizes a deferred tax asset on unused tax losses which is expected to reduce the future tax expense based on the Group's forecasted business plans. However, Deferred tax Assets have not been recognised for unused tax losses amounting to LKR 388,886,823/-. These unused tax losses will expire in 2024/25 - LKR 209,095,208/- , 2025/26 - LKR 144,077,405/- & 2026/27 - LKR 35,714,209/-.

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE

19.1 Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net earnings for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year and previous year are adjusted for events that have changed the number of ordinary shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in the resources such as a bonus issue.

19.2 The following reflects the income and share data used in the Basic Earnings Per Share computation.

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Year ended 31 March	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
Net Profit/(Loss) Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders for	100,290,985	(615,218,804)	468,252	(791,325)
Basic Earnings/(Loss) Per Share				
Number of Ordinary Shares Used as Denominator:				
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares in issue	602,188,559	560,508,681	602,188,559	560,508,681
Applicable to Basic/Diluted Earnings/(Loss) per Share	0.167	(1.098)	0.001	(0.001)

19.2.1 Weighted average number of ordinary shares.

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Year ended 31 March	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
As at 1 April	560,508,681	547,661,120	560,508,681	547,661,120
Adjustment to take account of full year effect of Right issue	41,679,878	-	41,679,878	-
Sub Total	602,188,559	547,661,120	602,188,559	547,661,120
Effect of shares issued in January 2023	-	12,847,561	-	12,847,561
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares at 31 March	602,188,559	560,508,681	602,188,559	560,508,681

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

20.1 Capital Expenditure Commitments

The Group has commitments on Property, Plant and Equipment incidental to the ordinary course of business as at 31st March, as follows,

	Group	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Authorized by the Board, but not Contracted for	78,588,108	33,568,956
Contracted, but not provided	-	-
	78,588,108	33,568,956

20.2 Contingent Liabilities

There are no significant contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024, other than the following.

Local authorities have claimed a fee amounting to 1% of turnover for the issuance of trade license for the year 2021 , 2022 & 2023. The Group does not agree with such a claim. The estimated contingent liability as of 31st March 2024 is LKR 21.2 Mn. At the moment two cases are pending at Magistrate's courts in Kandy and Tissamaharama.

Nature of Assets	Nature of Liability	Group	
		Carrying Amount of the Assets Pledged	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Land and Buildings	Primary mortgage for Interest Bearing loans and borrowings (Note 11.3)	7,879,454,920	8,047,441,754

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Details of significant related party disclosures are as follows:

22.1 Transactions with Subsidiaries

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Amount Receivable as at 31 March (Note 9.2)	-	-	1,550,000	3,889,649
Nature of Transactions				
Net Advances granted	-	-	1,550,000	-
Short-term Loans settled	-	-	3,889,649	1,300,000
Investment in Ordinary Shares	-	-	-	498,000,000
Interest Received	-	-	326,458	1,055,768

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

22.2 Transactions with Other Related Parties

Some Key Management Personnel of the Group/Company and their close members of the families, collectively have control directly or indirectly in certain entities with which the Group entered into the transactions, summarised as follows:

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Amount receivable as at 31 March (Note 9.1 & 9.2)	11,981,346	8,422,025	-	-
Amount payable as at 31 March (Note 13.1 & 13.2)	43,480,583	18,510,684	-	-
Nature of Transactions				
Transportation Charges	4,601,168	80,989	-	-
Purchases of Beverage & Others	23,982,421	23,530,811	-	-
Sale of Accommodation	62,970,917	18,521,162	-	-
Gratuity Transfer (Net)	(1,163,679)	914,094	-	-
Hotel Operation and Marketing Fee	149,950,344	101,483,911	-	-
Advertising Expenses and Other Reimbursements	35,677,591	30,455,221	-	-
Vehicle Hire Expenses	2,153,851	1,919,108	-	-
Laundry Charges	21,979,849	23,634,132	-	-
Sale of Beverage and other items	428,330	3,951,124	-	-
Sale Of Goods	1,242,035	1,456,780	-	-
Support Services	33,062,092	24,204,302	-	-
Vehicle Hire Income	656,850	240,599	-	-
Net Investment/(Redemption) in Units	(1,467,296)	3,000,000	(1,250,000)	-
Capital Gain from FVTOCI Investment	549,127	119,093	512,093	-
Sale of rice	1,425,200	73,000	-	-
Other Expenses	8,895,955	5,508,678	7,225	975,000
Loan Obtained	675,000,000	-	-	-
Loan Interest	58,644,566	-	-	-
Loan Settlement	132,000,000	-	-	-

22.3 Transactions with Related Parties who are Significant Investors

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Amount receivable as at 31 March (Note 9.1 & 9.2)	83,318,798	33,607,818	-	-
Amount payable as at 31 March (Note 13.1 & 13.2)	-	-	-	-
Nature of Transactions				
Sale of Goods	45,113	-	-	-
Transport Expenses	3,391,963	2,547,725	-	-
Purchase of Goods	805,378	-	-	-
Gratuity Transfers	(724,973)	19,250	-	-
Purchase of Beverage and Others	1,569,317	2,336,994	-	-
Sale of Accommodation	355,233,224	192,051,660	-	-
Sale Of Rice	494,500	-	-	-
Support Services	-	10,769	-	-
Vehicle Hire Income	216,750	1,377,343	-	-
Other Expenses	4,955,019	5,157,706	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

22.4 Terms and Conditions

All related party transactions have been conducted on relevant commercial terms with the respective parties. All related party outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured, interest free other than in the case of funding arrangements disclosed in Note 9.2 where such loans granted at interest rate of AWPLR plus a premium p.a. All dues are to be settled in cash or its equivalents.

22.5 Transactions with Key Management Personnel of the Company or its parent

The Key Management Personnel of the Company are the members of its Board of Directors.

