ANNUAL REPORT 2023

NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND

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ABOUT NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND

ABOUT OUR INTEGRATED REPORT

National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) is proud to present its Annual Integrated Report 2023 which provides comprehensive and concise information on the performance of the Fund for the year ended 31st December 2023.

WELCOME TO OUR INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT

The Integrated reporting journey from the year 2006, provides a holistic view of the Fund's ability to create value in short, medium and long term period and the ability to create competitive sustainable value to our key stakeholders for the consecutive year. This report is prepared in accordance with Public Enterprises -Department (PED) Guidelines and amendement thereto together with our regular financial reporting.

OUR INTEGRATED THINKING

By collaborating all functions and the all available resources of the Fund, we design our strategy and the internal process to determine the content and structure of this report.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

This annual report provides the Fund's current and future strategies which are aimed towards sustainable growth and gives insight to the Treasury and other relevant authorities.

NON- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Create a wider understanding of the Fund's position, performance and startegy and enhancing transparency.This report discloses non- financial information where relevant and appropriate.

COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

This report presents comparative information where necessary for better presentation and complies with regulations.

BOUNDARY AND SCOPE

This report covers the performance of NITF for the 12-month period ended 31st December 2023 and material events upto the approval of the report by the Fund's Board of Directors.

FUTURE REPORTING PERIODS

When reporting on our path of progress we have reported information in three reporting periods namely "Short term", "Medium term" and "Long term" where applicable

OUR VISION

Safety Net and Protection for all needy insurance sectors.

OUR MISSION

To contribute towards the social and economic development of Sri Lanka through:

- Affordable, efficient and progressive insurance schemes for all needy segments in the society.
- Providing solutions to local market to cover high risks arising from changing needs through pooling and other arrangements.
- Creating a reinsurance market in Sri Lanka to provide additional capacity to the local insurance market.

WHO WE ARE

The National Insurance Trust Fund was established by the National Insurance Trust Fund Act, No. 28 of 2006 (NITF Act). Its contribution towards the economy encompasses the areas of Reinsurance, Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism Insurance, Agrahara Medical Insurance, Health Insurance, other forms of General Insurance. All insurers who issue insurance covers against strike, riot, civil commotion and terrorism risks on behalf of NITF are required to remit such premiums collected to same. As per Government Gazette Notification No. 1791/4 of 31st December 2012, all General insurers are now required to cede 30% of their total reinsurance liabilities arising out of every general reinsurance contract to NITF. At present, the National Insurance Trust Fund is the only Sri Lankan body which provides reinsurance cover to General insurers.

The Agrahara medical insurance scheme was implemented by the Ministry of Public Administration Circular No: 12/2005 and it came under the purview of NITF from 1st of January 2006. All officers in the public service and the provincial public service are entitled to the Agrahara medical insurance scheme and the scheme is further expanded to provide more benefits to the beneficiaries by introducing Agrahara Gold and Silver schemes. In addition, Agrahara medical insurance is provided to Semi government officers too. At the same time pensioners who have retired after 2016 are also among the categories covered by this Agrahara medical insurance scheme.

NITF is providing the motor insurance covers for all the government bodies and private vehicle owners by aiming to provide extensive benefits by settling claims within a short period to private sector as well as a government sector. Under General insurance, NITF is providing non motor insurance for all the government bodies. The adoption of new technologies has enhanced our internal and external efficiencies while contributing substantially towards the bottom-line.

OUR CORPORATE VALUES

Our six core corporate values form a firm foundation and guideline for the way in which we approach our business.

Customer Focus

Customer-focused businesses foster a NITF culture dedicated to enhancing customer satisfaction and building strong customer relationships. NITF provides types of social oriented insurance and closely works with the government; customer satisfaction is deemed very important.

Integrity

The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. As a government body NITF maintains its principles of integrity and honesty to its internal as well as external parties.

Quality

The degree of excellence of something. NITF always working towards extend quality durable products and services.

Respect

Politeness, honor, and care shown towards someone or something that is considered important. NITF always respect the words and actions of others to provide better service.

Innovation

Action or process of doing new things and come up with new ideas. Innovation is crucial to the continuing success of NITF as any other organizations.

