

එස්එම්බී ශ්‍රී ලංකා සේවලයි

2011 අංක 42 මූල්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර පනතෙහි 29(5) කොටසට අනුකූලව සිදු කරන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශ

ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශය		ශ්‍රී ලංකා රුපියල්		
2022.12.31 න් අවසන් වසර සඳහා				
	සමාගම		සමුහය	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
පොලී ආදායම	289,361,235	163,970,711	289,361,235	163,970,711
පොලී වියදම්	(134,737,070)	(51,818,785)	(134,803,986)	(52,068,675)
ශුද්ධ පොලී ආදායම	154,624,165	112,151,926	154,557,249	111,902,036
ගාස්තු සහ කොමිස් ආදායම	9,905,419	3,625,443	9,905,419	3,625,443
ශුද්ධ පොලී, ගාස්තු සහ කොමිස් ආදායම	164,529,584	115,777,369	164,462,668	115,527,479
වෙනත් මෙහෙයුම් ආදායම් (ශුද්ධ)	210,220,245	81,336,021	230,889,765	134,116,264
ආයෝජන දේපලවල සාධාරණ වටිනාකමෙහි වෙනස්කම්	44,649,600	46,553,000	46,949,600	44,812,600
මුළු මෙහෙයුම් ආදායම	419,399,429	243,666,390	442,302,033	294,456,343
අපේක්ෂිත ණය අලාභය සඳහා දීමනාව - අය කිරීම	(166,520,963)	(57,158,193)	(166,520,962)	(57,158,193)
ශුද්ධ මෙහෙයුම් ආදායම	252,878,466	186,508,197	275,781,071	237,298,150
සේවක මණ්ඩල වියදම්	(76,812,014)	(55,959,275)	(121,029,687)	(108,749,937)
වෙනත් වියදම්	(68,965,862)	(64,158,838)	(82,779,700)	(78,482,986)
මූල්‍ය සේවා මත බදු වලට පෙර මෙහෙයුම් ලාභය	107,100,590	66,390,084	71,971,684	50,065,227
මූල්‍ය සේවා මත බදු	(18,985,049)	(10,753,675)	(18,985,049)	(10,753,675)
මූල්‍ය සේවා මත බදු ගෙවීමෙන් පසු ලාභය	88,115,541	55,636,409	52,986,635	39,311,552
අනුබද්ධ සමාගම් සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන	(12,750,000)	-	-	-
ආශ්‍රිත සමාගමේ ලාභයේ කොටස	743,655	151,844	743,655	151,844
ආදායම් බද්දට පෙර ලාභය	76,109,196	55,788,253	53,730,290	39,463,396
ආදායම් බදු වියදම්	(3,473,036)	(2,357,092)	(3,205,986)	(1,520,296)
වසර සඳහා ලාභය	79,582,232	53,431,161	56,936,276	37,943,100
ලාභය බෙදී යන ආකාරය:				
පාලක සමාගමේ නිමිකරුවන්ට	79,582,232	53,431,161	74,280,294	45,532,250
පාලනයට යටත් නොවන නිමිකම්	-	-	(17,344,019)	(7,589,150)
වසර සඳහා ලාභය	79,582,232	53,431,161	56,936,276	37,943,100
ලාභය මත කොටසකට ඉපයීම්				
සාමාන්‍ය කොටසක ඉපයීම් - මූලික රු.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
සාමාන්‍ය කොටසක ඉපයීම් - ව්‍යුත්පන්න රු.	-	-	-	-