Year ended 31 March	Group		Company	
	2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Key Management Personnel Compensation				
Executive Directors Fee	-	-	-	-
Non Executive Director's Fee	-	-	-	-

During the twelve months ended 31 March 2024, the directors were not paid any fee or benefit.

23. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risk Management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Group's exposure to each of the above risks, and the Group's policies and procedures for measuring and managing risks are detailed below:

The rates of exchange as at 31st March, that were used in the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.8.1

23.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments. The maximum exposure will be equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis, and the Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures and approval by credit committee. A credit approved customer list has been prepared by the credit committee and credit is granted only to such customers. Further, credit granted is subject to regular review during monthly meetings of the credit committee, to ensure it remains consistent with the customer's current credit worthiness and appropriate to the extent of the anticipated volume of business. Currently, certain free independent travelers' settlements are received at the time of departure and this is monitored by the General Managers of each hotel.

Due to the continuing impact from the pandemic and current economic condition, the individual receivable balances were re-assessed, specific provisions were made wherever necessary, and the existing practice on the provisioning of trade receivables were re-visited and adjusted.

Short term Investments are made only in liquid short-term instruments in licensed commercial banks with appropriate credit ratings. Long term investments are made with the board approval.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

a. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Carrying Value		Carrying Value	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
Cash at Bank and in Hand (Note 16.1)	63,284,164	90,194,165	1,332,595	299,498
Other current Financial Assets (Note 7 (b))	1,578,983	2,514,858	1,578,983	2,316,891
Trade Receivables (Note 9)	328,376,824	101,908,136	-	-
Other Receivables	101,800,983	28,929,290	1,550,000	3,889,649

b. Details of deposits with institutions and their credit ratings are as follows.

The Group held current financial assets other than cash, in various financial and related institutions.

Group		Credit Rating	Total	Credit Rating	Total
Institute	Instrument	for 2024	Investment 2024	for 2023	Investment 2023
			LKR		LKR
Capital Alliance Investment Ltd ("CAL")	CAL Investment Grade Fund	(Note 1)	1,578,983	(Note 1)	2,514,858
			1,578,983		2,514,858

Note 1: The CAL Investment Grade Fund invest in Banks, Corporate Debt and Government Securities. All Corporate debt invested by the Fund are required to have a Rating of BBB- or higher issued by a rating agency licensed by the SEC of Sri Lanka, as per the terms.

c. The ageing of trade receivable at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Group	2024			2023
	Gross Carrying amount	Impairment allowance	Net Carrying amount	Net Carrying amount
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
As at 31 March				
Neither past due, nor impaired	168,144,660	-	168,144,660	65,723,683
Past due 31-60, not impaired	98,009,459	-	98,009,459	19,474,583
Past due 61-180, not impaired	53,947,297	-	53,947,297	10,297,875
Past due more than 180 days	12,308,981	(4,033,573)	8,275,408	6,411,996
	332,410,397	(4,033,573)	328,376,824	101,908,137

Cash at bank of the Group comprises balances in banks amounting to LKR 63,284,163/- (2023 - LKR 90,194,165/-) with banks which have a Fitch Rating higher or equal to A.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

23.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. At the year end, the Group has long term loans in both USD and LKR.

a. Summary of Financial Liabilities

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities as at 31st March.

Group	Group	
	2024	2023
	LKR	LKR
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings (Note 11.3)	3,989,113,544	3,984,704,569
Bank Overdrafts (Note 16.2)	1,312,725,223	1,911,595,061
Lease Liabilities (Note 11.2)	24,491,695	26,477,013
Trade and Other Payables (Note 13)	272,138,931	225,273,116
	5,598,469,393	6,148,049,759

b. Below table illustrates the maturity periods of financial liabilities .

Group	1 - 6 Months	7 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
Interest bearing Loans & Borrowings payable in LKR	168,344,851	222,907,547	3,014,853,791	28,956,676	3,435,062,865
Interest bearing Loans & Borrowings payable in USD	49,966,676	224,584,392	822,499,611	-	1,097,050,679
Bank Overdrafts	1,312,725,223	-	-	-	1,312,725,223
Lease Liability	1,163,996	1,163,996	12,572,420	9,591,282	24,491,694
Trade and Other Payables	272,138,931	-	-	-	272,138,931
Total 2024	1,804,339,677	448,655,935	3,849,925,822	38,547,958	6,141,469,392
Total 2023	2,798,338,546	211,638,003	2,928,377,230	209,695,980	6,148,049,759

c. Following are the maturities of financial liabilities and assets denominated in foreign currency

Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency	1 - 6 Months	7 - 12 Months	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Interest bearing Loans and Borrowings payable in USD	(165,892)	(745,632)	(1,630,339)	(1,100,403)	-	(3,642,267)
Financial assets in USD and EUR (in equivalent USD)	166,969	-	-	-	-	166,969

Net financial assets/ (financial Liabilities) expressed in USD

Net Total 2024 (Net Asset/ (Net Liability))	1,077	(745,632)	(1,630,339)	(1,100,403)	-	(3,475,298)
Net Total 2023 (Net Asset/ (Net Liability))	(43,670)	(355,254)	(2,404,332)	(1,467,220)	(102,579)	(4,373,055)

d. Undrawn borrowing facilities:

The Group has undrawn borrowing facilities amounting to LKR 767,274,777/- as at 31 March 2024. (LKR 403,162,948/- in 2023)

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

23.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices that will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

a. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group has exposure to foreign currency risk as it has foreign currency transactions and balances which are affected by foreign exchange rate movements.

An analysis of the carrying amount of financial instruments based on the currency they are denominated as at 31st March are as follows:

Group	In USD	In EURO
Cash at Bank and in Hand	131,601	32,889
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-
Interest bearing Loans & Borrowings payable in USD	(3,642,267)	-
Net Aggregate Carrying Value in respective currencies	(3,510,666)	32,889
Net aggregate carrying value in LKR - 2024	(1,057,412,340)	10,722,801
Net aggregate carrying value in LKR - 2023	(1,433,181,423)	1,924,673

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity of Group's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, assuming all other variables being held constant.

