



புரதேச ஂவர்டன லுங்குல
பிரதேச அபிவிருத்தி வங்கி
Regional Development Bank

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



*For the Year Ended
31st December 2024*



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

BAN/E/RDB/1/2024/23

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

27 March 2025

Chairman
Regional Development Bank

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Regional Development Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Opinion

The audit of the Financial Statements of the Regional Development Bank (the “Bank”) for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including material accounting policy information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No.38 of 1971. My report to parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Bank give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.



1.2 Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

1.3 Other information included in the Bank's 2024 Annual Report

The other information comprises the information included in the Bank's 2024 Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the Bank's 2024 Annual Report, if I conclude that there are material misstatements therein, I am required to communicate that matter to those charged with governance for correction. If further material uncorrected misstatements are existed those will be included in my report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution that will be tabled in due course.

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

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Bank is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic Financial Statements to be prepared of the Bank.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards 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 Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 control of the Bank.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.


2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

2.1 National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 includes specific provisions for following requirements;

2.1.1 I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Bank as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.1.2 The Financial Statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

- 2.1.3 The Financial Statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2 Based on the procedures performed and evidences obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;
- 2.2.1 to state that any member of the governing body of the Bank has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Bank which are out of the normal course of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2.2 to state that the Bank has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Bank as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2.3 to state that the Bank has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2.4 to state that the resources of the Bank had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.


W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS****Year ended 31 December 2024**

	Note	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Gross income	7	39,552,222,682	47,586,934,542
Interest income		37,922,124,939	46,232,790,959
Interest expenses		(18,367,644,729)	(29,289,826,032)
Net interest income	8	19,554,480,210	16,942,964,926
Fee and commission income		1,951,331,988	1,572,076,450
Fee and commission expenses		(597,798,919)	(409,406,671)
Net fee and commission income	9	1,353,533,069	1,162,669,779
Net trading gain/(loss)	10	(403,171,327)	(234,954,348)
Other operating income (net)	11	81,937,082	17,021,481
Total operating income		20,586,779,034	17,887,701,838
Impairment (charges)/reversal	12	832,607,642	(2,162,850,997)
Net operating income		21,419,386,676	15,724,850,842
Less-Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	13	(11,944,838,711)	(9,550,728,566)
Depreciation and amortization expenses		(610,550,869)	(592,566,813)
Other expenses	14	(2,675,420,680)	(2,073,288,768)
Operating profit before taxes		6,188,576,416	3,508,266,695
Less : Value Added Tax on Financial Services		(2,617,138,233)	(2,066,232,496)
Social Security Contribution Levy		(361,560,652)	(258,613,077)
Profit before Income tax expense		3,209,877,531	1,183,421,122
Income tax (expense) /reversal	15	(1,934,428,043)	(319,903,305)
Profit for the year		1,275,449,488	863,517,816
Earnings per share			
Basic Earnings per share	16.1	2.27	1.54
Diluted Earnings per share	16.2	2.27	1.54

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements of the Bank set out on pages 06 to 73.

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Profit for the year		1,275,449,488	863,517,816
Other Comprehensive income/(expenses)			
Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligation	33.3	(1,075,753,719)	680,109,258
Deferred tax effect on above	27.1	322,726,116	(204,032,777)
Total Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes		(753,027,603)	476,076,481
Total comprehensive income for the year		522,421,885	1,339,594,297

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.


The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements of the Bank set out on pages 06 to 73.

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	18	827,778,892	104,444,214
Placements with banks	19	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	20	264,680	145,820
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and receivables from other customers	21	227,167,843,091	194,424,888,171
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt & other instruments	22	67,995,195,057	86,964,714,682
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	153,434,669	2,290,929
Property, plant and equipment	24	1,255,230,096	1,161,828,361
Intangible assets	25	77,206,661	112,402,355
Right of use assets	26.1	1,059,813,006	860,244,061
Deferred tax assets	27	2,848,048,109	2,960,017,043
Current tax assets	31	-	503,589,580
Other assets	28	4,106,834,929	6,617,542,021
Total assets		323,831,354,692	299,717,437,639
Liabilities			
Due to banks	29	36,412,871,655	46,208,479,283
Due to other customers	30	253,664,001,776	226,079,614,772
Current tax liabilities	31	531,164,074	-
Other liabilities	32	10,787,707,965	6,734,044,304
Retirement benefit obligation	33	4,047,465,661	2,829,577,605
Total liabilities		305,443,211,131	281,851,715,965
Equity			
Stated capital	34	8,521,864,568	8,521,864,568
Statutory reserve fund	35	952,196,232	888,423,757
Retained earnings		4,110,111,527	3,970,324,488
Other reserves	36	4,803,971,234	4,485,108,861
Total shareholders' equity		18,388,143,561	17,865,721,674
Total equity and liabilities		323,831,354,692	299,717,437,639
Contingent liabilities and commitments	39	491,464,404	612,027,693


The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements of the Bank set out on pages 06 to 73.

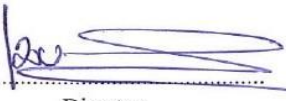
I certify that the financial statements are prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 and the Pradeshiya Sanwardana Banking Act No: 41 of 2008.


P.S. Edirisuriya
Chief Financial Officer


E.A.D. Janitha Priyashantha
General Manager / CEO (Acting)

The Board of Directors is responsible for these Financial Statements which were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf of;


Chairman/ Director


Director

21 March 2025
Colombo

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2024

	Stated Capital Note 34 Rs.	Statutory Reserve Fund Note 35 Rs.	Special Reserve Fund Note 36 Rs.	General Reserve Fund Note 36 Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 01st January 2023	8,221,864,565	845,247,866	699,638,195	3,569,591,213	2,889,785,536	16,226,127,375
Total Comprehensive Income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	863,517,816	863,517,816
Other comprehensive Income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	476,076,481	476,076,481
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	1,339,594,297	1,339,594,297
Transactions with equity holders, recognized directly in equity						
Issued stated capital	300,000,002	-	-	-	-	300,000,002
Transferred to Statutory Reserve Fund	-	43,175,891	-	-	(43,175,891)	-
Transferred to Special Reserve Fund	-	-	43,175,891	-	(43,175,891)	-
Transferred to General Reserve Fund	-	-	-	172,703,563	(172,703,563)	-
Transactions with equity holders, recognized directly in equity	300,000,002	43,175,891	43,175,891	172,703,563	(259,055,345)	300,000,002
Balance as at 31st December 2023	8,521,864,568	888,423,757	742,814,085	3,742,294,776	3,970,324,488	17,865,721,674
Balance as at 01st January 2024	8,521,864,568	888,423,757	742,814,085	3,742,294,776	3,970,324,488	17,865,721,674
Total Comprehensive Income for the year						-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,275,449,488	1,275,449,488
Other comprehensive Income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(753,027,603)	(753,027,603)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	522,421,885	522,421,885
Transactions with equity holders, recognized directly in equity						
Issued stated capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Statutory Reserve Fund	-	63,772,474	-	-	(63,772,474)	-
Transferred to Special Reserve Fund	-	-	63,772,474	-	(63,772,474)	-
Transferred to General Reserve Fund	-	-	-	255,089,898	(255,089,898)	-
Transactions with equity holders, recognized directly in equity	-	63,772,474	63,772,474	255,089,898	(382,634,846)	-
Balance as at 31st December 2024	8,521,864,568	952,196,232	806,586,560	3,997,384,674	4,110,111,526	18,388,143,559

The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements of the Bank set out on pages 06 to 73.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		3,209,877,531	1,183,421,122
Adjustment for:			
Non-cash items included in profit before tax			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment/ Amortization of ROU	24/26.1	555,538,312	542,099,465
Amortization of intangible assets	25	55,118,663	62,778,029
Interest expense on leases	26.2	19,921,980	40,069,770
Interest expense on debentures		-	-
Dividend income	10	(4,906,869)	(3,279,463)
Impairment charges	12	(832,607,642)	2,162,850,997
Changes in equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	10	(118,860)	(25,540)
Exchange gain/ (loss)	10	408,197,056	238,259,352
Charge for retirement benefit obligation	33.1	522,460,641	708,495,411
(Profit) / loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment	11	880,401	1,221,778
Recoveries of NPL loans (Written Off)	11	(102,827)	(118,139)
Changes in operating assets			
Net change in loans and receivables from other customers		(31,540,888,059)	1,459,264,921
Net Change in other assets		2,146,624,644	812,427,181
Net change in Financial investments at amortized cost-Debt & other instruments		2,064,429,320	5,221,585,855
Changes in operating liabilities			
Net change in due to banks		(2,079,693,019)	2,341,574,441
Net change in due to other customers		27,584,387,004	15,778,291,304
Net change in other liabilities		3,469,447,459	(921,288,969)
Gratuity paid		(351,694,352)	(276,188,475)
Tax Paid		(464,979,339)	(1,474,291,933)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		4,761,892,044	27,877,147,105
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	24	(402,413,181)	(462,912,300)
Purchase of intangible assets	25	(19,922,968)	(106,975,432)
Investment in Unit Trusts	22	(1,501,725,766)	-
Investment in Fixed deposits (more than three months)	22.2	4,557,466,935	6,583,774,836
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		880,401	1,221,778
Dividend Income Received	10	4,906,869	3,279,463
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		2,639,192,290	6,018,388,346
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal of Operating Lease	26.2	(364,606,031)	(361,732,641)
Net proceeds from the Term Loans	29	(9,795,607,628)	(1,262,227,773)
Redemption of Debentures		-	-
Interest paid on debentures		-	-
Net cash from financing activities		(10,160,213,660)	(1,623,960,415)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(2,759,129,326)	32,271,575,036
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		62,436,595,592	30,165,020,556
Cash and cash at the end of the year		59,677,466,266	62,436,595,592
Reconciliation of Cash & Cash Equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalent	18	1,993,732,971	1,761,270,949
Favorable balances with banks			
Placements with Banks		35,016,600,395	61,128,549,024
Fixed deposits less than three months	22.2	22,667,132,900	1,203,602,353
Unfavorable balances with banks		-	(1,656,826,734)
		59,677,466,266	62,436,595,592

The Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form a part of the Financial Statements of the Bank set out on pages 06 to 73.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank can be traced back to as far as 1985 when district level banks under the category of Regional Rural Development Banks were established. Later in 1997, seventeen such Regional Development Banks were merged into six provincial level banks, which functioned as Rajarata, Ruhuna, Wayamba, Uva, Kandurata and Sabaragamuwa Development Banks. In May 2010, these six banks were merged into one national level bank and designated as the Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank. The Bank was established as a statutory body under the Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank Act No.41 of 2008. The registered office of the Bank is located at No 933, Kandy Road, Wedamulla, Kelaniya.

Permanent, training and contract staff strength of the bank as at 31 December 2024 was 3,224 (3,279 as at 31 December 2023).

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operation

The principal activities of the Bank are to facilitate the overall economic development of Sri Lanka by promoting the development of agriculture, industry, trade, commercial, livestock, fisheries activities, and empowerment of women, mainly by granting financial assistance to Micro Finance Institutions and Small and Medium Enterprises.

1.3 Director's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements of the Bank, in compliance with provisions of the Pradeshiya Sanwardhana Banking Act No: 41 of 2008 and its amendments, Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 and its amendments thereto and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.4 Approval of Financial Statements by Board of Directors

The Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 March 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items:

- The liability for defined benefit obligations is actuarially valued and recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation.
- Derivative financial instruments and non- derivative financial instruments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) are measured at fair value.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements, as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended, have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/LKASs), laid down by the Institute of

Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, the requirements of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 and amendments thereto and Pradeshiya Sanwardhana Banking Act No: 41 of 2008 and amendments thereto. The presentation of the financial statements is also in compliance with the requirements of the Pradeshiya Sanwardhana Banking Act No: 41 of 2008 and amendments thereto.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements of the Bank are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank operates. Financial information presented in Sri Lankan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupees unless indicated otherwise.

2.4 Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with LKAS 01 – “Presentation of Financial Statements”, each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions too are presented separately, if they are material.

2.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Income Statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies.

2.6 Comparative Information

The comparative information is reclassified whenever necessary to confirm with the current year’s presentation and to be in compliance with the Circular No 2 of 2019 issued by Central Bank of Sri Lanka on publication of Annual and Quarterly Financial Statements and other Disclosures by Licensed banks in order to provide a better presentation.

2.7 Presentation of Financial Statements

The items of the Bank presented in their Statement of Financial Position are grouped by nature and listed in an order that reflects their relative liquidity and maturity pattern. No adjustments have been made to the inflationary factors affecting the Financial Statements. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 42.

3. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of Financial Statements of the Bank in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Bank’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgments and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at

the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to circumstances beyond the Bank's control and are reflected in the assumptions if and when they occur.

Items with the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements with substantial management judgment and/or estimates are collated below with respect to judgments/estimates involved.

(i) Judgements

(a) Classification of Financial Assets

The Bank used judgements when assessing of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount of the outstanding.

(b) Assessment of Credit Risk

The measurement of impairment losses under SLFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

(c) Business combinations under common control

Business combinations between entities under common control are accounted for using pooling of interest method. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. No new goodwill is recognized as a result of the combination. Any difference between the consideration paid/transferred and the equity acquired is reflected within equity.

Business combination was carried out by using provisional/estimated figures and during a reasonable period. Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank is required to reassess assets and liabilities merged as of 1 April 2019 and adjust merger reserve accordingly.

(ii) Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainty

Going Concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs of these models are taken from observable markets where possible, however if such data are not available, a degree of judgment is exercised in establishing fair values which minimize the effect of use of unobservable inputs.

Taxation

The Bank is subject to income tax and judgment is required to determine the total provision for current, deferred and other taxes due to the uncertainties that exists with respect to the interpretation of the applicability of tax laws, at the time of preparation of these Financial Statements.

Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, which result in adjustments to tax income and expenses and deferred tax amounts that were initially recorded in the Financial Statements, Note 15, Note 27 and Note 31.

Measurement of Defined Benefit Obligations

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of their obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of Sri Lanka Government bonds with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates and the expected future salary increase rate of the Bank.

Useful Lifetime of the Property and Equipment

The Bank reviews the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of assets as at each reporting date. Judgment of the management is exercised in the estimation of these values, rates, methods and hence they are subject to uncertainty.

Commitments and Contingencies

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmark is being undertaken globally, replacing certain interbank offered rates (“IBORs”) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as “IBOR reform”). Bank has exposure to certain IBORs on its financial instruments that are being reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) issued amendments to SLFRS 9, LKAS 39 and SLFRS 7 due to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 1 and Phase 2. The effective date of both IBOR reform Phase 1 and Phase 2 amendments are for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 in the Sri Lankan context and the requirements under phase 2 amendments have to be applied retrospectively.

The main risks to which the Bank has been exposed as a result of IBOR reform are operational. For example, the renegotiation of loan contracts through bilateral negotiation with customers, updating of contractual terms and revision of operational controls related to the reform and regulatory risk.

Financial risk is predominantly limited to interest rate risk. Bank has commenced a process to evaluate the impact from this reform on its financial instruments. This process will involve evaluating the extent to which loans advanced, loan commitments, liabilities and derivatives reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform, how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties and the changes required for the existing credit policies.

As at 31 December 2024, the IBORs for certain key currencies to which the Bank has exposure to are in the process of reforming.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Accounting Policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements unless otherwise indicated.

The Accounting Policies have been applied consistently by the Bank except for the changes in accounting policies described in Note 4.

5.1 Financial Assets and Liabilities

5.1.1 Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Loans and advances to customers are recognized when funds are transferred to the customers’ accounts. The Bank recognizes balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Bank.

5.1.2 Classification of Financial Instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Bank accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases, where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognized in the Income Statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

5.1.2.1 Financial assets

The Bank classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortized cost (Note 5.1.2.1.1)
- Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), as explained in (Note 5.1.2.1.2)
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 5.1.2.1.3)

The classification depends on the Bank's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets' cash flows. The Bank classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost unless it has designated liabilities at fair value through profit.

