FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Period ended 31st December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Gross written premiums	1	11,234,663,200	10,864,280,813
Contribution Received for Agrahara	1	6,809,374,429	6,283,159,919
Crop Insurance Levy Collected		2,572,862,779	2,193,825,976
Reinsurance Premiums ceded		(684,014,374)	(589,680,363)
Net written premiums		**19,932,886,035**	**18,751,586,344**
Net change in Reserve for unearned premium		(52,131,046)	(408,441,178)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR		36,721,473	(730,932,477)
Net earned premium		**19,917,476,462**	**17,612,212,689**
Revenue from other operations			
Fees and commission income	2	1,301,773	1,329,693
Investment & Other Income	3	5,086,515,642	1,588,798,090
Other revenue		**5,087,817,414**	**1,590,127,784**
Gross benefits and claims Incured	4	(9,577,095,921)	(10,147,096,018)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	4	2,016,134,008	-
Gross change in contract liabilities	4	(3,583,632,596)	1,176,026,553
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	4	-	-
Gross change in IBNR	4	(3,548,680,512)	(1,790,211,581)
Net benefits and claims		**(14,693,275,021)**	**(10,761,281,045)**
Underwriting and acquisition cost (including reinsurance)	5	(1,996,068,323)	(1,863,920,737)
Other operating and administrative expenses	6.1	(560,176,052)	(388,977,070)
Finance cost & other Related Cost	6.2	(8,510,392)	(13,184,547)
Total benefits, claims and other expenses		**(17,258,029,789)**	**(13,027,363,399)**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**7,747,264,088**	**6,174,977,074**
Income Tax		(1,698,105,721)	
Profit/(Loss) After tax for the year		**6,049,158,366**	**5,127,770,399**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net change in available for sale financial assets		(2,796,453,741)	(346,028,773.79)
Actual Gain/(Loss) on retirement benefit obligation		26,492,484	29,237,258.00
Deffered Tax efect on above		(930,803)	7,016,942.00
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total Comprehensive Income		**3,278,266,304**	**4,817,995,825**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At 31st December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Assets			
Intangible assets	7	12,253,367	19,673,246
Property, plant and equipment	8	31,748,602	35,294,751
Right of use lease Assets	9	29,944,625	60,059,899
Financial Assets	10	29,560,640,208	24,954,265,916
Reinsurance Receivable	11	3,118,276,183	1,102,142,174
Premium receivables	12	5,049,998,105	4,024,573,920
Soft Loans	13	2,708,762	2,726,557
Other non financial assets	14	228,757,405	103,107,368
Deferred Commission	15	840,496,110	778,394,410
Cash at bank and in hand	16	1,415,918,913	715,633,708
Surcharge Tax Receivable		1,196,274,044	-
Total Assets		**41,487,016,324**	**31,795,871,950**
Equity and Liabilities			
Retained earnings		(506,673,928)	(588,652,855)
Other component of equity		(2,909,303,861)	(33,702,310)
Revaluation Reserve		(2,102,126)	(5,257,974)
Accumilated Fund-SRCC		22,146,747,594	17,684,152,906
Total Equity		**18,728,667,679**	**17,056,539,767**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	19	18,922,228,957	11,580,703,508
Retirement benefit obligation	20	10,704,256	29,677,230
Deffered Tax	21	1,079,307	1,580,996
Lease Creditor	22	42,879,795	78,038,161
Other liabilities	17	3,781,456,327	3,049,332,286
Bank overdraft	16	-	-
Total Liabilities		22,758,348,642	14,739,332,181
Total Equity and Liabilities		**41,487,016,324**	**31,795,871,949**

I certify that the Financial Statement of the Fund comply with the requirements of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards

....
W M D K Weerakoon
Chief Financial Officer (Acting)
Assistant General Manager - Finance

....
L.A.G. N. Liyanarachchi
Chief Executive Officer (Acting)

The Accounting policies and Notes on pages 5 to 50 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.

....
B S Abhayawickreme
Chairman

....
Director

01-Sep-23
Colombo

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
Statement Of Changes in Equity
As At 31st December 2022

2021

	Accumilated Fund - NITF	AFS Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	SRCC Fund	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance as at 01.01.2021	(522,052,692)	177,448,911	(2,102,126)	14,409,249,849		14,062,543,942
						-
Profit For the Year					5,127,770,398	5,127,770,398
Transfer to A/F	(66,600,163)			5,194,370,561	(5,127,770,398)	-
Acturial (gain)/loss on gratuity valuation		29,237,258				29,237,258
Net Change in Available for Sale Financial Assets		3,017,373				3,017,373
Deffered Tax		(349,046,146)		7,016,942		(342,029,204)
Cash Transferred to the Consolidated Fund				(1,824,000,000)		(1,824,000,000)
	(588,652,855)	**(139,342,604)**	**(2,102,126)**	**17,786,637,352**	**-**	**17,056,539,766**

2022

	Accumilated Fund - NITF	AFS Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	SRCC Fund	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance as at 01.01.2022	(588,652,855)	(139,342,604)	(2,102,126)	17,786,637,352		17,056,539,766
						-
Profit For the Year					6,049,158,366	6,049,158,366
Transfer to A/F	81,978,927			5,967,179,439	(6,049,158,366)	-
Acturial (gain)/loss on gratuity valuation		26,492,484				26,492,484
Net Change in Available for Sale Financial Assets		(2,796,453,741)				(2,796,453,741)
Deffered Tax				930,803		930,803
Cash Transferred to the Consolidated Fund				(1,608,000,000)		(1,608,000,000)
	(506,673,928)	**(2,909,303,861)**	**(2,102,126)**	**22,146,747,594**	**-**	**18,728,667,679**

Accounting policies and notes on pages 5 through 50 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
Figures in bracket indicate deductions.

** For the details of reinstatement, please refer note 39

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the Period ended 31st December 2022

		2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		7,747,264,088	6,174,977,074
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment		6,885,544	9,049,428
Interest Income Distress loan /SA		(20,542,555)	(12,625,532)
Amortisation of Intangible assets		7,419,879	7,868,701
Lease Expenses		8,510,392	13,184,547
Net Fair Value Changes in AFS Financial Assets		(2,796,453,741)	(346,028,774)
Net Depreciation of Right of Use Assets		32,570,517	34,451,809
Gratuity provision		8,439,092	9,990,992
		-	-
		4,994,093,217	**5,890,868,244**
Change in Operating Assets	A	(4,425,583,975)	(1,230,953,970)
Change in Operating Liabilities	B	7,357,160,383	1,679,483,982
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		7,925,669,625	6,339,398,257
Gratuity Paid		(919,583)	(1,197,120)
Income Tax Paid		(981,187,501)	(1,220,442,750)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities		6,943,562,542	5,117,758,387
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Financial Investments		(4,606,374,292)	(3,288,193,406)
Interest Income Distress loan /SA		20,542,555	12,625,532
Recovery of Soft Loans		17,795	-
Acquisition of Intangible Assets		-	(21,543,462)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(3,339,395)	(2,118,276)
Acquisition of Right of Use Lease assets		(2,455,242)	
Net Cash Used from Investing Activities		(4,591,608,579)	(3,299,229,613)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of Lease Interest		(8,510,392)	(13,184,547)
Settlement of Lease Rentals		(35,158,366)	(35,225,453)
Cash Transferred to the Consolidated Fund		(1,608,000,000)	(1,824,000,000)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(1,651,668,758)	(1,872,410,000)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	C	700,285,205	(53,881,226)
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		715,633,708	769,514,934
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		1,415,918,913	715,633,708