Continuous Improvement

Is simply an ongoing, in other word, continuous, effort to improve or make something better.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS -2023

TOTAL ASSETS	CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO	RETURN ON ASSETS
LKR 53.03 Bn	567%	12.34%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	FITCH RATING	CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND
LKR11.5Bn	BBB (LKA)	LKR 2.6 Bn

Financial Performance	2023 (LKR)	2022 (LKR)	%
Gross Written Premium	11,402,441,499	12,201,341,213	-6.6
Net Earned Premium	20,077,948,513	20,887,486,607	-3.9
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	11,537,045,028	8,533,829,340	35.2
Profit After Tax (PAT)	6,545,895,266	6,835,723,619	4.2
Contribution to the Consolidated Fund	2,600,000,000	1,608,000,000	61.69
Financial Position as at the Year End			
Total Assets	53,026,584,586	42,270,115,114	25.4
Total Equity	26,067,193,887	19,515,232,931	33.6
Insurance Contract liabilities	20,598,773,647	18,922,228,957	8.9
Total Liability	26,959,390,698	22,754,882,181	18.5

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

Presentation of Annual Report 2023

I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of National Insurance Trust Fund for its financial year ended 31st December 2023. With the nation's interest in the forefront, we have forged alliances and partnerships over the years that have created a significant value addition to our stakeholders. This has been instrumental in our growth from strength to strength.

Performance and Contribution of National Insurance Trust Fund

As it was operating in an insurance market which was experiencing a slowdown, NITF recorded a moderate decline in Gross Written Premium which was LKR 11.4 billion in 2023 against LKR 12.2 billion in 2022. Despite this, this achievement is an impressive one, NITF also recorded a Profit after Tax of LKR 6.5 billion for the financial year 2023 against LKR 6.8 billion in 2022. Further NITF also obtained a Fitch rating of BBB(lka), which confirms its financial soundness in the year 2023.

Appreciation

I would like to convey my gratitude to the Honorable Minister of Finance and Hon. Deputy Minister under whose purview this institution operates, and also the Secretary and Additional Secretaries of the Ministry of Finance for their guidance and support. I would also like to acknowledge the support received from the Secretary to the Treasury and all of the other Treasury officials with whom NITF interacts closely. My sincere appreciation extends to the Chairperson, Director General and officials including Director General Corporate Affairs of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), the regulators of the insurance industry. Finally, I would like to thank my fellow Members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer as well as the employees of NITF for their unwavering commitment and dedicated support throughout the year. Finally, I wish to convey my sincere gratitude to all members of the Insurance Companies in Sri Lanka for their support.

Dr. Vishaka Wanasinghe
Chairperson
25-04-2025

CEO'S REVIEW

It is my great pleasure to announce that despite the unfavorable situation for insurance industry that prevails at present, the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) has been able to record a satisfactory performance in 2023 in terms of premium growth and customer service and despite the fact that the year commenced with foreign currency liquidity crisis, fuel shortages and power outages adding to the issues at hard. It is also important to emphasize that NITF obtained a BBB credit rating from Fitch Rating Lanka, endorsing its resilience by reflecting the financial stability, even after payment of huge amount of claims

Financial Progress

NITF has managed its financial portfolio efficiently during 2023 to enhance its financial strength relative to 2022, while providing a high level of service to its customers. The Gross Written Premium in 2023 is recorded as LKR 11.4 billion compared to LKR 12.2 billion in 2022, showing a decline in 2023 compared to 2022. This was mainly due to an upturn in Gross Written Premiums of Reinsurance and Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism Fund.

When considering the financial position, during 2022 and 2023, Total Assets have moderately increased from LKR 42.3 billion in 2022 to LKR 53 billion in 2023.

When considering the financial progress and grading of the Fitch Rating of BBB, National Insurance Trust Fund illustrated a sound financial position mainly due Gross Written premium and Total Assets.

Operational Progress

In 2023, NITF was able to substantially reduce the backlog of Agrahara Claims comprised of Gold, Silver, Normal and Pensioners' Insurance Scheme.

