NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended 31st December 2025

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
Revenue	3	**42,022,955,721**	**33,890,746,465**
Gross written premiums	4	26,580,649,119	23,059,951,657
Contribution received for Agrahara	4.1	7,134,281,522	6,931,620,772
Crop insurance levy collected	4.2	5,415,891,352	3,807,483,957
Reinsurance premiums ceded	5	(67,998,508)	(717,221,156)
Net written premiums		**39,062,823,485**	**33,081,835,229**
Net change in reserve for unearned premium	6	(2,193,515,933)	(5,535,259,460)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR	7	(647,993,579)	710,775,503
Net earned premium		**36,221,313,972**	**28,257,351,273**
Revenue from other operations			
Fees and commission income	8	1,340,364	1,369,902
Investment & other income	9	5,800,301,385	5,632,025,289
Other revenue		**5,801,641,749**	**5,633,395,192**
Gross benefits and claims Incurred	10 (a)	(10,014,323,173)	(9,373,092,533)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	10 (b)	(424,286,192)	-
Gross change in contract liabilities	10 (c)	(598,745,448)	(72,851,826)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	10 (d)	(67,205,649)	(104,496,839)
Gross change in IBNR	10 (e)	(12,992,879,557)	(1,376,301,135)
Net benefits and claims		**(24,097,440,019)**	**(10,926,742,333)**
Underwriting and acquisition cost (including reinsuran	11	(6,916,473,779)	(4,104,626,368)
		-	-
Other operating and administrative expenses	12	(1,602,891,431)	(2,405,280,336)
Finance cost & other related cost	13	(14,868,950)	(12,288,216)
Total benefits, claims and other expenses		**(32,631,674,179)**	**(17,448,937,254)**
Profit/(Loss) before tax	14	**9,391,281,542**	**16,441,809,211**
Income tax		(2,431,339,939)	(5,867,705,328)
Deferred tax		(22,959,396)	13,044,118
Income tax expenses	15	(2,454,299,335)	(5,854,661,210)
Profit/(Loss) After tax for the year		**6,936,982,207**	**10,587,148,001**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net change in available for sale financial assets		(165,647,320)	409,202,019
Actual gain/(loss) on retirement benefit obligation		(18,114,678)	(14,680,430)
Revaluation gain on property plant & equipment		-	23,850,000
Deferred tax effect on above		(1,030,274)	7,068,869
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total Comprehensive Income		**6,752,189,935**	**11,012,588,459**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At 31st December 2025

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
Assets			
Intangible assets	16	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	17	130,630,540	104,610,377
Right of use lease assets	18	169,993,053	80,744,996
Financial assets	19	69,936,398,388	57,223,447,821
Reinsurance receivable	20	306,008,208	930,200,984
Premium receivables	21	7,353,007,255	7,084,210,833
Soft loans	22	-	1,000,785
Other non financial assets	23	172,377,072	169,763,227
Deferred commission	24	3,724,904,860	2,958,349,605
Cash at bank and in hand	25	2,703,946,227	1,870,469,738
Total Assets		**84,497,265,604**	**70,422,798,367**
Equity and Liabilities			
Accumilated fund-NITF	26	(1,935,637,340)	5,204,086,684
Other component of equity	27	(73,057,838)	110,704,160
Revaluation reserve	28	21,747,874	21,747,874
Accumilated fund-SRCC	29	40,032,773,181	29,927,936,676
Total Equity		**38,045,825,877**	**35,264,475,393**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	30	43,305,545,082	26,872,410,565
Retirement benefit obligation	31	106,189,240	75,731,214
Deferred tax	32	26,548,427	4,619,305
Lease creditor	33	147,054,064	71,529,672
Income tax liability	34	1,108,733,366	4,595,816,504
Other liabilities	35	1,751,435,977	3,538,215,715
Bank overdraft	36	5,933,571	-
Total Liabilities		46,451,439,728	35,158,322,974
Total Equity and Liabilities		**84,497,265,604**	**70,422,798,367**

....
H A N S Kumara
Chief Financial Officer (Acting)
Assistant General Manager - Finance

....
L.A.G.N.Liyanarachchi
Chief Executive Officer

The Accounting policies and Notes on pages 5 to 64 form an integral parts of these Financial Statements. The Board of Directors are responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf.

....
Chairman

....
Director

27-Feb-26
Colombo

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
Statement Of Changes in Equity
As At 31st December 2025

2024

	Note	Accumulated Fund - NITF	AFS Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	SRCC Fund	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01.01.2024		499,491,152	(283,817,429)	(2,102,126)	25,853,622,290	-	26,067,193,887
Impact to the statement of financial position as at December 31,2023 due to restatement adjustments		1,491,116,362			626,814,424		2,117,930,786
Restated balance as at 01.01.2024		1,990,607,514	(283,817,429)	(2,102,126)	26,480,436,714	-	28,185,124,672
Profit for the year						10,256,093,945	10,256,093,945
Transfer to accumulated fund		2,875,270,335			7,380,823,611	(10,256,093,945)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on gratuity valuation			(14,680,430)				(14,680,430)
Net change in available for sale financial assets			409,202,019				409,202,019
Revaluation Reserve				14,830,000			14,830,000
Deferred tax					(7,068,869)		(7,068,869)
Cash transferred to the consolidated fund					(3,919,100,000)		(3,919,100,000)
		4,865,877,849	**110,704,160**	**12,727,874**	**29,935,091,456**	**-**	**34,924,401,337**

2025

	Note	Accumulated Fund - NITF	AFS Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	SRCC Fund	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01.01.2025		4,865,877,849	110,704,160	12,727,874	29,935,091,456	-	34,924,401,338
Impact to the statement of financial position as at December 31,2024 due to restatement adjustments	38	338,208,835		9,020,000	(7,154,780)		340,074,055
Restated balance as at 01.01.2025		**5,204,086,684**	**110,704,160**	**21,747,874**	**29,927,936,676**	**-**	**35,264,475,393**
Profit for the year						6,936,982,207	6,936,982,207
Transfer to accumulated fund		(7,139,724,024)			14,076,706,231	(6,936,982,207)	(0)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on gratuity valuation			(18,114,678)				(18,114,678)
Net change in available for sale financial assets			(165,647,320)				(165,647,320)
Revaluation Reserve							-
Deferred tax					1,030,274		1,030,274
Cash transferred to the consolidated fund					(3,972,900,000)		(3,972,900,000)
		(1,935,637,340)	(73,057,838)	21,747,874	40,032,773,181	-	38,045,825,877

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the period ended 31st December 2025

		Note	2025	2024
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Profit Before Tax			9,391,281,542	16,441,809,211
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment			10,972,621	7,266,237
Interest Income Distress loan & Savings Accounts		9.4	(91,966,539)	(43,353,231)
Amortisation of Intangible assets		12	-	4,937,043
Lease Expenses		13	7,047,399	11,433,820
Net Depreciation of Right of Use Assets		18	63,172,388	55,621,214
Gratuity provision		12.1	16,392,851	12,040,842
Loss/(Profit) on Disposal of Fixed Assets			(16,500)	-
			9,396,883,762	**16,489,755,136**
Change in Operating Assets	A		(413,772,745)	(2,484,740,020)
Change in Operating Liabilities	B		14,646,354,780	7,800,640,031
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			23,629,465,797	21,805,655,148
Gratuity Paid		33.2	(4,049,502)	(3,959,817)
Income Tax Paid			(5,917,362,014)	(3,660,405,532)
WHT Paid			(1,061,063)	(442,343)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities			17,706,993,218	18,140,847,455
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Acquisition of Financial Investments			(12,712,950,567)	(13,940,028,143)
Net Fair Value Changes in AFS Financial Assets			(165,647,320)	409,202,019
Interest Income Distress loan & Savings Accounts			91,966,539	43,353,231
Recovery of Soft Loans			1,000,785	730,000
Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment			16,500	-
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		17	(36,992,786)	(45,283,602)
Acquisition of Right of Use Lease assets		18	(152,420,444)	(37,736,678)
Net Cash Used from Investing Activities			(12,975,027,293)	(13,569,763,173)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Payment of Lease Interest		13	(7,047,399)	(11,433,820)
Acquisition/(Settlement) of Lease Rentals			75,524,392	(17,972,531)
Cash Transferred to the Consolidated Fund			(3,972,900,000)	(3,919,100,000)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities			(3,904,423,007)	(3,948,506,351)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	C		827,542,918	622,577,931
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year			1,870,469,738	1,247,891,807
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year			2,698,012,656	1,870,469,738

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

	2025	2024
A. Change in Operating Assets		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deferred Commission	(766,555,255)	(2,138,713,861)
(Increase)/ Decrease in reinsurance premium receivable	624,192,776	621,835,552
(Increase)/ Decrease in Premium Receivable	(268,796,422)	(931,638,186)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Non Financial Assets	(2,613,845)	(36,223,524)
Net Change in Operating Assets	(413,772,745)	(2,484,740,020)
B. Change in Operating Liabilities		
Increase / (Decrease) in Insurance Contract Liabilities	16,433,134,517	6,273,636,917
Increase / (Decrease) in Other liabilities	(1,786,779,738)	1,527,003,113
Net Change in Operating Liabilities	14,646,354,780	7,800,640,031
C. Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	**2,548,847,407**	**2,015,846,950**
Net Increase / (Decrease) of the cash effect of Exchange Rate Changes	149,165,249	(145,377,212)
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	**2,698,012,656**	**1,870,469,738**
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	2,015,846,950	1,124,294,784
Net Increase / (Decrease) of the cash effect of Exchange Rate Changes	(145,377,212)	123,597,023
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	**1,870,469,738**	**1,247,891,807**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	827,542,918	622,577,931

Year ended 31st December 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

National Insurance Trust Fund Board ("The Board") is incorporated by the "National Insurance Trust Fund Act, No. 28 of 2006" with the amendment Act no. 28 of 2007 and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the Board is situated at No. 95, Sir Chittampalam A Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 02 and the principal place of business is located at this address.

1.2 Parent Entity and Ultimate Parent Entity

The Board's parent and ultimate parent entity is the Government of Sri Lanka.

1.3 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activities of the Board are carrying out non-life (General) insurance businesses including Agrahara health insurance scheme and re-insurance businesses.
Further The Board maintains SRCC & T Fund and Crop Levy of 1% of the profit after tax from banks, finance companies and insurance companies operating in Sri Lanka are collected by The Board. There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Board during the year under review.

1.4 Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors are responsible for preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

1.5 Number of Employees

The staff strength of The Board as at 31st December 2025 was 272 (2024 – 291).

