

எஸ்எம்பி பினான்ஸ் பிளஸ்சி

2011 ஆம் ஆண்டின் நிதி வணிகச் சட்ட இல.42 இன் பிரிவு 29 (5) இன் அடிப்படையில் நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகளை வெளியிடுதல்

| ஏனைய அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய இலாபம் அல்லது நட்ட கூற்று | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| நா. டிசம்பர் 31இல் முடிவடைந்த ஆண்டிற்கான | நிறுவனம் | | குழுமம் | |
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| தொடர் செயல்பாடுகள் | | | | |
| வட்டி வருமானம் | 775,505,794 | 483,655,939 | 775,505,794 | 483,655,939 |
| வட்டிச் செலவினம் | (308,880,252) | (134,737,070) | (308,880,252) | (134,737,070) |
| தேறிய வட்டி வருமானம் | 466,625,542 | 348,918,869 | 466,625,542 | 348,918,869 |
| கட்டணம் மற்றும் தரகு வருமானம் | 4,054,971 | 9,905,419 | 4,054,971 | 9,905,419 |
| தேறிய வட்டி, கட்டணம் மற்றும் தரகு வருமானம் | 470,680,513 | 358,824,288 | 470,680,513 | 358,824,288 |
| ஏனைய தொழிற்பாட்டு வருமானம் (தேறிய) | 7,873,868 | 13,063,673 | 7,873,868 | 13,063,673 |
| முதலீட்டுச் சொத்தின் சாதாரண பெறுமதியில் மாற்றங்கள் | 38,370,600 | 44,649,600 | 38,370,600 | 44,649,600 |
| மொத்த தொழிற்பாட்டு வருமானம் | 516,924,981 | 416,537,561 | 516,924,981 | 416,537,561 |
| எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் கூன் இழப்புக்கான கொடுப்பனவு - கட்டணம் | (89,062,346) | (163,659,095) | (89,062,346) | (163,659,095) |
| தேறிய தொழிற்பாட்டு வருமானம் | 427,862,635 | 252,878,466 | 427,862,635 | 252,878,466 |
| ஊழியர் செலவினங்கள் | (111,474,529) | (76,812,014) | (111,474,529) | (76,812,014) |
| ஏனைய செலவினங்கள் | (101,009,315) | (68,965,862) | (101,009,315) | (68,965,862) |
| விற்பனைக்காகவுள்ள சொத்துக்களின் சேதக்கழிப்பனவு | - | - | (6,786,534) | - |
| நிதியியல் சேவைகள் மீதான வரிக்கு முன்னரான தொழிற்பாட்டு இலாபம் | 215,378,791 | 107,100,590 | 208,592,257 | 107,100,590 |
| நிதியியல் சேவைகள் மீதான வரிகள் | (53,663,399) | (18,985,049) | (53,663,399) | (18,985,049) |
| நிதியியல் சேவைகள் மீதான வரிக்கு பின்னரான இலாபம் | 161,715,392 | 88,115,541 | 154,928,858 | 88,115,541 |
| துணை நிறுவனத்திற்கான குறைபாடு ஏற்பாடு | - | (12,750,000) | - | - |
| துணை நிறுவனத்தின் பங்கு இலாபம் | 39,922 | 743,655 | 39,922 | 743,655 |
| வருமான வரிக்கு முன்னரான இலாபம் | 161,755,314 | 76,109,196 | 154,968,780 | 88,859,196 |
| வருமான வரிச் (செலவினம்) பிறழ்வு | (41,853,966) | 3,473,036 | (41,853,966) | 3,473,036 |
| தொடர் செயல்பாடுகளிலிருந்தான இலாபம் | 119,901,348 | 79,582,232 | 113,114,815 | 92,332,232 |
| நிறுத்தப்பட்ட செயல்பாடுகள் | - | - | (8,801,419) | (35,395,956) |
| தேறிய, நிறுத்தப்பட்ட செயல்பாடுகளிலிருந்தான இழப்பு | - | - | (8,801,419) | (35,395,956) |
| காலப்பகுதிக்கான இலாபம் | 119,901,348 | 79,582,232 | 104,313,395 | 56,936,276 |
| பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்படுவதற்கு: | | | | |
| தலைமை கம்பனியின் உரிமையாளர்களுக்கு | 119,901,348 | 79,582,232 | 108,626,971 | 74,280,295 |
| கட்டுப்படுத்தாத உரிமையாளர்களுக்கு | - | - | (4,313,575) | (17,344,019) |
| ஆண்டிற்கான இலாபம் | 119,901,348 | 79,582,232 | 104,313,395 | 56,936,276 |
| பங்கொன்றிற்கான அடிப்படை இலாபம் | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| பங்கொன்றிற்கான நீர்த்த இலாபம் | - | - | - | - |