මූල්‍ය තත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය		ශ්‍රී ලංකා රුපියල්		
2022.12.31 දිනට				
	සමාගම		සමුහය	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
වත්කම්				
මුදල් සහ මුදල් සමාන දෑ	55,302,042	103,558,886	55,494,870	105,179,888
බැංකු තැන්පතු	2,364,017,662	2,393,446,509	2,364,049,831	2,410,549,184
ක්‍රමිකය අගයට කල මුල්‍ය වත්කම් -				
වෙනත් ගනුදෙනුකරුවන්ගෙන් ණය සහ ලැබීම්	1,855,368,149	1,115,518,279	1,855,368,149	1,115,518,279
මූල්‍ය ආයෝජන	104,249,453	82,076,924	104,249,453	82,076,924
ආශ්‍රිත ව්‍යාපාරයන්හි ආයෝජන	42,577,031	41,833,376	42,577,031	41,833,376
අනුබද්ධ ආයෝජන	-	12,750,000	-	-
ආයෝජන දේපල	385,728,000	142,778,000	402,928,000	157,678,000
දේපල, පිරිසහ හා උපකරණ	19,963,487	7,305,871	22,405,148	11,910,542
සාමාන්‍ය අයිතිය සහිත වත්කම්	16,070,409	23,266,033	16,070,405	24,195,608
අස්පෘශ්‍ය වත්කම්	245,092,403	5,614,625	245,092,403	5,614,625
විලිකිකි වත්කම්	-	-	1,202,705	2,538,161
වෙනත් වත්කම්	98,857,571	67,795,098	105,380,384	80,772,776
මුළු වත්කම්	5,187,226,207	3,995,943,601	5,225,358,379	4,055,542,713
වගකීම්				
බැංකු වලට ගෙවිය යුතු	1,568,220,236	526,274,284	1,568,507,907	526,274,284
ගනුදෙනුකරුවන්ට ගෙවිය යුතු	126,786,485	122,275,914	126,786,485	122,275,914
විග්‍රාමික පාරිභෝගික සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන	8,961,310	7,544,568	23,159,659	25,887,414
කල්බදු වගකීම්	14,880,212	15,649,074	14,880,212	16,705,769
වෙනත් වගකීම්	112,425,504	72,383,460	118,982,133	75,340,499
මුළු වගකීම්	1,831,273,747	744,127,300	1,852,316,396	766,483,880
නිමිකම්				
ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රාග්ධනය	3,062,681,524	3,062,681,524	3,062,681,524	3,062,681,524
ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත සංචිත	41,732,329	37,753,217	41,732,329	37,753,217
සාධාරණ වටිනාකම් සංචිත	52,465,265	29,592,284	52,465,265	29,592,284
රඳවා ගත් ඉපයුම්	199,073,342	121,789,276	207,657,673	134,404,142
කොටස් නිමිකමේ මුළු නිමිකම බෙදී යන ආකාරය	3,355,952,460	3,251,816,301	3,364,536,791	3,264,431,167
පාලනයට යටත් නොවන නිමිකම්	-	-	8,505,192	24,627,666
මුළු නිමිකම්	3,355,952,460	3,251,816,301	3,373,041,983	3,289,058,833
මුළු නිමිකම් සහ වගකීම්	5,187,226,207	3,995,943,601	5,225,358,379	4,055,542,713

විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශය		ශ්‍රී ලංකා රුපියල්		
2022.12.31 න් අවසන් වසර සඳහා				
	සමාගම		සමුහය	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
වසර සඳහා ලාභය	79,582,232	53,431,161	56,936,276	37,943,100
වෙනත් විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම්				
ලාභ හෝ අලාභ ලෙස තැවූ වර්ගීකරණය නොකරන අයිතම	1,680,945	1,404,303	5,242,300	8,924,911
අර්ථ දැක්වූ ඇති ප්‍රතිලාභ සැලසුම් මත ලාභය				
අනෙකුත් විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් මගින් පැන නැගුණු සාධාරණ අගයට නම් කර ඇති නිමිකම් උපකරණ ආයෝජනවල සාධාරණ අගයෙහි වෙනස්කම්	22,872,981	21,341,656	22,872,981	21,341,656
වෙනත් විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් මත ශුද්ධ බද්ද	-	-	(1,068,406)	(1,804,946)
වර්ෂය සඳහා වෙනත් විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් (ශුද්ධ බදු)	24,553,926	22,745,959	27,046,875	28,461,621
වර්ෂය සඳහා මුළු විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම්	104,136,158	76,177,120	83,983,151	66,404,721
විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම බෙදී යන ආකාරය:				
පාලක සමාගමේ නිමිකරුවන්ට	104,136,158	76,177,120	100,105,625	71,193,196
පාලනයට යටත් නොවන නිමිකම්	-	-	(16,122,474)	(4,788,475)
වර්ෂය සඳහා මුළු විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම	104,136,158	76,177,120	83,983,151	66,404,721

2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ අවශ්‍යතාවලට අනුකූලව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශ සකස් කර ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති බව සහතික කර ඇත.