1.6 Approval of financial statements by the Board of Directors

The financial statements of the board for the year ended December 2025 were approved and authorized to issue on 27/02/2026 in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 27/02/2026

Year ended 31st December 2025

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared, unless otherwise stated, in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA- Sri Lanka) and comply with the requirements of the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 with the amendment Act No 23 of 2017.

The Financial Statements include the following components:

- A Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the financial position of the Board (page 2).
- A Statement of Comprehensive Income providing the information on the financial performance of the Board for the year under review. (page 1)
- A Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes in equity. (page 3)
- A Statement of Cash Flows providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Board to generate cash and cash equivalents and utilization of those cash flows (page 4) and
- Notes to the financial statements comprising accounting policies and other explanatory information (page 5 to 64).

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost unless otherwise specifically disclose in the subsequent notes to the financial statements.

2.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

The board presents its statement of financial position broadly in order that reflects their relative liquidity. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the Financial Statements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is 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 asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR) which is the functional currency of The Board. All financial information presented in Sri Lankan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest Rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

Year ended 31st December 2025

2.5 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.6 Reporting Period

The reporting period is from January to December 2025.Where appropriate, the accounting policies have been explained in the succeeding notes.

2.7 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards / SLFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Accounting judgments, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions involving uncertainty are discussed below, whereas the respective carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities are as given in related notes.:

2.7.1 Going concern

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

2.7.2 Fair value of financial instruments

Determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position for which there is no observable market price are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgment is required to establish their fair values.

Year ended 31st December 2025

2.7.3 Provision for Liabilities

General Provisions are recognised when the board 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. Where the board expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounting using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

In the opinion of the board, litigations which are currently against the entity, in the normal course of business will not have significant impact on the reported financial results or future operation of the board.

The board receives legal claims against it in the normal course of business. Management has made judgements as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding the legal claim is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits. Timing and cost ultimately depend on the due process in respective legal jurisdictions.

During the year under review, the board decided to provide 15% of total legal claims for litigation provision amounting to Rs. 258,455,505 for 277 cases.

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.8.1 Foreign currency translation

The Board's financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees which is also the Board functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

2.8.2 Assessment of Impairment

The Board assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for an asset or a cash-generating unit at each reporting date or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances necessitate to do so. This requires the estimation of the 'value in use' of such individual asset or cash- generating unit. Estimating value in use requires the Management to make an estimate of the estimated future cash flows from the asset or the cash-generating unit and to select a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the relevant cash flows. This valuation requires The Board to make estimation about expected future cash flows and discount rates; hence, they are subject to uncertainty.

2.8.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Board assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, The Board estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.
Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

2.8.4 Impairment of financial assets

As per LKAS 39, the Board assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. The Board assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an 'incurred loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

• Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's

original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Board first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. 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. The impairment assessment is performed at each reporting date.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and that decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

• Impairment of available for-sale financial investments.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its costs (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in of other comprehensive income, is transferred from equity to the statement of comprehensive income. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments classified at available-for-sale are reversed through the statement of comprehensive income, if the increase in the fair value of the instruments can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment losses were recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

• Impairment of financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

2.8.5 Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method of preparing cash flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS) 7 – Statements of Cash Flow. Interest received are classified as investing cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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 and balances with banks. For cash flow statement purposes, cash and cash equivalents are presented, net of bank overdrafts.

2.8.6 Stationery Stock

Stationery items shall not be recognized as inventory (stock) in the statement of financial position. Instead, the full cost of stationery purchases shall be expensed at the time of acquisition.

2.8.7 New standards and interpretation not yet adopted

The following SLFRSs have been issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka that have an effective date in the future and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those SLFRSs will have an effect on the accounting policies currently adopted by the board and may have an impact on the future financial statements.

a) Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard (SLFRS) 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

This standard establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under SLFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including LKAS 18 Revenue, LKAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes.

Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for 1 January 2018. Contracts within the scope of SLFRS 4 - Insurance

Contracts are scope out, according to scope (paragraph 5 (b)) of SLFRS 15. The board is evaluating the impact of other revenue contracts currently.

b) Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard (SLFRS) 09 - Financial Instruments

This standard will replace LKAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, for annual periods on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted.

- Temporary Exemption from SLFRS 09

This standard replaces the existing guidance in LKAS 39 – “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” SLFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements.

SLFRS 09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The board (NITF) is predominantly based on the proposed amendments to SLFRS 04 “Insurance contracts”, the entities whose predominant activity is issuing insurance contracts are permitted to defer the full application of SLFRS 09 until the adopting the revised SLFRS 04, which commenced in 2022. Consequent to the deferment of IFRS 17 – Insurance Contract effective date from 01 January 2026, the board is expected the temporary exemption to be deferred until 2026 January.

An insurer may apply the temporary exemption from SLFRS 09 if, and only if:

a. It has not previously applied any version of SLFRS 09, other than only the requirements for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Its activities are predominantly connected with insurance, at its annual reporting date that immediately precedes 01 April 2016, or at a subsequent annual reporting date.

In accordance with the amendments to SLFRS 04 – Insurance Contract, an insurer's activities are predominantly connected with insurance if, and only if:

a. The carrying amount of its liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of this SLFRS, which includes any deposit components or embedded derivatives

unbundled from insurance contracts, is significant compared to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities; and

b. The percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities is:

i. greater than 90%; or

ii. less than or equal to 90% but greater than 80%, and the insurer does not engage in a significant activity unconnected with insurance.

The temporary exemption from SLFRS 09 will be reassessed whether its activities are predominantly connected with insurance at a subsequent annual reporting date if, and only if, there was a change in the entity's activities, during the annual period that ended on that date.

The board will decide on appropriate classification of its investments under SLFRS 09 closer to the time of adopting the revised SLFRS 04 and so is not able to fully quantify the impact of adopting SLFRS 09 on its Financial Statements as at reporting date. It is anticipated however, that it may not significantly change the board's total equity.

c) Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard (SLFRS) 17 - Insurance Contracts

SLFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contract covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, SLFRS 17 will replace SLFRS 04 reinsurance contracts that was issued in 2005. This standard initially was to be effective in 1 January 2023, However, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka has decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 to period beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

3 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the board and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured.

For the year ended	2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
Net Earned Premium	36,221,313,972	28,257,351,273
Other Revenue	5,801,641,749	5,633,395,192
	42,022,955,721	**33,890,746,465**

4 GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM

Product classification of insurance and investment contracts SLFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts, requires contracts written by insurer to be classified as either 'Insurance contracts' or 'Investment contracts' depending in the level of insurance risk transferred.

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Board (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders, if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, The Board determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable, if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer significant financial risk, and no significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variables, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

All the products sold by The Board are insurance contracts and therefore classified as insurance contracts under SLFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts. Thus, The Board does not have any investment contracts within its product portfolio as at the reporting date.

Recognition of gross written premium (GWP) represents the premium charged by The Board to underwrite risks. GWP is accounted on an accrual basis.
GWP comprises the total premiums received/receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period and are recognized on the date on which the policy commences.Rebates that form part of the premium rate, such as no claim rebates, are deducted from the GWP.

Reinsurance gross premiums include premium income in relation to inwards facultative business, Inwards proportional treaty and inwards non-proportional treaty reinsurance. Since, proportional treaty account statements are submitted to the Board, after completion of each quarter, the recognition of GWP of proportional treaties for the fourth quarter of the respective year will be recorded in the subsequent year. Accordingly, GWP of proportional treaty represents GWP of fourth quarter of preceding year and from first to third quarters of the reporting year.

Inwards facultative reinsurance premiums are recognized in the financial year in respect of the facultative risks assumed during the particular financial period and inward proportional treaty reinsurance premiums are recognized on the basis of periodic advices received from cedants.

Premium income on non-proportional treaties, which covers losses occurring during a specified treaty period, are recognized base on the contractual premium already established at the start of the treaty period under the terms and conditions of each contract.

The premium income for the year by major classes of business is as follows.

	2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
Inward Reinsurance	3,398,380,532	3,524,879,641
SRCC & Tr Premium	22,950,431,555	19,372,517,928
General Insurance - Motor	111,176,988	144,468,255
General Insurance - Non Motor	120,660,044	18,085,833
	26,580,649,119	**23,059,951,657**

4.1 Contribution collected for Agrahara medical Insuran

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Contribution from Members	5,058,958,222	5,111,929,772
Contribution from the Treasury	972,900,000	919,100,000
Pensioners Insurance Scheme	443,485,800	389,383,400
Semi Government Scheme	658,937,500	511,207,600
	7,134,281,522	**6,931,620,772**

	2025	2024
4.2 Crop Insurance Levy Collected	5,415,891,352	3,807,483,957

5 PREMIUM CEDED TO REINSURERS

Recognition of premium ceded to reinsurers gross reinsurance premium written comprises the total premium payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period and is recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Premium includes any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts commencing in prior accounting periods.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
SRCC & T	(67,998,508)	(717,221,156)
	(67,998,508)	(717,221,156)

6 CHANGE IN RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUM

Change in reserve for unearned premium reserve represents the portion of the premium written in the year but relating to the unexpired term of coverage. Unearned premiums are calculated on 365th basis for General Insurance including motor & Non-Motor, 1/24th basis for SRCC and 35% on the gross premiums basis for Reinsurance in line with generally accepted insurance and reinsurance industry practices. Change in reserve for unearned insurance premium represents the net portion of the GWP transferred to the unearned premium reserve during the year to cover the unexpired period of the policies.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Motor	41,585,070	(32,351,118)
Non Motor	154,953	6,619,570
Reinsurance	81,962,934	(139,019,437)
SRCC & T	(2,317,218,890)	(5,370,508,474)
	(2,193,515,933)	**(5,535,259,460)**

7 CHANGE IN RESERVE FOR UNEARNED REINSURANCE PREMIUM

Change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium is the proportion of premium written in a year that relates to periods of risk after the reporting date. unearned reinsurance premium is deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies. Change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium represents the net portion of the reinsurance premium transferred to the unearned reinsurance premium reserve during the year to cover the unexpired period of the policies.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Retrocession	-	-
SRCC & T	(647,993,579)	710,775,503
	(647,993,579)	710,775,503

8 FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

Fees of Policyholders are charged for policy administration services and other contract fees. These fees are recognised as revenue upon receipt or become due.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Policyholder administration fees	1,340,364	1,369,902
	1,340,364	1,369,902