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

	2022	2021
A. Change in Operating Assets		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deferred Commission	(62,101,700)	(64,847,273)
(Increase)/ Decrease in reinsurance premium receivable	(2,016,134,008)	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Premium Receivable	(1,025,424,185)	(1,175,091,747)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Non Financial Assets	(125,650,037)	8,985,051
(Increase)/ Decrease in Surcharge tax receivable	(1,196,274,044)	-
	(4,425,583,975)	(1,230,953,970)
B. Change in Operating Liabilities		
Increase / (Decrease) in Insurance Contract Liabilities	7,341,525,449	1,755,112,506
Increase / (Decrease) in Other liabilities	15,634,934	(75,628,524)
	7,357,160,383	1,679,483,982
C. Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	990,020,751	677,343,717
Net Increase / (Decrease) of the cash effect of Exchange Rate Changes	425,898,162	38,289,990
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	**1,415,918,913**	**715,633,708**
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	677,343,717	757,937,438
Net Increase / (Decrease) of the cash effect of Exchange Rate Changes	38,289,990	11,577,496
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	**715,633,708**	**769,514,934**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	700,285,205	(53,881,226)

Year ended 31st December 2022

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 and re-insurance businesses.
Further The Board maintains SRCC & T Fund, 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 and Agricultural Insurance schemes are provided from the Crop Levy. 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 2022 was 250 (2021 – 365).

1.6 Approval of financial statements by the Board of Directors

The financial statements of The Board for the year ended 31st December 2022 were approved and authorized to issue on 01st September 2023 in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 01st September 2023.

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.
The Financial Statements include the following components:

- A Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the financial position of the Board as at the quarter-end, (page 02).
- A Statement of Comprehensive Income providing the information on the financial performance of the Board for the year under review. (page 01)
- A Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes in equity. (page 03)
- 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 04) and Notes to the financial statements comprising

accounting policies and other explanatory information (page 05 to 50).

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following material items in the financial statements.

Item	Basis of Measurement	Note No.
Loans and receivables financial assets	At fair value	10.1
Available For Sale financial assets	At fair value calculated using the buying yield prevailed at the reporting date published by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.	10.2
Foreign Currency Development Bonds	At amortized cost	10.3
Defined benefit obligations	Actuarially valued and recognized at present value of the defined benefit obligations	20
Policyholders' liabilities	Actuarial determined values based on actuarial guidelines issued by IRCSL	19.1
Incurred But Not Reported / Incurred But Not Enough Reported	Actuarial determined values based on actuarial Methodologies	19.3

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.

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 2022.
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.

2.7.1 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.

2.7.2 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 also 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.

2.7.3 Provision for Liabilities and Contingencies

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.

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 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.

2.8.3 Impairment of financial assets

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.

2.8.4 Provisions and contingencies

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.

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 - Cash Flow Statements. 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 New standards and interpretation not yet adopted

Year ended 31st December 2022

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

• SLFRS 9 - Financial Instruments SLFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, will replace LKAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, for annual periods on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. In 2017, The Board set up a team to implement SLFRS 9 within The Board.
The Board performed the diagnostic phase (preliminary impact assessment exercise) and implementation phase (solution development) on SLFRS 9. The Board has undertaken a significant analysis of how SLFRS 9 should be implemented and has taken tentative accounting policy decisions.
Classification Measurement from a classification and measurement perspective, the new standard will require all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.
Business Model Assessment The Board determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages financial assets to achieve its objectives. The Board 's business model is not assessed on an instrument by instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

• How the performance of the business model and the financial asset held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
• Risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial asset held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
• The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspect of The Board 's assessment
The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios in to account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from The Board 's original expectation, The Board does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets.
Contractual Cash flow Characteristic Test as the second test of the classification process, The Board assesses contractual terms of the financial asset to identify whether they meet Solely the Payment of Principle and Interest (SPPI) criteria.
'Principle' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principle or amortization of the premium/discount).
The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make SPPI assessment, The Board applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.
In contrast to contractual exposures that introduce a more than demonisms exposure to risk or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely the payment of principle and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

3 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.
For management purposes, The Board has organized the main business into four business segments based on products and services and has four reportable segments.
The segmental information reported below is used by the chief operating decision maker for the allocation of resources and assessment of performance.

- General - Motor insurance
- General – Non Motor insurance
- Agrahara
- NNDIS
- Re Insurance
- SRCC & T
- Crop

Year ended 31st December 2022

18 SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

	2022							
	Motor Rs	**Non Motor Rs**	**NNDIS Rs**	**Reinsurance Rs**	**SRCC Rs**	**Health Scheme Agrahara /Mp**	**Crop Insurance Scheme**	**Total Rs**
PREMIUMS								
Gross written premiums	121,257,258	191,583,760	-	2,858,687,752	8,063,134,431	-		11,234,663,200
Contribution Received for Agrahara						6,809,374,429		6,809,374,429
Crop Insurance Levy Collected							2,572,862,779	2,572,862,779
Reinsurance Premiums ceded				(515,523,753)	(168,490,620)			(684,014,374)
Net written premiums	**121,257,258**	**191,583,760**	-	**2,343,163,999**	**7,894,643,810**	**6,809,374,429**	**2,572,862,779**	**19,932,886,035**
Gross change in UPR	226,902	(12,264,558)	-	308,205,637	(528,929,376)	13,315,069	167,315,281	(52,131,046)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR				520,993	36,200,481			36,721,473
Net change in Reserve for unearned Premium	226,902	(12,264,558)	-	308,726,629	(492,728,896)	13,315,069	167,315,281	(15,409,573)
NET PREMIUMS EARNED (A)	**121,484,159**	**179,319,202**	-	**2,651,890,628**	**7,401,914,914**	**6,822,689,498**	**2,740,178,060**	**19,917,476,462**
Fee income (B)	1,282,123	19,650						1,301,773
TOTAL UNDERWRITING INCOME (A + I	**122,766,282**	**179,338,852**	-	**2,651,890,628**	**7,401,914,914**	**6,822,689,498**	**2,740,178,060**	**19,918,778,235**
Acquisition costs		(611,619)		(630,048,440)	(1,318,816,567)			(1,949,476,625)
Profit Commission Expenses					(108,693,398)			(108,693,398)
Change in deferred acquisition costs		(72,268)		(31,542,112)	93,716,080			62,101,700
Net acquisition costs (C)	-	(683,886)	-	(661,590,551)	(1,333,793,885)	-	-	(1,996,068,323)
Gross claims Incurred	(186,200,706)	(162,835,548)	41,640,629	(1,813,142,163)	(2,951,238,584)	(7,017,447,454)	(1,071,504,692)	(13,160,728,518)
Reinsurance recoveries				335,399,635	1,680,734,373			2,016,134,008
Changing of IBNR	(30,589,872)	21,878,840	(189,049)	(983,629,205)	(49,472,993)	(1,944,342,157)	(562,336,076)	(3,548,680,512)
Net claims paid	(216,790,578)	(140,956,708)	41,451,580	(2,461,371,733)	(1,319,977,204)	(8,961,789,611)	(1,633,840,768)	(14,693,275,021)
Reinsurers share of change in outstanding claims				-				-
NET CLAIMS INCURRED (D)	(216,790,578)	(140,956,708)	41,451,580	(2,461,371,733)	(1,319,977,204)	(8,961,789,611)	(1,633,840,768)	(14,693,275,021)