அடைபுக்குறிக்குள் உள்ள தொகைகள் கழித்தலை குறிக்கின்றன.

| ஏனைய அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய இலாபம் அல்லது நட்ட கூற்று | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| நா. டிசம்பர் 31இல் முடிவடைந்த ஆண்டிற்கான | நிறுவனம் | | குழுமம் | |
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| ஆண்டிற்கான இலாபம் | 119,901,348 | 79,582,232 | 104,313,395 | 56,936,276 |
| ஏனைய அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வருமானம் | | | | |
| இலாபம் அல்லது நட்டமாக மீளமைக்கப்பட்டதை வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட காப்புத்திட்டங்கள் மீதான | (1,174,999) | 1,680,945 | (1,174,999) | 5,242,300 |
| உள்ளவாறான (நட்டம்)/இலாபம் | | | | |
| FVOCI இல் பங்கு முதலீடுகள் - சாதாரண பெறுமதியில் | 12,079,558 | 22,872,981 | 12,079,558 | 22,872,981 |
| நிகர மாற்றம் | - | - | - | (1,068,406) |
| ஏனைய அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வருமானத்தின் மீதான தேறிய வரி | - | - | - | - |
| ஆண்டிற்கான ஏனைய அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வருமானம் (தேறிய வரி) | 10,904,559 | 24,553,926 | 10,904,559 | 27,046,875 |
| ஆண்டிற்கான மொத்த அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வருமானம் | 130,805,907 | 104,136,158 | 115,217,954 | 83,983,151 |
| பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்படுவதற்கான மொத்த அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வருமானம்: | | | | |
| வங்கியின் பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு | 130,805,907 | 104,136,158 | 119,530,650 | 100,105,625 |
| கட்டுப்படுத்தாத உரிமையாளர்களுக்கு | - | - | (4,312,695) | (16,122,474) |
| ஆண்டிற்கான மொத்த அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வருமானம் | 130,805,907 | 104,136,158 | 115,217,954 | 83,983,151 |

அடைபுக்குறிக்குள் உள்ள தொகைகள் கழித்தலை குறிக்கின்றன.

சுயாதீன கணக்காய்வாளரின் அறிக்கை

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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SMB FINANCE PLC
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SMB Finance PLC (the Company), and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (the Group) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as of December 31, 2023, and of their financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the company financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the company financial statements and the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

| Risk Description | Our Response |
|---|---|
| <p>01. Allowance for Expected credit losses of loans and receivables to customers</p> <p>Refer to the accounting policies in the Financial Statements: Impairment of Loans and Receivables to Customers, "Note 5.3.3 and 20" to the Financial Statements: Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates, "Note 3.2.2" to the Financial Statements.</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 20 to these financial statements, the Company has recorded financial assets at amortized cost against loans and receivables to customers amounting to Rs. 1,471,314,074/- as at 31 December 2023. High degree of complexity and judgment are involved in estimating ECL of Rs. 750,312,216/- against loans and receivables to customers as at the reporting date.</p> <p>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 received.</p> <p>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 on customers, increasing our audit effort thereon.</p> <p>Accordingly, 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.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 the 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. |
| <p>02. Valuation of Investment Property</p> <p>Refer to the accounting policies in the Financial Statements: Investment Property, "Note 5.3.9 and 25".</p> <p>As at 31 December 2023, the Group's Investment Properties carried at fair value amount to Rs. 637.24 Mn. Further, the fair value gain recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year, amounted to Rs. 38.37 Mn.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