9 INVESTMENT & OTHER INCOME

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Loans and receivables interest income	273,948,728	377,755,687
Available for sales interest income	5,038,401,659	2,721,876,756
Held to maturity interest income	-	2,465,936,627
Other Income	487,950,997	66,456,219
	5,800,301,385	5,632,025,289

9.1 Loans and receivables interest income

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Interest income from Repurchase Agreements	273,948,728	377,755,687
	273,948,728	377,755,687

9.2 Available for sales interest income

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Interest income from Treasury Bills	4,334,819,652	2,378,607,492
Interest income from Treasury Bonds	703,582,007	343,269,264
	5,038,401,659	2,721,876,756

9.3 Held to maturity interest income

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Interest income from SLBD	-	2,465,936,627
	-	2,465,936,627

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Total Investment Income	5,312,350,388	5,565,569,070

9.4 Other Income

Other income includes disposal gains/(losses) on salvages, property, plant and equipment and miscellaneous income. Profit or loss on sale of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the period in which the sale occurs and is classified under other income.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Interest on Savings Accounts	77,518,385	33,219,570
Interest on Savings Accounts - Money Market	11,942,447	7,800,240
Interest on Soft Loans	10,286	181,909
Interest on Staff Distress Loans	2,495,422	2,151,512
Disposal of Salvage	8,945,496	10,030,950
Profit on disposal of Fixed Assets	16,500	-
Exchange Gain / loss	199,388,340	-
Commission income SRCC & TC	39,780,903	791,433
Penalty Income- Motor	31,099,400	7,325,953
Penalty Income- Crop Levy 1%	6,035,924	3,428,339
Reversal of Premium Receivable Impairment	109,347,045	-
Income of Lease Termination	-	36,418
Other	1,370,850	1,489,895
Total Other Income	487,950,997	66,456,219
Total Income	**5,800,301,385**	**5,632,025,289**

10 NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

Recognition of gross claims for non-life insurance include all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, related external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years. Claims outstanding are assessed by review of individual claim files and estimating changes in the ultimate cost of settling claims.

Claims expenses and liabilities for outstanding claims are recognised in respect of direct insurance business. The liability covers claims reported but not yet paid, Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims and the anticipated direct and indirect costs of settling those claims. The provision in respect of IBNR is actuarially valued on a quarterly basis to ensure a more realistic estimation of the future liability based on past experience and trends.

While the Directors consider that the provision for claims is fairly stated on the basis of information currently available, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events. This may result in adjustment to the amounts provided. Such amounts are reflected in the financial statements for that period. The methods used and the estimates made are reviewed regularly.

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract. Claims on assumed reinsurance are recognised as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
(a) Gross benefits and claims paid		
Reinsurance	(1,785,642,815)	(1,180,621,457)
SRCC & Tr	(103,763,558)	(270,091,783)
General Insurance - Motor	(104,192,958)	(120,013,480)
General Insurance - Medical & Other	(66,278,891)	(45,750,113)
Crop Insurance	(1,095,498,379)	(1,586,354,907)
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	29,175	(197,245)
Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	(6,858,975,747)	(6,170,063,547)
	(10,014,323,173)	(9,373,092,533)

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
(a.1) Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme		
Paid Claims		
Pension	(606,083,822)	(382,414,402)
Semi Government	(450,227,445)	(417,323,709)
Agrahara Parliament	-	-
Agrahara Normal	(294,489,751)	(283,851,808)
Agrahara Silver	(86,761,184)	(84,200,846)
Agrahara Gold	(5,421,421,406)	(5,003,057,692)
Surcharge Receipts	7,862	784,910
	(6,858,975,747)	(6,170,063,547)

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 31st December 2025

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
(b) Claims ceded to reinsurers		
Reinsurance Retro	(424,286,192)	-
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	-
SRCC & T	-	-
	(424,286,192)	-
(C) Gross change in contract liabilities		
Reinsurance	(1,262,625,380)	(35,115,146)
SRCC & T	170,440,243	368,919,692
General Insurance - Motor	(11,133,275)	36,894,615
General Insurance - Medical & Other	10,503,722	21,167,120
Crop Insurance	108,176,327	166,823,673
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	5,000,000
Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	385,892,915	(636,541,780)
	(598,745,448)	(72,851,826)
(d) Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		
Reinsurance	-	-
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	-
SRCC	(67,205,649)	(104,496,839)
	(67,205,649)	(104,496,839)
(e) Gross change in IBNR		
Reinsurance	(12,026,183,676)	(883,756,225)
SRCC & Tr	109,355,683	(445,243,431)
General Insurance - Motor	(11,778,246)	(24,820,463)
General Insurance - Medical & Other	(7,980,950)	(9,818,430)
Crop Insurance	(939,768,801)	(288,786,305)
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	99,999
Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	(116,523,566)	276,023,719
	(12,992,879,557)	(1,376,301,135)
Net benefits and claims	(24,097,440,019)	(10,926,742,333)

11 UNDERWRITING AND ACQUISITION COST

Underwriting and Acquisition expenses, representing commissions, which vary with and are directly related to the production of business, are deferred and amortised over the period in which the related written premiums are earned.

Reinsurance commission is also treated in the same manner within deferred acquisition costs.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Acquisition Cost - Insurance Companies	(7,339,324,806)	(6,243,245,265)
Profit Commission Expenses	(343,704,228)	-
Broker Commission Fee	-	(94,965)
Change unearned commission reserve - SRCC	785,502,975	2,081,140,433
Change unearned commission reserve - Reinsurance	(18,947,721)	57,573,428
	(6,916,473,779)	(4,104,626,368)

12 OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Other operating and administrative expenses are recognised on accrual basis. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

		2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Auditors Remuneration		1,300,000	1,224,000
Employee Benefit Expenses	12.1	398,413,135	315,306,337
Administration and establishment Expenses	12.2	148,084,666	2,009,190,362
Other Operating Expenses	12.3	976,343,424	1,866,984,774
Advertisement & Promotion Expenses		3,778,338	3,577,472
Depreciation of Property Plant and Equipment		10,972,621	7,266,237
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets		63,172,388	56,802,611
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		-	4,937,043
Legal Fees		716,859	6,851,275
Sponsorship		110,000	125,000
		1,602,891,431	2,405,280,336

12.1 Employee Benefit Expenses

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

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Board recognises the changes in the defined benefit obligations under staff expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

(a) current service cost

(b) interest cost

A defined contribution plan is a post- employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay a further amount. Obligations for contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) under the Employees' Provident Fund Act No. 15 of 1958 as amended and Employees' Trust Fund under the Employees' Trust Fund Act No. 46 of 1980, covering all employees are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss when they are due. The Board contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees' as employees' provident fund and trust fund contributions respectively.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Wages and salaries including bonus & incentives	286,222,156	228,937,046
Contributions to defined contributions plans		
Employees' Provident Fund	28,001,343	23,327,086
Employees' Trust Fund	6,976,137	5,831,769
Other personal cost	60,820,647	45,169,594
Retirement benefit cost	16,392,851	12,040,842
	398,413,135	315,306,337

12.2 Administration and establishment Expenses

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Professional fees	21,021,488	12,252,763
Electricity	12,723,508	14,075,993
Telephone	15,966,786	13,588,942
Printing & Stationary	9,668,807	13,192,094
Postage	3,974,098	4,388,066
Office Rent	85,803	3,555,267
Inspection & Assessing	6,330,524	5,578,410
Travelling	4,492,360	4,504,873
Soft ware Maintenance	18,507,755	21,117,001
Fuel	3,569,221	3,526,592
Office/Fixed Assets Repairs and Maintenance	14,985,908	14,927,518
Security	4,495,248	4,141,867
Vehicle Repair Maintenance	5,321,532	2,794,538
Building Repair & Maintenance	8,836,041	6,000,000
Other administration & establishment expenses	18,105,588	18,561,661
	148,084,666	142,205,588

12.3 Other Operating Expenses

SSCL Expenses	817,179,971	525,445,876
Annual Fee & Cess To IBSL	153,559,776	48,074,054
Reinsurance Receivable Impairment	783,529	28,595,112
Premium Receivable Impairment	4,820,148	1,023,385,684
Exchange loss	0	241,484,048
	976,343,424	1,866,984,774

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended 31st December 2025

13 FINANCE COST & OTHER RELATED COST

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Lease Interest	7,047,399	11,433,820
Bank Charges	7,821,550	854,396
	14,868,950	12,288,216

14 PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The profit before tax for the year is stated after charging following expenses;

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit s	12	1,300,000	1,224,000
Amortisation of intangible assets	16	-	4,937,043
Depreciation of property, plant and equip	17	10,972,621	7,266,237
Directors' emoluments	41	2,971,731	2,413,945

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended 31st December 2025

15 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Recognition of income tax expense comprises current income tax. Current income taxes are recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, when it is recognized in equity.

15.1 INCOME TAX REVERSAL/(EXPENSE)

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st December are as follows:
Tax Recognized in Profit & Loss for the Year Ended 31st December,

		2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Current Income Tax			
Income Tax on current year's profit		(2,431,339,939)	(4,950,658,227)
(Over)/Under Provision of Current Taxes in Respect of Prior Years		-	(917,047,101)
Total Income Tax (Reversal)/Expense		(2,431,339,939)	(5,867,705,328)
Differed Tax			
Reversal/ Charge of differed Tax liability	Note 01	(22,959,396)	13,044,118
Income Tax for the Year		(2,454,299,335)	(5,854,661,210)

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Note 01		
Differed tax impact due to Employee benefit	9,137,408	6,828,437
Differed tax impact due to Property Plant & Equipment	(3,165,664)	(9,777,940)
Differed tax impact due to Intangible Asset	-	1,481,113
Differed tax impact due to Right of use assest (operating lease)	4,139,406	28,826,597
Differed tax impact due to Lease Liability (finance lease)	(33,070,546)	(14,314,090)
Reversal/Charge of differed tax liability	(22,959,396)	13,044,117

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The board 's intangible assets include the value of acquired computer software.

a) Basis of recognition

An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the board and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Software acquired by the board is initially measured at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

c) Amortisation Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of four years. Amortisation is recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. Amortisation period and the amortisation 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 amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

d) De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from it. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of such intangible assets is included in the statement of profit or loss when the item is de-recognised.

e) Impairment of intangible assets

An impairment review is performed whenever there is an indication of impairment. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Future servicing rights are also considered in establishing an onerous contract provision for each reporting period.

the Board has assessed the potential impairment indicators of intangible assets as at 31 December 2025. Based on the assessment, no impairment indicators were identified and therefore no impairment provision is required to be made in the financial statements as at the reporting date with respect of intangible assets.

f) Fully amortised intangible assets in use was Rs.37,711,587 fully amortised intangible assets which are still in use or idle intangible assets as at the reporting date (2024 – 37,711,587).

g) Title restriction on intangible assets No restrictions exist on the title of the intangible assets and no items pledged as securities for liabilities.

h) No Acquisition of intangible assets during the year 2025 (2024 – Nil).

