

POLICY ON CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

1.PURPOSE, SCOPE & BASIS

The main purpose of the disclosure policy is to ensure that required information, other than confidential business information, is disclosed to the public, investors, employees, customers creditors and other relevant parties in a timely, accurate, complete, understandable, convenient and affordable manner.

All kinds of financial information, explanations and disclosures required in line with the Securities & Exchange Commission regulations and Central Bank regulations are provided by also taking into consideration the generally accepted accounting principles.

2.RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

The Disclosure Policy has been established by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has the right and the responsibility to disclose information to the public, to monitor, supervise and develop the disclosure policy. Coordination of the disclosure function is the responsibility of the Finance Department. The officials will fulfil these responsibilities in close coordination with the senior management.

3.DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true & 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations.

4.DISCLOSURE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

Annual report provides the company's current and future business strategies which aim at its sustainable growth and provides insights to its stakeholders together with our regular financial reporting.

None financial information is also disclosed whenever relevant.

This report presents comparative information for the last year. Reclassifications and restatements have been done for better presentation and complying with regulations.

The Financial Statement and None-Financial Information sections included in this report have been audited by Messrs, Ernst and Young who have expressed an opinion on the true & fair view of the annual financial statements.

5.DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

To ensure the confidentiality of the material circumstances until they are disclosed to the public, the employees who have access to insider information are informed on their responsibilities arising from the legislation. In agreements drawn up with persons and institutions who may have access to insider

information due to the services they provide for the company, the provisions of the relevant legislation are compiled with.

In disclosures provided in relation to news or rumours in the media which do not require disclosure of material circumstances in accordance with the relevant legislation, the method and the content of the disclosure are determined by taking in to consideration factors such as the contents of the laws, the extent of the audience reached by the media, and whether or not the reputation of the company is affected by the news.

6. DISCLOSURE BY PRESS RELEASES

When deemed necessary, press releases are issued through printed and visual media. Press releases through printed and visual media can be issued by the Board of Directors, CEO or other officials approved by the aforesaid individuals.

7. OTHER DISCLOSURE

Necessary disclosure is provided in matters such as amendments to the Articles of Association, general assembly meetings, and capital increase.

Disclosures other than those stated above are provided to the public after being signed within the scope of the authorities specified in the signatory circular of the company.

Questions about the company received through email, telephone and other channels are answered as soon as possible by coordinating the relevant units.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INSIDER INFORMATION

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for taking and implanting all the measures to maintain the confidentiality of the information which has not been disclosed yet and which may affect the value of the capital market instruments and the investment decisions of the investors.

The company draws up a list of employees who are authorized to access insider information. The responsibilities of the individuals included in the list and the reasons for their appearance in the list are clearly stated.

9. DETERMINATION OF THE PERSONS WHO HAVE ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

In addition to the senior management of the company, the directors of certain departments at the Group who have access to information about the company as a whole, and who are authorized to make administrative decisions that may affect factors such as asset-liability structure, profit-loss, cash flow, strategic objectives, at macro level, are determined as persons who have administrative responsibility. Necessary updates are made when there are organizational changes.

10. COMPANY WEBSITE

The website is actively and intensively used in public disclosures. This website contains information and data required by the legislation. Special care is taken in continually keeping the website up-to-date.

11.IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENTS

The company's Board of Directors has the right and the responsibility to develop and to follow up the implementation of the Disclosure Policy. The effectiveness and reliability of the public disclosure process within the scope of the Disclosure Policy are under the supervision and control of the company's Board of Directors. They have the right to amend the policy. The amendments are disclosed to the public and published on the website.

The implementation of the Disclosure Policy is under the responsibility of the company's Senior Management.