5.1.2.1.1 Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers

The Bank only measures Due from banks, Loans and advances to customers and other financial investments at amortized 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 to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel.

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Assessment of whether Contractual Cash Flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI)

As a second step of its classification process the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimize exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

5.1.2.1.2 Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets fair value through profit or loss comprises:

- Financial investments - for trading.
- Instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as they arise.

Where a financial asset is measured at fair value, a credit valuation adjustment is included to reflect the credit worthiness of the counterparty, representing the movement in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk.

Financial investments - for trading

A financial investment is classified as financial assets recognized through profit or loss if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative not in a qualifying hedge relationship.

Investments in equity securities are classified as financial assets recognized through profit or loss and recognized at fair value. Refer Note 20.

Financial instruments designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Upon initial recognition, financial instruments may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset may only be designated at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies (i.e., eliminates an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets or liabilities on a different basis. The Bank does not designate any financial instruments under this category.

5.1.2.1.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Investment in equity instruments that are neither trading financial assets recognized through profit or loss, nor contingent consideration recognized by the Bank in a business combination to which SLFRS 3 “Business Combination” applies, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made by Management due to long term nature of investment. For portfolios where Management does not consider an irrevocable election of adopting fair value through other comprehensive income, by default such investments shall be measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. Dividends on such investments are recognized in profit or loss.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognized in the Income Statement as net trading gain/(loss) when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVTOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

5.1.2.2 Financial liabilities

The initial and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

At the inception the Bank determines the classification of its financial liabilities. Accordingly, financial liabilities are classified as.

- Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (Note 5.1.2.2.1)
 - Financial liabilities held for trading.
 - Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Note 5.1.2.2.2)

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

5.1.2.2.1 Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are fair value, and changes therein recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as a part of the portfolio that is managed together for short term profit or position taking. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered in to by the Bank which are not designated as hedging instruments in the hedge relationships as defined by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards – SLFRS 7 on “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”.

Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

The Bank does not have any financial liabilities under this category.

5.1.2.2.2 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial instruments issued by the Bank that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as liabilities at amortised cost under “due to customers and other borrowings” as appropriate, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial assets for a fixed number of own equity shares at amortised cost using EIR method.

After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are substantially measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in “interest expenses” in the income statement. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

This category consists of due to Banks, Due to other customers, and Debt issued and another borrowed fund.

5.1.2.3 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Bank acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Bank did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2024.

5.1.2.4 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

De-recognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank de-recognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a de-recognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

When assessing whether or not to de-recognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan.
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty.
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in de-recognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

De-recognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Bank also de-recognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The Bank has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.
Or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Bank retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Bank has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates.
- The Bank cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Bank has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In addition, the Bank is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

- The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset.
Or,
- The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The Bank considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred assets and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank 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 the Bank could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Bank would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the Income Statement.

5.1.2.5 Impairment

Recognition of ECL

The bank has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under SLFRS 9.

The 12-month ECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Bank's policy for grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis is explained below. The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1 : When loans are first recognized, the Bank recognizes an allowance based on 12-month ECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2 : When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3 : Loans considered credit impaired. The bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

POCI : Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognized based on a credit adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses. The Bank does not have any POCI assets as of the reporting date.

For financial assets for which the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) de-recognition of the financial asset.

The calculation of ECLs

The Bank calculates ECLs based on four probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

PD : The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously recognized and is still in the portfolio.

EAD : The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected draw downs on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD : The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Bank considers three scenarios base case, best case, and worst case. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below:

Stage 1 : The 12 months ECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Bank calculates the 12-month ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an

approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.

Stage 2 : When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3 : For loans considered credit-impaired, the Bank recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

POCI : POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Bank only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios, discounted by the credit adjusted EIR. The Bank does not have any POCI assets as of the reporting date.

Financial Guarantee contracts: For credit cards and revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and, the ECL is recognized within Provisions.

Calculations of ECL for individually significant loans

The Bank first assesses ECLs individually for financial assets that are individually significant to the Bank. In the event the Bank determines that such assets are not impaired (Not in stage 3), it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment. However, assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If the asset is impaired the amount of the loss measured by discounting the expected future cash flows of a financial asset at its original effective interest rate and comparing the resultant present value with the financial asset's current carrying amount. The impairment on individually significant accounts are reviewed more regularly when circumstances require. This normally encompasses re-assessment of the enforceability of any collateral held and the timing and amount of actual and anticipated receipts. Individually assessed impairments only released when there is reasonable and objective evidence of a reduction in the established loss estimate. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount.

When ECLs are determined for individually significant financial assets, following factors are considered:

- Aggregate exposure to the customer including any undrawn exposures.
- The viability of the customer's business model and their capacity to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and generate sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations.
- The amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries.
- The extent of other creditors' commitments ranking ahead of, or pari-passu with the Bank and the likelihood of other creditors continuing to support the Bank.
- The complexity of determining the aggregate amount and ranking of all creditor claims and the extent to which legal and insurance uncertainties are evident.
- The realizable value of security (or other credit mitigants) and likelihood of successful repossession.
- The likely deduction of any costs involved in recovery of amounts outstanding.
- The ability of the borrower to obtain and make payments in the currency of the loan if not denominated in local currency; and

- The likely dividend available on liquidation or bankruptcy

Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortized cost is recognized in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to the Income Statement. The accumulated loss recognized in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon de-recognition of the assets.

Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI)

For POCI financial assets, the Bank only recognizes the cumulative changes in LTECL since initial recognition in the loss allowance.

Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Inflation rate
- Interest Rates
- Exchange Rate US\$: LKR
- Unemployment rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. Therefore, bank also considers the following qualitative factors.

- Average LTV
- Government Policies
- Status of the Industry Business
- Regulatory impact

5.1.3 Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The Bank's accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under SLFRS 9 is the same as it was under LKAS 39.

5.1.3.1 Collateral repossessed.

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to

assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Bank's policy.

In its normal course of business, the Bank does not physically repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, but engages external agents to recover funds, generally at auction, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the balance sheet.

5.1.4 Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

5.1.5 Forborne and modified loans

The Bank sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Bank considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur. De-recognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off.

When the loan has been renegotiated or modified but not de-recognized, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, as set out in Note 21.3. The Bank also considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3.

5.1.6 Foreclosed Properties

Foreclosed properties represent properties that are acquired in full or partial satisfaction of debts the shortfall between the prevailing market value of the foreclosed asset and related loan outstanding is recognized as a provision for loan losses in the Income Statement during the year of acquiring the said property in satisfaction of debt.

5.1.7 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off set and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements therefore, the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the Statement of financial position.

5.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Bank and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Items of PPE are stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation is recognized in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets, commencing from when the assets are available for use. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building	20 Years
Computer Equipment	05 Years
Office Equipment	05 Years
Motor Vehicles	05 Years
Furniture	06 Years
Iron Safes	10 Years
Partition and fittings	05 Years

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Bank.

The carrying amount of an item of PPE is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in other operating income/expense in the Income Statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work in progress is stated at cost. These are expenses of a capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, awaiting capitalization.

5.3 Leases

This policy is applied to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after 1 January 2019.

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank uses the definition of a lease in SLFRS 16.

5.3.1 Bank acting as a lessee.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price. However, for leases of branches and office premises the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot

be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Bank determines its incremental borrowing rate by analyzing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

The Bank presents right-of-use assets separately and lease liabilities under other liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5.3.2 Bank acting as a lessor.

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices.

When the Bank acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Bank makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Bank considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for a major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Bank applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in SLFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Bank further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

5.4 Intangible Assets

The Bank's other intangible assets include the value of computer software.

An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in the Income Statement.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Computer software : 3 Years

5.5 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU, subject to an operating segment ceiling test.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Profit or Loss Statement.

5.6 Financial Guarantees

"Financial guarantees" are contracts that require the Bank to make specific payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. "Loan commitments" are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. The liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortized amount and the present value of any expected payment to settle the liability when a payment under the contract has become probable. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are included within other liabilities.

5.7 Retirement Benefit Obligation

5.7.1 Defined Benefit Pension Plan-Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan' as defined in the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard - LKAS 19 – “Employee Benefits”.

5.7.2 Gratuity

In compliance with the Gratuity Act No.12 of 1983 provision is made in the accounts.

An actuarial valuation is carried out at every year end to ascertain the full liability under the Fund. The valuation was carried out as at 31st December 2024 by Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd, a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Recognition of Actuarial gains and losses: The Bank recognizes the total actuarial gains and losses that arise in calculating the Bank's obligation in respect of the plan in Other Comprehensive Income during the period in which it occurs.

Funding Arrangements: The Gratuity liability is not externally funded.

5.7.3 Defined Contribution Pension Plan

'A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods' as defined in the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard - LKAS 19 – “Employee Benefits”.

The contribution payable to a defined contribution plan is in proportion to the services rendered to the Bank by the employees and is recorded as an expense under ‘personnel expenses’ as and when they become due. Unpaid contributions are recorded as a liability.

1. Employees’ Provident Fund

The Bank and Employees contribute to the Employees Provident Fund at 15% and 10% respectively.

2. Employees’ Trust Fund

The Bank contributes to the Employees’ Trust Fund at 3%.

5.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and 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. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Income Statement net of any reimbursement.

5.9 Recognition of Income and Expenses

5.9.1 Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the Income Statement include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis.

Fair value changes on other derivatives held for risk management purposes, and all other financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, are presented in net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the Income Statement.

Interest income on FVOCI investment securities calculated on an effective interest basis is also included in interest income.

5.9.2 Fees and Commission Income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following category:

Fee Income Earned from Services that are Provided over a Certain Period of Time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income, loan service charges, inspection charges and stationary charges recovered from the customers.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognized over the commitment period on a straight-line basis.

5.9.3 Net Gains/ (Losses) from Trading

This income comprises gains less losses related to trading / FVTPL assets and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes.

5.9.4 Profits / Losses from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment

Any profits or losses from sale of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the period in which the sale occurs and is classified as net other operating income.

5.10 Taxation

As per Sri Lanka Accounting Standard - LKAS 12 – “Income Taxes”, tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income tax expense is recognized in the Income Statement except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in 'Equity' or 'other comprehensive income (OCI)', in which case it is recognized in Equity or in OCI.

5.10.1 Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years 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.

Accordingly, provision for taxation is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No 24 of 2017 and the amendments thereto at the rates specified in Note 15 to the Financial Statements.

5.10.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- Where the deferred 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.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred 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 tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been

enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity are also recognized in equity and not in the Income Statement.

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

5.10.3 VAT on Financial Services

The value base for Value Added Tax (VAT) for the Bank is the adjusted accounting profit before tax, emoluments of employees and economic depreciation computed for the owned fixed assets. The total value addition arrived for the entire bank has to be apportioned in accordance to the applicable turnover; turnover has to be quantified in line with the turnover applicable for general VAT and VAT on Financial Services. The Value Addition Attributable for Financial Services” shall be derived with the application of the turnover ratio distinguishing general VAT and VAT on Financial Services. Tax fraction 18/120.5 shall be applied on the value addition attributable to financial services in order to derive the total VAT liability for a particular period.

5.10.4 Withholding Tax (WHT) on Dividends

Dividends distributed out of profits after tax attract a 15% tax deduction in the hands of the dividend recipient (individuals are taxed at the progressive tax rates, 6%, 12% ,18%,24%,30% and balance 36%). Unlike in the period before January 2020, withholding tax on dividends is not a tax at source and it shall not be deducted at the time of dividends are distributed; the shareholders shall receive dividends at gross.

5.10.5 Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL)

SSCL on financial services is calculated based on the total value addition used for the purpose of VAT on financial services in accordance with the Social Security Contribution Act, No.25 of 2022 from 1 October 2022. The bank is liable to pay SSCL on financial services at the rate of 2.5% on the value addition attributable to the supply of the financial services. Tax fraction 2.5/120.5 shall be applied on the value addition attributable to financial services in order to derive the total SSCL liability for a particular period.

5.10.6 Crop Insurance Levy (CIL)

As per the provisions of Section 14 of the Finance Act No. 12 of 2013, the CIL was introduced with effect from 1 April 2013 and is payable to the National Insurance Trust Fund. Currently, CIL is payable at 1% of the profit after tax.

Section 14 of the Finance Act No. 12 of 2013 impose a crop insurance levy on institutions under the purview of;

- Banking Act No. 30 of 1988
- Finance Companies Act No. 78 of 1988
- Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000

Accordingly, Bank is required to pay 1% of the profit after tax for a year of assessment to the National Insurance Trust Fund with effect from 1 April 2013.

5.10.7 IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over income tax treatment

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

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities.
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Bank determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Bank applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Bank operates in a complex environment, it assessed Bank the interpretation had an impact on its Financial Statements. Upon adoption of the interpretation, the Bank considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to transfer pricing. The tax filings of the Bank in different jurisdictions include deductions related to transfer pricing and the taxation authorities may challenge those tax treatments.

The Bank determined, based on its tax compliance and transfer pricing study, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be statements of the accepted by the taxation authorities. The interpretation did not have an impact on the Financial Statements of the Bank.

5.11 Dividends on Ordinary Shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank’s shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the Bank.

5.12 Earnings per Share (EPS)

The Bank presents Basic Earnings per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

5.13 SLFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

SLFRS 15 became effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The core principle of SLFRS 15 is that an entity has to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. This core principle is delivered in a five-step model framework as discussed.

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Determine the transaction price.
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Application of this guidance will depend on the facts and circumstances present in a contract with a customer and will require the exercise of judgment.

5.14 Statement of Cash Flow

The cash flow statement has been prepared by using The Indirect Method in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard - LKAS 7 – “Statement of Cash Flows”. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, other bank balances, Placement with banks, Investments in Fixed deposits (less than 3 month) and net of unfavorable bank balances.

5.15 Reserves

5.15.1 Statutory Reserve Fund

The Statutory Reserve Fund is maintained as required in terms of the section 20 (1) and (2) of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988. Accordingly, the Bank should transfer a sum equivalent not less than 5% out of net profit after taxation but before any dividend is declared to the Statutory Reserve Fund until the Statutory Reserve Fund is equal to 50% of the paid-up capital.

5.15.2 General Reserve Fund

The general reserve is the result of the Bank transferring the 20% of profit from retained earnings accounts to the general reserve account. The purpose of setting up the general reserve is to meet potential future unknown liabilities.

5.15.3 Special Reserve Fund

The Special Reserve Fund is the result of the Bank transferring the 5% of profit from retained earnings accounts to the Special Reserve account. The purpose of setting up to meet potential future unknown liabilities.

6 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka has issued the following new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/ LKASs) which will become applicable for financial periods beginning after 1 January 2025. Accordingly, the following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's Financial Statements.

6.1. General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability Related Financial Information (SLFRS S1)

The objective of SLFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information is to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that are useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. This Standard requires an entity to disclose information about all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flow, its access to finance or the cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. For the purposes of this Standard, these risks and opportunities are collectively referred to as 'sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects' requires an entity to disclose information about all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flow, its access to finance or the cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. For the purposes of this Standard, these risks and opportunities are collectively referred to as 'sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.