Group		Sensitivity related to Interest bearing Loans & Borrowings		Sensitivity related to Deposits and Other Balances	
		Effect on Profit Before Tax 31.03.2024 LKR	Effect on Profit Before Tax 31.03.2023 LKR	Effect on Profit Before Tax 31.03.2024 LKR	Effect on Profit Before Tax 31.03.2023 LKR
Change in USD Rate	(+10%)	109,705,068	151,709,730	3,963,834	8,391,558
Change in USD Rate	(-10%)	(109,705,068)	(151,709,730)	(3,963,834)	(8,391,558)
Change in USD Rate	(+25%)	274,262,670	379,274,325	9,909,585	20,978,895
Change in USD Rate	(-25%)	(274,262,670)	(379,274,325)	(9,909,585)	(20,978,895)

In managing the foreign currency risk, the Group invoices tour operators and travel agents based on the contracted foreign currency. Tour operators and certain key travel agents make settlements in foreign currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

b. Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax as affected through an impact on floating rate borrowings to a reasonably possible change in interest rates assuming all other variables being held constant.

Group	Assumed impact due to Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on Profit Before Tax had the assumed impact taken place as at 31.03.2024 LKR	Effect on Profit Before Tax had the assumed impact taken place as at 31.03.2023 LKR
Sensitivity to Interest rates of Interest bearing & Borrowings in LKR	+ 200 basis points	(68,701,257)	(49,352,145)
	- 200 basis points	68,701,257	49,352,145
	+ 500 basis points	(171,753,143)	(123,380,363)
	+ 500 basis points	171,753,143	123,380,363
	- 1000 basis points	(343,506,286)	(246,760,727)
	- 1000 basis points	343,506,286	246,760,727
Sensitivity to Interest rates of Interest bearing & Borrowings in USD	+ 50 basis points *	(5,485,253)	(7,585,487)
	- 50 basis points *	5,485,253	7,585,487
	+ 100 basis points *	(10,970,507)	(15,170,973)
	- 100 basis points *	10,970,507	15,170,973
	+ 200 basis points *	(21,941,014)	(30,341,946)
	- 200 basis points *	21,941,014	30,341,946

The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment changes to base rate of SOFR and AWPLR.

*Excluding exchange rate transaction fluctuations and their effects.

An explanation of significant changes that occurred after the reporting date is given in Note 25.

23.4 Capital Management

The Board's intention is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Group's objective for managing its capital is to ensure that Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders, as well as sustaining the future development of its business. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may alter the total amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, and draw down additional debt. Further information of capital and reserves and their external borrowings are included in Note 10 and 11.

24. FAIR VALUE

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash at bank and in hand, trade and other receivables, short term deposits and trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Long-term variable-rate borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, risk characteristics of the financed project etc. As at the reporting date, the carrying amounts of such borrowings are not materially different from their calculated fair values.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

24.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

As at 31st March 2024, the Group held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instrument by valuation technique:

	Total LKR	Level 1 LKR	Level 2 LKR	Level 3 LKR
2024				
Quoted Equity Investment (Note 7.1)	1,364,363	1,364,363	-	-
Total	1,364,363	1,364,363	-	-
2023				
Quoted Equity Investment (Note 7.1)	1,255,492	1,255,492	-	-
Total	1,255,492	1,255,492	-	-

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : Other valuation techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 : Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

25. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

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

Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group/Company

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	Transaction with Group Companies		Transaction with the Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Jetwing Hotels Ltd	Hotel Operating and Marketing Fee	149,950,344	101,483,911	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	-	28,645	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	69,000	22,794	-	-
	Advertising Expenses & Other Reimbursements	35,677,591	28,419,873	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	7,225	-	7,225	-
	Loan Interest	11,274,795	-	-	-
Jetwing Travels (Pvt) Ltd	Transportation Charges	3,391,963	2,547,725	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	353,195,708	191,427,372	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	200,550	1,172,707	-	-
	Support Services	-	10,769	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	-	3,437,454	-	-
Capital Alliance Investments Ltd	Capital Gain From Investments in Units	549,127	119,093	512,093	-
	Net Investments/ (Redemption) in Units	(1,467,296)	3,000,000	(1,250,000)	-
	Rights Issue Transaction Fee	-	975,000	-	975,000
Negombo Hotels Ltd	Other Reimbursements	37,740	1,833,845	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	173,154	535,984	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	1,480,625	24,130	-	-
	Loan Interest	10,272,124	-	-	-
	Sale Of Rice	161,000	-	-	-
Jetwing Hotels Management services (Pvt) Ltd	Laundry Charges	16,309,619	23,634,132	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	1,112,284	-	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	-	31,524	-	-
	Other Expenses	-	1,223,870	-	-
Seashells Hotels (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Beverages and Others	-	19,500	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	82,552	162,867	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	-	3,619	-	-
	Other Expenses	45,538	-	-	-
	Sale of Rice	575,000	-	-	-
	Sale of Good	12,000	-	-	-
Blue Oceanic Beach Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Purchase Of Beverage & Others	1,569,317	2,336,994	-	-
	Sale Of Goods	36,000	-	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodations & Transfer	2,037,516	624,288	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	(724,973)	19,250	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	16,200	204,636	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	4,955,019	1,720,252	-	-
	Sale Of Rice	494,500	-	-	-
	Sale Of Beverage & Others	9,113	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods	805,378	-	-	-	

Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group/Company Contd.