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Cost		
As at 1st Jan 2025	37,711,587	37,711,587
Additions	-	-
As at 31st Dec 2025	37,711,587	37,711,587
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
As at 1st Jan 2025	37,711,588	32,774,544
Amortisation	-	4,937,043
As at 31st Dec 2025	37,711,588	37,711,588
Carrying amount		
As at 31st Dec 2025	(0)	(0)

The initial cost of fully amortized Intangible Assets which are still in use as at reporting date, is as follows

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
As at 31st Dec 2025		
Software	37,711,587	37,711,587

17 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for servicing or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used for more than one year. Property, plant and equipment includes office equipment, furniture and fittings, Miscellaneous assets and motor vehicles.

a) Basis of recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the board and cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

b) Initial Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred subsequently to add to or replace a part of it the cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring at the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as a part of computer equipment.
The board applies the cost model to plant and equipment and records at cost of purchase or construction together with any incidental expenses thereon less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. Cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the most recently assessed standard of performance of the existing assets will flow to The Board and the renovation replaces an identifiable part of the asset. Major renovations are depreciated during the remaining useful life of the related asset.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property, plant and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation charge begins when an asset is available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows;

Plant & Machinery	Over 10 years
Furniture & Fitting	Over 13.33 years
Office Equipments	Over 13.33 years
Motor Vehicles	Over 10 years
Name Board	Over the lease period of the building

d) Subsequent Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Revaluations are performed once in every 05 years by internally appointed committee or external valuers where necessary. The revaluation surplus is recognized on the net carrying value of the asset and is transferred to a revaluation reserve after restating the asset at the revalued amount. The revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings at the point of de-recognition.

However, as per the LKAS 16 paragraph 34, frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with insignificant changes in fair value. NITF does not possess land and buildings and only possesses classes of motor vehicle, furniture and fittings and office equipment. Therefore, since NITF does not possess assets with significant changes in fair value, no revaluation of fixed assets was done for the financial year 2025.

In 2024, NITF revalued its motor vehicles class (including those fully depriciated but still in use) with the effect from 31.12.2024. The revaluation was carried out by an independent professional valuer, Care Drive Chartered Valuation and Consultancy Private Limited to fair value less accumilated depriciation, resulting in a increase of revaluation reserve of Rs. 23,950,000.

e) De-recognition of property, plant and equipment

Carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from it. Gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit or loss when the item is de-recognised.
When replacement costs are recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. At each such capitalisation, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspection is derecognised.

f) Assessment of impairment of Property, plant and equipment

The board of directors has assessed the potential impairment indicators of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024. Based on the assessment, no impairment indicators were identified and therefore no impairment provision is required to be made in the financial statements as at the reporting date in respect of property plant and equipment

g) Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment in use

Property, plant and equipment also includes fully depreciated assets which are in the use of normal business activities.

h) Title restriction on property, plant and equipment

There are no restrictions that existed on the title of property, plant and equipment of the board as at the reporting date.

i) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment during the year During the financial year

The board acquired property, plant and equipment amounting to Rs. 36,992,786(2024 - Rs. 45,283,602). were made during the year to purchase property plant and equipment.

j) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities

There were no items of property, plant and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities as at 31 December 2025 (2024 - Nil).

k) Temporarily idle property, plant and equipment

There was no temporarily idle property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2025 (2024 - Nil).

l) Amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

There are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as at the reporting date.

Board	Note	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Furniture & Fittings Rs.	Name Board	Machinery	Total Rs.
Cost/Valuation							
As at 1st Jan 2025		17,930,000	91,916,989	32,022,865	1,016,440	8,566,827	151,453,121
Restatement Adjustment	38	6,020,000	-	-	-	-	6,020,000
Restated balance as at 01.01.2025		23,950,000	91,916,989	32,022,865	1,016,440	8,566,827	157,473,121
Additions		-	33,043,380	3,743,832	205,575	-	36,992,786
Revaluation surplus							-
Disposals		-	(298,750)	-	-	-	(298,750)
Transfer							-
Disposals							-
As at 31st Dec 2025		23,950,000	124,661,618	35,766,697	1,222,015	8,566,827	194,167,157
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1st Jan 2025		3,000,000	24,055,465	22,820,921	995,646	4,393,212	55,265,244
Transfer-Restate Adjustment		(3,000,000)					(3,000,000)
Restated balance as at 01.01.2025		-	24,055,465	22,820,921	995,646	4,393,212	52,265,244
Depreciation		2,395,000	6,583,673	1,025,105	112,161	856,683	10,972,621
Disposals		-	298,750	-	-	-	298,750
As at 31st Dec 2025		2,395,000	30,937,887	23,846,027	1,107,807	5,249,894	63,536,615
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2024(Restated)		23,950,000	67,861,524	9,201,944	20,794	4,173,616	104,610,377
As at 31st Dec 2025		21,555,000	93,723,731	11,920,670	114,208	3,316,933	130,630,540

Fully depreciated Property, Plant & Equipments in Use

The initial cost of fully depreciated PPE which are still in use as at reporting date, is as follows

	2025	2024
Office Equipment	14,628,550	14,606,050
Furniture & Fittings	7,412,200	7,205,800
Name Board	1,016,440	965,940
	23,057,190	**22,777,790**

The carrying amount of the freehold properties, if they were carried at cost less accumulated depreciation would have been as follows:

Cost and accumulated depreciation of the revalued assets

Item	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount
Motor Vehicle	30,008,003	30,008,003	-	30,008,003	30,008,003	-
Office Equipment	193,699,661	93,782,688	99,916,973	160,656,281	87,199,141	73,457,140
Furniture & Fittings	43,379,352	26,232,109	17,147,243	39,635,520	25,207,896	14,427,624
Name Board	1,222,015	1,107,807	114,208	1,016,440	995,646	20,794
Machinery	8,566,827	4,393,212	4,173,616	8,566,827	4,393,212	4,173,616
Total	276,875,858	155,523,818	121,352,040	239,883,071	147,803,897	92,079,174

18 RIGHT OF USE LEASE ASSETS

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. The right of use the asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement of date, discounted using the interest rate implicit of the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate.

The board as Lessee has applied SLFRS 16 -Leases with effect from 01st January 2019 using modified retrospective approach and therefore, comparative information has not been restated.

At inception of a contract, the Board 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 Board uses the definition of a lease in SLFRS 16.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Board allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Board has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

the Board recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Board by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Board will exercise a purchase option if applicable. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Lease Hold Assets

	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Building Rs.	Total Rs.
Cost/Valuation	38,113,111	271,233,663	309,346,775
Additions	-	152,420,444	152,420,444
Termination of lease	-	-	-
As at 31st Dec 2025	38,113,111	423,654,107	461,767,219
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 1st Jan 2025	18,879,769	209,722,009	228,601,778
Depreciation on Lease Vehicle/Building	7,622,621	55,549,766	63,172,388
As at 31st Dec 2025	26,502,390	265,271,775	291,774,166
Carrying amount	11,610,721	158,382,332	169,993,053

19 FINANCIAL ASSETS

19.1 Classification of financial investments

The Board initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which The Board becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, a financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Depending on the intention and ability to hold the invested assets, The Board classifies its non-derivative financial assets into following categories:

i. Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

ii. Loans and receivables (L&R);

iii. Available-For-Sale (AFS) financial assets;

iv. Held to Maturity (HTM)

However, no investment classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss investments as at the reporting date (2023-Nil).

The Board 's financial investments are summarized below by measurement category.

Category	Financial Asset
Fair Value through Profit or Loss	None
Available for Sale	Treasury Bonds Treasury Bills
Loans and Receivables	REPO, Overnight REPO
Held to Maturity	Foreign Currency Development Bonds Treasury Bonds

Fair value through profit or loss investments and available-for-sale investments have been valued at fair value. Loans and receivable investments have been valued at amortised cost.

Analysis of financial investments based on characteristics following notes provide disclosures of the financial investments based on characteristics of each class of instrument.

i. Fair value through profit or loss

Recognition of fair value through profit or loss investments Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and those designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Investments typically bought with the intention to sell in the near future are classified as held for trading. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. These investments are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value.

Changes in fair value are recorded under 'Fair value gains and losses' in the statement of profit or loss. The Board evaluates its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) by considering whether the intent to sell them in the near term is still appropriate.

ii. Loans and receivables

Recognition of loans and receivables investments Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the EIR, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium if any, on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. EIR amortisation is included in the statement of profit or loss arising from impairment are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the investments are de-recognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. Loans and receivables comprise investments in repurchase agreements.

The Board has invested in reverse repurchase agreements (REPO) with People's Bank, Bank of Ceylon and NSB Fund Management (Pvt) Ltd which are fully secured against the assigned government securities with ISIN numbers. REPO rates for the outstanding balances were in the range of 6.73% - 8.10%, depending on different maturities.

iii. Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial investments may include Treasury Bills and Bonds.
After the initial measurement, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive under available-for-sale reserve. Interest earned whilst holding available-for sale investments is reported as 'Interest income' using the EIR. When the asset is de-recognised, cumulative gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit or loss. If the asset is determined to be impaired, the cumulative loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and removed from the available-for-sale reserve.

The Board evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, The Board is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, The Board may elect to reclassify these financial assets, if management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial asset meets the definition of loans and receivables and management has the intention and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. The reclassification to held to maturity investments is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial asset until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the available-for-sale category, the fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to the statement of profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

19.2 De-recognition of financial investments

The Board de-recognises financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in a transferred financial asset that is created or retained by The Board is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when and only when The Board has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Available-for-sale Available for-sale-reserves comprise the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets and is carried forward until the respective assets are de-recognised or impaired.

Recognition of fair value gains and losses - Net fair value gains recorded in the statement of profit or loss on investments include gains and losses on financial assets. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortised cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

Impairment of available-for-sale financial investments At the reporting date, there were no available-for-sale financial investments that were overdue and impaired.