NATIONAL INSUARANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31st December 2022

UNDERWRITING RESULT(A+B+C+D)	**(94,024,296)**	**37,698,258**	**41,451,580**	**(471,071,656)**	**4,748,143,825**	**(2,139,100,113)**	**1,106,337,292**	**3,229,434,891**
Administrative expenses (E)	(91,539,480)	(25,427,633)	(50,855,267)	(50,855,267)	(60,133,776)	(279,703,968)	(10,171,053)	(568,686,445)
TOTAL EXPENSES (C+D+E)	(308,330,058)	(167,068,228)	(9,403,687)	(3,173,817,551)	(2,713,904,865)	(9,241,493,579)	(1,644,011,821)	(17,258,029,789)
	(185,563,777)	12,270,624	(9,403,687)	(521,926,923)	4,688,010,049	(2,418,804,081)	1,096,166,239	2,660,748,446
Investment & Other Income for the year	13,017,745	17,441,856		1,574,141,283	2,977,275,111	72,155,936	432,483,711	5,086,515,642
Profit before tax	**(172,546,031)**	**29,712,480**	**(9,403,687)**	**1,052,214,360**	**7,665,285,160**	**(2,346,648,144)**	**1,528,649,950**	**7,747,264,088**
Income tax expense		-			(1,697,676,607)			(1,697,676,607)
Deffered Tax					(429,114)			(429,114)
Profit after tax	**(172,546,031)**	**29,712,480**	**(9,403,687)**	**1,052,214,360**	**5,967,179,439**	**(2,346,648,144)**	**1,528,649,950**	**6,049,158,366**

Year ended 31st December 2022

4 REVENUE

5 GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM

Accounting policy - 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.

Accounting policy - Recognition of gross written premium Gross Written Premium (GWP) represents the premium charged by The Board to underwrite risks. GWP is accounted on an accrual basis.

Non-life insurance 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. However, GWP of Agrahara and crop insurance levy are considered on cash basis. 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.

GWP for the year by major classes of business are as follows;

Year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Inward Reinsurance	2,858,687,752	3,782,088,040
SRCC & Tr Premium	8,063,134,431	6,754,138,569
General Insurance - Motor	121,257,258	175,571,681
General Insurance - Non Motor	191,583,760	132,482,523
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	-
Medical scheme for Parliamentory members	-	20,000,000
	11,234,663,200	**10,864,280,813**

Contribution collected for Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	**2022 Rs.**	**2021 Rs.**
Contribution from Members	5,096,908,631	4,778,171,594
Contribution from the Treasury	1,108,235,625	824,000,000
Pensioners Insurance Scheme	252,282,200	236,438,800
Semi Government Scheme	351,947,974	444,549,525
	6,809,374,429	**6,283,159,919**

6 CHANGE IN RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUM

Accounting policy - Change in reserve for unearned premium 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 and Agrahara Health Scheme, 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.

7 PREMIUM CEDED TO REINSURERS

Accounting policy - Recognition of premium ceded to reinsurers Non-life 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.

8 CHANGE IN RESERVE FOR UNEARNED REINSURANCE PREMIUM

Accounting policy - Change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium 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.

9 NET CLAIMS

Accounting policy - Recognition of gross claims 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.

Accounting policy - Recognition of reinsurance claims 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.

10 UNDERWRITING AND NET ACQUISITION COSTS

Accounting policy - Recognition of underwriting and deferred acquisition costs 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.

11 OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Accounting policy - Recognition of 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.

Staff expenses

Accounting policy - Short-term employee benefits 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.

Accounting policy - Defined benefit plans 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

For more details, please refer Note 34 on defined benefit obligations.

Accounting policy - Defined contribution plans 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.

12 FEE INCOME

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

13 NET FAIR VALUE GAINS

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.

14 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.

15 PROFIT BEFORE TAX

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

16 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Recognition of income tax expense 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.

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,

	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Current Income Tax		
Income Tax on current year's profit	1,697,676,607	1,038,608,737
(Over)/Under Provision of Current Taxes in Respect of Prior Years	-	
Total Income Tax (Reversal)/Expense	1,697,676,607	1,038,608,737

Differed Tax

		2022	2021
Reversal Charge of differed Tax liability	**Note 01**	429,114	8,597,938
Income Tax Expenses		1,698,105,721	1,047,206,675

Note 01

	2022	2021
Differed tax liability due to Employee benefit	(3,911,259)	7,122,535
Differed tax liability due to Property Plant & Equipment	4,340,373	1,475,403
Charge of differed tax liability	429,114	8,597,938

Year ended 31st December 2022

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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.

Subsequent expenditure 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.

Amortisation 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 as follows;

De-recognition of intangible asset 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.
Accounting policy - Impairment of intangible asset 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.

17.1 Fully amortised intangible assets in use was Rs. 7,067,073 fully amortised intangible assets which are still in use or idle intangible assets as at the reporting date (2021 – 7,067,073).

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

17.3 No Acquisition of intangible assets during the year 2022 (2021 – Nil).

17.4 Assessment of impairment of intangible assets The Board of Directors has assessed the potential impairment indicators of intangible assets as at 31 December 2022. 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.

18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND 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.

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.

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.

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 assets 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

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.

18.1 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. Initial cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment which are still in use as at the reporting date, is as follows:

18.2 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.

18.3 Acquisition of property, plant and equipment during the year During the financial year, The Board acquired property, plant and equipment amounting to Rs. 3,339,395 (2021 - Rs. 21,543,462). were made during the year to purchase property plant and equipment.

18.4 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 2020 (2021 - Nil).

18.5 Temporarily idle property, plant and equipment There were no temporarily idle property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2022 (2021 - Nil).

18.6 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 2022. 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.

18.7 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

18.8 Subsequent Measurement of PPE

Revaluation is performed by professionally qualified valuers using the open market value. Assets are revalued periodically and revaluation have been done in 2018. 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 derecognition.

19 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Accounting policy - 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:
• Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); • Loans and receivables (L&R); • Available-For-Sale (AFS) financial assets; and • Held to Maturity (HTM), as appropriate
However, investment classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss investments as at the reporting date (2021-Nil).

Accounting policy - 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.
Accounting policy - Offsetting of financial instruments 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.

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

The following table consists of the fair values of financial investments together with their carrying values.
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.

19.1 Fair value through profit or loss Accounting policy - 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.

19.2 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.

19.2.1 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 5.3% - 8.45%, depending on different maturities.

Year ended 31st December 2022

19.3 Available-for-sale

Accounting policy - Recognition of available-for-sale investments 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.

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

20 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

Accounting policy - 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.

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.