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	Transaction with Group Companies		Transaction with the Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Villa Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Support Services	33,062,092	24,202,099	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	71,251	-	-	-
Jet Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd	Purchase Beverage & Others	6,392,780	9,148,740	-	-
	Purchase of Goods	12,421,449	-	-	-
	Sale Of Beverage & Others	-	888,203	-	-
Go Vacations Lanka Company (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	31,863,982	4,480,454	-	-
The Lighthouse Hotel PLC	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	2,762,682	1,300,549	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer (Net)	(1,885,179)	-	-	-
	Purchase Of Food & Beverage	16,576	6,301,559	-	-
	Sale Of Beverage & Others	57,081	-	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	91,944	1,342,284	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Rent expense	1,538,466	1,317,949	-	-
	Sale of Goods	27,445	-	-	-
	Sale Of Rice	241,500	60,000	-	-
	Other Expenses	464,024	62,071	-	-
ST . Andrews Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Purchase of Beverage & Others	-	94,593	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	821,239	486,583	-	-
	Transportation Charges	-	80,989	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Expenses	615,385	601,159	-	-
	Sale Of Beverage & Other Items	16,193	369,212	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	(225,709)	587,287	-	-
	Support Services	-	2,203	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	88,714	20,000	-	-
	Purchase of Goods	103,550	-	-	-
	Loan Interest	13,607,118	-	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	421,800	-	-	-
Yarl Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfers	429,838	1,300,549	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	-	173,094	-	-
	Sale Of Rice	-	13,000	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	20,685	-	-	-
The Royal Heritage (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfers	4,334,717	1,510,168	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	1,247,593	1,130,000	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	(1,234,752)	115,112	-	-
	Other Expenses	21,410	76,496	-	-
	Sale of Rice	46,500	-	-	-
	Purchase of Beverage & Other Goods	170,625	474,194	-	-
	Sale Of Beverage and Other Goods	1,185,690	2,288,693	-	-

Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group/Company Contd.

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	Transaction with Group Companies		Transaction with the Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Negombo Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	67,308	38,605	-	-
	Sale Of Beverage & Others	-	667	-	-
	Reimbursement of Other Expenses	100,279	-	-	-
	Goods Transfer	52,495	-	-	-
	Purchase of Beverage & Other Goods	21,356	-	-	-
Jetwing Eco Holidays (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	17,524,707	4,665,753	-	-
	Loan Interest	11,274,795	-	-	-
Thirteen Development Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	1,519,471	1,505,272	-	-
	Purchase Of Food & Beverage	4,274,223	3,648,337	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	576,457	191,983	-	-
	Laundry Charges	192,874	-	-	-
	Sale of Beverage & Other Items	355,056	-	-	-
The First Resort (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	420,288	418,565	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	1,062,925	142,844	-	-
	Sale of Beverage & Other Goods	-	75,181	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	-	5,949	-	-
	Advertising Expenses & Other Reimbursements	-	86,977	-	-
	Sale Of Rice	241,500	-	-	-
	Sale of Goods	3,000	-	-	-
	Loan Interest	3,996,644	-	-	-
Jetwing Ayurveda (Pvt) Ltd	Vehicle Hire Income	-	3,619	-	-
	Sale Of Beverages and Others	-	9,668	-	-
	Sale Accomadations & Transfers	-	39,618	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	371,921	-	-	-
	Sale of Rice	29,900	-	-	-
Lanka Dhivya (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Beverages and Others	-	300,000	-	-
	Sale Of Goods	112,500	1,456,780	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	-	461,062	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	61,750	-	-	-
	Purchase of Goods	3,750	-	-	-
	Vehicle hire Income	62,100	-	-	-
	Purchase of Beverage & Others	59,350	-	-	-
CECCATO Colombo (Pvt) Ltd	Purchase of Goods	4,792,985	3,863,389	-	-
	Transportation charges	350	-	-	-
Jetwing Journeys (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	722,576	1,454,436	-	-

Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group/Company Contd.

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	Transaction with Group Companies		Transaction with the Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Saman Villas Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	73,608	160,697	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	-	187,396	-	-
	Sale of Rice	101,700	-	-	-
	Sale of Goods	13,900	-	-	-
	Loan Interest	8,217,699	-	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	81,450	-	-	-
Hotel J City Beds (Pvt) Ltd	Other Reimbursements	52,480	414,104	-	-
	Gratuity Transfer	153,105	16,076	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	73,600	-	-	-
	Other Expenses	144,265	-	-	-
Jetwing Academy (Pvt) Ltd	Other Reimbursements	1,601,101	-	-	-
D H H Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	156,602	-	-	-
	Sale of Rice	18,500	-	-	-
Jetwing City (Pvt) Ltd	Investment In Ordinary Shares	-	-	-	300,000,000
	Reimbursement Of Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
Cultural Heritage (Pvt) Ltd	Investement In Ordinary Shares	-	-	-	100,000,000
Yala Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Temporary Loan	-	-	-	-
	Temporary Loan Settlement	-	-	3,889,649	1,300,000
	Tempory Loan Interest	-	-	326,458	1,055,768
Pottuvil Point (Pvt) Ltd	Investement In Ordinary Shares	-	-	-	98,000,000
Herbert Cooray Trust	Other Reimbursements	2,501,690	-	-	-
Jet Wash (Pvt) Ltd	Laundry Charges	5,477,356	-	-	-
Jetwing Adventure (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	193,110	-	-	-
Jetwing Air (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	293,893	-	-	-
SB Restaurants (Pvt) Ltd	Vehicle Hire Income	10,650	-	-	-

Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group/Company Contd.

Name of the Company	Nature of Transactions	Transaction with Group Companies		Transaction with the Company	
		2024 LKR	2023 LKR	2024 LKR	2023 LKR
Sky 30 Restaurants (Pvt) Ltd	Gratuity Transfer	(555,759)	-	-	-
	Other Reimbursments	831,250	-	-	-
	Vehicle Hire Income	11,850	-	-	-
	Transportation charges	88,000	-	-	-
	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	60,272	-	-	-
Thalahena Villas (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	944,452	-	-	-
Unawatuna Properties (Pvt) Ltd	Sale Of Accommodation & Transfer	10,777	-	-	-
	Other Reimbursements	44,479	-	-	-
Uppuveli Villas (Pvt) Ltd	Temporary Advance Granted	-	-	1,500,000	-
Uppuveli Beach (Pvt) Ltd	Temporary Advance Granted	-	-	50,000	-

Names of the Directors of the Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group

DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Cultural Heritage (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Uppuveli Beach (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. L.R.M.G.L. Kadurugamuwa
Mr. J.L. Kadurugamuwa

Kaduruketha Farmers (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray,
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. L.R.M.G.L. Kadurugamuwa

Yala Properties (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. N.H.V. Perera

Uppuveli Villas (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Pottuvil Point (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Yala Safari Beach Hotel (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. N.H.V. Perera

The Riverbank (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Jetwing City (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mrs. A.M.J. Cooray

DIRECTORS OF OTHER RELATED COMPANIES

Jetwing Travels (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. R.J. Arasaratnam
Mr. P.B.M. Withana
Mr. I.D.D. Gunewardene
Mr. P.M.D. Dinesh
Mr. A.G.R. Cooray

Blue Oceanic Beach Hotel (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mrs. A.M.J. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. N.H.V. Perera
Ms. M.D.H. Gunawardena

Villa Properties (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

St. Andrew's Hotel (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Negombo Hotels Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mrs. A.M.J. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Yarl Hotels (Pvt) Ltd

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. R.N. Asirwathan
Mr. B.A.B. Goonetilleke
Mr. K. Balasundaram
Mr. H.D.A.D. Perera

Mr. W.L.P. Wijewardena
Mr. T.E.W. Hansen
Mrs. J. Moragoda

Capital Alliance Investment Ltd.

Directors

Mr. K.P. Mannakkara
Ms. H.M.S. Perera
Ms. M. De Zoysa

Names of the Directors of the Related Companies which had Transactions with the Group Contd.

Jetwing Hotels Management Services (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mrs. A.M.J. Cooray

Seashells Hotel (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. B.K. Chaudhary
Mr. R.K. Chaudhary

Thirteen Developments Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. L.K. Porter
Ms. V.L. Porter

Jet Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony
Mr. J.S.W. Kasturi Arachchi

Go Vacation Lanka Co (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. R.J. Arasaratnam
Mr. K.U. Sperl
Mr. C.C.E.J. Mueller

Jetwing Hotels Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony
Mr. J.S.W. Kasturi Arachchi
Mr. D.K.D. Nanayakkara
Ms. M.D.H. Gunawardena
Mr. N.J.D.M. Cooray
Mr. N.J.H. Cooray

The Lighthouse Hotel PLC

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. N. Wadugodapitiya
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony
Mr. Ranil de Silva
Mr. E.P.A. Cooray (ceased to be a director w.e.f 24th April 2024)
Ms. A.M. Ondaatjie
Dr. C. Pathiraja

The Royal Heritage Hotel (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. B.K. Chaudhary
Mr. R.K. Chaudhary

Negombo Properties (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

Jetwing Eco Holidays (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. R.J. Arasaratnam
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony

Jetwing Ayurveda (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe

The First Resort (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mrs. A.M.J. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony

Lanka Dhiviya (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Ms. D.J. Cooray
Mr. N.J.D.M. Cooray
Mr. N.J.H. Cooray

Ceccato Colombo (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. G. Rocchi

Jetwing Journeys (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.H.M. Cooray
Mr. R.A.E. Samarasinghe
Mr. R.J. Arasaratnam

Saman Villas Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N. J. H. M. Cooray
Ms. N.T.M.S. Cooray
Mr. N.J.D.M. Cooray
Mr. H. Purasinghe

Hotel J City Beds (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.D.M. Cooray
Mr. N.A.H. Cooray

Jetwing Academy (Pvt)Ltd.

Directors

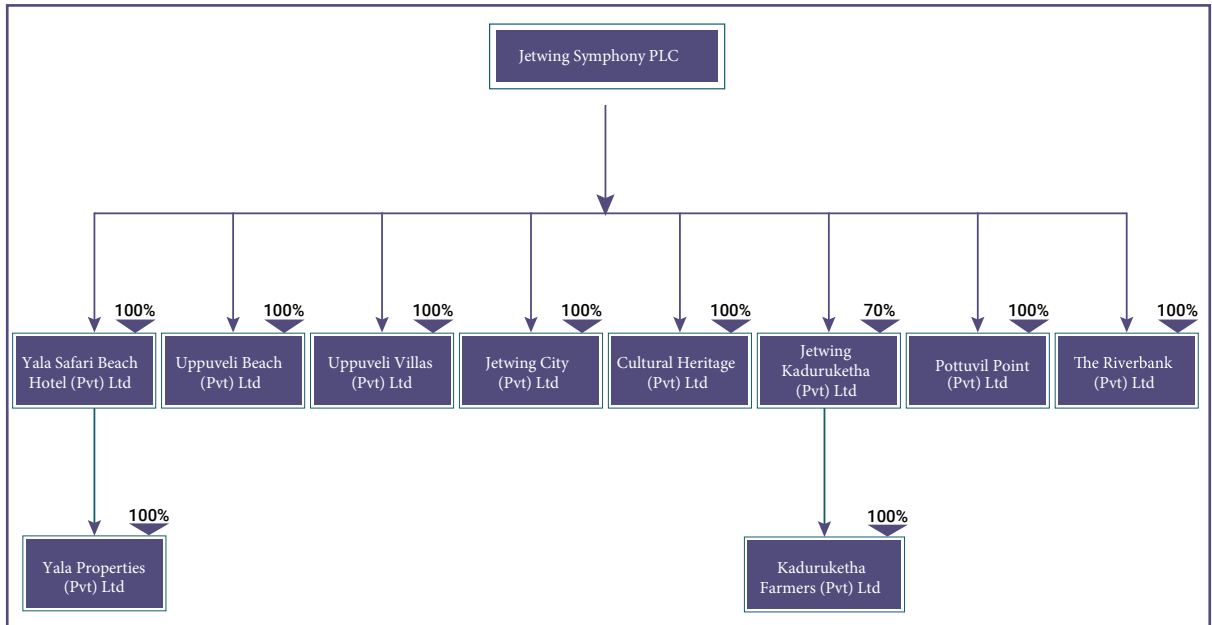
Mr. C.S.R.S. Anthony
Mr. D.K.D. Nanayakkara

DHH Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

Directors

Mr. N.J.D.M. Cooray
Mr. N.J.H. Cooray
Mr. N.A.H. Cooray

Group Structure



Information to Shareholders and Investors

We realize that we are accountable to our dear investors. At Jetwing Symphony we strive to keep our investors well-informed. To strengthen investor confidence we have ensured transparency and openness in all our business operations. Our valued institutional and individual investors who provide financial capital expect satisfactory returns.