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7 GROSS INCOME	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest income (Note 8.1)	37,922,124,939	46,232,790,959
Fee and commission income (Note 9)	1,951,331,988	1,572,076,450
Net trading gain/(loss) (Note 10)	(403,171,327)	(234,954,348)
Other operating income (Note 11)	81,937,082	17,021,481
Total Gross Income	39,552,222,682	47,586,934,542
8 NET INTEREST INCOME	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
8.1 Interest Income		
Placements with banks	873,253,478	1,166,651,725
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Loans and receivables from other customers	29,014,857,316	32,217,022,242
Debt & other instruments	8,034,014,145	12,849,116,992
Total interest income	37,922,124,939	46,232,790,959
8.2 Interest expense		
Due to banks	(2,044,712,241)	(3,015,879,185)
Due to other customers	(16,304,613,767)	(26,233,102,258)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(18,318,721)	(40,844,590)
Total interest expenses	(18,367,644,729)	(29,289,826,032)
Net interest income	19,554,480,210	16,942,964,926
9 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Fee and commission income	1,951,331,988	1,572,076,450
Fee and commission expenses	(597,798,919)	(409,406,671)
Net fee and commission income	1,353,533,069	1,162,669,779
Comprising		
Loans	1,463,089,109	1,071,934,838
Trade and remittances	12,330,527	12,417,741
Deposits	(470,823,976)	(363,319,354)
Others	348,937,408	441,636,553
Net fee and commission income	1,353,533,069	1,162,669,779
10 NET TRADING GAIN/(LOSS)	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets recognized through profit or loss - fair value change	118,860	25,540
Exchange (loss)/ gain	(408,197,056)	(238,259,352)
Dividend income	4,906,869	3,279,463
Total	(403,171,327)	(234,954,348)

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11	NET OTHER OPERATING INCOME	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Gain/ (Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	880,401	1,221,778
	Recovery of loans written off	102,827	118,139
	Other income	80,953,854	15,681,564
	Total	81,937,082	17,021,481
12	IMPAIRMENT CHARGES	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and receivables from other customers (Note 21.2)	1,201,964,034	(2,124,110,205)
	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - debt and other instruments (Note 22.3)	973,307	466,924
	Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees (Note 39.1.1)	12,084,608	(39,207,716)
	Other assets (Note 28.1)	(382,414,307)	-
	Net impairment (charge) / reversal for loans and other losses	832,607,642	(2,162,850,997)
13	PERSONNEL EXPENSES	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Salary and bonus	7,724,954,038	5,969,282,386
	Contributions to EPF/ETF	1,130,316,993	873,336,033
	Contributions to defined benefit plans	537,963,233	730,744,301
	Others	2,551,604,448	1,977,365,846
	Total	11,944,838,711	9,550,728,566
14	OTHER EXPENSES	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Directors' emoluments	3,455,852	1,992,667
	Auditors' remunerations	3,248,292	3,000,000
	Professional and legal expenses	9,801,398	3,407,807
	Office administration and establishment expenses	2,102,259,657	1,654,932,566
	Computerization expenses	331,800,166	175,457,973
	Business tax expenses	2,905,451	1,698,544
	Other commission paid	329,238	248,351
	Deposit Insurance Premium	211,576,401	216,390,450
	Crop insurance levy	4,038,776	8,635,031
	Staff security deposits interest	6,000,526	7,492,218
	Capital loss on pawning advance	4,923	33,162
	Total	2,675,420,680	2,073,288,768

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15 INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
15.1 Amounts Recognized in Profit or Loss		
Current Tax Expense		
Tax on current year's profits (Note 15.3)	1,259,739,071	129,272,120
Under/(Over) provision in respect of previous years	239,993,922	(170,493,912)
	<u>1,499,732,993</u>	<u>(41,221,792)</u>
Deferred Tax Expense		
Reversal on temporary differences (Note 27.2)	434,695,051	361,125,098
	<u>434,695,051</u>	<u>361,125,098</u>
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,934,428,043</u>	<u>319,903,305</u>
15.2 Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax Expense		
Reversal on temporary differences (Note 27.2)	(322,726,116)	204,032,777
Total income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(322,726,116)</u>	<u>204,032,777</u>
15.3 Reconciliation of the accounting profit to income tax expense	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Profit before income tax expense	3,209,877,531	1,183,421,122
Exempt income		
Interest Income	(1,529,331,416)	(2,625,748,733)
Add : Disallowable expenses	3,530,914,546	6,841,510,876
Less : Allowable expenses	(1,007,423,557)	(4,968,276,200)
Taxable Income from Business	4,204,037,104	430,907,065
Tax liability for the year ending	30%/15%	30%/15%
Tax @ 30%	1,259,739,071	129,272,120
Tax @ 15%	-	-
Tax on current year's profits	1,259,739,071	129,272,120
Deferred tax reversal (Note 27.2)	434,695,051	361,125,098
Under/(Over) provision in respect of previous years	239,993,922	(170,493,912)
Income tax expense	1,934,428,043	319,903,305
Effective current tax rate	60.26%	27.03%
15.4 Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2024	2023
	%	%
	Rs.	Rs.
Profit before income tax expense	3,209,877,531	1,183,421,122
Income tax for the period	30.00% 962,963,259	30.00% 355,026,336
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	33.00% 1,059,274,364	173.43% 2,052,453,263
Tax effect of expenses that are deductible for tax purposes	-9.42% (302,227,067)	-125.95% (1,490,482,860)
Exempt income	-14.34% (460,271,485)	-66.56% (787,724,620)
Tax on Dividend Income	0.00% -	0.00% -
Deferred tax reversal (Note 27.2)	13.5% 434,695,051	30.5% 361,125,098
(Over)/ under provision in respect of previous years	7.48% 239,993,922	-14.41% (170,493,912)
Total Income Tax Expense	60.26% 1,934,428,043	27.03% 319,903,305

Except for the Dividend income receipts, current tax on profits from Banking and Leasing businesses has been computed at the rate of 30% for the year of assessment, dividend income taxed at the rate of 15%. Apart from that, Interest received on Foreign currency accounts are exempted from Income Tax.

The Bank applied the revised rate of 30% in line with the inland revenue amendments Act No.45 of 2022 to calculate the income tax liability and deferred tax assets/liabilities as at 31st December 2024.

16 EARNINGS PER SHARE

16.1 Basic Earnings per Share

Basic Earnings per Share has been calculated by dividing Profit after Tax attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue (Both Voting and Non-Voting) during the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

For the Year ended 31st December	2024	2023
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank (Rs.)	1,275,449,488	863,517,816
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (No.)	561,484,675	561,484,675
Basic earnings per ordinary share	<u>2.27</u>	<u>1.54</u>

16.2 Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted Earnings per Share and the Basic Earnings per Share is the same due to non-availability of potentially dilutive Ordinary Shares.

17 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments.

As at 31 December 2024	Note	Financial assets measured at fair value through other profit or loss	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	18	-	827,778,892	-	827,778,892
Placements with banks	19	-	18,339,705,502	-	18,339,705,502
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	20	264,680	-	-	264,680
Financial assets at amortized cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	21	-	227,167,843,090	-	227,167,843,090
Financial investments at amortized cost-Debt & other instruments	22	-	67,995,195,057	-	67,995,195,057
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	-	-	153,434,669	153,434,669
Other financial assets	28	-	3,061,819,687	-	3,061,819,687
Total financial assets		264,680	317,392,342,227	153,434,669	317,546,041,576

As at 31 December 2024	Note	Financial Liabilities measured at fair value through other profit or loss	Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial Liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial Liabilities					
Due to banks	29	-	36,412,871,655	-	36,412,871,655
Due to other customers	30	-	253,664,001,776	-	253,664,001,776
Other liabilities	32	-	8,899,595,789	-	8,899,595,789
Total financial liabilities		-	298,976,469,220	-	298,976,469,220

As at 31 December 2023	Note	Financial assets measured at fair value through other profit or loss	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	18	-	104,444,214	-	104,444,214
Placements with banks	19	-	6,005,330,402	-	6,005,330,402
Financial assets held-for-trading/Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	20	145,820	-	-	145,820
Financial assets at amortized cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	21	-	194,424,888,171	-	194,424,888,171
Financial assets at amortized cost-Debt & other instruments	22	-	86,964,714,683	-	86,964,714,683
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	-	-	2,290,929	2,290,929
Other financial assets	28	-	4,431,547,579	-	4,431,547,579
Total financial assets		145,820	291,930,925,050	2,290,929	291,933,361,799

As at 31 December 2023	Note	Financial Liabilities measured at fair value through other profit or loss	Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial Liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
				Rs.	Rs.
Financial Liabilities					
Due to banks	29	-	46,208,479,283	-	46,208,479,283
Due to other customers	30	-	226,079,614,772	-	226,079,614,772
Other liabilities	32	-	5,446,759,311	-	5,446,759,311
Total financial liabilities		-	277,734,853,367	-	277,734,853,367

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18	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Cash in hand	1,057,585,796	959,534,987
	Other bank balances	(229,806,905)	(855,090,773)
		827,778,892	104,444,214

19	PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Money market placements	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402
	Total placements with banks	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402

20 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2024			2023		
	No. of	Cost of	Market	No. of	Cost of	Market
	Shares	Investment	Value	Shares	Investment	Value
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Quoted Equities						
PMF Finance PLC	600	5,160	4,680	600	2,820	2,820
Seylan Development PLC	10,000	140,000	260,000	10,000	143,000	143,000
	10,600	145,160	264,680	10,600	145,820	145,820

21 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST - LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM OTHER CUSTOMERS

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross loans and receivables (Note 21.1)	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079
(Less): Staff loan fair value adjustment	(911,447,410)	(1,625,890,408)
	243,876,946,275	212,336,744,671
Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowance - Individual Impairment (Note 21.2.1)	(1,366,955,154)	(1,485,177,219)
Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowance - Collective Impairment (Note 21.2.2)	(15,342,148,031)	(16,426,679,281)
Net loans and receivables from other customers	227,167,843,090	194,424,888,171

21.1 Analysis of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost - Loans and Receivables from Other Customers

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
21.1.1 By product		
Pawning	59,382,717,060	45,600,279,410
Staff loans	6,539,021,827	5,864,336,559
Leasing	1,752,917,987	896,814,460
Short-term	18,792,369,559	17,706,900,606
Long-term	158,321,367,252	143,894,304,044
Gross total	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079
21.1.2 By currency		
Sri Lankan rupee	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079
Gross total	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079
21.1.3 By industry		
Agriculture and fishing	37,946,775,084	36,009,465,386
Manufacturing	32,715,057,687	29,347,624,658
Leasing	1,752,917,987	896,814,460
Transport	38,689,710	55,047,698
Construction /housing	13,802,551,910	15,448,706,881
Traders	28,901,233,498	30,321,114,853
Others (consumptions/against deposit/staff/tourism)	129,631,167,810	101,883,861,141
Gross total	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079

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	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
21.2 Expected Credit Loss Allowance		
21.2.1 Individual Impairment		
Balance as at 01 January	1,485,177,219	1,362,761,334
Net charge to profit or loss	(118,222,065)	122,415,885
Balance as at 31 December	1,366,955,154	1,485,177,219
21.2.2 Collective Impairment		
Balance as at 01 January	16,426,679,281	14,424,646,441
Net charge to profit or loss	(1,083,741,969)	2,001,694,320
Recoveries of Advances Written Off in Previous Year	(102,827)	
Other movements / Write off	(686,454)	338,520
Balance as at 31 December	15,342,148,031	16,426,679,281

21.3 Analysis of Loans and Receivables from Other Customers based on Exposure to Credit Risk

As at 31 December 2024	Stage 1 Rs.	Stage 2 Rs.	Stage 3 Rs.	Total Rs.
Individually impaired loans	-	878,876,145	1,977,478,560	2,856,354,705
<u>Loans subjected to collective impairment</u>				
Term Loan Other	7,288,349,857	733,222,631	436,734,152	8,458,306,641
Term Loan Industrial	6,728,758,383	3,854,091,792	4,102,418,789	14,685,268,964
Term Loan Commercial	16,519,254,172	6,580,485,416	5,166,204,941	28,265,944,529
Term Loan Agriculture	14,218,191,524	4,856,012,861	3,724,836,687	22,799,041,072
Term Loan Housing	41,052,903,904	6,842,811,118	5,359,119,472	53,254,834,494
Refinance	15,219,554,071	11,315,171,625	5,192,008,072	31,726,733,768
Liyaisura	-	-	27,846,122	27,846,122
Pawning	55,901,448,812	3,417,723,023	82,245,548	59,401,417,383
Leasing	1,318,618,752	268,238,725	97,832,743	1,684,690,221
Staff loans	6,478,456,663	21,790,917	38,786,248	6,539,033,827
Loans Against Deposits	14,200,999,215	754,729,470	15,082,914	14,970,811,599
SME	-	-	118,110,361	118,110,361
Gross loans to & receivable from other customers	178,926,535,353	39,523,153,725	26,338,704,609	244,788,393,686
Impairment for expected credit losses	(2,887,421,434)	(2,789,899,348)	(11,031,782,404)	(16,709,103,187)
Net loans to & receivable from other customers *	176,039,113,918	36,733,254,376	15,306,922,205	228,079,290,499
As at 31 December 2023				
Individually impaired loans	-	1,458,354,115	2,153,713,083	3,612,067,199
<u>Loans subjected to collective impairment</u>				
Term Loan Other	5,597,069,140	739,454,899	422,471,364	6,758,995,404
Term Loan Industrial	4,065,980,847	5,083,674,724	4,443,670,695	13,593,326,266
Term Loan Commercial	8,715,895,035	9,192,642,333	5,378,584,661	23,287,122,029
Term Loan Agriculture	7,730,160,519	6,391,049,132	3,884,049,424	18,005,259,075
Term Loan Housing	29,581,970,227	8,598,480,015	5,997,021,267	44,177,471,509
Refinance	17,755,774,057	14,839,392,503	5,504,447,215	38,099,613,775
Liyaisura	345,591	247,160	30,045,318	30,638,070
Pawning	41,210,085,185	3,537,632,063	852,562,162	45,600,279,410
Leasing	476,973,380	205,991,581	78,141,527	761,106,488
Staff loans	5,797,009,241	41,504,149	25,835,170	5,864,348,559
Loans Against Deposits	12,900,747,141	615,558,439	537,991,355	14,054,296,935
SME	-	-	118,110,361	118,110,361
Gross loans to & receivable from other customers	133,832,010,363	50,703,981,114	29,426,643,602	213,962,635,079
Impairment for expected credit losses	(2,664,594,416)	(4,643,800,205)	(10,603,461,880)	(17,911,856,501)
Net loans to & receivable from other customers *	131,167,415,947	46,060,180,909	18,823,181,721	196,050,778,578

* before zero rated loan and staff loan adjustments

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					2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
22	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST-DEBT AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS					
	Quoted debentures (Note 22.1)				1,661,984,952	623,946,610
	Government debt securities-Treasury Bills				16,676,894,894	55,123,218,622
	Government debt securities-Treasury Bonds				5,385,443,416	5,355,440,338
	Investment In Unit Trust				1,501,725,766	-
	Investment in Fixed Deposits (Note 22.2)				42,770,532,521	25,864,468,910
	Total financial assets at amortized cost				67,996,581,549	86,967,074,481
	Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Note 22.3)				(1,386,491)	(2,359,798)
	Net financial assets at amortized cost				67,995,195,057	86,964,714,683
22.1	Quoted Debentures					
		2024			2023	
		No of	Cost of	Amortized	No of	Cost of
		Debentures	Investment	Cost	Debentures	Investment
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	DFCC	5,000,000	500,000,000	508,630,137	5,000,000	500,000,000
	Seylan Bank	1,077,200	107,720,000	115,316,473	1,077,200	107,720,000
	Bank of Ceylon	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,038,038,341		
	Total	16,077,200	1,607,720,000	1,661,984,952	6,077,200	607,720,000
	As at 31 December				2024	2023
					Rs.	Rs.
22.2	Investment in Fixed Deposits					
	Fixed deposits less than three months				22,667,132,900	1,203,602,353
	Fixed deposits more than three months				20,103,399,621	24,660,866,557
	Total				42,770,532,521	25,864,468,910
22.2.1	Analysis of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost - Debt and Other Instruments					
22.2.1.1	By Currency					
	Sri Lankan Rupee				24,627,980,380	2,120,013,928
	United States Dollar				18,142,552,141	23,744,454,982
	Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost				42,770,532,521	25,864,468,910
22.2.1.2	By Collateralisation					
	Pledged as collateral				1,985,570,901	9,161,484,023
	Unencumbered				40,784,961,620	16,702,984,887
	Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost				42,770,532,521	25,864,468,910
22.2.1.3	Reconciliation for Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost - Debt and Other Instruments					
	Balance as at 1 January				61,100,245,774	12,126,553,139
	Net Acquisitions and Maturities during the Year				(35,874,196,746)	48,976,052,432
	Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Note 22.3)				(1,386,491)	(2,359,798)
	Balance as at 31 December				25,224,662,537	61,100,245,774
22.3	Expected Credit Loss Allowance					
	Balance as at 1st January				2,359,798	2,826,721
	Net Charge (Reversal) for the year				(973,307)	(466,924)
	Balance as at 31 December				1,386,491	2,359,798
23	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
	As at 31st December				2024	2023
					Rs.	Rs.
	Unquoted Equity Securities (Note 23.1)				153,434,669	2,290,929
					153,434,669	2,290,929
23.1	Unquoted Equity Securities					
		2024			2023	
	As at 31st December	No. of	Cost of	Market	No. of	Cost of
		Shares/	Investment	Value	Shares	Investment
		Percentage	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	CRIB	1,821	2,289,919	2,289,919	1,821	2,289,919
	NCGI	15,114,475	15,115,485	151,144,750	100	1,010
	Total	15,116,296	17,405,404	153,434,669	1,921	2,290,929