Year ended 31st December 2022

21 INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

Insurance receivables Insurance 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.

Insurance receivables are de-recognised, when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

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 RI and SRCC 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, 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:

50% will be provided - > 60 Days < 90 Days
100% will be provided - > 90 Days

REINSURANCE

Age	2022	2021
up to 30 days	189,367,615	284,335,234
31 to 60 days	200,345,428	276,698,418
61 to 365 days	252,012,701	475,571,969
Over 365 days	1,105,172,050	553,875,433
	1,746,897,794	1,590,481,054

MOTOR

Age	2022	2021
up to 30 days	6,228,855.42	6,804,239
31 to 60 days	2,703,212.71	2,735,986
61 to 365 days	9,754,101.74	9,127,576
Over 365 days	1,416,110.77	92,405
	20,102,280.64	18,760,206

NON MOTOR

Age	2022	2021
up to 30 days	21,477,282	955,325
31 to 60 days	121,747	888,531
61 to 365 days	5,601,864	3,830,965
Over 365 days	17,954,120	23,062,747
	45,155,014	28,737,568

22 Deferred tax assets

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, except:

a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are 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. (This is the first time that NITF incorporates deferred tax adjustments and disclosures in the Financial Statements)

Valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

23 DEFERRED EXPENSES

Acquisition expenses 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.

DAC is de-recognized when the related contracts are either expired or cancelled.
An impairment review of DAC 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 Commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the expected premiums payable.

24 OTHER ASSETS

Recognition of other assets Other assets which consist of non-financial assets are recognised at cost less any impairment losses.

Staff loans
This contains distress loans loans and festival advances given to the staff members of the board. There is no any loans or advances given to the directors of the board.

Soft loans
These loans were granted to the institutes/hotels affected by terrorist attacks by Bank of Ceylon for which funds given from SRCC & T fund.

Tax recoverables
Tax recoverables of The Board consist of With Holding Tax (WHT) receivable and Economic Service Charge (ESC) receivables.

ESC receivables As per the provisions of the Economic Service Charge Act No. 13 of 2006, ESC is payable on the liable turnover at specified rates. ESC is deductible from the income tax liability. Any unclaimed receivable ESC amount can be carried forward and set-off against the income tax payable as per the relevant provisions in the Act.

Recognition of inventories Inventories include all consumable items which are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value.

Year ended 31st December 2022

25 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash and bank balances 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.

Cash and Cash equivalents

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 balance sheet.

26 RETAINED EARNINGS

27 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE RESERVES

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.

28 OTHER RESERVES

Other reserves comprise of the actuarial gains/(losses) arising from valuation of gratuity liability as required by LKAS 19 - Employee Benefits.

29 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Accounting policy - 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.

Accounting policy - 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.

Accounting policy - 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.

ii

Year ended 31st December 2022

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 Frequency/Severity method.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a company'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.

Claims development tables and sensitivity analysis relating to the insurance contract liabilities are included in the risk management note.

29.1 Insurance contract liabilities

29.2 Provision for net unearned premium

29.3 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.

29.4 Provision for gross IBNR claims

29.5 Reconciliation between insurance provision and technical reserves

29.6 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 2022 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 NMG Financial Services Consulting Pte Limited, the liability carried forward by The Board was adequate. Hence, no provision was made for premium deficiency for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021 - Nil).

29.7 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 2022.

29.8 Changes in assumptions There were no material estimation changes from the previous valuation done for the balance as at 31 December 2022.

29.9
Outstanding claims of RI non flood claims include Rs1,042,468,232.25 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 31/12/2022

Age	Total in LKR
0-2 years	1,457,295,603.41
2-5 years	942,150,919.21
More than 5 years	100,317,313.05
	2,499,763,835.66

Outstanding claims of SRCC include long outstanding balance of Rs. 10,323,235.04 and Rs. 21,753,372.35 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 balance sheet date.

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

30 **EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS**

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 Fund.

Principal actuarial assumptions used.

Actuarial information	2022	2021
a) Discount Rate	26.82%	10.10%
b) Salary increase	11.11%	5.00%
d) Mortality rates	Permanent Assurances, males, combined - A1967-70	
e) Disability rates	No disability rates we assumed	

c) Withdrawal rate		
Age band		
0 – 20	0.00%	0.00%
20 – 25	0.00%	0.00%
25 – 30	5.84%	3.65%
30 – 35	2.76%	2.76%
35 – 40	3.87%	3.23%
40 – 45	0.00%	0.00%
45 – 50	0.00%	0.00%
50 – 55	0.00%	0.00%
55 – 100	0.00%	0.00%
Employee Information		
a) Average age	37.5	36.3
b) Average service period(years)	9.7	8.6
c) Expected future lifetime (years)	15.4	13.2
d) Number of Employees	218	227

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 has been performed on the following factors:

1. Salary Inflation: The salary inflation assumption is stressed by +/- 100 basis points.

2. Discount Rate: The discount rate assumption is stressed by +/- 100 basis points.

3. Withdrawal Rate: The withdrawal assumptions have been stressed by increasing the base withdrawal rate assumptions by 100% (doubling) at all ages and decreasing the base withdrawal rate assumptions by 50% (halving) at all ages.

3. Mortality: The mortality assumptions have been stressed by increasing and decreasing the base mortality assumptions by 10% at all ages.

4.

The analysis has been prepared by changing one target assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. We note the limitation of this method where there may be some assumptions which are interdependent but it will be difficult to analyse and interpret such interdependencies on a consistent basis.

Year ended 31st December 2022

The methods and assumptions used in preparing the Sensitivity Analysis did not change as compared to the valuation.

The impact on the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2022 are presented below for the respective companies in the Investment sector.

Table 6-1: Sensitivity Analysis on Salary Inflation

Scenario	Assumption	DBO as at 31 Dec 2022 (LKR)	Difference %
Base Scenario	11.11%	10,704,255	
Increase 100 b.p.	12.11%	11,911,140	11.27%
Decrease 100 b.p.	10.11%	10,127,227	-5.39%

Table 6-2: Sensitivity Analysis on Discount Rate

Scenario	Assumption	DBO as at 31 Dec 2022 (LKR)	Difference %
Base Scenario	26.82%	10,704,255	
Increase 100 b.p.	27.82%	10,206,024	-4.65%
Decrease 100 b.p.	25.82%	11,824,288	10.46%

Table 6-3: Sensitivity Analysis on Withdrawal Rate

Scenario	DBO as at 31 Dec 2022 (LKR)	Difference %
Base Scenario	10,704,255	
100% increase for all ages	13,541,650	26.51%
50% decrease for all ages	9,527,127	-11.00%

Table 6-4: Sensitivity Analysis on Mortality Rate

Scenario	DBO as at 31 Dec 2022 (LKR)	Difference %
Base Scenario	10,704,255	
10% increase for all ages	11,018,859	2.94%
10% decrease for all ages	10,908,525	1.91%

31 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Recognition of financial liabilities The Board initially recognises loans and receivables and debt securities issued on the date when they are originated. All other 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.

Derecognition of other financial liabilities 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.

32 OTHER LIABILITIES

Accounting policy - 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.