The Number of Shareholders as at 31st March 2024

Number of Shares held	Residents			Non-Residents			Total		
	No of Share holders	No. of Shares	%	No of Share holders	No. of Shares	%	No of Share holders	No. of Shares	%
1-1,000	976	246,364	0.04	4	1,897	0.00	980	248,261	0.04
1,001-10,000	429	1,633,300	0.27	3	20,010	0.00	432	1,653,310	0.27
10,001-100,000	186	6,198,057	1.03	2	139,930	0.02	188	6,337,987	1.05
100,001-1,000,000	48	13,222,679	2.20	4	1,512,183	0.25	52	14,734,862	2.45
1,000,001 & Over	27	468,398,149	77.79	6	110,815,990	18.40	33	579,214,139	96.19
Total	1,666	489,698,549	81.33	19	112,490,010	18.67	1,685	602,188,559	100.00

Categories of Shareholders	Total		
	No of Share holders	No. of Shares	%
Individuals	1,602	263,642,295	43.78
Institutions	83	338,546,264	56.22
Total	1,685	602,188,559	100.00

There were no non voting shares as at 31st March, 2024

19.49% of the issued capital of the Company was held by the public, comprising of 1,665 shareholders and a float adjusted market capitalisation of LKR 1,056,298,951/- as at 31st March, 2024. In terms of Rule 7.13.1.(b) of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange, the Company qualifies under option 1 of the minimum public holding requirement.

Information to Shareholders and Investors Contd.

20 Largest Shareholders as at 31st March

Name of Shareholder	No of Share as at 31.03.2024	%	No of Share as at 31.03.2023	%
JETWING TRAVELS (PVT) LTD	116,343,077	19.32	116,343,077	19.32
R.O.K. INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	90,909,091	15.10	90,909,091	15.10
BLUE OCEANIC BEACH HOTEL (PVT) LTD	82,155,974	13.64	82,155,974	13.64
MR. NAWALAGE JOSEPH HIRAN MAHINDA COORAY	43,113,163	7.16	43,113,163	7.16
MS. NAWALAGE THERESE MANOURI SHIROMAL COORAY	40,779,272	6.77	40,779,272	6.77
N J COORAY (BUILDERS) (PVT) LTD.	36,091,391	5.99	36,091,391	5.99
EMPLOYEE'S PROVIDENT FUND	35,454,545	5.89	35,454,545	5.89
AMALIYA PRIVATE LIMITED	27,500,000	4.57	30,109,394	5.00
MR. LESTER WEINMAN	27,221,447	4.52	27,221,447	4.52
RMP PARTNERS LIMITED	13,796,782	2.29	13,796,782	2.29
JETWING HOTELS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (PVT) LTD	6,901,188	1.15	6,901,188	1.15
ST. ANDREWS HOTEL LIMITED	6,327,883	1.05	6,327,883	1.05
MR. NAWALAGE JEROME DIMITRI MAHINDA COORAY	4,078,379	0.68	4,078,379	0.68
MR. NAWAGAMUWAGE HASANTHA VIRAJ PERERA	3,821,153	0.63	3,821,153	0.63
ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL CORPORATION LTD	3,783,673	0.63	3,783,673	0.63
MR. NAWALAGE JOSEPH HASHAN COORAY	3,550,362	0.59	3,550,362	0.59
MR. NAWALAGE ANTHONY HARIN COORAY	3,550,362	0.59	3,550,362	0.59
MR. GEHAN RANGA COORAY ARASARATNAM	3,550,362	0.59	3,550,362	0.59
SEYLAN BANK PLC. - A/C NO. 3	3,328,749	0.55	3,328,749	0.55
J.B. COCOSHELL (PVT) LTD	3,165,539	0.53	1,326,222	0.22
TOTAL	555,422,392	92.24	554,866,247	92.14

Market Value and Trading of Shares	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Last traded price per share as at (LKR)	9.00	7.10
Highest Market Value per share - During the period (LKR)	10.90	16.50
Lowest Market Value per share - During the period (LKR)	5.80	6.10

Share Trading during the period	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Number of transactions	9,052	4,973
Number of Shares Traded	33,333,260	12,005,420
Value of Shares Traded (LKR)	292,632,644	91,346,980

Real Estate Holdings of the Group

Description of the Property	Location	Buildings in Sq.Ft.	No. of Buildings	Land Extent Area (in Acres)		Net Book Value as at 31st March, 2024 LKR '000
				Freehold Property	Leasehold Property	
Yala Properties (Pvt) Ltd Jetwing Yala	Yala	243,657	21	-	54.00	883,316
Jetwing Kaduruketha (Pvt) Ltd Jetwing Kaduruketha	Wellawaya	30,513	24	-	63.00	271,880
Culturala Heritage (Pvt) Ltd Jetwing Lake	Dambulla	153,768	8	17.18	-	1,969,504
Jetwing City (Pvt) Ltd Jetwing Colombo Seven	Colombo	155,844	3	0.44	-	3,585,657
Uppuveli Beach (Pvt) Ltd	Uppuveli	-		14.01	-	337,997
The Riverbank (Pvt) Ltd Jetwing Kandy Gallery	Kandy	47,306	1	3.41	-	557,064
Uppuveli Villas (Pvt) Ltd	Uppuveli	-		6.00	-	168,000
Pottuvil Point (Pvt) Ltd Jetwing Surf	Pottuvil	41,996	25	7.29	-	536,896