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Loans And Receivables	19.2.1	5,632,608,425	3,340,935,693
Available For Sale Financial Assets	19.2.2	64,303,789,963	53,882,512,128
Total financial instruments		**69,936,398,388**	**57,223,447,821**

19.2.1 **Loans And Receivables**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Government Securities - Repo Investment	5,632,608,425	3,340,935,693
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost	**5,632,608,425**	**3,340,935,693**

19.2.2 **Available For Sale Financial Assets**

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Government Securities - Treasury Bonds	2,914,908,679	9,032,507,144
Government Securities - Treasury Bills	61,388,881,284	44,850,004,984
	64,303,789,963	**53,882,512,128**

20 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

The Board cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance receivables represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve The Board from its obligations to policyholders. Reinsurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Reinsurance assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

Impairment of Reinsurance Receivables

Impairment losses will be recognised on reinsurance receivables, if and only if, there is no objective evidence, as a result that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance assets, that the board may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract; and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that The Board may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that The Board will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

The board cedes insurance risk to reinsurance in the normal course of business. Reinsurance receivables represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

		Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
20.1	**Reinsurance Receivable**			
	Reinsurance Receivable Retro	20.1.1	159,362,509	583,648,701
	Reinsurance Receivable NNIDS	20.1.1	-	-
	Reinsurance Receivable SRCC	20.1.1	146,645,698	346,552,283
			306,008,208	930,200,984
20.1.1	**Reinsurance Receivable Impairment**			
	Reinsurance Receivable Retro		993,262,144	1,417,548,336
	Impairment Provision - Reinsurance receivable		(833,899,635)	(833,899,635)
			159,362,509	583,648,701
	Reinsurance Receivable-SRCC		185,244,166	385,150,750
	Impairment Provision - SRCC		(38,598,468)	(38,598,468)
			146,645,698	346,552,283
	Reinsurance Receivable -NNDIS		19,993,473	19,993,473
	Impairment Provision - Reinsurance receivable- NNDIS		(19,993,473)	(19,993,473)
			-	-

21 PREMIUM RECEIVABLES

Premium receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Subsequent to the initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Premium receivables are de-recognised, when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

Impairment of premium receivables

According to the Premium Payment warranty (PPW) directive issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), all General Insurance policies are issued subject to PPW and cancellable upon the expiry of 60 days if not settled. However, premium receivables from the government institutions and for compulsory insurance schemes such as Reinsurance (RI) and Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotions and Terrorism (SRCC & T) will not be cancelled/provided after expiry of 60 days as the recovery is certain from these parties.

Since the Board has adopted PPW for other private parties other than the government institutions and for compulsory insurance schemes such as RI and SRCC & T, no long outstanding balances are left in premium receivable. Thus, there is no need for an additional impairment loss provision other than the amounts provided for General Insurance Motor and Non Motor Insurance as follows:

Accordingly, 100% is provided for the general insurance Motor and Non Motor Insurance, upon the expiry of 60days.

In terms of the Premium Receivable Reinsurance, an amount of Rs. 864,830,483/- was provided for impairment for the year ended 31st December 2025 including a balance of Rs 11,722,189/- due from AIG Insurance Limited which has discontinued their operation.

Premium Receivables are recognized when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The carrying value of insurance receivable is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable with the impairment loss recorded in the income statement.

Aging of each premium receivable balances are depicted as follows.

REINSURANCE

Age	2025	2024
Up To 30 Days	- 285,278,623.96	143,222,715.89
31 to 60 Days	- 91,932,918.08	154,617,354.21
61 to 365 Days	1,341,532,422.12	680,298,653.54
Over 365 Days	1,242,967,543.94	1,277,611,539.32
	2,207,288,424	**2,255,750,263**

NON MOTOR

Age	2025	2024
Up To 30 Days	1,969,109.64	1,179,194.49
31 to 60 Days	326,403.32	141,276.23
61 to 365 Days	1,010,160.53	4,369,427.43
Over 365 Days	27,034,806.34	25,667,168.93
	30,340,480	**31,357,067.08**

MOTOR

Age	2025	2024
Up To 30 Days	24,520,127.11	19,830,275.79
31 to 60 Days	6,212,234.46	2,855,931.75
61 to 365 Days	10,250,181.68	5,429,453.10
Over 365 Days	-	580.36
	40,982,543	**28,116,241.00**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As At 31st December 2025

			2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
21.1	**Premium Receivable from :**			
	Agrahara		25,881,560	2,503,250
	Pension Agrahara		1,661,400	1,094,600
	Semi Agrahara		43,283,200	54,677,800
	Crop Levy 1%		1,034,831,638	1,250,974,712
	Primary Insurance SRCC	21.1.1	4,864,846,427	4,122,163,378
	Inward Reinsurance	21.1.1	1,349,367,775	1,628,683,034
	General Insurance Motor	21.1.1	30,732,362	22,686,207
	General Insurance Non motor	21.1.1	2,402,894	1,427,852
			7,353,007,255	7,084,210,833

		2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
21.1.1	**Premium Receivable Impairment**		
	Inward Reinsurance	2,207,288,424	2,593,959,098
	Impairment Provision - Reinsurance	(857,920,649)	(965,276,064)
		1,349,367,775	1,628,683,034
	General Insurance Motor	40,982,543	28,116,241
	Impairment Provision - Motor	(10,250,182)	(5,430,033)
		30,732,362	22,686,207
	General Insurance Non motor	30,447,861	31,464,448
	Impairment Provision - Non Motor	(28,044,967)	(30,036,596)
		2,402,894	1,427,852
	Premium Receivable -SRCC	5,084,114,721	4,340,648,143
	Impairment Provision - SRCC	(219,268,294)	(218,484,765)
		4,864,846,427	4,122,163,378
		6,247,349,457	5,774,960,471

22 SOFT LOANS

These loans were granted to the institutes/hotels affected by terrorist attacks through Bank of Ceylon for which funds disbursed from SRCC & T segment before NITF absorb the SRCC & T insurance cover.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Soft Loans	-	1,000,785

23 OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Recognition of other assets Other assets which consist of non-financial assets are recognised at cost less any impairment losses. The main other non financial assests consist of advance and prepayment, staff

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Advances & Prepayments	4,152,021	3,515,939
Prepayment on Rent Expenses	205,325	9,585,957
Refundable Deposits	1,442,626	1,170,000
Staff Distress Loans	68,644,284	56,344,654
WHT Receivable	-	-
other receivable	13,888,332	7,852,344
Cheque Return Receivable	633,115	633,115
General Insurance Motor	973,009	973,009
Agrahara Department - NITF	2,489,102	5,645,647
Refundable Deposit- Storage	2,108,893	2,108,893
Receivable from Treasury	-	22,465,243
Penalty Income Receivable	20,589,398	1,617,459
Rent Deposit	57,250,969	57,850,969
	172,377,072	169,763,227

24 DEFERRED COMMISSION

Costs of acquiring new businesses, including commission, underwriting, marketing and policy issuance expenses, which vary with and directly related to production of new businesses are deferred to the extent that these costs are recoverable out of future premiums. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC) are amortized over the period on the basis unearned premium is amortized.

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 and are treated as a change in an accounting estimate.

Deferred commission is de-recognized when the related contracts are either expired or cancelled.
An impairment review of deferred acquisition cost is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. DAC is also considered in the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

Reinsurance commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the expected premiums payable.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
As at 1st Jan 2025	2,958,349,605	819,635,744
Provision made /(released) during the year	766,555,255	2,138,713,861
As at 31st Dec 2025	3,724,904,860	2,958,349,605

25 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and cash in hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.Bank overdrafts, which form an integral part of cash management and savings accounts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included under liabilities. The board has no any bank overdraft facilities obtained from the banks. However, a book overdraft balance is shown in statement of financial position.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Petty Cash	362,245	367,795
Cash at bank	2,703,583,982	1,870,101,943
Cash in hand and at bank	2,703,946,227	1,870,469,738
Bank overdraft	5,933,571	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,698,012,656**	1,870,469,738

26 ACCUMULATED FUND-NITF

This represents cumulative net earnings of the entity over the years and comprised of both accumulated fund of NITF Fund.

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2025		4,865,877,849	499,491,152
Restatement Adjustments	38	338,208,835	1,491,116,362
Restated Balance as at 01.01.2025		5,204,086,684	1,990,607,514
Transfer to Accumulated fund		(7,139,724,024)	2,875,270,335
Balance as at 31.12.2025		(1,935,637,340)	4,865,877,849

27 OTHER COMPONENT OF EQUITY

Other component of equity comprises of Available-for-sale Available for-sale-reserves of which the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets and is carried forward until the respective assets are de-recognised or impaired.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2025	110,704,160	(283,817,429)
Financial Assets/Gratuity Valuation-2024	(183,761,998)	394,521,589
Balance as at 31.12.2025	(73,057,838)	110,704,160

28 REVALUATION RESERVE

The revaluation reserve relates to revaluation property plant and equipment.

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2025		12,727,874	(2,102,126)
Restatement Adjustments	38	9,020,000	-
Restated Balance as at 01.01.2025		21,747,874	-
Balance as at 31.12.2025		21,747,874	(2,102,126)

29 ACCUMULATED FUND-SRCC

This represents cumulative net earnings of the entity over the years and comprised of both accumulated fund of SRCC Fund.

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 (Restated) Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2025		29,935,091,455	25,853,622,290
Restatement Adjustments	40	(7,154,780)	626,814,424
Restated Balance as at 01.01.2025		29,927,936,675	26,480,436,714
Transfer to Accumulated Fund		14,076,706,231	7,380,823,611
Deferred Tax		1,030,274	(7,068,869)
Contribution to the Consolidated Fund		(3,972,900,000)	(3,919,100,000)
Balance as at 31.12.2025		40,032,773,181	29,935,091,455

30 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Provision for net unearned premium Provision for unearned premiums represent premiums received for risks that have not yet expired. Generally, the reserve is released over the term of the contract and is recognised as premium income. At each reporting date, The board reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant non-life insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in the statement of profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability adequacy.

As required by SLFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts, The Board performs a Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) in respect of non-life contract liabilities with the assistance of an external actuary. Provision for gross outstanding claims Non-life insurance contract liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities are known as the outstanding claims provision, which are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries.

The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation or catastrophe reserves is recognised. The liabilities are de-recognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

Provision for gross incurred but not reported claims Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of these cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation.

For non-life insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of Claims Incurred But not Reported (IBNR) at the reporting date. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the liability in the statement of financial position.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder method, Bornheutter-Ferguson method and expected loss ratio method.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a board's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (for example to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Similar judgments, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provisions for unearned premium.

The main components of the insurance contract liabilities are as follows.

a) Provision for net unearned premium

b) Provision for gross outstanding claims.