24 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2024									
	Land and Buildings	Leasehold properties	Computer, Hardware	Office, Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Partition & Fittings	Work-in Progress	Other	Total
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Cost									
Opening balance as at 01 January 2024	726,085,636		1,076,462,080	1,470,703,090	387,032,835	531,207,385	67,337,917	657,900	4,259,486,845
Additions	87,607,823		190,091,893	77,278,669	-	47,434,796	-		402,413,181
Disposals	(94,869)		(15,517,536)	(3,146,986)	(673,527)	(623,524)			(20,056,442)
Write off	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfers during the Year	-		-	-	-	-	(61,261,754)	-	(61,261,754)
Reclassification Adjustments			(445,448)	(675,786)	-	91,964	-		(1,029,270)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	813,598,590	-	1,250,590,990	1,544,158,987	386,359,308	578,110,621	6,076,164	657,900	4,579,552,559
(Less): Accumulated depreciation									
Opening balance as at 01 January 2024	255,277,965		743,722,281	1,290,939,341	386,944,823	420,774,072	-		3,097,658,483
Charge for the year	27,154,786		111,904,827	60,167,627	3,799	45,698,846	-		244,929,885
Disposals	(94,868)		(15,508,070)	(3,146,797)	(673,516)	(623,510)	-		(20,046,762)
Written off	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfers during the Year	-		-	0	-	-			0
Reclassification Adjustments	-		(16,411)	1,723,753	-	73,514	-		1,780,856
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	282,337,883	-	840,102,628	1,349,683,924	386,275,106	465,922,922	-	-	3,324,322,464
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	531,260,707	-	410,488,362	194,475,063	84,202	112,187,699	6,076,164	657,900	1,255,230,096

24 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Contd...)

	2023								
	Land and Buildings	Leasehold properties	Computer Hardware	Office, Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Working Progress	Partition & Fittings	Other	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost									
Opening balance as at 01 January 2023	707,918,496		807,585,212	1,414,304,409	387,254,915	497,042,625	6,924,347	657,900	3,821,687,905
Additions	18,167,140		283,576,100	62,929,806	-	37,005,500	61,233,754		462,912,300
Disposals	-		(7,612,533)	(15,718,396)	(476,000)	(1,347,640)			(25,154,569)
Written off	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfers during the Year	-		(121,420)	121,420	-	-	-	-	(0)
Reclassification Adjustments			(6,965,279)	9,065,850	253,920	(1,493,099)	(820,184)		41,208
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	726,085,636	-	1,076,462,080	1,470,703,090	387,032,835	531,207,385	67,337,917	657,900	4,259,486,845
(Less): Accumulated depreciation									
Opening balance as at 01 January 2023	230,259,640		663,327,610	1,231,216,723	389,163,206	377,720,727	-		2,891,687,906
Charge for the year	25,018,326		86,529,572	74,456,627	(2,376,813)	43,870,735	-		227,498,447
Disposals	-		(5,844,818)	(15,057,123)	(475,995)	(941,105)	-		(22,319,041)
Written off	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfers during the Year	-		-	0	-	-	-		0
Reclassification Adjustments	-		(290,082)	323,114	634,425	123,715	-		791,172
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	255,277,965	-	743,722,281	1,290,939,341	386,944,823	420,774,072	-		3,097,658,483
Net book value as at 31 December 2023	470,807,671	-	332,739,799	179,763,749	88,012	110,433,313	67,337,917	657,900	1,161,828,361

24.1 Fully Depreciated Property, Plant and Equipment

A class-wise analysis of the initial cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment of the Bank which are still in use as at reporting date is as follows.

As at 31 December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Asset Class		
Building	8,215,520	8,100,812
Computer, Hardware	562,676,819	535,902,044
Office, Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	940,067,406	943,567,960
Motor Vehicles	315,365,532	365,599,547
Partition & Fittings	324,675,399	281,402,581
Software	366,809,102	241,895,254
	2,517,809,777	2,376,468,198

24.2 Title restrictions on property, plant and equipment

There were no title restrictions on property, plant and equipment of the Bank as at the reporting date.

24.3 Property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities

No freehold property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for any liability.

24.4 Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment

There were no compensation received/ receivable from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment which were impaired or given up.

24.5 Temporally idle property, plant and equipment

There were no temporally idle property, plant and equipment as at the reporting date.

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24.6 Freehold Lands and Buildings

The details of freehold land and buildings held by the Bank as at 31st December 2024 are as follows:

Name of Premises and address	Extent (Perches)	Building (Square feet)	Date of valuation	Cost of Land	Cost of Building	Total Value	Accumulated Depreciation	Written down value
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
H/O - No 933, Kandy Rd, Wedamulla, Kelaniya	50.4	5,375	March 5, 2012	142,244,280	140,192,136	282,436,416	77,779,444	204,656,973
Central Province						-		-
Matale -No 62, Main Street, Matale	4.8	2,280	December 26, 2014	-	11,915,631	11,915,631	5,965,977	5,949,654
Dambulla - No734, Anuradhapura Road, Dambulla	8.2	2,210	December 18, 2003	565,000	21,277,952	21,842,952	3,108,546	18,734,406
Wilgamuwa -Hettipola, Wilgamuwa	38.0	1,740	August 24, 2009	-	10,469,862	10,469,862	6,495,889	3,973,973
Agarapathana - No158, Hoolbrook, Agarapatana	10.8	1,598	August 17, 2012	-	1,260,000	1,260,000	719,999	540,001
Naula- 26,Dambulla Road,Naula	20.0	1,640	February 25, 1998	2,471,252	8,600,539	11,071,791	4,731,216	6,340,576
Laggala-New Town -Laggala	40.0	3,261		-	23,565,250	23,565,250	6,585,357	16,979,892
North Central Province						-		-
Mihinthale - Trincomalee Road, Mihinthale	20.0	6,359	December 30, 2005	0	25,337,078	25,337,078	9,232,167.92	16,104,910
Medawachchiya - Mannar Road, Madawachchiya	34.0	4,371	March 19, 2013	-	16,192,223	16,192,223	9,715,333.80	6,476,889
Galenbidunuwewa - Pola Road, Galenbidunuwewa	70.0	1,687	March 14, 2013	-	5,820,073	5,820,073	3,255,329.89	2,564,743
Medirigiriya - Main Street, Madirigiriya	40.0	-	December 31, 2007	-	9,643,650	9,643,650	8,205,746.12	1,437,904
Siripura - New Town, Siripura	30.0	4,973	February 24, 2016	-	22,291,625	22,291,625	9,866,785.01	12,424,840
Thirappane - Kandy Road, Thirappane	65.4	8,030	December 8, 2016	-	46,435,602	46,435,602	14,485,461.95	31,950,140
No.343,Mosque Road,Stage 01,Anuradhapura					125,000	125,000	37,500.00	87,500
North Western Province						-	-	-
Mawathagama - Kandy Road, Mawathagama	21.5	-	March 3, 2016	10,801,311		10,801,311	-	10,801,311
P/O Kurunegala - No 155, Negombo Rd, Kurunegala	14.0	8,484	December 29, 2004	-	18,227,912	18,227,912	12,135,595.98	6,092,316
Polpithigama - Kurunegala Road,Polpithigama	20.0	2,784	December 30, 2014	-	16,782,785	16,782,785	8,203,608.52	8,579,176
Mampuri - Kalpitiya Road, Mampuri	80.0	15,181	December 30, 2014	-	25,188,128	25,188,128	12,383,910.85	12,804,217
Palakuda - Kalpiti Road, Thalawila	20.3	2,244	March 25, 2003	-	5,792,157	5,792,157	4,336,886.61	1,455,271
Nattandiya - Marawila Road, Nanthandiya	15.7	1,200	February 11, 2003	-	36,799,082	36,799,082	11,035,814.48	25,763,267
Wariyapola-No 29/4,Adhikari Mawatha,Wariyapola.	10.0	6,208	November 12, 2013	-	35,609,963	35,609,963	15,176,316.20	20,433,647
29/4 Adikari Mawatha, Wariyapola - District office	17.3	-	July 2, 2023	9,586,744	-	9,586,744	-	9,586,744
Puttalm 618/Puttlam South - Lease hold Building	51.0			-	19,490,931	19,490,931	1,168,427.78	18,322,503
NWP - New Land				22,008,250		22,008,250		22,008,250
Southern Province						-	-	-
Kekanadura - Weherahena Rd, Kekanadura	12.0	1,704	May 10, 2004	1,418,000	1,194,535	2,612,535	1,134,536	1,477,999
Akmeemana - Ganegoda, Akmeemana	6.5	1,614	October 2, 1993	-	1,039,150	1,039,150	624,242	414,908
Galle Branch - No 301, Matara rd, Magalle, Galle	30.0	1,224	October 9, 1999	-	8,894,553	8,894,553	4,679,847	4,214,706
Katuwana - Uda Gomadiya Road, Katuwana	39.1	3,150	March 22, 2001	1,320,000	7,406,958	8,726,958	7,034,919	1,692,039
Tangalle - 81, Beliatta Road, Tangalle	16.0	1,200	May 5, 2005	1,620,667	1,675,534	3,296,201	1,675,533	1,620,668
Uragasmanhandiya - Kosgoda Road,Uragasmanhandiya	20.0	1,940	April 10, 2012	-	13,354,618	13,354,618	7,829,831	5,524,787
Ambalantota - 139,Hambantota Road,Ambalantota	25.0	2,568	August 30, 2004	2,000,000	3,070,100	5,070,100	2,915,894	2,154,206
Agunakolapelessa,Ranna Road,Agunakolapelessa	12.0	2,371	August 27, 2001	-	3,470,348	3,470,348	2,638,746	831,603
D/O Galle - No 301, Matara rd, Magalle, Galle	30.0	2,000	October 8, 1999	1,750,000	4,884,716	6,634,716	4,362,080	2,272,636
No.01,Galwala Road,Hambantota	237.0	16,315			48,160,824	48,160,824	18,779,443	29,381,381
Thalgaswala			May 26, 2022	3,004,320		3,004,320	-	3,004,320
Uva Province						-	-	-
Girandurukotte - Development Centre,Girandurukotte	10.1	1,661	November 30, 2011		3,227,674.2	3,227,674	2,169,686	1,057,988
Monaragal D/O-Monaragala Road,Buttala.	34.0	1,706	October 22, 1999	3,162,263		3,162,263	3,022,424	139,839
Bandarawela Lease hold Premises	7.7		February 18, 2013	1,150,000	-	1,150,000	-	1,150,000
Sabaragamuwa Province						-		-
Balangoda - No17,Rest House Approach Road,Balangoda	20.0	-	February 18, 2013	6,679,574		6,679,574	-	6,679,574
Eastern Province						-		-
Swiss Village, Batticaloa,				173,370		173,370		173,370
Clock tower junction, front of bus stand, Ampara				468,550		468,550		468,550
Eastern Province - Dehiattakandiya					5,778,419	5,778,419	845,391	4,933,029
Total				210,423,581	603,175,009	813,598,590	282,337,883	531,260,707

25 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As at 31st December	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Computer Software		
Cost		
Balance as at 1st January	475,107,341	368,796,128
Additions	19,922,968	106,975,432
Written off		
Reclassification Adjustments	-	(662,792)
Disposals	(27,108,248)	-
Balance as at 31st December	467,922,062	475,108,768
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 1st January	362,704,986	299,928,384
Charge for the year	55,118,663	62,778,029
Disposals	(27,108,248)	-
Balance as at 31st December	390,715,401	362,706,413
Net book value	77,206,661	112,402,355

25.1 There were no restriction on the title of the intangible assets of the Bank as at the reporting date. Further, there were no items pledged as securities for liabilities.

26 LEASES

Leases as lessee

Bank has obtained certain branches and office premises under Lease. The leases generally run for a period of 05 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date.

26.1 Right of Use Assets

	2024		
	Building Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Total Rs.
Cost			
Balance as at 1 January 2024	2,205,669,332	70,539,460	2,276,208,792
Opening balance modifications - Buildings	(581,052)	-	(581,052)
Additions and Improvements	526,609,546	-	526,609,546
Balance as at 31 December 2024	2,731,697,826	70,539,460	2,802,237,286
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,345,425,271	70,539,459	1,415,964,731
Prepayment's amortization	16,432,176	-	16,432,176
Opening Balance Modifications	(581,052)	-	(581,052)
Charge for the Period	310,608,426	-	310,608,426
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,671,884,821	70,539,459	1,742,424,281
Net book Value as at 31 December 2024	1,059,813,005	0	1,059,813,005
	2023		
	Building Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Total Rs.
Cost			
Balance as at 1 January 2023	1,748,920,951	70,539,460	1,819,460,411
Opening balance modifications - Buildings	53,856,651	-	53,856,651
Additions and Improvements	402,891,729	-	402,891,729
Balance as at 31 December 2023	2,205,669,332	70,539,460	2,276,208,792
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance as at 1 January 2023	1,044,175,417	57,188,296	1,101,363,713
Charge for the Period	301,249,854	13,351,164	314,601,018
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,345,425,271	70,539,459	1,415,964,731
Net book Value as at 31 December 2023	860,244,061	0	860,244,061

26.2 Lease Liabilities

	2024		
	Building Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1 January 2024	938,468,152	-	938,468,152
Opening balance modifications - Buildings	(1,603,260)	-	(1,603,260)
Additions	504,114,646	-	504,114,646
Accretion of Interest	19,921,980	-	19,921,980
Payments	(364,606,031)	-	(364,606,031)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,096,295,487	-	1,096,295,487
	2023		
	Building Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1 January 2023	799,247,478	13,408,327	812,655,805
Opening balance modifications - Buildings	55,328,487	-	55,328,487
Additions	392,146,729	-	392,146,729
Accretion of Interest	39,812,098	257,672	40,069,770
Payments	(348,066,641)	(13,666,000)	(361,732,641)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	938,468,152	(1)	938,468,151

26.2.1 Maturity Analysis of Lease Liability - Contractual Undiscounted Cashflows

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Less than one year	25,998,283	51,397,916
One to five years	1,070,297,204	887,070,235
	1,096,295,487	938,468,151

26.3 Amounts Recognized in Profit or Loss

Interest on lease liability	19,921,980	40,069,770
Amortization charge for the year	310,608,426	314,601,018
	330,530,406	354,670,788

26.4 Amounts Recognized in Statement of Cash Flows

Lease rental payments	364,606,031	361,732,641
	364,606,031	361,732,641

27 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ LIABILITIES
As at 31st December

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Deferred tax asset	(2,938,436,802)	(3,082,238,219)
Deferred tax liability	90,388,694	122,221,176
Net deferred tax (asset)/ liability	<u>(2,848,048,108)</u>	<u>(2,960,017,043)</u>

27.1 Amounts recognized in the Income Statement

Recognized in profit or loss	434,695,051	361,125,098
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(322,726,116)</u>	<u>204,032,777</u>