Recurrent Related Party Transactions

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of the Transactions	Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions Entered into during the Financial Year (LKR)	Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions as a % of Net Revenue	Terms and Conditions of the Related Party Transactions
Jetwing Travels (Pvt) Ltd	Significant Investor	Sale of Accommodation	353,195,708	10%	- Credit Period of 30 days - Normal Trade Discounts

Non- Recurrent Related Party Transactions

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of the Transactions	Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions Entered into during the Financial Year (LKR)	Aggregate Value of Related Party Transactions as a % of Equity	Terms and Conditions of the Related Party Transactions
The First Resort (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	Loan Obtained	125,000,000	20%	Interest at AWPLR+0.75% p.a. for a period of 60 months
St. Andrew's Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	Loan Obtained	125,000,000		
Jetwing Hotels Ltd	Other Related Party	Loan Obtained	100,000,000		
Jetwing Eco Holidays (Pvt) Ltd	Other Related Party	Loan Obtained	100,000,000		
Negombo Hotels Ltd	Other Related Party	Loan Obtained	125,000,000		
Saman Villas Ltd	Other Related Party	Loan Obtained	100,000,000		
Total			675,000,000		

Five Year Summary

GROUP	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Year ended 31st March,	LKR '000	LKR '000	LKR '000	LKR '000	LKR '000
OPERATING RESULTS					
Revenue	3,613,708	2,115,955	1,288,040	556,856	1,525,016
Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	9,336	(765,194)	(912,419)	(828,504)	(463,929)
Taxation (Expense)/ Reversal	83,201	133,000	16,387	(1,586)	4,138
Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation	92,536	(632,195)	(896,032)	(830,090)	(459,791)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS					
Stated Capital	6,009,276	6,009,276	5,509,276	5,509,276	5,509,276
Reserves	1,231,007	1,231,007	1,646,345	1,004,852	994,246
Retained Earnings / (Losses)	(3,798,058)	(3,896,526)	(3,274,441)	(2,394,833)	(1,575,798)
	3,442,225	3,343,758	3,881,180	4,119,295	4,927,724
Non Controlling Interest	(30,091)	(21,827)	(5,039)	4,832	14,309
Shareholders' Funds	3,412,134	3,321,931	3,876,141	4,124,127	4,942,033
LIABILITIES					
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	5,869,330	5,922,776	6,066,685	5,304,709	4,811,633
Current Liabilities	526,721	388,322	287,810	201,022	319,639
Other Liabilities	53,457	39,829	36,018	51,050	41,925
Deferred Tax liabilities	730,828	749,462	370,287	251,637	249,322
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	10,592,470	10,422,320	10,636,941	9,932,545	10,364,552
ASSETS					
Property, Plant & Equipment	9,055,224	9,224,714	9,488,290	9,040,569	9,340,934
Leasehold Property/Prepaid Lease Rent	-	-	-	-	-
Right of Use Assets	51,166	55,609	58,407	72,344	88,297
Deferred Tax Assets	218,739	148,988	49,870	15,806	7,689
Intangible Assets	575,705	576,896	578,207	581,436	582,529
Investments/Other Non-Current Financial Assets	2,943	3,595	135,729	60,979	813
Current Assets	688,693	412,518	326,438	161,412	344,289
TOTAL ASSETS	10,592,470	10,422,320	10,636,941	9,932,545	10,364,552
CASH FLOW					
From Operating Activities	89,735	(78,087)	192,304	(195,737)	304,955
From Investing Activities	(181,664)	91,249	(63,982)	(85,455)	(432,709)
From Financing Activities	663,889	(690,719)	(85,908)	145,151	284,260
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow)	571,960	(677,557)	42,413	(136,041)	156,507
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31 March - Favourable / (Unfavourable)	(1,249,441)	(1,821,401)	(1,143,844)	(1,186,257)	(1,050,217)
KEY INDICATORS					
Earnings/(Loss) per Ordinary Share (LKR)	0.17	(1.10)	(1.62)	(1.63)	(0.90)
Net Assets per Ordinary Share (LKR)	5.72	5.52	7.72	8.20	9.81
Market Value per Share (LKR)	9.00	7.10	10.50	9.00	8.50
No. of Operating Hotels	7	6	6	6	6

Corporate Information

NAME OF COMPANY

Jetwing Symphony PLC
Company Number PV/PB 13254 PQ

LEGAL FORM

Public Quoted Company

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

N.J.H.M.Cooray - Chairman
N.T.M.S.Cooray (Ms)
N.Wadugodapitiya
K.K.Reddy (Ms)
V.J.Kannangara (Dr)
L.K.Porter
G. Rocchi
S.D. Amalean

AUDIT COMMITTEE

N. Wadugodapitiya - Chairman
K.K. Reddy (Ms)

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

V.J. Kannangara (Dr) - Chairman
L.K. Porter
K.K. Reddy (Ms)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

REVIEW COMMITTEE

N. Wadugodapitiya - Chairman
V.J. Kannangara (Dr)
K.K. Reddy (Ms.)- with effect from 12th February 2024

SECRETARIES

Corporate Services (Pvt) Ltd.
216, De Saram Place
Colombo 10.
Phone : 4718200

AUDITORS

Messrs Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
Rotunda Towers,
No. 109, Galle Road
Colombo 3.

HOTEL OPERATION & MARKETING

Jetwing Hotels Ltd.
“Jetwing House”
46/26, Nawam Mawatha
Colombo 2.
Phone : 2345700

REGISTERED OFFICE

“Jetwing House”
46/26, Nawam Mawatha
Colombo 2.

BANKERS

Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
Hatton National Bank PLC

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the thirteenth (13th) annual general meeting (“AGM”) of Jetwing Symphony PLC (the “Company”) will be held on Friday, 28th June 2024 at 11.00 a.m. at “Jetwing House II” 7th Floor, 46/26, Navam Mawatha, Colombo 02 and via virtual platform for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions.