Claim provisioning of Agrahara, Crop and NNDIS are estimated based on claim department experience and management judgment. All claim provisions of other classes of business is estimated based on claim intimations. Further this provision is considered by the actuary in arriving at the ultimate loss.

Outstanding claims of RI non flood claims include Rs 3,132,439,491 which are outstanding more than two years. NITF is continuously informing to general insurance companies on outstanding claims and to provide necessary documents to settle claims.

RI Non-flood payable as at 31/12/2025

Age	Total in LKR
0-2 years	2,613,168,033.92
2-5 years	2,143,711,723.81
More than 5 years	988,727,767.55
	5,745,607,525.28

Outstanding claims of SRCC include long outstanding balance of Rs. 10,323,235.04 and Rs. 19,713,549.15 for motor and non-motor classes respectively. The provision was made in the financial statements as these claims were intimated and approved by the relevant commits and the Board. However, due to non-submission of documents by insurance companies, these claims are outstanding as at the reporting date.

Further, NITF is in process of finalization of sort out these outstanding claims by getting confirmations from respective Companies.

c) Provision for gross IBNR claims

Valuation of IBNR and IBNER The incurred but not reported claims reserve has been actuarially computed by NMG Financial Services Consulting Pte Limited as at 31 December 2024.

Significant Events Affecting Insurance Contract Liabilities

At the end of November 2025, a severe cyclone (Ditwa) impacted a large portion of the NITF insured portfolio. The event occurred prior to the reporting date and materially increased the expected future claim obligations. NITF has updated the estimates of Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims at 31 December 2025 to reflect the effect of this event. Due to this event, the significant impact including “Ditwa impact “was observed in the IBNR provision for the segments of Agrahara, general insurance and Reinsurance segments amounting to Rs. 12,469,703,333/-

The estimate is based on subsequent claim intimations, actuarial analysis, and expected emergence patterns. Actual outcomes may differ as additional information becomes available, and future adjustments to provisions may be required depending on the timing and magnitude of claim settlements.

Liability adequacy test A Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) was performed by NMG Financial Services Consulting Pte Limited, a firm of professional actuaries as at 31 December 2025 as required by SLFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts in order to assess the adequacy of the carrying amount of the provision for unearned premiums. The valuation is based on internationally accepted actuarial methods and is performed on a quarterly basis. According to the report issued by K A PANDIT, the liability carried forward by The Board was adequate. Hence, no provision was made for premium deficiency for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024 - Nil).

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As At 31st December 2025

30.1 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

As at 31st Dec 2025

		Note	Motor Rs.	Non Motor Rs.	Reinsurance Rs.	SRCC Rs.	Health Insurance Agrahara Rs.	Crop Insurance Rs.	Total Rs.
(a)	**Insurance contract liabilities**								
	Outstanding claims provision	**30.1.2**	330,986,893	48,369,000	6,011,768,112	138,853,960	1,639,049,442	-	8,169,027,406
	Provision for unearned premiums	**30.1.3**	59,094,991	3,474,511	1,307,806,278	11,665,494,996	-	-	13,035,870,776
	Provision for claims IBNR	**30.1.4**	203,630,511	72,730,520	15,536,844,151	463,225,486	2,458,501,571	3,365,714,661	22,100,646,900
	Total Insurance contract liabilities		593,712,394	124,574,030	22,856,418,541	12,267,574,442	4,097,551,013	3,365,714,661	43,305,545,082
30.1.2	**Outstanding claims provision**								
	As at 1st Jan 2025		319,853,618	58,872,722	4,749,142,732	309,294,204	2,024,942,357	108,176,327	7,570,281,959
	Increase / Decrease in Provision		11,133,275	(10,503,722)	1,262,625,380	(170,440,243)	(385,892,915)	(108,176,327)	598,745,448
	As at 31st Dec 2025		330,986,893	48,369,000	6,011,768,112	138,853,960	1,639,049,442	-	8,169,027,406
30.1.3	**Provision for unearned premiums**								
	As at 1st Jan 2025		100,680,061	3,629,464	1,389,769,212	9,411,058,029.18	-		10,905,136,766
	Increase / Decrease in Provision		(41,585,070)	(154,953)	(81,962,934)	2,317,218,890.26	-	-	2,193,515,933
	As at 31st Dec 2025		59,094,991	3,474,511	1,307,806,278	11,728,276,919.44	-		13,098,652,700
	Reinsurance UPR								
	As at 1st Jan 2025			-	-	(710,775,503)	-	-	(710,775,503)
	Increase / Decrease in Provision			-	-	(647,993,579)	-		(647,993,579)
	As at 31st Dec 2025			-	-	(62,781,924)	-	-	(62,781,924)
	Provision for Unearned Changers		59,094,991	3,474,511	1,307,806,278	11,665,494,996	-	-	13,035,870,776
30.1.4	**Provision for claims IBNR**								
	As at 1st Jan 2025		191,852,264	64,749,570	3,510,660,475	572,581,169	2,341,978,005	2,425,945,860	9,107,767,343
	Increase / Decrease in Provision		11,778,246	7,980,950	12,026,183,676	(109,355,683)	116,523,566	939,768,801	12,992,879,557
	As at 31st Dec 2025		203,630,511	72,730,520	15,536,844,151	463,225,486	2,458,501,571	3,365,714,661	22,100,646,900

31 RETIRING BENEFIT OBLIGATION

A defined benefit plan is a post - employment benefit other than a defined contribution plan. The liability recognized in the financial statements in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date. The value of defined benefit obligation is calculated by a qualified actuary as at the reporting date, using the projected Unit Credit (PUC) method as recommended by LKAS - 19, Employee benefits. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about the discount rate, salary increment rate and balance service period of employees. Due to the long term nature of the plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

The re- measurement of the net defined benefit liability which comprises actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. However, according to the payment of Gratuity Act No.12 of 1983, the liability for the gratuity payment to an employee arises only on the completion of 5 years of continued service with the board.

31.1 Principal actuarial assumptions used.

Actuarial information	2025	2024
a) Discount Rate	12%	13.12%
b) Salary increase	11.11%	11.11%
d) Mortality rates	Indian Assured Lives 2012-14 (Urban)	
e) Disability rates	No disability rates we assu	
Employee Information		
a) Average age	37.79	36.79
b) Average service period(years)	10.23	9.17
c) Expected future lifetime (years)	15	16
d) Number of Employees	272	291

Under the revised LKAS 19 framework, Sensitivity Analysis for each significant actuarial assumption as at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in order to show the impact of changes in the relevant assumptions on the defined benefit obligation.

Sensitivity Analysis	Current Period	Previous Period
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	106,189,240	75,731,213
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(11,361,973)	(7,878,361)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	13,457,169	9,322,212
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	13,325,310	9,312,268
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(11,455,845)	(8,002,559)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(136,441)	672,988
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	140,755	(776,297)

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the Defined Benefit Obligation as recognised in the statement of financial position

31.2 Movements in present value of the retirement benefit obligation are as follows

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
As at 1st Jan 2025		75,731,213	52,969,759
Add: Retiring gratuity expenses	33.3	34,507,529	26,721,272
Less: Benefits paid during the year		(4,049,502)	(3,959,817)
		-	-
As at 31st Dec 2025		106,189,240	75,731,213

31.3 Retiring Gratuity Expense

	2025	2024
Current service cost	7,305,105	5,091,210
Past Services (Gains)/Cost		-
Interest cost	9,087,746	6,949,632
Actuarial (gain)/loss	18,114,678	14,680,430
	34,507,529	26,721,272

32 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to the Company which can be utilised against such tax losses. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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 income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised 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 to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Valuation of deferred tax liabilities

Uncertainities exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. The board establishes provisions based on the tax laws and interpretations.

As at	**31.12.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Differed tax liabiliies	26,548,428	4,619,306
	26,548,428	4,619,306

	2025		2024(Restated)	
	Temporary difference	Tax Effext	Temporary difference	Tax Effext
Deferred tax liability				
Employee benefits (Gratuity)	(106,189,240)	(31,856,772)	(75,731,214)	(22,719,364)
Gratuity -OCI Acturial Gain	(18,114,678)	(5,434,403)	(14,680,430)	(4,404,129)
Property Plant and Equipment	66,107,037	19,832,111	55,554,825	16,666,447
Intangible assests	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability	157,948,787	47,384,636	47,713,633	14,314,090
Right of use asset	(11,257,146)	(3,377,144)	2,540,874	762,262
	88,494,760	26,548,428	15,397,688	4,619,306
Recognised net deffered tax liability	88,494,760	26,548,428	15,397,688	4,619,306

Change in deffered tax liability

	Income Statement 2025	2024	Income Statement 2025	2024(Restated)
Employee benefits (Gratuity)	(9,137,408)	(6,828,437)	-	-
Property Plant and Equipment	3,165,664	9,777,940	-	-
Gratuity -OCI Acturial Gain	-	-	(1,030,274)	7,068,869
Intangible assests	-	(1,481,113)		
Lease Liability	33,070,546	14,314,090		
Right of use asset	(4,139,406)	(28,826,597)		
Total	22,959,396	(13,044,118)	(1,030,274)	7,068,869

Reconciliation of deffered tax assest

	2025	2024
Balance as at 01st January	4,619,305	10,594,554
Amounts recorded in the income statement	22,959,397	(13,044,118)
Amount Recorded in other comprehensive income	(1,030,274)	7,068,869
Balance as at 31st December	26,548,428	4,619,305

33 LEASE LIABILITIES

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

The lease liability is re-measured 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 Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company 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 re-measured 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.

Extension options
Extension and termination options are included in the lease agreements of the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the asset used in the Company's operations. The extension and termination options held are exercisable with the written consent by either party as specified in the agreement.

	Lease Hold Assets		
LEASE CREDITOR	**Motor Vehicles**	**Building**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
As at 1st Jan 2025	20,607,815	50,921,856	71,529,671
Additions		151,593,174	151,593,174
Interest Expense recognised in Income Statement	2,320,264	4,469,406	6,789,670
Settlement through lease payment	(6,156,912)	(76,701,540)	(82,858,452)
Adjustment for Termination of Lease		-	-
As at 31st Dec 2025	16,771,167	130,282,897	147,054,064

34 INCOME TAX LIABILITY

Current income tax liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities. Tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the board operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss. The management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, when it is recognised in equity.

	Notes	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Income Tax Payable		1,108,733,366	4,596,258,847
		1,108,733,366	4,596,258,847

35 OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities include government levies payable other than income tax payable and these liabilities are not financial liabilities as per LKAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. These liabilities are recorded at amounts expected to be payable as at the reporting date.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Other financial liabilities	1,837,893,019	3,476,862,393
Other non financial liabilities	(86,457,042)	61,353,322
	1,751,435,977	3,538,215,715

35.1 Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities consist of amount due to related parties, other creditors including accruals and outstanding commission payable. Main other financial liabilities are included with reinsurance premium payable, annual fee and cess payable, payable to consolidated fund and profit commission payable.