33 REINSURANCE PAYABLES

Accounting policy - Recognition and measurement of reinsurance payables Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to insurance companies. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are de-recognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

34 INCOME TAX PAYABLE

Accounting policy - Income tax payable 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.

Recognition of income tax expenses - 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.

35 BANK OVERDRAFTS

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 balance sheet.

36 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Accounting policy - 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.

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

Year ended 31st December 2022

37 LEASES – SLFRS 16

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 Fund 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.

37. 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 nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

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 the obligation or

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

38. 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.

38.1 Remuneration to Key Management Personnel (KMPs)

Members of the governing board	Amount
Aggregate remuneration including transport cost (7 Members)	682,000

38.2 Transactions with the Line Ministry

Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies	Amount
Treasury Contribution Received for Agrahara Premiums	1,108,235,625
Transfers to Consolidated Fund by NITF	(1,608,000,000)

39. Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - LKAS 08

39.1 As the first financial year which was adopted of deferred tax, entity made required disclosures and presentations in the financial statements of current financial year 2022 as per requirements of LKAS 12 Income Taxes.
Further, previous year has been restated in order to comply with the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

39.2 A difference of Rs. 9,033,754 had been identified in the general ledger and sub ledger due to omission of recording of a payment in a prior period.
Therefore, previous year has been restated in order to comply with the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

39.3 The Right of use asset and lease creditor values had been overstated due to a timing error in application of rental increment percentage in year 2021.
Therefore, this error correction had been adjusted by restating the comparative amounts for the year 2021 on which the error occurred in line with the LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

39.4 Re insurance premiums for proportional treaties relevant to prior periods amounting to Rs.45,533,703, Re insurance premiums for Non proportional treaties relevant Prior periods amounting to Rs. 10,280,567 and Reinsurance premiums for facultative Reinsurance agreements for prior periods amounting to Rs. 186,577,774 were restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

39.5 Impact to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2021

	Previously Reported LKR	**Increase/(Decrease) LKR**	**Restated Amount LKR**
Assets			
Right of use lease Assets	62,145,998	(2,086,099)	60,059,899
Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	1,580,996	1,580,996
Lease Creditor	85,708,121	(7,669,960)	78,038,161
Other non financial assets- Income tax Payable	991,504,007	47,104,732	1,038,608,739
Equity			
Accumilated Fund NITF	(821,961,145)	233,308,290	(588,652,855)
Accumilated Fund SRCC	17,829,376,219	(42,738,867)	17,786,637,352

39.6 Impact to the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income as at December 31, 2021

	Previously Reported LKR	Increase/(Decrease) LKR	Restated Amount LKR
Gross written premiums			
Inward Reinsurance	3,548,784,649	233,308,290	3,782,092,939
Other operating and administrative expenses			
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	37,717,009	(3,265,200)	34,451,809
Finance cost & other Related Cost			
Lease Expenses	15,866,209	(2,681,662)	13,184,547
Profit Before Tax	5,935,721,923	239,255,151	6,174,977,074
Income Tax Expense	991,504,005	55,702,670	1,047,206,675
Profit After Tax	4,944,217,918	183,552,481	5,127,770,399

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Period ended 31st December 2022

1 **Gross Written Premium**

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

	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Inward Reinsurance	2,858,687,752	3,782,092,939
SRCC & Tr Premium	8,063,134,431	6,754,138,569
General Insurance - Motor	121,257,258	175,571,681
General Insurance - Non Motor	191,583,760	132,482,523
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	-
Medical scheme for Parliamentory members	-	20,000,000
Premiums Refunds		(4,899)
	11,234,663,200	**10,864,280,813**

1.2 **Contribution collected for Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme**

	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Contribution from Members	5,096,908,631	4,778,171,594
Contribution from the Treasury	1,108,235,625	824,000,000
Pensioners Insurance Scheme	252,282,200	236,438,800
Semi Government Scheme	351,947,974	444,549,525
	6,809,374,429	**6,283,159,919**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Period ended 31st December 2022

		2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
2.	**FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME**		
	Policyholder administration fees	1,301,773	1,329,693
	Total fees and commission income	1,301,773	1,329,693

		2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
3.	**INVESTMENT & OTHER INCOME**		
3.1	**Loans and receivables interest income**		
	Interest income from Repurchase Agreements	420,737,893	263,336,827
	Interest income from Debentures		
		420,737,893	263,336,827
3.2	**Available for sales interest income**		
	Interest income from Treasury Bills	2,104,473,274	679,303,883
	Interest income from Treasury Bonds	1,119,571,378	439,289,833
		3,224,044,652	1,118,593,716
3.3	**Held to maturity interest income**		
	Interest income from SLBD	71,806,844	42,765,733
		71,806,844	42,765,733
	Total Investment Income	3,716,589,389	1,424,696,277
3.4	**Other Income**		
	Interest on Savings Account	18,480,912	10,573,189
	Interest on Soft Loans	1,955	-
	Interest on Staff Distress Loans	2,059,688	2,052,343
	Exchange Gain / loss	1,340,224,161	134,210,278
	Commission Income SRCC TC & General	811,407	
	Other	8,348,130	17,266,004
	Total Other Income	1,369,926,253	164,101,813
	Total Income	**5,086,515,642**	**1,588,798,090**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Period ended 31st December 2022

4 NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
(a) Gross benefits and claims paid		
Reinsurance	(1,153,035,170)	(2,920,425,570)
SRCC & Tr	(937,884,870)	(2,039,823)
General Insurance - Motor	(151,670,447)	(146,839,942)
General Insurance - Medical & Other	(152,274,124)	(218,546,666)
Crop Insurance	(981,504,692)	(470,444,974)
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	46,396,129	(8,526,333)
Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	(6,247,122,748)	(6,380,272,709)
	(9,577,095,921)	(10,147,096,018)
(a.1) Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme		
Paid Claims		
Pension	(321,407,460)	(284,382,325)
Semi Government	(537,814,825)	(470,430,844)
Agrahara Parliament	(11,699,026)	(17,360,525)
Agrahara Normal	(502,733,291)	(721,883,191)
Agrahara Silver	(120,011,257)	(165,605,256)
Agrahara Gold	(4,753,456,889)	(4,720,610,568)
	(6,247,122,748)	(6,380,272,709)
(b) Claims ceded to reinsurers		
Reinsurance Retro	335,399,635	-
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)		
SRCC	1,680,734,373	
	2,016,134,008	-
(C) Gross change in contract liabilities		
Reinsurance	(660,106,993)	806,071,679
SRCC & Tr	(2,013,353,714)	-
General Insurance - Motor	(34,530,259)	(46,424,514)
General Insurance - Medical & Other	(10,561,425)	25,150,265
Crop Insurance	(90,000,000)	145,371,060
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	(4,755,500)	(490,000)
Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	(770,324,706)	246,348,063
	(3,583,632,596)	1,176,026,553
(d) Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		
Reinsurance	-	-
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	-	-
	-	-
(e) Gross change in IBNR		
Reinsurance	(983,629,205)	(264,761,256)
SRCC & Tr	(49,472,993)	(34,859,156)
General Insurance - Motor	(30,589,872)	(9,090,486)
General Insurance - Medical & Other	21,878,840	(44,250,304)
Crop Insurance	(562,336,076)	(827,375,110)
National Natural Disaster Scheme (NNDIS)	(189,049)	15,591,777
Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme	(1,944,342,157)	(625,467,045)
	(3,548,680,512)	(1,790,211,581)
Net benefits and claims	**(14,693,275,021)**	**(10,761,281,045)**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Period ended 31st December 2022