1. To receive and consider the annual report of the board of directors along with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024 and the report of the auditors thereon.
2. To propose the following resolution for the re-appointment of Mr. Nihal Wadugodapitiya, who has reached the age of seventy-two (72) years.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the age limit referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr. Nihal Wadugodapitiya who has reached the age of seventy-two (72) years and that he be re-appointed as a director of the Company.

3. To propose the following resolution for the re-appointment of Mr. Leonard Keith Porter, who has reached the age of seventy-two (72) years.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the age limit referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr. Leonard Keith Porter who has reached the age of seventy-two (72) years and that he be re-appointed as a director of the Company.

4. To re-appoint M/s Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, who are deemed to be re-appointed as auditors until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company in terms of section 158 (1) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, to audit the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March 2025 and to authorise the directors to determine their remuneration therefor.
5. To consider and if thought fit to pass the following Special Resolutions to amend the Articles of Association of the Company in line with and to comply with the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange that are currently in force.

Special Resolution 1:

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT article 26(1) be deleted in its entirety and substituted with the following Article 26(1):

26(1) “Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company, the number of Directors of the Company shall not be less than five (5) and not more than ten (10).

Special Resolution 2:

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT article 27 (1) be deleted in its entirety and be substituted with the following new articles numbered 27 (1) (a) to 27 (1) (d).

27 (1) (a) A Director may, if he is unable to attend to his duties as a Director, by notice in writing under his hand to the registered office of the Company or by notice sent by facsimile transmission or by email, appoint any person to be an alternate director of the Company in exceptional circumstances and for a maximum period of one (01) year from the date of appointment and at any time remove the alternate director so appointed.

Notice of Meeting

27 (1) (b) If an alternate director is appointed by and for a non-executive director, such alternate should not be an executive of the Company.

27 (1) (c) If an alternate director is appointed by and for an independent director, the person so appointed should meet the criteria of independence specified in the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange and the Company shall satisfy the requirements relating to the minimum number of independent directors specified in the Rules. The Nominations and Governance Committee shall review and determine that the person nominated as the alternate would qualify as an independent director before such appointment is made.

27 (1) (d) The attendance of any alternate director at any meeting, including a board committee meeting, shall be counted for the purpose of quorum.

Special Resolution 3:

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT new articles 27(2) (a) and 27(2) (b) be inserted pursuant to “Article 27(1) above” and shall be read as follows:

27(2) (a) Subject to Article 27(1) above, a Director appointed by another Director to be his alternate director shall thereupon be entitled to exercise (in addition to his own right of voting as a Director) such appointer’s rights at meetings of the Board. A person may act as an alternate director for more than one Director.

27(2) (b) Such alternate director shall be entitled to receive notices of all meetings of Directors and to attend and vote as Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and to exercise (in addition to his own right of voting as a Director) the rights of the appointer at meetings of the Board.

Special Resolution 4:

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the present Articles 27(2) & 27(3) be renumbered as Articles 27(3) and 27(4) respectively.

6. To authorize the directors to determine the contributions to charities for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

Corporate Services (Private) Limited

Secretaries

Jetwing Symphony PLC

On this 03rd day of June 2024

Note:

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

A completed form of proxy must be deposited with the secretaries of the Company at 216, de Saram Place, Colombo 10 or via corporateservices@corporateservices.lk not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.

Form of Proxy

*I/We.....

of.....being *a shareholder/shareholders of JETWING SYMPHONY PLC do hereby appoint

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Mr. Nawalage Joseph Hiran Mahinda Cooray | or failing him, |
| 2. Ms. Nawalage Therese Manouri Shiromal Cooray | or failing her, |
| 3. Mr. Nihal Wadugodapitiya | or failing him, |
| 4. Ms. Kamini Kirthi Reddy | or failing her, |
| 5. Dr. Vijith Julian Kannangara | or failing him, |
| 6. Mr. Leonard Keith Porter | or failing him, |
| 7. Mr. Giuseppe Rocchi | or failing him, |
| 8. Mr. Sharad Dayalal Amalean | or failing him, |

.....of

..... as my/our proxy to attend and vote at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held on the 28th day of June 2024 and at any adjournment thereof.

	For	Against	Abstain
1. To receive and consider the annual report of the board of directors along with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024 and the report of the auditors thereon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the age limit referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr. Nihal Wadugodapitiya who has reached the age of seventy-two (72) years and that he be re-appointed as a director of the Company.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the age limit referred to in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr. Leonard Keith Porter who has reached the age of seventy-two (72) years and that he be re-appointed as a director of the Company.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. To re-appoint M/s Ernst & Young, who are deemed to be re-appointed as auditors until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company in terms of section 158 (1) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, to audit the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March 2025 and to authorize the directors to determine their remuneration therefor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. (i) Special resolution 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Special resolution 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Special resolution 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Special resolution 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. To authorize the directors to determine the contributions to charities for the ensuing year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Signed this.....day of.....Two Thousand and Twenty Four.

.....
*Signature/s of the Shareholder(s)

Note:
Please delete the inappropriate words.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO COMPLETION

1. Kindly complete the Form of Proxy by filling in legibly your full name and address and sign in the space provided. Please fill in the date of signature.
2. A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy who need not be a shareholder, to attend and vote instead of him.
3. In the case of a corporation, the Form of Proxy must be completed under its Common Seal, which should be affixed and attested in the manner prescribed by the articles of association.
4. If the Form of Proxy is signed by an Attorney, the relevant Power of Attorney should also accompany the completed Form of Proxy in the manner prescribed in the articles of association.
5. The completed Form of Proxy should be deposited at Corporate Services (Private) Limited, 216 de Saram Place, Colombo 10 or forwarded via e-mail to corporateservices@corporateservices.lk not less than 48 hours before the appointed time for the meeting.



Jetwing

SYMPHONY

Jetwing Hotels Limited

Jetwing House II, 46/26, Nawam Mawatha, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka

T: +94 11 470 9400

www.jetwinghotels.com