Appreciation

I would like to convey my gratitude and appreciation to our Senior Management for their valuable contribution towards the achievements of 2023, and our employees for their continued dedication and loyalty to our business. I also wish to thank the public and the customers of NITF, for their trust and sincere cooperation. Further, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and the Board of Directors, Officers of the Ministry of Finance and Officers of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka for their support during the year 2023 and look forward to serve the people contributing to the social security in a more efficient and effective manner, in the future.

Gamani Liyanarachchi
Chief Executive Officer (Acting)
25-04-2024

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goals	Objectives	Strategies
01. To be the best service provider among the government, providing health insurance solutions	Delighting government employees providing Agrahara Services and creating credibility amongst government employees by 2023	- Physical Infrastructure Development - Sophisticated, attractive customer service area. - Providing speedy services using IT Solutions. - Space management. - Conflict resolution. - Strong media campaigns and social media campaigns. - IT system Development. - Staff Development
02. To be the market leader among government insurance institutes	Increase 25% of the GWP of the General insurance business by 2025	- By increasing GWP by developing segmental arrangements to existing products - Attract new customers - upgrade the system to cater to the developments of segmental arrangements - Build awareness and credibility for new initiatives - Create distribution channels

03. To become a regional player in South Asia region in Reinsurance (depend on the World Bank project)	Develop a reinsurance fund by 2025	- Establish a committee and conclude the way of processing - Carry out a feasibility study - Make aware the strengthen of NITF and the benefits for the insurance industry through e- advertising
	Accept more than 30% reinsurance liability by 2024	- study the market before taking risks - Attract new resources (both human & other resources) - Strengthen the work force
	Create new Treaty Reinsurance Arrangement for General Insurance by 2024	- Establish a committee and decide the way of processing - Collect necessary information - Take chances for new businesses through marketing
04. To become the government best alternate fund holder in SRCC &T &NITF Fund	Develop a good investment policy in relation to SRCC & T and NITF by 2023	– Study and select best investment option - Review the investment policy of NITF - Develop a TOR - Strengthen internal controls to collect all premiums of insurance the industry
05. Build image as one of the best institutes in government sector.	Recreating the tarnished image of NITF by 2023	- Quick response to the customers in call center & customer care. - Advertising campaign for image building.
	Strengthen the compliance process	- Quick response to government institutions, provide details in time & follow up. - Recruit a compliance officer.

06. Creating the most competent work force.	Provide a better service to the end customer by 2024	- Continuous training & development. - Introducing best labor practices. - Attracting competent employees from outside. - Grievance Handling
07. Becoming a governmental entity providing accurate, timely financial data.	Provide accurate, timely financial data	- Gap Analysis. - Upgrade the system to cater to the requirements - Staff development
08. To place Internal Controls to improve accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of actions	Operate all actions under proper internal controls system Recommend any needy developments to the Management	- sample Audit of the current processes of each department. - Recommend to develop proper guidelines for each department. - Follow up of recommended Internal Controls of each departments. - Expand the staff of the Internal Audit Department.
09. Underpinned by the Mission Statement of Affordable, Efficient and Progressive Insurance Schemes for all needy segments in the society	Identify and analyze for gaps in needy insurance sectors which has been proposed by several other authorities Turnaround loss making insurance products to generate profits	New Product Development by Financial and Business internal and external environment analysis and evaluating Premium Price and Benifits of New Products - Internal existing product analysis - Competitor analysis - External environment analysis - Develop modified product with new premiums and benefits
10. Provide best technological advancement to NITF	Design, develop and implement state of the art solution	-Develop technical workforce - Provide best infrastructure - Implement best solutions

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The Sri Lankan environment as well as global environment substantially influences the operations of the National Insurance Trust Fund. 2023 was indeed a year for putting people first as National Insurance Trust Fund since year 2023 is affected the economic crisis and recovering.

Global and Sri Lankan socio-economic developments carry a risk of failure and this is mostly mitigated by obtaining insurance covers taken from insurance companies in Sri Lanka as well as from NITF. Consequently, the insurance companies transfer their risks by reinsuring 30% with NITF and the remainder with foreign reinsurers. The National Insurance Trust Fund is fully cognizant that NITF's operations are impacted by macroeconomic dynamics. Hence the NITF needs to evaluate the economic and insurance industry developments in the country when it makes strategic decisions.