27.2 Movement in deferred tax balances

2024	Net Balance as at 01st January 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net Balance at 31st December 2024	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, Plant and Equipment	90,179,852	(12,316,483)	-	77,863,369	-	77,863,369
Leases	32,041,324	(19,515,999)	-	12,525,325	-	12,525,325
Allowance for loan losses	(2,209,897,710)	496,645,351	-	(1,713,252,359)	(1,713,252,359)	-
Employee Benefits	(848,873,281)	(42,640,301)	(322,726,116)	(1,214,239,698)	(1,214,239,698)	-
Operating Lease	(23,467,227)	12,522,483	-	(10,944,745)	(10,944,745)	-
	<u>(2,960,017,043)</u>	<u>434,695,051</u>	<u>(322,726,116)</u>	<u>(2,848,048,108)</u>	<u>(2,938,436,802)</u>	<u>90,388,694</u>

2023	Net Balance as at 01st January 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net Balance at 31st December 2023	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, Plant and Equipment	99,661,788	(9,481,936)	-	90,179,852	-	90,179,852
Leases	39,351,625	(7,310,301)	-	32,041,324	-	32,041,324
Allowance for loan losses	(2,765,081,722)	555,184,012	-	(2,209,897,710)	(2,209,897,710)	-
Employee Benefits	(927,474,341)	(125,431,718)	204,032,777	(848,873,281)	(848,873,281)	-
Operating Lease	28,367,732	(51,834,959)	-	(23,467,227)	(23,467,227)	-
	<u>(3,525,174,918)</u>	<u>361,125,098</u>	<u>204,032,777</u>	<u>(2,960,017,043)</u>	<u>(3,082,238,219)</u>	<u>122,221,176</u>

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at 31 December 2024

28 OTHER ASSETS

As at 31st December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost		
Financial Assets		
Receivables	2,761,579,062	4,187,904,177
Deposits and Advances	22,557,735	17,961,962
Sundry Debtors	59,743,279	40,030,372
Others	217,939,610	185,651,069
	<u>3,061,819,687</u>	<u>4,431,547,579</u>
Non Financial Assets		
Prepayment	168,419,802	140,330,226
Others	1,259,009,747	2,042,579,792
Tax Receivables	-	3,084,424
Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Note 28.1)	(382,414,307)	-
	<u>1,045,015,242</u>	<u>2,185,994,442</u>
Total other assets	<u>4,106,834,929</u>	<u>6,617,542,021</u>

28.1 Expected Credit Loss Allowance

Balance as at 01 January	-	-
Net Charge/ (reversal) for the year	382,414,307	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>382,414,307</u>	<u>-</u>

Expected Credit Loss Allowances have been made as per CBSL direction by the bank on receivable from General Treasury with respect to the previous Special Interest Scheme on Fixed Deposits for Senior Citizens and Incentive Scheme on Inward Workers Remittances under Stage 2 according to SLFRS 09.

29 DUE TO BANKS

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Borrowings	18,392,787,902	26,688,177,339
Leasing (Note 29.1)	96,000	96,000
Refinance	18,019,987,753	19,520,205,944
Total due to banks	<u>36,412,871,655</u>	<u>46,208,479,283</u>

29.1 Maturity of the leasing

As at 31st December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Not later than 1 year	96,000	96,000
	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>
Less - Interest in suspense	-	-
Total	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>

30 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST - DUE TO OTHER CUSTOMERS

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Due to other customers	253,664,001,775	226,079,614,772
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost - due to other customers	<u>253,664,001,775</u>	<u>226,079,614,772</u>

30.1 Analysis of financial liabilities at amortized cost - due to other customers

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
30.1.1 By product		
Savings deposits	57,537,143,671	44,208,976,801
Long term savings	28,193,155,501	25,856,165,440
Fixed deposits	167,933,702,604	156,014,472,532
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	<u>253,664,001,775</u>	<u>226,079,614,772</u>
30.1.2 By currency		
Sri Lankan rupee	253,664,001,775	226,079,614,772
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	<u>253,664,001,775</u>	<u>226,079,614,772</u>
30.1.3 By maturity		
Due within one year	248,309,775,121	192,704,887,810
Due after one year	5,354,226,654	33,374,726,962
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	<u>253,664,001,775</u>	<u>226,079,614,772</u>

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK
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	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
31 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES		
Balance as at 1st January	(503,589,580)	1,011,924,146
Current tax based on profit for the year (Note 15)	1,259,739,071	129,272,120
Under/(Over) provision in respect of previous years (Note 15)	239,993,922	(170,493,912)
Surcharge tax	-	-
Payment of tax	(464,979,339)	(1,474,291,933)
Balance as at 31 December	531,164,073	(503,589,580)
32 OTHER LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Sundry creditors	247,116,859	387,530,967
Other payables	7,681,829,001	4,119,557,073
Inter bank transaction in transit	(125,645,559)	1,203,121
Operating Lease Liability (Note 26.2)	1,096,295,487	938,468,151
	8,899,595,789	5,446,759,311
Non Financial Liabilities		
Other payables	1,854,106,212	1,241,194,421
Impairment provision for expected credit losses - credit related commitment and contingencies	34,005,963	46,090,572
	1,888,112,176	1,287,284,993
Total	10,787,707,964	6,734,044,304

PRADESHIYA SANWARDANA BANK
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33 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

As at 31 December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Retirement Benefit Obligation (Note 33.1)	4,047,465,661	2,829,577,605
	4,047,465,661	2,829,577,605

33.1 Net Asset /(Liability) recognized in the Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance as at 01 January	2,829,577,604	3,091,581,136
Provision made during the year (Note 33.2)	522,460,641	708,495,411
Payable for resigned employees	(28,631,951)	(14,201,210)
Net Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation (Note 33.3)	1,075,753,719	(680,109,258)
	4,399,160,013	3,105,766,079
Benefits paid by the Bank	(351,694,352)	(276,188,475)
Balance as at 31 December	4,047,465,661	2,829,577,604

33.2 Amount Recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss

As at 31st December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Current Service cost	160,274,708	152,010,807
Interest Cost	362,185,933	556,484,604
Total amount recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	522,460,641	708,495,411

33.3 Amount Recognized in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

As at 31 December	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Net Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	1,075,753,719	(680,109,258)
Total amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	1,075,753,719	(680,109,258)

33.4 An actuarial valuation of the gratuity fund was carried out as at 31st December 2024 by Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd, a firm of professional actuaries. The valuation method used by the actuary to value the fund is the “Projected Unit Credit Method (PUC)”, recommended by Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

Actuarial Assumptions	2024	2023
Discount rate as at 31st December	11.50%	12.80%
Future salary increment rate	8% P.A.	8% P.A.
Mortality	A1967/70 Mortality Table issued by the Institute of Actuaries	A1967/70 Mortality Table issued by the Institute of Actuaries
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Staff Turnover	2.00%	1.00%
Disability	10.00%	10.00%

33.5 Sensitivity of Assumptions Used in the Actuarial Valuation

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions employed with all other variables held constant in the employment benefit liability measurement.

The sensitivity of the total comprehensive income and statement of financial position is the effect of the assumed changes in discount rate and salary increment rate on to total comprehensive income and employment benefit obligation for the year.

Increase/ (Decrease) in Discount Rate	Increase/ (Decrease) in Salary Increment Rate	2024		2023	
		Sensitivity Effect on Income Statement Increase /(Reduction) in results for the year Rs.	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation Increase /(Decrease) in the Liability Rs.	Sensitivity Effect on Income Statement Increase /(Reduction) in results for the year Rs.	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation Increase /(Decrease) in the Liability Rs.
+1%	-	221,218,986	(221,218,986)	156,926,268	(156,926,268)
-1%	-	(250,609,069)	250,609,069	(177,150,113)	177,150,113
-	+1%	(275,115,966)	275,115,966	(196,503,326)	196,503,326
-	-1%	246,340,319	(246,340,319)	176,268,820	(176,268,820)

34 STATED CAPITAL

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Ordinary shares		
Balance as at 1st January	8,521,864,568	8,221,864,565
Issue of shares	-	300,000,002
Balance as at 31st December	8,521,864,568	8,521,864,568

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the bank.

35 STATUTORY RESERVE FUND

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Balance as at 1st January	888,423,757	845,247,866
Transfer during the period	63,772,474	43,175,891
Balance as at 31st December	952,196,231	888,423,757

36 OTHER RESERVES

Balance as at 31 December 2024	Opening balance as at 01 January 2024	Movement/ transfers	Closing balance as at 31 December 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General reserve Fund	3,742,294,776	255,089,898	3,997,384,674
Special Reserve Fund	742,814,085	63,772,474	806,586,560
Total	4,485,108,861	318,862,372	4,803,971,232

Balance as at 31 December 2023	Opening balance as at 01 January 2023	Movement/ transfers	Closing balance as at 31 December 2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General reserve Fund	3,569,591,213	172,703,563	3,742,294,776
Special Reserve Fund	699,638,195	43,175,891	742,814,085
Total	4,269,229,407	215,879,454	4,485,108,861

37 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Bank has entered into transactions with the parties who are defined as related parties in Sri Lanka Accounting Standard - LKAS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" i.e. significant investors, Key Management Personnel (KMPs), Close Family Members (CFMs) of KMPs and other related entities. Those transactions include lending activities, acceptance and placements, off balance sheet transactions and provision of other banking and financial services that are carried out in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates, except for the transactions that KMPs have availed under schemes uniformly applicable to all the staff at concessionary rates.

37.1 Key Management Personnel of the Bank

As per the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard -LKAS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures", the KMPs includes those who are having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank. KMPs include the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy General Managers, Senior Assistant General Managers, Regional General Managers, Compliance Officer, Chief Internal Auditor and Board Secretary.

37.1.1 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following;

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Short term employment benefits	213,744,121	114,446,682
Post employment benefits	-	-
	<u>213,744,121</u>	<u>114,446,682</u>

37.1.2 Transactions, arrangements and agreements involving KMP and their Close Family Members (CFM)

The aggregate values of transactions and outstanding balances related to key management personnel were as follows;

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Items in the Statement of Financial Position		
Assets		
Loans and receivables	<u>107,197,363</u>	63,520,164
	<u>107,197,363</u>	<u>63,520,164</u>
Liabilities		
Deposits	<u>118,398,289</u>	109,537,568
	<u>118,398,289</u>	<u>109,537,568</u>
Items in the Statement of Profit or Loss		
Interest income	13,399,670	1,263,637
Interest expenses	<u>4,528,865</u>	8,446,504
	<u>17,928,536</u>	<u>9,710,141</u>

37.1.2.1 Terms and conditions of the accommodation granted to KMPs and their CFMs

Type of the Loan	Other Terms and Conditions	Balance as at 31.12.2024	Security Details 31.12.2024	
			Type	Value
Staff Housing Loans	Terms are similar to comparable transactions with	45,903,299	Property	189,000,000
Staff Vehicle Loans	an unrelated parties with the exception of staff loans which	26,580,612	Motor Vehicle	56,000,000
Cash Backed Loans	are under approved schemes uniformly applicable to all or	18,955,450	Fixed Deposit/ Savings Deposits	36,364,482
Consumptions and Other Loans	specific categories of employees.	15,758,002	Personal Guarantee & Gold	8,071,538
		<u>107,197,363</u>		<u>289,436,020</u>

Type of the Loan		Other Terms and Conditions	Balance as at 31.12.2023	Security Details 31.12.2023	
				Type	Value
Staff Housing Loans		Terms are similar to comparable transactions with an unrelated parties with the exception of staff loans which are under approved schemes uniformly applicable to all or specific categories of employees.	17,517,740	Property	123,600,000
Staff Vehicle Loans			16,717,697	Motor Vehicle	41,050,000
Cash Backed Loans			13,526,725	Fixed Deposit/ Savings Deposits	25,949,917
Consumptions and Other Loans			15,758,002	Personal Guarantee & Gold	6,099,813.00
				63,520,164	

Total exposure to KMPs and their CFMs represents 0.46% of bank's regulatory capital.

37.2 Transactions with the Government of Sri Lanka/ Entities Controlled, Jointly Controlled, Significantly Influenced by the Government of Sri Lanka

In accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 24 on "Related Party Disclosures", the Bank has exempted from the disclosure requirements under paragraph 18 on transactions with Government of Sri Lanka, significant investor and its related entities.

A number of entities in which the Government of Sri Lanka has an interest, have significant interests in the Bank.

The Bank has disclosed individually significant transactions and other transactions collectively, but not individually with significant investor and related entities under LKAS 24. The Bank has entered into transactions, arrangements and agreements with the Government of Sri Lanka and its related entities. The significant financial dealings during the year and as of the date of the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Items in the Statement of Financial Position		
Assets		
Loans and receivables	242,406,677	229,817,083
	<u>242,406,677</u>	<u>229,817,083</u>
Liabilities		
Deposits	28,909,494,931	16,542,321,512
	<u>28,909,494,931</u>	<u>16,542,321,512</u>
Items in the Statement of Profit or Loss		
Interest income	-	-
Interest expenses	1,750,799,936	2,749,060,923
	<u>1,750,799,936</u>	<u>2,749,060,923</u>

37.2.1 Further transactions as detail below, relating to the ordinary course of business, are entered into with the Government of Sri Lanka and its related entities:

- Investment in Treasury Bills and money market placements
- Payment of statutory rates and taxes
- Payment for utilities mainly comprising of telephone, electricity and water
- Payment for employment retirement benefits - (EPF ,ETF)

37.3 Pricing Policy with Related Parties

The Bank enters into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business on terms similar to comparable transactions with an unrelated comparable counterparty with the exception of accommodation granted to Key Management Personnel under approved schemes uniformly applicable to all or specific categories of employees.

38 ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The total financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position that had been pledged as collateral for liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is shown in the following table:

2024	Type of Facility	Amount of Facility Rs. Mn	Nature of Security	Value of Security Rs. Mn	Balance as at 31 December 2024 Rs. Mn
1	Over Draft - BOC	606	FD 74619066 FD 80912939	413 891	-
2	Over Draft - PB	200	FD- 055-60-01- 00035863-2	290	-

2023	Type of Facility	Amount of Facility Rs. Mn	Nature of Security	Value of Security Rs. Mn	Balance as at 31 December 2023 Rs. Mn
1	Over Draft - BOC	606	FD 74619066 FD 80912939	413 891	-
2	Over Draft - PB	200	FD- 055-60-01- 00035863-2	290	-

39 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Bank undertakes commitments and incurs contingent liabilities with legal recourse to its customers to accommodate the financial and investment needs of clients, to conduct trading activities, and to manage its own exposure to risk. These financial instruments generate interest or fees and carry elements of credit risk in excess of those amounts recognized as assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. However no material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

These contingencies and commitments are quantified below:

As at 31 December	2024	2023
		Rs.
Guarantees and performance bonds	440,431,022	366,098,463
Other contingent items	85,039,345	292,019,801
Less : Impairment for expected credit losses-Guarantees	(34,005,963)	(46,090,572)
Total	<u>491,464,404</u>	<u>612,027,693</u>

39.1 Analysis of Commitment and Contingency Exposure to Credit Risk

As at 31 December 2024	Stage 1	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Guarantees and performance bonds	440,431,022	440,431,022
Other contingent items	85,039,345	85,039,345
Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Note 39.1.1)	(34,005,963)	(34,005,963)
	<u>491,464,404</u>	<u>491,464,404</u>
As at 31 December 2023	Stage 1	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Guarantees and performance bonds	366,098,463	366,098,463
Other contingent items	292,019,801	292,019,801
Expected Credit Loss Allowance (Note 39.1.1)	(46,090,572)	(46,090,572)
	<u>612,027,693</u>	<u>612,027,693</u>

39.1.1 Expected Credit Loss Allowance

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 1st January	46,090,572	6,882,856
Net Charge for the year	(12,084,608)	39,207,716
Balance as at 31st December	<u>34,005,963</u>	<u>46,090,572</u>

39.2 Assessment Received by the Bank

Following assessments were received by the bank from the Department of Inland Revenue.