5	UNDERWRITING AND ACQUISITION COST	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
	Acquisition Cost - Insurance Companies	(1,948,865,006)	(1,807,653,657)
	Profit Commission Expenses	(108,693,398)	(115,032,536)
	Broker Commission Fee	(611,619)	(6,081,818)
	Change unearned commission reserve - SRCC	93,716,080	58,862,926
	Change unearned commission reserve - General	(72,268)	(16,865)
	Change unearned commission reserve - Reinsurance	(31,542,112)	6,001,212
		(1,996,068,323)	**(1,863,920,737)**

6.1	OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
	Auditors Remuneration	1,027,235	939,000
	Employee Benefit Expenses	244,613,606	225,142,248
	Administration and establishment Expenses	262,971,681	109,341,589
	Advertisement & Promotion Expenses	961,475	816,025
	Depreciation of Property Plant and Equipment	6,885,544	9,049,428
	Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	32,570,517	34,451,809
	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	7,419,879	7,868,701
	Legal Fees	3,726,116	1,368,270
	Total other operating and administrative expenses	**560,176,052**	**388,977,069**
6.1.1	**Employee Benefit Expenses**		
	Wages and salaries including bonus & incentives	175,573,839	167,070,799
	Contributions to defined contributions plans	-	-
	Employees' Provident Fund	19,347,057	19,148,452
	Employees' Trust Fund	4,836,765	4,787,113
	Other personal cost	36,416,853	24,144,892
	Retirement benefit cost	8,439,092	9,990,992
	Total employee benefits expense	**244,613,606**	**225,142,248**
6.1.2	**Administration and establishment Expenses**		
	Professional fees	15,152,830	8,960,771
	Electricity	6,422,601	5,957,624
	Telephone	2,222,664	3,363,517
	Printing & Stationary	18,318,969	5,195,167
	Postage	2,652,459	1,626,093
	Office Rent	4,492,070	4,659,960
	Inspection & Assessing	4,232,191	6,427,124
	Annual Fee & Cess To IBSL	13,384,236	20,180,014
	Operating Lease Expences	198,563	-
	Travelling	1,283,427	1,607,820
	Soft ware Maintenance	2,726,437	2,733,809
	Internet & E -Mail Chargers	11,015,436	7,380,353
	Fuel	1,614,075	2,104,520
	Office Repaires and Maintenance	2,551,302	14,553,953
	Premium Receivable Impairment	12,054,127	
	Impairement for SLDB	138,603,786	
	Other administration & establishment expenses	26,046,508	24,590,863
		-	-
	Total administration and establishment expenses	**262,971,681**	**109,341,589**

6.2	FINANCE COST & OTHER RELATED COST	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
	Lease Expenses	8,510,392	13,184,547
	Total Finance Cost & Other Related Cost	8,510,392	13,184,547

		2022	2021
7	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
	Cost		
	As at 1st January 2022	37,711,587	16,168,125
	Additions	-	21,543,462
	As at 31th December 2022	37,711,587	37,711,587
	Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
	As at 1st January 2022	18,038,342	10,169,641
	Amortisation	7,419,879	7,868,701
	As at 31th December 2022	25,458,220	18,038,342
	Carrying amount		
	As at 31th December 2022	**12,253,367**	**19,673,246**

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

	2022	2021
As at 31th December 2022	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Software	7,067,073	7,067,073

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
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8 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Company	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Furniture & Fittings Rs.	Name Board	Machinery	Total Rs.
Cost/Valuation						
As at 1st January 2022	11,725,000	35,199,238	23,313,566	965,940	7,690,824	78,894,568
Additions		2,088,574	930,370		320,451	3,339,395
Revalued Cost						-
Disposals						-
Transfer						-
Disposals						-
As at 31th December 2022	11,725,000	37,287,812	24,243,936	965,940	8,011,275	82,233,963
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 1st January 2022	10,081,253	17,000,141	13,995,717	557,274	1,965,432	43,599,818
Depreciation	743,750	1,734,211	3,391,554	222,911	793,116	6,885,543
Disposals						-
Revaluation Acc Depreciation						-
As at 31th December 2022	10,825,003	18,734,353	17,387,272	780,185	2,758,549	50,485,361
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2021	3,418,747	18,215,471	13,465,633	631,576	6,494,474	42,225,902
As at 31th December 2022	**899,997**	**18,553,459**	**6,856,664**	**185,755**	**5,252,726**	**31,748,602**

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

	2022	2021
Motor Vehicles	10,925,000	10,925,000
Office Equipment	14,054,250	14,054,250
Furniture & Fittings	64,800	64,800
	25,044,050	**25,044,050**

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

	2022			2021		
Item	Cost	Accumulated Depri	Carrying Amonut	Cost	Accumulated Depricia	Carrying Amonut
Motor Vehicle	30,008,002.67	30,008,002.67	-	30,008,002.67	30,008,002.67	-
Office Equipment	71,032,017.50	38,000,387.00	33,031,630.50	68,943,443.50	36,266,176.75	32,677,266.75
Furniture & Fittings	28,592,585.73	10,331,000.03	18,261,585.70	27,662,215.73	6,939,446.03	20,722,769.70
Name Board	965,940.00	780,184.91	185,755.09	965,940.00	557,274.12	408,665.88
Machinery	7,370,373.00	1,965,432.43	5,404,940.57	7,370,373.00	1,965,432.43	5,404,940.57
Total	**137,968,918.90**	**81,085,007.04**	**56,883,911.86**	**134,949,974.90**	**75,736,332.00**	**59,213,642.90**

9 RIGHT OF USE LEASE ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Lease Hold Asset Building SRCC	NITF Rs.	Total Rs.
Cost/Valuation Motor Vehicles	13,798,021	151,237,301	1,358,917	166,394,239
As at 1st January 2022				
Adjustments				0
Additions			2,455,242	2,455,242
As at 31th December 2022	13,798,021	151,237,301	3,814,159	168,849,481
Accumulated Depreciation Motor Vehicles				
As at 1st January 2022	12,695,035	92,280,387	1,358,917	106,334,339
Depreciation on Lease Vehicle	1,102,986	30,760,128	707,403	32,570,517
As at 31th December 2022	13,798,021	123,040,515	2,066,320	138,904,856
Carrying amount	**0**	**28,196,786**	**1,747,839**	**29,944,625**

		Notes	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
10	**FINANCIAL ASSETS**			
	Loans And Receivables	10.1	2,905,165,589	6,053,277,053
	Available For Sale Financial Assets	10.2	25,593,327,540	18,167,690,231
	Held to Maturity Financial Assets	10.3	1,062,147,079	733,298,633
	Total financial instruments		**29,560,640,208**	**24,954,265,916**
10.1	**Loans And Receivables**			
	Government Securities - Repo Investment		2,905,165,589	6,053,277,053
			2,905,165,589	**6,053,277,053**
10.2	**Available For Sale Financial Assets**			
	Government Securities - Treasury Bonds		7,991,094,565	4,287,718,110
	Government Securities - Treasury Bills		17,602,232,976	13,879,972,121
			25,593,327,540	**18,167,690,231**
10.3	**Held to Maturity Financial Assets**			
	Sri Lanka Development Bonds		1,200,750,864	733,298,633
	Impairement for SLDB		(138,603,786)	-
			1,062,147,079	**733,298,633**