අත්සන් කළේ
මේනකා සිල්වා
මූල්‍ය ප්‍රධානී

අත්සන් කළේ
සුජිත් විජේසිංහ
ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශ සකස් කිරීම සහ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වගකිව යුතුය. මණ්ඩලය වෙනුවෙන් අනුමත කර අත්සන් කරන ලද්දේ,

අත්සන් කළේ
අර්ධ සෝසා
අධ්‍යක්ෂක

අත්සන් කළේ
සාධි වඩුච්චි
අධ්‍යක්ෂක

කොළඹ
2023 අප්‍රේල් 03

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

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01. Allowance for Expected credit losses of loans and receivables to customers

Refer to the accounting policies in the Financial Statements: Impairment of Loans and Receivables to Customers, "Note 5.3.3 and 19" to the Financial Statements: Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates, "Note 3.2.2" to the Financial Statements.

Risk Description	Our Response
As disclosed in Note 19 to these financial statements, the Company has recorded financial assets at amortized cost against loans and receivables to customers amounting to Rs. 1,855,368,149 as at 31 December 2022. High degree of complexity and judgment are involved in estimating ECL of Rs. 636,865,081 against loans and receivables to customers as at the reporting date.	Our audit procedures included: • Assessing the methodology inherent within the impairment models against the requirements of SLFRS 9, specially taking into consideration the prevailing uncertain volatile macro-economic environment; • Challenging the key assumptions in the ECL models, including staging PD and LGD and evaluating the reasonableness of Management's key judgments and estimates; • Testing the accuracy and completeness of the data inputs to the systems and ECL models and challenging the economic information used within, and weightings applied to, forward looking scenarios; • Testing IT System Controls which records loan days past due, and non performing loan classification; • Recalculating the ECL on sample basis, by using the key assumptions used in the models, such as PD and LGD; • Evaluating the completeness of customers/facilities assessed individually based on the criteria set for the same and checking the accuracy of the provision for impairment for such identified individually significant exposures.
The Company uses the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model to calculate the loss allowance in accordance with SLFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (SLFRS 9). These models are reliant on data and a number of estimates including the impact of multiple economic scenarios and other assumptions such as defining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR). There are also a number of key assumptions made by the Company in applying the requirements of SLFRS 9 to the models including the identification of loss stage, forward looking probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), macroeconomic scenarios used and the post-model adjustments including their weighting and judgments over the use of data inputs required.	• Assessing the completeness of additional allowance overlays by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the loan and lease portfolios against the Company's assessment; • Working with our Financial Risk Management (FRM) specialists, and evaluating and challenging the key assumptions in the components of the Company's post-model adjustments to the ECL allowance balance. • Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements in compliance with relevant accounting standards requirements.
Additional subjectivity and judgement have been introduced into the Company's measurement of ECL due to the heightened uncertainty associated with the impact of the economic outlook to the Company customers, increasing our audit effort thereon.	
Allowance for expected credit losses is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loans and receivables balance to the financial statements and the inherent complexity of the Company's ECL models used to measure ECL allowances.	

02. Valuation of Investment Property

Refer to the accounting policies in the Financial Statements: Investment Property, "Note 5.3.7 and 23"

Risk Description	Our Response
As at 31 December 2022, the Group's Investment Properties carried at fair value amount to Rs. 402.92 Mn. Further, the fair value gain recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year, amounted to Rs. 46.94 Mn.	Our audit procedures included: • Assessing the objectivity, independence, competence and qualifications of the external valuer. • Assessing the key assumptions applied and conclusion made by the external valuer in deriving the fair value of the properties and comparing the same with evidence of current market values and consultation with internal valuation specialist. • Inquiring how valuers had assessed the impact of the prevailing uncertain and volatile macro-economic environment to assess whether that it was appropriately considered in the measurement in valuing properties to determine the fair value of the investment property. • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements, including the description and appropriateness of the inherent degree of subjectivity and key assumptions in the estimates.
The Company has engaged an independent external professional valuer with appropriate expertise in valuing properties, to determine the fair value of investment property in accordance with recognized industry standards.	
Estimating the fair value is a complex process which involves a significant degree of judgement and estimates in respect of price per perch of the land, capitalization rates, value per square feet, fair market rental and diversity of locations and nature of the land and buildings and investment properties.	
We identified this as a key audit matter because of the significant judgments and estimates in the selection of appropriate valuation methodology to be used and in estimating the key assumptions applied. These key assumptions include market comparable used, taking into consideration for difference such as location, size and tenure. A change in the key assumptions will have an impact on the valuation.	

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from

error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements in accordance with the Code of Ethics regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

CA Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditors' report is 2599.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

03 April 2023