The Profit Commission for the year 2022 was not paid in 2023 due to the continuous discussions held with the President Appointed Committee for the acceptance of 100% insurance liabilities under SRCC & T covers from the General Insurance Industry. Whereas the decision on the acceptance of 100% insurance liabilities under SRCC & T covers from the General Insurance Industry decision was made by the Cabinet of Ministers on 13th May 2024. Therefore, the Profit Commission for the year 2022 was carried forward to the year 2023.

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

Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to insurance companies. Reinsurance liabilities are de-recognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party. Other financial liabilities include following items as well.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Claim cheques/SLIPS returned payable	16,510,760	14,092,640
Unpresented Cheque Payable	700,880	5,203,882
Commission payable - Reinsurance	42,434,299	42,434,299
Reinsurance Premium payable	1,520,622,832	2,184,861,118
Refundable Deposit Payable	14,993,496	14,948,496
Annual fee and Cess payable	26,932,391	8,297,637
Accrued expenses	39,118,573	22,766,817
Payable to Consolidated Fund	-	1,000,000,000
Profit Commission Payable	157,239,656	145,454,851
Payable to RI Dept.:	478,496	463,730
Payable to Agr Dept.:	168,369	3,782,008
Other payables	17,866,444	11,860,737
Payable to Acc Dept.:	707,325	22,696,176
Lease Rental Payable	119,500	-
	1,837,893,019	**3,476,862,393**

35.2 Other non financial liabilities

Other liabilities include government taxes payable other than income tax payable and these liabilities are not financial liabilities as per LKAS 39 - Financial Instruments under recognition and measurement. These liabilities are recorded at amounts expected to be payable as at the reporting date.

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Government Levies	(86,457,042)	61,353,322
	(86,457,042)	61,353,322

36 BANK OVERDRAFT

Bank overdrafts, which form an integral part of cash management and savings accounts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included under liabilities. The board has no any bank overdraft facilities obtained from the banks. However, a book overdraft balance is shown in statement of financial position.

	2025 **Rs.**	**2024** **Rs.**
Bank overdraft	5,933,571	-
	5,933,571	-

37 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segment is a component of an entity:

a) That engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity).

b) Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and

c) For which discrete financial information is available.

· **General - Motor insurance**

It is a basic requirement of the Sri Lanka government that all types of motor vehicles used on public high ways should have at least a third party insurance cover. Through a comprehensive insurance cover benefits can be extended to cover passengers, vehicles, buildings, etc. Therefore, NITF motor insurance has introduced a comprehensive motor insurance by providing best service to the owner of the vehicle and third parties as per the extra ordinary gazette notification No: 1615/20 of 20th August 2009.

· **General – Non Motor insurance**

General Insurance Cover for all the Government Bodies which is mandatory to them with all the necessary benefits as introduced by extra ordinary gazette notification No: 1615/20 of 20th August

NITF provides following insurance covers.

- Fire Insurance
- Engineering Insurance - Contractor All Risk(CAR)
- Electronic Equipment
- Contractor's Plant & machinery(CPM)
- Marine Insurance - (Cargo, Hull & machinery)
- Health Insurance - Surgical & Hospitalization
- Travel Insurance
- Miscellaneous Insurance - Personal Accident, Money Insurance, Banker's Indemnity, Public liability, Burglary, Workmen's Compensation Insurance(WCI)

· **Agrahara**

Agrahara Insurance scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Public Administration Circular No: 5 /1997 and this scheme was under National Insurance Trust Fund from 1st of January 2006. Early stages NITF had a large number of claims, received from Sri Lanka Insurance and by now NITF has cleared the arrears and running smoothly. The main idea of this "Agrahara" medical insurance scheme is to uplift the living standards of the public service and provincial public service and their families. Therefore, we have taken steps to expedite all claims received by us as early as possible. If NITF receives any claim with all the necessary requirements arrangements have being made to Pay these Claims immediately.

- **National Natural Disaster Insurance Scheme (NNDIS)**

NNDIS segment was discontinued on 31/03/2020.

- **Re Insurance**

As per the government gazette notification No. 1791/4 of 31st December 2012, all primary insurers are required to cede 30% of their total reinsurance premium arising out of every general insurance contract to NITF. Facultative reinsurance is commonly purchased for large, unusual or catastrophic risks.

- **SRCC & T**

The SRCC & T Fund was established in 1988 by a cabinet decision on 18th November 1987 titled "Insurance Claims Resulting from Losses due to Terrorist Activities, Riots and Strikes." The functions coming under the purview of the SRCC & T Fund have been absorbed into the National Insurance Trust

The Extra Ordinary Gazette No. 1542/11 issued on 25th March 2008 has specified how to deal with Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotions and Terrorism situations within the country. According to the above Extra Ordinary Gazette, all sums received as insurance premiums in respect of SRCC & T are utilized for meeting the just requirements of the insurance industry and for strengthening the national economy, all insurance covers issued by Insurance Companies in respect of the above mentioned matter, shall be obtained from NITF

- **Crop Insurance Scheme**

Crop Insurance Levy shall be paid by every institution under the purview of the Banking Act, No.30 of 1988, Finance Companies Act, No. 78 of 1988; or Regulation of Insurance Industry Act, No. 43 of 2000.

Accordingly, every Bank, Finance company or Insurance company registered under any of the above Acts shall be liable to Crop Insurance Levy to the National Insurance Trust Fund according to section 14 of the Finance Act no. 12 of 2013. Base need to be considered as one percent (1%) of the profit after tax for a year of assessment (period of twelve months commencing on the first day of April of any year and ending on the thirty first day of March in the immediate succeeding year)

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended 31st December 2025

37.1 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Gross Written Premium to Underwriting results of the above categories of product are given bellow.

	2025							
	Motor Rs	Non Motor Rs	NNDIS Rs	Reinsurance Rs	SRCC Rs	Health Scheme Agrahara	Crop Insurance Scheme	Total Rs
PREMIUMS								
Gross written premiums	111,176,988	120,660,044	-	3,398,380,532	22,950,431,555	-		26,580,649,119
Contribution Received for Agrahara						7,134,281,522		7,134,281,522
Crop Insurance Levy Collected							5,415,891,352	5,415,891,352
Reinsurance Premiums ceded					(67,998,508)			(67,998,508)
Net written premiums	**111,176,988**	**120,660,044**	-	**3,398,380,532**	**22,882,433,047**	**7,134,281,522**	**5,415,891,352**	**39,062,823,485**
Gross change in UPR	41,585,070	154,953	-	81,962,934	(2,317,218,890)	-		(2,193,515,933)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR					(647,993,579)			(647,993,579)
Net change in Reserve for unearned Premium	41,585,070	154,953	-	81,962,934	(2,965,212,470)	-	-	(2,841,509,513)
NET PREMIUMS EARNED (A)	**152,762,058**	**120,814,997**	-	**3,480,343,466**	**19,917,220,577**	**7,134,281,522**	**5,415,891,352**	**36,221,313,972**
Fee income (B)	1,313,213	27,151						1,340,364
TOTAL UNDERWRITING INCOME (A + B)	**154,075,272**	**120,842,148**	-	**3,480,343,466**	**19,917,220,577**	**7,134,281,522**	**5,415,891,352**	**36,222,654,336**
Acquisition costs	(126,353)	(49,802)		(539,236,720)	(6,799,911,932)			(7,339,324,806)
Profit Commission Expenses					(343,704,228)			(343,704,228)
Change in deferred acquisition costs				(18,947,721)	785,502,975			766,555,255
Net acquisition costs (C)	(126,353)	(49,802)	-	(558,184,440)	(6,358,113,184)	-	-	(6,916,473,779)
Gross claims Incurred	(115,326,233)	(55,775,169)	29,175	(3,048,268,195)	(528,964)	(6,473,090,693)	(987,322,052)	(10,680,282,132)
Surcharge Receipts						7,862		7,862
Reinsurance recoveries				(424,286,192)				(424,286,192)
Changing of IBNR	(11,778,246)	(7,980,950)	-	(12,026,183,676)	109,355,683	(116,523,566)	(939,768,801)	(12,992,879,557)
NET CLAIMS INCURRED (D)	(127,104,480)	(63,756,119)	29,175	(15,498,738,063)	108,826,719	(6,589,606,397)	(1,927,090,854)	(24,097,440,019)
Reinsurers share of change in outstanding claims								-
NET CLAIMS INCURRED (D)	(127,104,480)	(63,756,119)	29,175	(15,498,738,063)	108,826,719	(6,589,606,397)	(1,927,090,854)	(24,097,440,019)
UNDERWRITING RESULT(A+B+C+D)	**26,844,439**	**57,036,227**	**29,175**	**(12,576,579,038)**	**13,667,934,111**	**544,675,125**	**3,488,800,498**	**5,208,740,538**
Administrative expenses (E)	(116,494,758)	(37,076,031)	-	(81,984,597)	(778,680,224)	(471,853,349)	(22,324,377)	(1,508,413,336)
TOTAL EXPENSES (C+D+E)	(243,725,591)	(100,881,952)	29,175	(16,138,907,100)	(7,027,966,689)	(7,061,459,746)	(1,949,415,231)	(32,522,327,134)
	(89,650,319)	19,960,196	29,175	(12,658,563,634)	12,889,253,887	72,821,776	3,466,476,121	3,700,327,202
Investment & Other Income for the year	52,035,080	7,992,668	-	920,678,600	3,641,751,679	58,913,554	1,009,582,759	5,690,954,340
Profit before tax	**(37,615,239)**	**27,952,865**	**29,175**	**(11,737,885,035)**	**16,531,005,566**	**131,735,330**	**4,476,058,880**	**9,391,281,542**
Income tax expense					(2,454,299,335)			(2,454,299,335)
Surcharge Tax								-
Profit after tax	**(37,615,239)**	**27,952,865**	**29,175**	**(11,737,885,035)**	**14,076,706,231**	**131,735,330**	**4,476,058,880**	**6,936,982,207**

38 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS - LKAS 08

38.1 Re insurance premiums for proportional treaties relevant to prior periods amounting to Rs. (10,605,414.98) Re insurance premiums for Non proportional treaties relevant prior periods amounting to Rs. 271,610,907.54 and Reinsurance premiums for facultative Reinsurance agreements for prior periods amounting to Rs.77,203,342.51 were restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