		Notes	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
11	**REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES**			
11.1	**Reinsurance Receivable**			
	Reinsurance Receivable Retro		1,417,548,336	1,082,148,701
	Reinsurance Receivable NNIDS		19,993,473	19,993,473
	Reinsurance Receivable SRCC		1,680,734,373	
			3,118,276,183	**1,102,142,174**
12	**PREMIUM RECEIVABLES**			
12.1	**Premium Receivable from :**			
	Pension Agrahara		-	588,200
	Semi Agrahara		-	16,651,100
	Primary Insurance SRCC		3,285,369,058	2,171,519,417
	Inward Reinsurance		1,734,042,297	1,841,856,851
	General Insurance Motor	12.1.1	8,932,068	10,182,006
	General Insurance Non motor	12.1.1	21,654,682	1,843,853
			5,049,998,105	**4,042,641,427**
12.1.1	**Premium Receivable Impairment**			
	General Insurance Motor		20,102,281	18,760,206
	Impairment Provision - Motor		(11,170,213)	(8,578,200)
			8,932,068	10,182,006
	General Insurance Non motor		45,155,014	28,737,568
	Impairment Provision - Non Motor		(23,500,332)	(26,893,715)
			21,654,682	1,843,853
	General Insurance ReInsurance			
	Impairment Provision - ReInsurance			
			30,586,750	**12,025,859**
13	**SOFT LOANS**		2,708,762	2,726,557

		2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
14	**OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Advances & Prepayments	2,991,977	3,088,482
	Refundable Deposits	44,962,219	43,982,724
	Staff Distress Loans	49,815,840	47,326,145
	other receivable	4,426,901	4,614,792
	Economic Service Charge	-	-
	Cheque Return Receivable	633,115	633,115
	General Insurance Motor	973,009	973,009
	Agrahara Department - NITF	2,489,102	2,489,102
		106,292,162	**103,107,368**
15	**DEFERRED COMMISSION**		
	As at 1st January 2022	778,394,410	713,547,137
	Provision made /(released) during the year	62,101,700	64,847,273
	As at 31th December 2022	**840,496,110**	**778,394,410**
16	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Petty Cash	356,628	351,664
	Cash at bank	1,415,562,285	715,282,043
	Cash in hand and at bank	1,415,918,913	715,633,708
	Bank overdraft	-	-
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,415,918,913**	**715,633,708**

		Notes	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
17	**OTHER LIABILITIES**			
	Other financial liabilities		1,818,315,148	1,869,123,274
	Other non financial liabilities		1,840,675,935	1,133,104,280
			3,658,991,084	**3,002,227,554**

17.1 Other financial liabilities

	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Claim cheques/SLIPS returned payable	11,115,211	11,498,735
Unpresanted Cheque Payable	8,115,029	62,335,536
Commission payable - Reinsurance	42,434,299	42,434,299
Reinsurance Premium payable	1,541,675,542	1,563,867,022
Annual fee and Cess payable	3,057,144	6,260,720
Refund Payable	6,303,658	5,506,319
Accrued expenses	17,273,206	23,317,993
Advance Collection -RI	6,278,467	
Profit Commission Payable	151,259,337	142,802,845
Payable to RI Dept:	463,730	
Other payables	30,339,526	11,099,804
	1,818,315,148	**1,869,123,274**

17.2 Other non financial liabilities

	2022 Rs.	2021 (Restated) Rs.
Government Levies	85,578,089	141,600,273
Income Tax Payable	1,755,097,846	1,038,608,739
	1,840,675,935	**1,180,209,012**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Period ended 31st December 2022

18 SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

	2022							
	Motor Rs	Non Motor Rs	NNDIS Rs	Reinsurance Rs	SRCC Rs	Health Scheme Agrahara /Mp	Crop Insurance Scheme	Total Rs
PREMIUMS								
Gross written premiums	121,257,258	191,583,760	-	2,858,687,752	8,063,134,431	-		11,234,663,200
Contribution Received for Agrahara						6,809,374,429		6,809,374,429
Crop Insurance Levy Collected							2,572,862,779	2,572,862,779
Reinsurance Premiums ceded				(515,523,753)	(168,490,620)			(684,014,374)
Net written premiums	**121,257,258**	**191,583,760**	-	**2,343,163,999**	**7,894,643,810**	**6,809,374,429**	**2,572,862,779**	**19,932,886,035**
Gross change in UPR	226,902	(12,264,558)	-	308,205,637	(528,929,376)	13,315,069	167,315,281	(52,131,046)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR				520,993	36,200,481			36,721,473
Net change in Reserve for unearned Premium	226,902	(12,264,558)	-	308,726,629	(492,728,896)	13,315,069	167,315,281	(15,409,573)
NET PREMIUMS EARNED (A)	**121,484,159**	**179,319,202**	-	**2,651,890,628**	**7,401,914,914**	**6,822,689,498**	**2,740,178,060**	**19,917,476,462**
Fee income (B)	1,282,123	19,650						1,301,773
TOTAL UNDERWRITING INCOME (A + B)	**122,766,282**	**179,338,852**	-	**2,651,890,628**	**7,401,914,914**	**6,822,689,498**	**2,740,178,060**	**19,918,778,235**
Acquisition costs		(611,619)		(630,048,440)	(1,318,816,567)			(1,949,476,625)
Profit Commission Expenses					(108,693,398)			(108,693,398)
Change in deferred acquisition costs		(72,268)		(31,542,112)	93,716,080			62,101,700
Net acquisition costs (C)	-	(683,886)	-	(661,590,551)	(1,333,793,885)	-	-	(1,996,068,323)
Gross claims Incurred	(186,200,706)	(162,835,548)	41,640,629	(1,813,142,163)	(2,951,238,584)	(7,017,447,454)	(1,071,504,692)	(13,160,728,518)
Reinsurance recoveries				335,399,635	1,680,734,373			2,016,134,008
Changing of IBNR	(30,589,872)	21,878,840	(189,049)	(983,629,205)	(49,472,993)	(1,944,342,157)	(562,336,076)	(3,548,680,512)
Net claims paid	(216,790,578)	(140,956,708)	41,451,580	(2,461,371,733)	(1,319,977,204)	(8,961,789,611)	(1,633,840,768)	(14,693,275,021)
Reinsurers share of change in outstanding claims				-				-
NET CLAIMS INCURRED (D)	(216,790,578)	(140,956,708)	41,451,580	(2,461,371,733)	(1,319,977,204)	(8,961,789,611)	(1,633,840,768)	(14,693,275,021)
UNDERWRITING RESULT(A+B+C+D)	**(94,024,296)**	**37,698,258**	**41,451,580**	**(471,071,656)**	**4,748,143,825**	**(2,139,100,113)**	**1,106,337,292**	**3,229,434,891**
Administrative expenses (E)	(91,539,480)	(25,427,633)	(50,855,267)	(50,855,267)	(60,133,776)	(279,703,968)	(10,171,053)	(568,686,445)
TOTAL EXPENSES (C+D+E)	(308,330,058)	(167,068,228)	(9,403,687)	(3,173,817,551)	(2,713,904,865)	(9,241,493,579)	(1,644,011,821)	(17,258,029,789)
	(185,563,777)	12,270,624	(9,403,687)	(521,926,923)	4,688,010,049	(2,418,804,081)	1,096,166,239	2,660,748,446
Investment & Other Income for the year	13,017,745	17,441,856		1,574,141,283	2,977,275,111	72,155,936	432,483,711	5,086,515,642
Profit before tax	**(172,546,031)**	**29,712,480**	**(9,403,687)**	**1,052,214,360**	**7,665,285,160**	**(2,346,648,144)**	**1,528,649,950**	**7,747,264,088**
Income tax expense		-			(1,697,676,607)			(1,697,676,607)
Deffered Tax					(429,114)			(429,114)
Profit after tax	**(172,546,031)**	**29,712,480**	**(9,403,687)**	**1,052,214,360**	**5,967,179,439**	**(2,346,648,144)**	**1,528,649,950**	**6,049,158,366**