Income Tax

Notice of assessments issued for the year of assessment, 2014/15 LKR.653 Mn (ITA18280500065 V2), 2017/18 LKR.1,023 Mn (0201718001), 2018/19 LKR.246 Mn. (0201819002) and 2019/20 LKR.256 Mn. (0201920002) discussions are going with the authorities on for settlement. In addition, The bank made adequate provisions pertaining to the disputes which have been hearing in Tax Appeal Commission.

Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax on Financial Services for the years 2016 (VATFS/BFSU/2019/1002), 2018 (075018190002), 2019 (07501920002) and 2020 (7502021002) were respectively LKR.173.5 Mn.

40 LITIGATIONS AGAINST THE BANK

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to nature of the business undertaken. The bank has formal controls and policies for managing legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of possible losses reasonably estimated, the bank makes adjustments to accounts for adverse effects for which the claims may have on its financial standing. As at 31.12.2024, the Bank has 42 legal claims against the Bank and all material claims have been adequately provided for. The Legal Department of the Bank is of the view that currently pending litigations against the Bank will not have a material impact on the reported financial results or the future operations of the bank.

The Bank is involved in various types of litigation with borrowers or others who have asserted or threatened claims/ counter claims against the Bank, including the following;

Civil Cases

Out of 42 legal cases, there was one civil case against the bank as at 31.12.2024. (Case No : 1037/2019; DC Colombo)

Labour Related Cases

Out of 42 legal cases, there were 41 labour related cases against the bank as at 31.12.2024.

41 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No circumstances have arisen since the reporting date which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

42 CURRENT VS NON CURRENT ANALYSIS

As at 31 December 2024

Assets	Within 12 Months Rs.	After 12 Months Rs.	Total Rs.
Cash and cash equivalent	827,778,892	-	827,778,892
Placements with banks	18,339,705,502	-	18,339,705,502
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	264,680	-	264,680
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	78,175,086,620	148,992,756,471	227,167,843,091
Financial assets at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	62,609,751,641	5,385,443,416	67,995,195,057
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	153,434,669	153,434,669
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,255,230,096	1,255,230,096
Intangible assets	-	77,206,661	77,206,661
Right of use assets	-	1,059,813,006	1,059,813,006
Deferred tax assets	-	2,848,048,109	2,848,048,109
Other assets	1,918,879,830	2,187,955,099	4,106,834,929
Total assets	161,871,467,164	161,959,887,528	323,831,354,692
Liabilities			
Due to banks	3,745,186,434	32,667,685,221	36,412,871,655
Due to other customers	177,184,305,460	76,479,696,316	253,664,001,776
Current tax liabilities	531,164,074	-	531,164,074
Other liabilities	3,732,121,974	7,055,585,990	10,787,707,965
Retirement benefit obligation	28,631,951	4,018,833,710	4,047,465,661
Total liabilities	185,221,409,893	120,221,801,237	305,443,211,131
Maturity Gap	(23,349,942,729)	41,738,086,291	18,388,143,561
Cumulative Gap	(23,349,942,729)	18,388,143,562	-

As at 31 December 2023

Assets	Within 12 Months Rs.	After 12 Months Rs.	Total Rs.
Cash and cash equivalent	104,444,214	-	104,444,214
Placements with banks	6,005,330,402	-	6,005,330,402
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	145,820	-	145,820
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	88,522,864,760	105,902,023,411	194,424,888,171
Financial assets at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	81,609,274,344	5,355,440,338	86,964,714,682
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,290,929	2,290,929
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,161,828,361	1,161,828,361
Intangible assets	-	112,402,355	112,402,355
Right of use assets	-	860,244,061	860,244,061
Deferred tax assets	-	2,960,017,044	2,960,017,044
Other assets	3,414,214,447	3,706,917,155	7,121,131,601
Total assets	179,656,273,987	120,061,163,653	299,717,437,640
Liabilities			
Due to banks	3,514,258,294	42,694,220,989	46,208,479,283
Due to other customers	166,274,427,218	59,805,187,554	226,079,614,772
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-
Other liabilities	3,732,121,974	3,001,922,329	6,734,044,303
Retirement benefit obligation	299,493,340	2,530,084,265	2,829,577,605
Total liabilities	173,820,300,826	108,031,415,137	281,851,715,964
Maturity Gap	5,835,973,161	12,029,748,516	17,865,721,675
Cumulative Gap	5,835,973,161	17,865,721,677	-

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

43.1 Introduction and Overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

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

43.1.1 Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Banks' risk management framework. The Board discharges its governance responsibility through the Board Integrated Risk Management Committee and the Board Audit Committee. Board Integrated Risk Management Committee consists of non-executive members who report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities. There are several executive management sub committees such as the Executive Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Executive Credit Management Committee and IT Steering Committee, which focus on specialized risk areas that support the Board Integrated Risk Management Committee.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board Integrated Risk Management Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures. The Board Audit Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board Audit Committee.

43.1.2 Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

ALCO is chaired by the General Manager and has representatives from Finance Department, Credit Department, Operation Department and Risk Department. The Committee meets regularly to monitor and manage the assets & liabilities of the Bank and also overall liquidity position to keep the Bank's liquidity at healthy levels, whilst satisfying regulatory requirements.

43.1.3 Risk Measurement & Reporting

The Bank's risks are measured using appropriate techniques based on the type of risk, and industry best practices. The Bank also carries out Stress Testing to identify the effect of extreme events/worst case scenarios in most of the major type of risks and the results are reported to Integrated Risk Management Committee on a periodic basis. Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on policies, limits & thresholds established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept (Risk Appetite).

43.1.4 Risk Mitigation

As part of its overall risk management, the Bank obtains various types of collaterals to mitigate the risk. Details such as nature of the collateral that could be accepted, required security margin etc are clearly defined in the Credit Policy of the Bank and any deviations require specific approval. However, respective approving authorities would take into account the availability of security only as the secondary source of repayment.

43.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and other banks, and investment debt securities. For risk management reporting purposes the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading assets (FVTPL) is managed independently and information thereon is disclosed below. The market risk in respect of changes in fair value in trading assets (FVTPL) arising from changes in market credit spreads applied to debt securities and derivatives included in trading assets is managed as a component of market risk, further details are provided in market risk section.

Management of Credit Risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the oversight of credit risk to its Board Credit Committee (Discontinued with effect from June 2021). Bank Credit Administration Unit reporting to the Executive Credit Management Committee through the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for management of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorization limits are allocated to business unit Credit Officers. Larger facilities require approval by Heads of Credit, Board Credit Committee (Discontinued with effect from June 2021) or the Board of Directors as appropriate.

- Reviewing and assessing credit risk. Head of Credit assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and advances), and by issuer.
- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, country risk and product types. Regular reports on the credit quality of local portfolios are provided to Head of Credit who may require appropriate corrective action to be taken.
- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.
- Regular audits of business units and Bank credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

Exposure to Credit Risk

The table below set out information about credit quality of financial assets and allowance for impairment/ expected credit losses held by the Bank against those assets.

Credit Quality Analysis

The Bank's Delinquency status

Delinquency status	Description
Stage 1	
Regular	Performing
1 - 30 days	Performing
Stage 2	
31-60 days	Under Performing
61-90 days	Under Performing
Stage 3	
Above 90 days	Non- performing

As at December

	2024				2023			
	Stage 1 Rs.	Stage 2 Rs.	Stage 3 Rs.	Total Rs.	Stage 1 Rs.	Stage 2 Rs.	Stage 3 Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial investments at amortized cost-Debt & other instruments								
Quoted debentures	1,661,984,952	-	-	1,661,984,952	623,946,610	-	-	623,946,610
Government debt securities-treasury bills & bonds	22,062,338,310	-	-	22,062,338,310	60,478,658,961	-	-	60,478,658,961
Investment in fixed deposits	42,770,532,521	-	-	42,770,532,521	25,864,468,910	-	-	25,864,468,910
Total debt and other instruments	66,494,855,783	-	-	66,494,855,783	86,967,074,481	-	-	86,967,074,481
Expected credit loss allowance	(1,386,491)	-	-	(1,386,491)	(2,359,798)	-	-	(2,359,798)
Net debt and other instruments	66,493,469,292	-	-	66,493,469,292	86,964,714,683	-	-	86,964,714,683
Placements with banks								
Money market placements	18,339,705,502	-	-	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402	-	-	6,005,330,402
Total placements with banks	18,339,705,502	-	-	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402	-	-	6,005,330,402
Expected credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net placements with banks	18,339,705,502	-	-	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402	-	-	6,005,330,402
Commitments and Contingencies *								
Bank Guarantee	440,431,022	-	-	440,431,022	366,098,463	-	-	366,098,463
Bills Sent for Collection	85,039,345	-	-	85,039,345	292,019,801	-	-	292,019,801
Total commitments and contingencies	525,470,367	-	-	525,470,367	658,118,265	-	-	658,118,265
Expected credit loss allowance	(34,005,963)	-	-	(34,005,963)	(46,090,572)	-	-	(46,090,572)
Net commitments and contingencies	491,464,404	-	-	491,464,404	612,027,693	-	-	612,027,693

* To meet the financial needs of customers, the Bank enters into various commitments and contingent liabilities. Even though these obligations may not be recognized on the Statement of Financial Position, they do contain credit risk and are, therefore, part of the overall risk of the Bank.

43.2.1 Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment under SLFRS 9 is disclosed under Accounting Policies Note 5.1.2.5.

Significant increase in Credit Risk

The Bank continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or LTECL, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Bank determines significantly increase credit risk when customers exceed 30 days past due.

The Bank also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to the watch list, or the account becoming forborne.

Incorporation of Forward-Looking Information

The Bank incorporates forward looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The key drivers for credit risk are GDP growth, unemployment rates, inflation, exchange rates and interest rates.

The Bank formulates multiple economic scenarios to reflect base case, best case and worst case.

Analysis of inputs to the ECL model under multiple economic scenarios per geographic regions

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out in Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies and in Note 2.1 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. To ensure completeness and accuracy, the Bank obtains the data used from third party sources (CBSL) and a team of economists within its Risk Department verifies the accuracy of inputs to the Bank's ECL models including determining the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The following tables set out the key drivers of expected loss and the assumptions used for the Bank's base case estimate, ECLs based on the base case, plus the effect of the use of multiple economic scenarios, as at 31 December 2024.

The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations. The figures for "Subsequent years" represent a long-term average and so are the same for each scenario.

As at 31 December

Key drivers	Weightages	ECL Scenario	2025	2026	2027	2028	Subsequent Years
			%	%	%	%	
GDP growth %							
	25.0%	Base Case	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%
	15.0%	Best Case	3.51%	4.06%	4.62%	5.18%	5.59%
	60.0%	Worse Case	2.14%	2.22%	2.26%	2.25%	2.26%
Inflation Rates %							
	25.0%	Base Case	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
	15.0%	Best Case	2.55%	2.19%	1.87%	1.60%	1.27%
	60.0%	Worse Case	5.55%	7.02%	8.86%	11.18%	13.07%
Interest Rate %							
	25.0%	Base Case	12.13%	12.13%	12.13%	12.13%	12.13%
	15.0%	Best Case	11.14%	10.83%	10.53%	10.23%	9.81%
	60.0%	Worse Case	12.85%	13.41%	13.99%	14.60%	15.02%
Exchange rates (USD \$ to LKR)							
	25.0%	Base Case	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
	15.0%	Best Case	288.96	257.77	229.95	205.13	182.99
	60.0%	Worse Case	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Unemployment rates %							
	25.0%	Base Case	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%
	15.0%	Best Case	4.64%	4.63%	4.61%	4.59%	4.56%
	60.0%	Worse Case	4.74%	4.77%	4.79%	4.82%	4.84%

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD); and
- exposure at default (EAD).

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Bank assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12 months ECL. However, if a Stage 1 loan that is expected to default in the 12 months from the balance sheet date and is also expected to cure and subsequently default again, then all linked default events are taken into account. For Stage 2 and Stage 3 the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

The Bank determines EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding the multiple scenarios. The SLFRS 9 PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of Bank's models.

The Bank segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows. The applied data is based on historically collected loss data and involves a wider set of transaction characteristics (e.g., product type, wider range of collateral types) as well as borrower characteristics.

Treasury, trading and interbank relationships

The Bank's treasury, trading and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks, primary-dealers, exchanges and clearing-houses. For these relationships, the Bank's Treasury Unit analyses publicly available information such as financial information.

Sector classification of loans

The loan classification of the bank for reporting purpose has been incorporated as per the sectorial classification of Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Of the total sector classification, this report categorized them in top major sectors, in accordance to the size of the portfolios.

The highest sector under this classification as per the banks closing books, 2024 is the Pawning advances followed by Housing, Refinance, Commercial, Agriculture, Industrial, Other Loans, Loans against deposits, Staff loans, Leasing, SME, Liya Isura Loans.

Sector wise portfolios	Rs.
Pawning	59,401,417,383
Term Loan - Housing	53,318,912,329
Refinance	33,008,681,869
Term Loan - Commercial	28,381,204,446
Term Loan - Agriculture	23,044,992,352
Term Loan - Industrial	15,752,430,198
Loan Against Deposit	14,970,811,599
Term Loan - Other	8,472,035,215
Staff	6,539,033,827
Leasing	1,752,917,987
SME	118,110,361
Liya Isura	27,846,122

Corporate loans (Services, Manufacturing and Industry loans)

For corporate loans, the borrowers are assessed by specialized credit employees of the Bank. The credit risk assessment is based on the behaviour of the customer and credit quality based on the past due status. Further, the bank considers following aspects while assessing the risk of a customer :

- Historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client. This financial information includes realized and expected results, solvency ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the client's financial performance. Some of these indicators are captured in covenants with the clients and are, therefore, measured with greater attention.
- Any publicly available information on the clients from external parties are captured, which includes information provided by Credit Information Bureau. This includes external rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports, press releases and articles, which contains relevant information of clients/industry and applicable to the credit analysis and decision making processes.
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the company's performance.

Consumer lending and retail loans

Consumer lending comprises Housing Loans, Consumer loans and Personal Loan. These products along with retail mortgages and some of the less complex small business lending are rated by (Corporate and retail credit scoring models) primarily driven by days past due (Credit Information Bureau reports). Other key inputs into the models are:

- Consumer lending products: use of limits and volatility thereof, economic condition, changes in personal income/salary levels based on records of repayment capacity, repayment sources, personal indebtedness and expected interest repricing.
- Retail mortgages: GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income/salary levels based on records of current accounts, personal indebtedness and expected interest repricing.

Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis

Asset classes where the Bank calculates ECL on an individual basis includes all customers above the individually significant threshold of LKR 10 mn of the total exposure.

Asset classes where the Bank calculates ECL on a collective basis include:

- Customers below the Individually Significant threshold of LKR 10mn.

The Bank groups these exposures into smaller homogeneous portfolios as described below:

- Product Type
- Interest Rate

43.2.2 Collateral held and Other Credit Enhancements

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, inventories and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and are updated regularly. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Management monitors the market value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

Definition of Past Due

Banks consider that any amounts uncollected thirty one days or more beyond their contractual due date are 'past due'.

An estimate made at the time of borrowing of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances to customers is given below and the value of collateral has been restricted to the value of the loans outstanding balances.

As at 31 December

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Collateral Type		
Land & Buildings	29,819,388,903	28,705,668,268
Machinery	208,685,103	901,920,842
Motor Vehicles	836,892,388	948,270,386
Gold	59,401,417,383	45,605,107,198
Fixed Deposits	14,970,811,599	14,327,361,268
Personal Guarantees	125,009,928,617	112,964,945,642
Bank Guarantees	288,780	500,448
Others	14,540,980,913	10,508,861,028
	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079

As at 31 December

	2024		2023	
	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Rs.	Exposure Net of Collateral Rs.	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Rs.	Exposure Net of Collateral Rs.
Cash and cash equivalent	827,778,892	827,778,892	104,444,214	104,444,214
Placements with Banks	18,339,705,502	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402	6,005,330,402
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	264,680	264,680	145,820	145,820
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	244,788,393,686	169,117,480,416	213,962,635,079	186,062,148,016
Financial investments at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	67,995,195,057	67,995,195,057	86,964,714,682	86,964,714,682
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	153,434,669	153,434,669	2,290,929	2,290,929
Other assets	3,061,819,687	3,061,819,687	4,431,547,579	4,431,547,579

As at 31 December

	Forced Sale Value of Foreclosed Collateral	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Foreclosed Properties		
Balance as at 01 January	180,680,145	165,450,000
Additions during the year	-	15,230,145
Disposals during the year	-	-
Valuation changes	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	180,680,145	180,680,145

The Bank's policy is to pursue timely realisation of the collateral in an orderly manner.