38.2 The Board engaged Care Drive Chartered Valuation and Consultancy Private Limited, an independent professional valuer, to perform the revaluation of the motor vehicles class with an effective valuation date of 31 December 2024. As a result, the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been restated amounted Rs.9,020,000 retrospectively to reflect the corrected revaluation amounts according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

38.3 In 2024 Initialy, the revaluation of motor vehicles was not performed by a professional valuer as required under paragraph 3 of ICASL guidlines on property, plant and equipment and biological asset valuation . Therefore, the Board revalued its motor vehicles class of property, plant and equipment with to the effect on 31.12.2024. The revaluation was carried out by an independent professional valuer and resulted in adjustments to the carrying amounts of motor vehicles. Accordingly, the impact of deferred tax on comparative amounts for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

38.4 Impact to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31,2024

	Previously Reported LKR	Increase/(Decrease) LKR	Restated Amount LKR
Assets			
Premium receivables-Re Insurance	1,290,474,199	338,208,835	1,628,683,034
Property Plant & Equipment	95,590,377	9,020,000	104,610,377
Deffered Tax	2,535,474	(2,535,474)	-
Equity			
Accumilated Fund -NITF	4,865,877,848	338,208,836	5,204,086,684
-SRCC	29,935,091,455	(7,154,779)	29,927,936,676

38.5 Impact to the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income as at December 31,2024

	Previously Reported LKR	Increase/(Decrease) LKR	Restated Amount LKR
Gross Written Premium			
Inward Reinsurance	3,186,670,806	338,208,835	3,524,879,641
Profit Before Tax	16,103,600,376	338,208,835	16,441,809,211
Income Tax for the year - Impact of deffered tax	5,847,506,431	7,154,779	5,854,661,210
Profit After Tax	10,256,093,945	331,054,056	10,587,148,001

39 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - LKAS 24

The entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the NITF, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Line Ministry and Members of the board.

The Entity carries out transactions in the ordinary course of its business on an arm's length with parties who are defined as related parties in Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS) 24, Related Party Disclosures.

Details of the related party transactions are reported below.

Related Party	Relationship	Other Related Entities		Transactions		
			Investment	Revenue Grants Rs.	Transfers Rs.	Short term Employee Benefits Rs.
Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies	Line Ministry	Not Applicable	-	972,900,000	3,972,900,000	-
Asian Reinsurance Corporation	Member Country and Council Member	Not Applicable	USD 980,000			
Dr. W.M.V.Wanasinghe	Chairman	Not Applicable		-	-	1,714,731
Other Members of the Board	Board Member	Not Applicable		-	-	1,257,000

Currently Dr.W.M.V Wanasinghe is acting as the chairperson of National Insurance Trust Fund Board with effect from 17th January 2025.

40 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is,

a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity;

b)Present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

i) It is not probable that an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle

ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

<u>Case No. SC (Spl) LA applicaition No.15/2024- Supreme Court, Sri Lanka.</u>

Mr. Sanath de Silva, the former Chief Executive Officer, filed Case No. CA(Writ) Application No.24/2020 against 24 respondents, including the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF), seeking inter alia a writ to quash the decision of interdiction dated 16.12.2019 (conveyed by letter dated 15.12.2019 signed by the Chairperson of the NITF) and to compel compliance with the directives issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL) pursuant to the findings of an investigation conducted by IRCSL (E&Y Report).

The Court of Appeal, by judgment dated 05.12.2023, dismissed the said application. Against this decision, Mr. de Silva had file an appeal to the Supreme Court under Case No. SC (Spl) LA application No.15/2024 which is currently pending before Supreme Court.

Case No. CA(Writ) Application No.114/2021- Court of Appeal Sri Lanka.

In accordance with Public Enterprises Department (PED) Circular No. 01/2013 dated 15.01.2013, the NITF Board decided to retire Mr. Sanath de Silva, with effect from 15.04.2021, upon his reaching the age of 55, citing unsatisfactory performance. In response, Mr. de Silva filed the aforementioned case against the NITF and 21 other respondents, which is currently pending before the Court of Appeal.

Case No. 01/10/2021- Labour Tribunal, Colombo

Mr. J.A.D. Siriwardana, the former Assistant General Manager (Finance), was interdicted with effect from 16.12.2019, by letter dated 15.12.2019 signed by the Chairperson of the NITF. This decision was made in line with the directives issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), pursuant to the findings of an investigation conducted by the IRCSL (E&Y Report).

Challenging the said decision, Mr. Siriwardana filed the above-mentioned case against the NITF, seeking relief including reinstatement to his position with arrears of salary, or alternatively, payment of his total salary up to the age of retirement together with gratuity.

41 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events occurring after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

All material post reporting date events have been considered and where appropriate, adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the financial statements. However, there is no any adjustable or non-adjustable events between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue other than below.

All pending litigation for claims has been evaluated and adequate provisions have been made in the financial statements where necessary.

42 RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management demonstrate the initiatives that are undertaken to reduce or mitigate the Board's exposure to losses. The Board is exposed to the following risks

(a) **Insurance Risk**	Non-life Insurance and Inward Reinsurance Contracts Reinsurance
(b) **Financial Risk**	Market Risk Liquidity Risk Credit Risk Operational Risk

(a) Insurance risk

The principal risk the Board faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid. Therefore, the objective of the Board is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines.

The board principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: Motor, Marine, Fire, Engineering, miscellaneous. Healthcare contracts provide medical expense coverage to policyholders. Risks under insurance policies usually cover twelve months duration.

For general insurance contracts including inward reinsurance, the most significant risks arise from climate changes, natural disasters and terrorist activities. For longer tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk. For healthcare contracts, the most significant risks arise from lifestyle changes, epidemics and medical science and technology improvements.

These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Board, type of risk insured and by industry.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts areas. The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors. Furthermore, strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and procedures put in place to reduce the risk exposure of the Board. The Board further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities.

The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes based on the Board's risk appetite as decided by management.

Frequency and Severity of Claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The Board underwrites mainly property, engineering, motor, miscellaneous accident, marine, medical and personal accident classes. These classes of insurance are generally regarded as short-term insurance contracts where claims are normally intimated and settled within a short time span. This helps to mitigate insurance risk.

i. Property

For property insurance contracts, the main perils are fire damage and other allied perils and business interruption resulting therefrom.

These contracts are underwritten either on replacement value or indemnity basis with appropriate values for the interest insured. The cost of rebuilding or repairing the damaged properties, the time taken to reinstate the operations to its pre-loss position in the case of business interruption and the basis of insurance are the main factors that influence the level of claims.

ii. Engineering

For engineering insurance contracts, the main elements of risks are loss or damage to insured project works and resultant third party liabilities, loss or damage to insured plant, machinery and equipment and resultant business interruption losses. The extent of the loss or damage is the main factor that influences the level of claims.

iii. Motor

For motor insurance contracts, the main elements of risks are claims arising out of death and bodily injury and damage to third party properties as well as that of insured vehicles. The potential court awards for deaths and bodily injury and the extent of damage to properties are the key factors that influence the level of claims.

iv. Miscellaneous Accident

For miscellaneous accident classes of insurance such as loss of money, infidelity of employees, personal accident, workmen's compensation, travel, general third party liability and professional indemnity are underwritten.

The extent of loss or damage and the potential court awards for liability classes are the main factors that influence the level of claims.

v. Marine

In marine insurance the main risk elements are loss or damage to insured cargo and hull due to various mishaps resulting in the total or partial loss claims. The extent of the loss or damage is the main factor that influences the level of claims.

vi. Medical and Personal Accident

In medical insurance, the main risk elements are illness and accidents and related healthcare costs. For personal accident the main risks elements are claims arising from death and/or permanent or partial disability.

vii. Geographical concentration of risks

The insurance risk arising from insurance contracts is primarily concentrated in Sri Lanka.

(b) Financial Risk

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by falling to discharge an obligation.

The following processes/activities reduces the credit risk of financial instruments.

- Credit risk policy is based on circulars and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance . The exposures is limited to Government Securities only.
- The management evaluates the exposure and the new investments in instruments in order to reduce the risks.
- The regular review by the Board also minimises the credit risks.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets and obligations associated with financial instruments.

Liquidity requirements are monitored on a monthly basis and management ensures that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the company's exposure to liquidity risk:

* Liquidity requirements are monitored on a monthly basis and management ensures that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.
* Contingency fund plans are in place, to meet the emergency call of funds.

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Board's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose to fair value interest risk. Board have invested in Government securities with fixed interest rates. Hence no significant interest rate risk from the change in market interest rate.

Following table describes the Boar's sensitivity to interest rate risk. The sensitivity of reported fair value of financial instruments is monitored by assessing the projected changes in the fair value of financial instrument held by the portfolios in response to assumed parallel shift in the yield curve by +/- 100 basis points and +/- 200 basis points.

Change in Variables	2025		2024	
	Impact on PBT* Rs.	Impact on equity* Rs.	Impact on PBT* Rs.	Impact on equity* Rs.
+ 100 basis Points	(210,878,812.85)	(210,878,812.85)	(241,712,484.77)	(241,712,484.77)
- 100 basis Points	213,913,372.92	213,913,372.92	247,252,538.81	247,252,538.81
+ 200 basis Points	(418,810,602.31)	(418,810,602.31)	(478,114,509.79)	(478,114,509.79)
- 200 basis Points	431,010,913.47	431,010,913.47	500,304,519.70	500,304,519.70

*PBT -Profit before tax

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The board is exposed to currency risk on transactions in Foreign Currency with the other Insurers for Inward Reinsurance business.

Management believes that there is minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Board does not hedge its foreign currency exposure.

43 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The board's capital management framework forms the basis for activity managing capital within the board and seeks to optimize the structure and source of capital to ensure that it consistently maximizes returns to the shareholders and policyholders while complying with the regulatory requirements.

The board has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approaches in managing the risks that affect its capital position.

a. To maintain the robust level of stability of the board thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.

b. To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.

c. To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business.

d.To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirement of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders.

e. To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders value.

f. To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise

Operations of the board are also subject to regulatory requirements of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL). The regulations imposed, not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. capital adequacy under the risk based capital regime) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseeable liabilities as they arise. The board has complied with all these regulatory requirements during the financial year. The primary source of capital used by the board is equity which includes the retained earnings.Capital requirements are measured on the risk based capital model which is calculated in a periodic basis and assessed against the available capital and determined by the capital adequacy ratio.The board has made no significant changes from previous years to its policies and processes of its capital structure.