| நிதி நிலைமைக் கூற்று | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| நா. டிசம்பர் 31இல் உள்ளவாறான | நிறுவனம் | | குழுமம் | |
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| சொத்துக்கள் | | | | |
| காசு மற்றும் காசுக்கு சமமானவைகள் | 90,670,044 | 55,302,042 | 90,670,044 | 55,494,870 |
| வங்கிகளிலுள்ள இருப்புகள் | 2,568,600,407 | 2,401,475,573 | 2,568,600,407 | 2,401,507,742 |
| கடன் தீர்ப்பனவு செலவுகளில் நிதிச் சொத்துக்கள் | | | | |
| - வாடிக்கையாளர்களுக்கான கடன்கள் மற்றும் வருமதிகள் | 1,471,314,074 | 1,855,368,149 | 1,471,314,074 | 1,855,368,149 |
| நிதியியல் முதலீடுகள் | 116,358,309 | 104,249,453 | 116,358,309 | 114,789,453 |
| கூட்டான்மை முதலீடுகள் | 42,616,953 | 42,577,031 | 42,616,953 | 42,577,031 |
| துணைக் கம்பனிகளிலான முதலீடு | - | - | - | - |
| விற்பனைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொத்துக்கள் | - | - | 4,916,220 | - |
| சொத்து முதலீடுகள் | 637,235,600 | 385,728,000 | 637,235,600 | 402,928,000 |
| ஆதனம், பொறிகள் மற்றும் உபகரணங்கள் | 50,338,715 | 19,963,487 | 50,338,715 | 22,405,148 |
| பயன்பாட்டு உரிமைச் சொத்துக்கள் | 34,156,018 | 16,070,409 | 34,156,018 | 16,070,405 |
| அருவச் சொத்துக்கள் | 263,662,640 | 245,092,403 | 263,662,640 | 245,092,403 |
| பிற்போடப்பட்ட வரிச் சொத்துக்கள் | - | - | - | 1,202,705 |
| ஏனைய சொத்துக்கள் | 55,234,742 | 61,399,660 | 55,234,742 | 67,922,473 |
| மொத்தச் சொத்துக்கள் | 5,330,187,502 | 5,187,226,207 | 5,335,103,726 | 5,225,358,379 |
| பொறுப்புக்கள் | | | | |
| நிதி நிறுவனங்களுக்கு செலுத்த வேண்டியவை | 1,504,597,528 | 1,568,220,236 | 1,504,597,528 | 1,568,507,907 |
| படிமுறை கடன்தீர்வு பெறுமதியில் நிதிச் பொறுப்புகள் | | | | |
| - வைப்பாளர்களுக்கு செலுத்த வேண்டியவை | 42,736,120 | - | 42,736,120 | - |
| படிமுறை கடன்தீர்வு பெறுமதியில் நிதிச் பொறுப்புகள் | | | | |
| - ஏனைய வாடிக்கையாளர்களுக்கு செலுத்த வேண்டியவை | 131,298,785 | 126,786,485 | 131,298,785 | 126,786,485 |
| ஓய்வு நலக்காப்பு திட்டங்கள் | 13,644,953 | 8,961,310 | 13,644,953 | 23,159,659 |
| குத்தகை பொறுப்புக்கள் | 21,780,454 | 14,880,212 | 21,780,454 | 14,880,212 |
| ஏனைய பொறுப்புக்கள் | 129,371,295 | 112,425,504 | 131,792,065 | 118,982,132 |
| விற்பனைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொத்துக்களுடன் நேரடியாக தொடர்புடைய பொறுப்புக்கள் | - | - | 993,883 | - |
| மொத்த பொறுப்புக்கள் | 1,843,429,135 | 1,831,273,747 | 1,846,843,788 | 1,852,316,395 |
| பங்கு மூலதனம் | | | | |
| கூறப்பட்ட மூலதனம் | 3,062,681,524 | 3,062,681,524 | 3,062,681,524 | 3,062,681,524 |
| நியதிச்சட்ட ஒதுக்கங்கள் | 47,727,396 | 41,732,329 | 47,727,396 | 41,732,329 |
| சாதாரண பெறுமதி ஒதுக்கங்கள் | 64,544,823 | 52,465,265 | 64,544,823 | 52,465,265 |
| பிடித்து வைக்கப்பட்ட வருவாய்கள் | 311,804,624 | 199,073,342 | 309,114,578 | 207,657,674 |
| நிறுவனத்தின் பங்குதாரர்களுக்கான மொத்த பங்கு மூலதனம் | 3,486,758,367 | 3,355,952,460 | 3,484,068,321 | 3,364,536,792 |
| கட்டுப்படுத்தாத உரிமையாளர்களுக்குரியது | - | - | 4,191,617 | 8,505,192 |
| மொத்த பங்கு மூலதனம் | 3,486,758,367 | 3,355,952,460 | 3,488,259,938 | 3,373,041,984 |
| மொத்த பங்கு மூலதனம் மற்றும் பொறுப்புக்கள் | 5,330,187,502 | 5,187,226,207 | 5,335,103,726 | 5,225,358,379 |

அடைபுக்குறிக்குள் உள்ள தொகைகள் கழித்தலை குறிக்கின்றன.

2007ஆம் ஆண்டின் 7ஆம் இலக்க கம்பனிகள் சட்டத்தின் தேவைகளுக்கு இணங்க நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன என்று சான்றளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(ஓப்பம்)
மேனக்க சில்வா
நிதித் தலைவர்

(ஓப்பம்)
சுபல் விஜேசிவ்று
தலைமை நிர்வாக அதிகாரி

இந்த நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகளைத் தயாரித்தல் மற்றும் வழங்குவதற்கு இயக்குநர்கள் குழு பொறுப்பாகும். குழுமம் சார்பாக அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு கையொப்பமிடப்பட்டது

(ஓப்பம்)
ஷர்தா சூசா
இயக்குநர்

(ஓப்பம்)
சாடி வாடுட்
இயக்குநர்

கொழும்பு - மார்ச் 28, 2024

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

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

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

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

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

- 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's and the 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the Direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 163 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2