Loan-to-value ratio (LTV)

Residential Mortgage lending

The tables below stratify credit exposures from mortgage loans and advances to retail customers by ranges of loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. LTV is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan - or the amount committed for loan commitments - to the value of the collateral. The gross amounts exclude any impairment allowance. The valuation of the collateral excludes adjustment for obtaining and selling the collateral. The value of the collateral for residential mortgage loans is based on the collateral value at origination updated based on changes in house price indices.

As at 31 December

	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
LTV ratio		
Less than 50%	24,376,906,363	12,800,091,156
51-70%	3,287,982,755	4,388,489,979
71-90%	771,538,642	888,656,046
91-100%	836,735,781	9,369,892,053
More than 100%	546,225,361	1,258,539,035
Total	29,819,388,903	28,705,668,268

43.2.3 Concentration of Credit risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by industry and by geographic location.

Concentrations of credit risk

An analysis of concentrations of credit risk for loans and advances, lending commitments, financial guarantees and investment securities is shown below.

	Loans and Advances to Customers		Investment debt securities		Lending commitments and financial guarantees	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carrying amount	244,788,393,686	213,962,635,079	67,996,581,549	86,967,074,481	525,470,367	658,118,265
Amounts committed/ guaranteed						
Concentration by sector						
Corporate:						
Other	-	-	-	-	525,470,367	658,118,265
Government	-	-	22,062,338,310	60,478,658,961	-	-
Banks	-	-	45,934,243,239	26,488,415,520	-	-
Retail:						
Personal Guarantee	125,009,928,617	112,964,945,642	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	105,237,484,156	90,488,828,409	-	-	-	-
Unsecured lending	14,540,980,913	10,508,861,028	-	-	-	-
	<u>244,788,393,686</u>	<u>213,962,635,079</u>	<u>67,996,581,549</u>	<u>86,967,074,481</u>	<u>525,470,367</u>	<u>658,118,265</u>

43.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Hence the bank may be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances.

Management of Liquidity Risk

The Bank sets the strategy for managing liquidity risk and delegates responsibility for oversight of the implementation of this policy to ALCO. ALCO approves the Bank's liquidity policies and procedures. Central Treasury manages the Bank's liquidity position on a day-to-day basis and reviews daily reports. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to ALCO. The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation. the key elements of the Bank's liquidity strategy are as follows.

- * Maintaining a diversified funding base consisting of customer deposits (both retail and corporate) and wholesale market deposits and maintaining contingency facilities.
- * Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity.
- * Monitoring liquid ratios, maturity mismatches, behavioral characteristics of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities, and the extent to which the Bank's assets are encumbered and so not available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.
- * Carrying out stress testing of the Bank's liquidity position.

The most important of these is to maintain the minimum 100% of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to meet the regulatory requirement. Liquid assets consist of cash, short-term bank deposits and liquid debt securities available for immediate sale.

43.3.1 Exposure to Liquidity Risk

With the discontinuation of regulatory requirements relating to Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio as per the Banking Act Determination No 01 of 2024, with effect from 13th June 2024 In terms of Sections 21(1) and 76H of the Banking Act, No. 30 of 1988, as amended, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka has determined that every licensed commercial bank and licensed specialized bank shall maintain Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as the statutory liquidity ratios at all times, in accordance with "Basel III: International Framework for Liquidity Risk Measurement by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Details of the reported bank ratios of LCR & NSFR at the reporting dates during the year were as follows.

	2024			2023		
	Rupee Liquidity	All Currency Liquidity Requirement	NSFR	Rupee Liquidity	All Currency Liquidity Requirement	NSFR
	LCR	LCR		LCR		
1 st Quarter	633%	633%	156%	239%	239%	103%
2 nd Quarter	590%	590%	175%	523%	523%	148%
3 rd Quarter	716%	716%	164%	438%	438%	101%
4 th Quarter	402%	402%	152%	976%	976%	174%

43.3.2 Analysis of Financial Liabilities by Remaining Contractual Maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Bank's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date it could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by its deposit retention history.

As at 31 December 2024

	Carrying Value	Total	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non - Derivative Liabilities							
Due to banks	36,412,871,655	36,412,871,655	899,752,360	2,845,434,074	7,764,585,571	7,901,787,922	17,001,311,727
Due to other customers	253,664,001,776	253,664,001,776	81,036,303,555	96,148,001,904	18,506,718,984	18,863,568,590	39,109,408,742
Other liabilities	10,787,707,965	10,803,396,381	1,941,747,618	4,036,322,708	1,773,124,481	2,070,379,164	981,822,409
Total Non - Derivative Liabilities	300,864,581,396	300,880,269,812	83,877,803,534	103,029,758,687	28,044,429,036	28,835,735,677	57,092,542,879

As at 31 December 2023

	Carrying Value	Total	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non - Derivative Liabilities							
Due to banks	46,208,479,283	46,208,479,283	772,199,475	2,742,058,819	5,483,925,638	13,849,520,901	23,360,774,450
Due to other customers	226,079,614,772	226,079,614,772	56,226,684,689	110,047,742,530	11,643,421,155	16,465,228,165	31,696,538,235
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	6,734,044,304	6,734,044,304	949,813,113	1,342,693,165	1,702,442,543	1,258,158,953	1,480,936,529
Total Non - Derivative Liabilities	279,022,138,360	279,022,138,360	57,948,697,277	114,132,494,513	18,829,789,337	31,572,908,019	56,538,249,214

43.3.3 Contractual Maturities of Commitments and Contingencies

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's contingent liabilities and commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

As at 31 December 2024

Contingent Liabilities

	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank guarantee (without impairment)		1,703,902	406,663,561	32,063,559	-	440,431,022
Other Contingent items-Bills sent for collection	85,039,345	-	-	-	-	85,039,345
Total Contingent Liabilities	85,039,345	1,703,902	406,663,561	32,063,559	-	525,470,367

As at 31 December 2023

Contingent Liabilities

	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank guarantee (without impairment)		1,416,330	338,030,015	26,652,118	-	366,098,463
Other Contingent items-Bills sent for collection	292,019,801	-	-	-	-	292,019,801
Total Contingent Liabilities	292,019,801	1,416,330	338,030,015	26,652,118	-	658,118,265

43.3.4 Liquidity Reserve

The table below sets out the components of Bank's liquid assets that are held for the liquidity purpose.

	2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and Cash equivalents	827,778,892	827,778,892
Placements with banks	3,339,705,502	3,339,705,502
Repo	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000
Fixed Deposits	42,770,532,521	42,770,532,521
	61,938,016,915	61,938,016,915

* The carrying amounts approximate their fair values as they are short term in nature (less than twelve months).

43.3.5 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as defined by the regulator is intended to promote the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile over a 30 day period. The ratio is defined as the amount of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that could be used to raise liquidity, measured against the total volume of net cash outflows, arising from both actual and contingent exposures, in a stressed scenario.

The LCR complements the Bank's stress testing framework. By maintaining a ratio in excess of minimum regulatory requirements, the LCR seeks to ensure that the Bank holds adequate liquidity resources to mitigate a short-term liquidity stress.

NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. The amount of available and required stable funding are calibrated to reflect the presumed degree of stability of liabilities and liquidity of assets.

Minimum Requirement - 100%

The following were the Liquidity Coverage Ratios (%) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) of the Bank as at 31 December:

	2024	2023
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) - Rupee	402	976
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	151	174

43.3.6 Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio

For the month of December 2024	In complying with Banking Act determination No 01 of 2024 regulatory requirements relating to Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio was discontinued from 13th June 2024.	Nil
For the month of December 2023		103.00%

43.3.7 Due to Banks & Due to Other Customers (Deposits) to Loans and Receivables from Banks & Other Customers (Advances) Ratio

The Bank is aware of the importance of due to banks & other customers as a source of funds for its lending operations.

This is monitored using the following ratio, which compares loans and receivables to customers as a percentage of due to banks & Due to other customers (Deposits).

Due to banks & due to other customers to Loans and receivables from banks & other customers Ratio.

As at 31st December 2024	89.09%
As at 31st December 2023	86.58%

The table below sets out the availability of financial and non-financial assets held by the Bank on the basis of being encumbered or unencumbered as of 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023.

	2024				2023			
	Encumbered		Unencumbered		Encumbered		Unencumbered	
	Pledged as collateral	Other	Other	Total	Pledged as collateral	Other	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	827,778,892	827,778,892	-	-	104,444,214	104,444,214
Placements with banks	-	-	18,339,705,502	18,339,705,502	-	-	6,005,330,402	6,005,330,402
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	264,680	264,680	-	-	145,820	145,820
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	-	-	227,167,843,091	227,167,843,091	-	-	194,424,888,169	194,424,888,169
Financial assets at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	1,985,570,901	-	66,009,624,156	67,995,195,057	1,593,912,059	-	85,370,802,623	86,964,714,682
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	153,434,669	153,434,669	-	-	2,290,929	2,290,929
Other assets	-	-	4,106,834,929	4,106,834,929	-	-	6,617,542,021	6,617,542,021
Total	1,985,570,901	-	316,605,485,919	318,591,056,820	1,593,912,059	-	292,525,444,178	294,119,356,237

43.4 Market Risk

Market risk' is the risk that changes in market prices - such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to the changes in the obligator's/ issuer's credit standing) will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the Bank's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters to ensure the bank's solvency while optimizing the return on risk.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. ALCO sets up limits for each type of risk in aggregate and for portfolios, with market liquidity being a primary factor in determining the level of limits set for trading portfolios.

The table below sets out the allocation of assets and liabilities subject to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios:

As at 31st December 2024	Carrying amount	Market risk measure	
		Trading portfolios	Non-trading portfolios
Assets subject to Market risk			
Cash and cash equivalent	827,778,892	-	827,778,892
Placements with banks	18,339,705,502	-	18,339,705,502
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	264,680	264,680	-
Financial investments at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	67,995,195,057	-	67,995,195,057
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	227,167,843,091	-	227,167,843,091
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	153,434,669	-	153,434,669
Other assets	3,061,819,687	-	3,061,819,687
Liabilities subject to Market risk			
Due to banks	36,412,871,655	-	36,412,871,655
Due to other customers	253,664,001,776	-	253,664,001,776
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	531,164,074	-	531,164,074
Other liabilities	8,899,595,789	-	8,899,595,789
As at 31st December 2023			
As at 31st December 2023	Carrying amount	Market risk measure	
		Trading portfolios	Non-trading portfolios
Assets subject to Market risk			
Cash and cash equivalent	104,444,214	-	104,444,214
Placements with banks	6,005,330,402	-	6,005,330,402
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	145,820	145,820	-
Financial investments at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	86,964,714,682	-	86,964,714,682
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	194,424,888,169	-	194,424,888,169
Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,290,929	-	2,290,929
Other assets	4,431,547,579	-	4,431,547,579
Liabilities subject to Market risk			
Due to banks	46,208,479,283	-	46,208,479,283
Due to other customers	226,079,614,772	-	226,079,614,772
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-
Other liabilities	5,446,759,311	-	5,446,759,311

Management of Market Risk

Market risk management reporting creates transparency on the risk profile and facilitates the understanding of core market risk drivers to all levels of the Bank. The Management and Board Committees receive regular reporting, as well as ad hoc reporting as required, on market risk, the impact on capital and earnings through stress testing. The Operation Risk Management Committee (ORMC) and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) receive risk information at a number of frequencies, including monthly and quarterly.

The Bank separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios are mainly held by the Bank's Treasury Department, and include positions arising from market making and also held with a view to earn a profit of financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis.

The Bank employs a range of tools to monitor and limit market risk exposures.

Non - Trading Market Risk

Non trading market risk arises primarily from outside the activities of our trading units, in our banking book and from certain off-balance sheet items. Significant market risk factors the Bank is exposed to and are overseen by risk management committees are:

- Interest rate risk (including risk from embedded optionality and changes in behavioural patterns for certain product types)
- Market risks from off-balance sheet items such as foreign exchange risk of the hedging instruments such as SWAPs.

43.4.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential impact on the Bank's earnings and net asset values due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises when the Bank's principal and interest cash flows (including final maturities), both on and off balance sheet, have mismatched re-pricing dates. The amount of risk is a function of the magnitude and direction of interest rate changes and the size and maturity structure of the mismatch position. The Bank's lending, funding, and investment activities give rise to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk management is conducted within the context of a comprehensive business strategy. The bank has developed and implemented effective and comprehensive procedures to manage and control interest rate risk in accordance with the strategies in managing interest rate risk. These procedures are in accordance to the size and complexity of the Bank's interest rate risk-taking activities.

The Bank manages interest rate risk through the re-pricing maturity mis-match gaps by using Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) techniques to take advantage in optimal gains. Through the FTP, portfolios are hedged; through this approach the Bank ensures that interest rate risk between lending and funding in each time bucket remains low. The majority of the Bank's interest rate risk, therefore, stems from the unhedged portion of assets and liabilities.

Typically interest rate risk is split into two components: traded interest rate risk and non-traded interest rate risk. While the traded interest rate risk is relevant to trading activities and its affects, the latter is often referred to as interest rate risk on the balance sheet or to the banking book and arises from the Bank's core banking activities.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk in the banking book is the risk to both the Bank's capital and earnings, arising from movements in interest rates, which affect the banking book exposures. This includes maturity mis-matches of the interest bearing assets and liabilities which describes the impact of relative changes in interest rates for financial instruments that are priced using different interest rate curves.

Interest rate risk is also the risk that the Bank will experience in deterioration in its financial positions as interest rates move over time.

The interest rate position of the Bank is that the duration of the liabilities to some extent is lesser than the duration of the assets in the shorter tenors of the reprising profile. Given this mismatch, under normal circumstances increasing interest rates will have a negative impact on the interest income of the Bank. On the other hand, as liabilities re-price more quickly than assets, the average interest rates paid on liabilities would adapt more quickly to lower market interest rates. This would then support the Bank's net interest income.

During the current year as well as the preceding year banking industry faced unprecedented challenges as a result of fiscal and monetary stimulus. Due to the spread of the pandemic it was increasingly becoming evident that the domestic economic activities during the year 2023, was affected due to uncertainty and the various policies and regulations which were put into place from time to time to mitigate the adverseness of the economic conditions.

In this sense the Bank manages the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) exposures using both Earnings at Risk (EAR) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures. The Treasury division is delegated to manage the interest rate risk centrally on an ongoing basis, where Risk Management Unit acts as the second line of defence on an independent oversight function.

Economic value based measures look at the change in economic value of banking book of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures resulting from interest rate movements, independent of the accounting treatment. Thereby the Bank measures the change in Economic Value of Equity (EVE) of the banking book under standard scenarios for the ICAPP process as defined by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Earnings-based measures look at the expected change in Net Interest Income (NII), compared to some defined benchmark scenarios, over a defined time horizon resulting from interest rate movements. Thereby the Bank measures the sensitivity of the Bank's interest sensitive assets and liabilities to a parallel shift to various interest rate scenarios.

43.4. Maturity Gaps

The Management and Board defines the liquidity and funding risk strategy for the Bank, as well as the risk appetite, based on recommendations made by the Risk Committee. At least annually the Board Risk Management Committee reviews and approves the limits which are applied to the Bank to measure and control liquidity risk as well as our long-term funding plan.