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As At 31st December 2022

19 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

As at 31th December 2022

(a) Insurance contract liabilities	Note	Motor Rs.	Non Motor Rs.	NNDIS Rs.	Reinsurance Rs.	SRCC Rs.	Health Insurance Agrahara /MP Rs.	Crop Insurance Rs.	Total Rs.
Outstanding claims provision	19.1	354,642,004	65,296,468	5,805,500	3,283,936,586	2,071,917,809	1,723,976,643	90,000,000	7,595,575,009
Provision for unearned premiums	19.2	74,340,264	35,252,583	-	875,905,376	3,807,359,081	-	-	4,792,857,305
Provision for claims IBNR	19.3	150,888,195	42,648,592	232,221	1,502,478,544	86,328,738	3,025,195,819	1,726,024,534	6,533,796,643
Total Insurance contract liabilities		**579,870,463**	**143,197,643**	**6,037,721**	**5,662,320,506**	**5,965,605,628**	**4,749,172,462**	**1,816,024,534**	**18,922,228,957**
19.1 Outstanding claims provision									
As at 1st January 2022		320,111,745	54,735,043	1,050,000	2,623,829,593	32,076,607	953,651,937	-	3,985,454,926
Increase / Decrease in Provision		34,530,259	10,561,425	4,755,500	660,106,993	2,039,841,201	770,324,706	90,000,000	3,610,120,083
As at 31th December 2022		354,642,004	65,296,468	5,805,500	3,283,936,586	2,071,917,809	1,723,976,643	90,000,000	7,595,575,009
19.2 Provision for unearned premiums									
As at 1st January 2022		74,567,166	22,988,026	-	1,242,074,627	3,321,214,300	13,315,068		4,674,159,187
Increase / Decrease in Provision		(226,902)	12,264,558	-	(308,205,637)	528,929,376	(13,315,068)	-	219,446,327
As at 31th December 2022		74,340,264	35,252,583	-	933,868,991	3,850,143,677	-		4,893,605,515
Reinsurance UPR									
As at 1st January 2022			-	-	57,442,622	6,584,115	0	-	64,026,737
Increase / Decrease in Provision			-		520,993	36,200,481	-		36,721,473
As at 31th December 2022			-	-	57,963,615	42,784,595	-	-	100,748,210
Provision for Unearned Changers		74,340,264	35,252,583	-	875,905,376	3,807,359,081	-	-	4,792,857,305
19.3 Provision for claims IBNR									
As at 1st January 2022		120,298,323	64,527,432	43,172	518,849,339	36,855,745	1,080,853,662	1,163,688,458	2,985,116,131
Increase / Decrease in Provision		30,589,872	(21,878,840)	189,049	983,629,205	49,472,993	1,944,342,157	562,336,076	3,548,680,512
As at 31th December 2022		150,888,195	42,648,592	232,221	1,502,478,544	86,328,738	3,025,195,819	1,726,024,534	6,533,796,643

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As At 31st December 2022

20 RETIRING BENEFIT OBLIGATION

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

	Note	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
As at 1st January 2022		29,677,231	50,120,617
Add: Retiring gratuity expenses	20.1	(18,053,392)	(19,246,266)
Less: Benefits paid during the year		(919,583)	(1,197,120)
		-	-
As at 31th December 2022		**10,704,256**	29,677,231

20.1 Retiring Gratuity Expense

	2022	2021
Current service cost	5,488,131	5,488,131
Past Services (Gains)/Cost	-	-
Interest cost	2,950,961	4,502,861
Acturial (gain)/loss	(26,492,484)	(29,237,258)
	(18,053,392)	(19,246,266)

22 LEASE CREDITOR

	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Lease Hold Asset -Building SRCC	NITF Rs.	Total Rs.
As at 1st January 2022	1,338,555	76,336,605	0	77,675,161
Additions		-	2,455,242	2,455,242
Interest Expense recognised in Income Statement	61,444	8,297,272	151,676	8,510,392
Settlement throught lease payment	(1,400,000)	(43,560,000)	(801,000)	(45,761,000)
As at 31th December 2022	-	**41,073,877**	**1,805,918**	**42,879,795**

21 Valuation of deferred tax assests and liabilities

21.1 Uncertainities exsist with respect to the interpritation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. The Company establishes provisions based on the tax laws and interpritations.

As at	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2021**
Differed tax assests	-	-
Differed tax liabiliies	1,079,307	1,580,996
	1,079,307	1,580,996

	2022		2021	
	Temporary difference	Tax Effext	Temporary difference	Tax Effext
21.2 Deferred tax liability				
Employee benefits (Gratuity)	10,704,255	3,211,277	29,677,230	7,122,535
Gratuity -OCI Acturial Gain	(26,492,484)	(7,947,745)	(29,237,258)	(7,016,942)
Property Plant and Equipment	19,385,919	5,815,776	6,147,511	1,475,403
	3,597,690	1,079,308	6,587,483	1,580,996
Recognised net deffered tax liability	3,597,690	1,079,308	6,587,483	1,580,996

21.3 Change in deffered tax liability

	Income Statement		Statement of OCI	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Employee benefits (Gratuity)	(3,911,259)	7,122,535		
Property Plant and Equipment	4,340,373	1,475,403		
Gratuity -OCI Acturial Gain			(930,803)	(7,016,942)
Total	429,114	8,597,938	(930,803)	(7,016,942)

21.4 Reconciliation of deffered tax assest

	2022	**2021**
Balance as at 01st January	1,580,996	-
Amounts recorded in the income statement	429,114	8,597,938
Amount Recoered in other comprehensive inc	(930,803)	(7,016,942)
Balance as at 01st January	1,079,307	1,580,996

23. 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

Insurance Risk	Non-life Insurance and Inward Reinsurance Contracts Reinsurance
Financial Risk	Market Risk Liquidity Risk Credit Risk Operational Risk

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 indeminity 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.

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.

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.

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.

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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.

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.