While such risk monitoring is mainly based on the stock approach through ratios and risk levels approved as per the risk appetite of the Bank, another method of managing and monitoring liquidity risk is using the flow approach tools which is the popular maturity mis-match or Maturity Gap analysis.

A summary of the Bank's total assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024, based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the respective Cash flow/ Maturity dates together with the maturity gaps are given below.

As at 31 December 2024	Carrying amount Rs.	Up to 3 Months Rs.	3 to 12 Months Rs.	1 to 5 Years Rs.	Over 5 Years Rs.
Interest Earning Assets					
Cash and balances with central bank	827,778,892	827,778,892	-	-	-
Placements with banks	18,339,705,502	18,339,705,502	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	244,788,393,686	36,392,835,664	71,700,581,876	111,810,585,889	24,884,390,257
Financial investments at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	67,996,581,549	34,254,111,705	27,859,597,798	4,750,600,724	1,132,271,322
Financial assets-fair value through other comprehensive income	153,434,669	-	-	-	153,434,669
Total Assets	332,105,894,297	89,814,431,762	99,560,179,674	116,561,186,613	26,170,096,248
Interest Bearing Liabilities					
Due to banks	36,412,871,655	899,752,360	2,845,434,074	15,666,373,493	17,001,311,727
Due to other customers	253,664,001,776	81,036,303,555	96,148,001,904	37,370,287,574	39,109,408,742
Total Liabilities	290,076,873,431	81,936,055,915	98,993,435,979	53,036,661,067	56,110,720,470
Gaps	42,029,020,866	7,878,375,847	566,743,695	63,524,525,546	(29,940,624,221)
As at 31 December 2023					
Interest Earning Assets					
Cash and balances with central bank	104,444,214	104,444,214	-	-	-
Placements with banks	6,005,330,402	6,005,330,402	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost-Loans and receivables from other customers	213,962,635,079	20,765,534,350	68,158,625,869	88,021,524,268	37,016,950,592
Financial investments at amortised cost-Debt & other instruments	86,967,074,481	44,558,271,660	36,460,255,964	618,993,939	5,329,552,919
Financial assets-fair value through other comprehensive income	2,290,929	-	-	-	2,290,929
Total Assets	307,041,775,105	71,433,580,626	104,618,881,833	88,640,518,207	42,348,794,440
Interest Bearing Liabilities					
Due to banks	46,208,479,283	772,199,475	2,742,058,819	19,333,446,539	23,360,774,450
Due to other customers	226,079,614,772	56,226,684,689	110,047,742,530	28,108,649,320	31,696,538,235
Total Liabilities	272,288,094,056	56,998,884,163	112,789,801,349	47,442,095,858	55,057,312,684
Gaps	34,753,681,049	14,434,696,462	(8,170,919,516)	41,198,422,349	(12,708,518,246)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reforms

Interest rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs) play an important role in global as well as local financial markets. A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, replacing some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Bank has exposure to certain IBORs on its financial instruments that are being reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives globally.

The main risks to which the Bank has been exposed as a result of IBOR reform are operational. For example, the renegotiation of loan contracts through bilateral negotiation with customers, updating of contractual terms, updating of systems that use IBOR curves and revision of operational controls related to the reform and regulatory risks. Financial risk is predominantly limited to interest rate risk.

The Bank through ALCO intends to manage its transition to alternative rates from the use of IBOR's. The contracts which have fallen due since end 2021 is re-priced at alternate rates mostly based on fixed pricing, the five US dollar LIBOR settings which will continue to be calculated using panel bank submissions until mid-2023, is used if required to re-price longer tenor advances which have frequent re-pricing dates. However, using these LIBOR's for new business is restricted from end-2021.

Going forward, RMU as a risk management functionality, will evaluate the extent to which loans advanced, loan commitments, liabilities and derivatives reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts need to be amended as a result of IBOR. These findings will be reported to ALCO and Treasury to support the management of interest rate risk and works closely to identify operational and regulatory risks arising from these IBOR reforms and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties. These findings will be reported to BIRMC quarterly and will collaborate with other business functions as needed.

43.4. Exposure to Other Market Risks

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign exchange rate risk arises from the movement of the rate of exchange of one currency against another, leading to an adverse impact on the Bank's earnings or equity. Bank is exposed to foreign currency risk resulting from foreign currency assets and liabilities taken over from former Lanka Puthra Development Bank and loan from Asian Development Bank. Necessary precautions are in place in order to avoid/mitigate possible foreign currency risk in the near future.

During the year, the banking sector experienced uncertainty in market situations due to the lack of foreign currency liquidity especially the US dollars. This mostly led to the banking industry being unable to meet the expected levels in liability conversion transactions especially trade related transactions. The market also experienced a drop in asset conversion transaction such as the inward remittance and export bills. This situation led to depreciation of USD/ LKR rates which was mostly a controlled exchange rate which traded around 200 to 363 levels.

The Bank ensures all market risk measures are adhered as laid down in the latest directions published by the Central Bank as well as according to best market practices followed locally and globally.

Given below are the foreign currency exposures and their rupee equivalent in the major currencies, in which the Bank trades in.

	In Original Foreign Currency		Functional Currency of the Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<i>As at 31 December</i>	USD	USD	Rs.	Rs.
Net Foreign Currency Exposure				
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency	61,977,219	73,300,451	18,140,732,013	23,747,880,017
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency	61,343,117	62,295,743	17,955,130,355	20,182,575,095

An impact analysis of the foreign currency Net Open Position (NOP) was carried out applying shock levels of 5%, 10% and 15%, for depreciation on the current exchange rate and the impact on the overall foreign currency NOP (in USD) and the impact on Income Statement is shown in the table below.

<i>As at 31 December</i>	2024		2023	
	USD	Rs.	USD	Rs.
Net Open Position (NOP)	634,102	185,601,658	11,004,707	3,565,304,922
At Shocks Level of	Revised Rupee position	Effect on income statement	Revised Rupee position	Effect on income statement
5%	194,881,741	9,280,083	3,743,570,168	178,265,246
10%	204,161,824	18,560,166	3,921,835,414	356,530,492
15%	213,441,907	27,840,249	4,100,100,660	534,795,738

43.5 Operational Risk

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

The Bank’s objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank’s reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. In all cases, Bank policy requires compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The board of directors has delegated responsibility for operational risk to its Bank Operational Risk Committee, which is responsible for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is cost effective.

44 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

44.1 Regulatory Capital

The Bank’s lead regulator the Central Bank of Sri Lanka sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole. The individual banking operations are directly supervised by the lead regulators. The Bank capital management goals are as follows;

- a. Ensure regulatory minimum capital adequacy of 12.5% requirements are not compromised.
- b. Bank to maintain its international and local credit rating and to ensure that no downgrading occurs as a result of deterioration of risk capital of the Bank.
- c. Ensure above industry average Capital Adequacy Ratio for the banking sector is maintained.
- d. Ensure maintaining of quality capital.
- e. Ensure capital impact of business decisions are properly assessed and taken into consideration during product planning and approval process.
- f. Ensure capital consumption by business actions are adequately priced.
- g. Ensure Bank’s average long-term dividend pay-out ratio is maintained.

Central Bank of Sri Lanka sets and monitors regulatory capital requirement on solo basis. The Bank is required to comply with the provisions of the Basel II and Basel III in respect of regulatory capital.

Capital Management

Capital Adequacy is a measure of a bank’s ability to withstand the associated risks of its business. Regulators find it necessary that every bank holds adequate capital to absorb unexpected losses as a going concern, while they price their products and services to take care of expected risks. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is measured under Basel II till 30 June 2017 and thereafter Basel-III and takes into account the Credit, Market and Operations risks. Keeping with the international standards of Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices, Sri Lanka has been following Basel III CAR calculation from 1 July 2017.

44.2 Capital allocation

Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor its capital base. The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimization of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily on regulatory capital requirements, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not fully reflect the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases, the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation by Bank Risk and Bank Credit, and is subject to review by the Bank Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

Although maximization of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Bank to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account is also taken of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with the Bank's longer-term strategic objectives. The Bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the board of directors.

44.3 Available Capital

Basel III accord recognises three capital elements, namely CET 1 Capital, Additional Tier1 Capital and Tier 2 capital.

CET 1 capital includes equity capital, reserve fund, published retained earnings (accumulated retained losses), general and other reserves, and unpublished current year's profit/ (losses) and gains reflected in OCI. Goodwill (net), other intangible assets, revaluation losses of PPE, deferred tax assets, cash flow hedge reserve, shortfall of the cumulative impairment to specific provisions, defined benefit pension fund assets, investments in own shares, investments in the capital of banking and financial institutions and other adjustments as per the regulatory directions are deducted as applicable in arriving at CET 1 capital.

Additional Tier 1 capital includes qualifying instruments as per the regulatory directions. Investments in own shares, investments in the capital of banking and financial institutions and other adjustments as per the regulatory directions are deducted as applicable in arriving at Additional Tier I capital.

Tier 2 capital includes qualifying tier 2 capital instruments, revaluation gains, and general provisions etc. Investments in own shares, investments in the capital of banking and financial institutions and other adjustments as per the regulatory directions are deducted as applicable in arriving at Tier 2 capital.

• Every licensed specialised bank shall maintain, at all times, the minimum capital ratios prescribed in the table below and shall ensure compliance with Schedule I to the Banking Act Directions No 01 of 2016 on Capital Requirements under Basel III for licensed banks.

• Licensed specialised banks which are determined as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) from time to time shall maintain Higher Loss Absorbency (HLA) requirements as specified by the Monetary Board in the form of Common Equity Tier 1(CET1), as given in the table below.

Components of Capital	Capital Adequacy Ratio to be maintained by Licensed Banks
Common Equity Tier 1 including Capital Conservation Buffer	7.00%
Total Tier 1 including Capital Conservation Buffer	8.50%
Total Capital Ratio including Capital Conservation Buffer	12.50%

The Bank Capital Adequacy (Basel III) details as at 31 December 2024 are given below.

<i>As at December</i>	2024 Rs.	Basel III 2023 Rs.
Assets		
Total Risk Weighted Amount (including Off- Balance Sheet Items)	151,067,401,919	139,300,627,344
Risk Weighted amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure	491,464,404	183,044,933
Capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	14,366,909,492	14,050,486,780
Total Tier 1 Capital	14,366,909,492	14,050,486,780
Total Capital	23,441,487,620	24,069,017,123
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	9.51%	10.09%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	9.51%	10.09%
Total Capital Ratio (%)	15.52%	17.28%

45 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

45.1 Determining Fair Values

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1 – Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

45.2 Valuation Models

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

45.3 Valuation Framework

The Bank has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes an oversight by the Market Risk function, which is independent of front office management. Market Risk has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading and investment operations and all significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- * Verification of observable pricing;
- * Re-performance of model valuations;
- * A review and approval process for new models and changes to models involving both product control and group market risk;
- * Quarterly calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions;
- * Analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; and
- * Review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and significant changes to the fair value measurement of level 3 instruments compared with the previous period.

When third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, market risk assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of SLFRSs/ LKASs. This includes:

- * Verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Bank for use in pricing the relevant type of Financial Instrument;
- * Understanding how the fair value has been arrived at, the extent to which it represents actual market transactions and whether it represents a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
- * When prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement; and
- * If a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, then how fair value has been determined using those quotes.

45.4 Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value – Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The fair values include any deferred differences between the transaction price and the fair value on initial recognition when the fair value is based on a valuation technique that uses unobservable inputs.

As at 31 December	2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	264,680	-	-	264,680
Financial assets-fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	153,434,669	153,434,669
	264,680	-	153,434,669	153,699,349

As at 31 December	2023			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	145,820	-	-	145,820
Financial assets-fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2,290,929	2,290,929
	145,820	-	2,290,929	2,436,749

45.5 Trading assets and other assets measured at fair value

Financial assets measured at fair value are quoted equities and unquoted equities. For quoted equities, the Bank uses quoted market price in active markets as at the reporting date. Unquoted equities are measured at cost because the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

45.6 Financial Instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

	Fair value hierarchy	2024		2023	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash and cash equivalent	Level 2	827,778,892	827,778,892	104,444,214	104,444,214
Placements with Banks	Level 2	18,339,705,502	18,339,705,502	6,005,330,402	6,005,330,402
Financial assets at amortised cost - Debt & other instruments	Level 2	67,995,195,057	67,931,272,504	86,964,714,682	86,964,714,682
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and receivables from other customers					
Pawning	Level 2	59,382,717,060	59,382,717,060	45,600,279,410	45,600,279,410
Staff loans	Level 2	6,539,021,827	6,539,021,827	5,864,336,559	5,864,336,559
Short-term	Level 2	18,792,369,559	18,792,369,559	17,706,900,606	17,706,900,606
Long-term	Level 2	158,321,367,252	158,321,367,252	143,894,304,044	143,894,304,044
Other assets	Level 2	3,061,819,687	3,061,819,687	4,431,547,579	4,431,547,579
		333,259,974,837	333,196,052,283	310,571,857,496	310,571,857,496
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	Level 2	36,412,871,655	36,412,871,655	46,208,479,283	46,208,479,283
Due to other customers	Level 2	253,664,001,776	253,664,001,776	226,079,614,772	226,079,614,772
Other liabilities	Level 2	8,899,595,789	8,899,595,789	5,446,759,311	5,446,759,311
		298,976,469,220	298,976,469,220	277,734,853,367	277,734,853,367

Basis of measurement for the fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than one year) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair value. This assumption is also applied to savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Loans and Receivables to customers

More than 36% of the total portfolio of loans and advances to customers have a remaining contractual maturity of less than one year. Therefore fair value of short term loans and advances to customers approximates to their carrying value as at the reporting date.

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognized with current market rates for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and maturity. For quoted debt issued the fair values are determined based on quoted market prices. For those notes issued where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current interest rate yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity and credit spreads. For other variable rate instruments, an adjustment is also made to reflect the change in required credit spread since the instrument was first recognized.

Due to Customers

Around 68% of the customer deposits are either repayable on demand or have a remaining contractual maturity of less than one year. Customer deposits with a contractual maturity of more than one year are subject to pre mature upliftment. Amounts paid to customers in the event of pre mature upliftment would not be materially different to its carrying value as at date. Therefore fair value of customer deposits approximates to their carrying value as at the reporting date.

The fair value of financial investment held to maturity is estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognized with current market rates for similar financial instruments.

46 SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS / KEY FINANCIAL DATA

Item	Current Year 31/12/2024 (Audited)	Previous Year 31/12/2023 (Audited)
Regulatory Capital Adequacy (LKR in Millions)		
Common Equity Tier 1	14,367	14,050
Tier 1 Capital	14,367	14,050
Total Regulatory Capital	23,441	24,069
Regulatory Capital Ratios (%)		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (%) (Minimum Requirement - 7%)	9.51%	10.09%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%) (Minimum Requirement - 8.5%)	9.51%	10.09%
Total Capital Ratio (%) (Minimum Requirement - 12.5%)	15.52%	17.28%
BASEL III Leverage Ratio (Minimum Requirement - 3%)	4.39%	3.95%
Regulatory Liquidity Requirement		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) (Minimum Requirement - 100%)		
Rupee (%)	402.00%	976.00%
All Currency (%)	402.00%	976.00%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) - (Minimum Requirement - 100%)	152.00%	174.00%
Assets Quality		
Impaired Loans (Stage 3) to Total Loans Ratio(%) *	6.25%	8.80%
Impairment (Stage 3) to Stage 3 Loans, Ratio (%)*	41.88%	36.03%
Income and Profitability		
Net Interest Margin (%)	6.27%	5.79%
Return on Assets (before Tax) (%)	1.03%	0.40%
Return on Equity (%)	5.83%	5.07%
Cost to Income Ratio(%)	84.36%	88.08%
Memorandum Information		
Credit Rating-LRA	BBB+Stable Out Look	BBB+Stable Out Look
Number of Employees	2,615	2,683
Number of Branches	272	272
*Including undrawn portion of credit/ Net of stage 3 Impairment		