Sri Lankan Socio - Economic Review

The economy has stabilized since late 2023 following the deep economic crisis. Sri Lanka defaulted in 2022 amid unsustainable debt and depleted reserves, driven by macroeconomic mismanagement and long-standing structural weaknesses, and exacerbated by exogenous shocks. However, reforms implemented since 2022, including cost-reflective utility pricing, new revenue measures, a return to prudent monetary policy, and domestic debt restructuring, have helped regain macroeconomic stability. After contracting by 7.3 percent in 2022, the economy grew in the last two quarters of 2023, limiting the annual contraction to 2.3 percent. Inflation moderated to single digits in mid-2023, down from a peak of 69.8 percent in September 2022. The rupee appreciated by 10.8 percent in 2023 after sharply depreciating by 81.2 percent the year before.

Insurance Industry Review

The total Gross Written Premium (GWP) of the insurance industry for Long Term and General Insurance Businesses for the period ended 31st December 2023 was Rs. 280,955 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 257,580 million), recording a growth of 9.07%. The premium increase is Rs. 23,375 million when compared to the same period in the year 2022. The GWP of Long-Term Insurance Business amounted to Rs. 152,793 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 135,367 million) recording a growth of 12.87%. The GWP of General Insurance Business amounted to Rs. 128,162 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 122,213 million) recording a growth of 4.87%.

The value of the total assets of insurance companies has increased to Rs. 1,087,573 million at the end of 4 th Quarter 2023, when compared to Rs. 947,259 million recorded as at the end of Q4 2022, reflecting a growth of 14.81%. The assets of the Long-Term Insurance Business amounted to Rs. 819,923 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 668,676 million) depicting a growth rate of 22.62%, mainly due to an increase in business volume which is represented by investments in government debt securities. The assets of the General Insurance Business amounted to Rs. 267,650 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 278,583 million) showing a marginal decline of 3.92%.

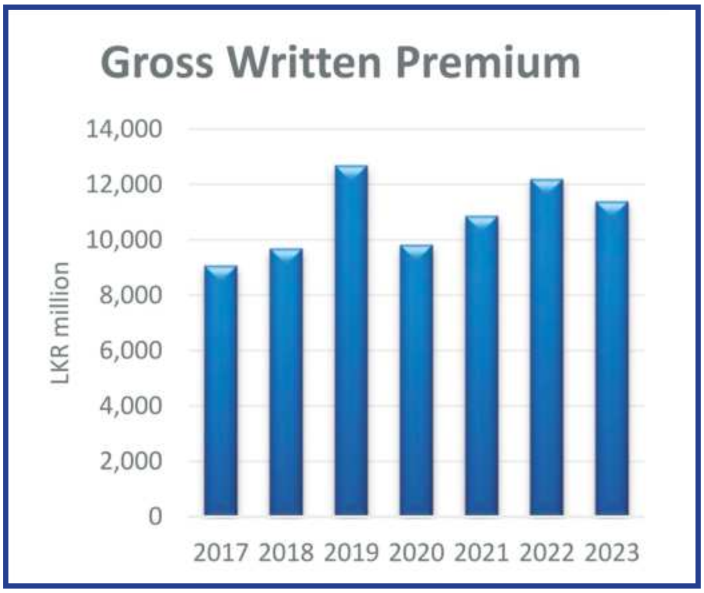
Claims incurred by insurance companies in both the Long-Term Insurance Business and General Insurance Business were Rs. 137,918 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 122,263 million) showing an increase of 12.80% year-on year. The Long-Term Insurance claims, including maturity and death benefits, amounted to Rs. 76,502 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 60,639 million). The claims incurred in the General Insurance Business, including Motor, Fire, Marine and other categories, amounted to Rs. 61,416 million (Q4, 2022: Rs. 61,624 million). Hence, during the 4 th quarter of 2023, claims incurred in Long Term Insurance increased by 26.16% and claims incurred in General Insurance decreased by 0.34%, when compared to the same period in 2022.

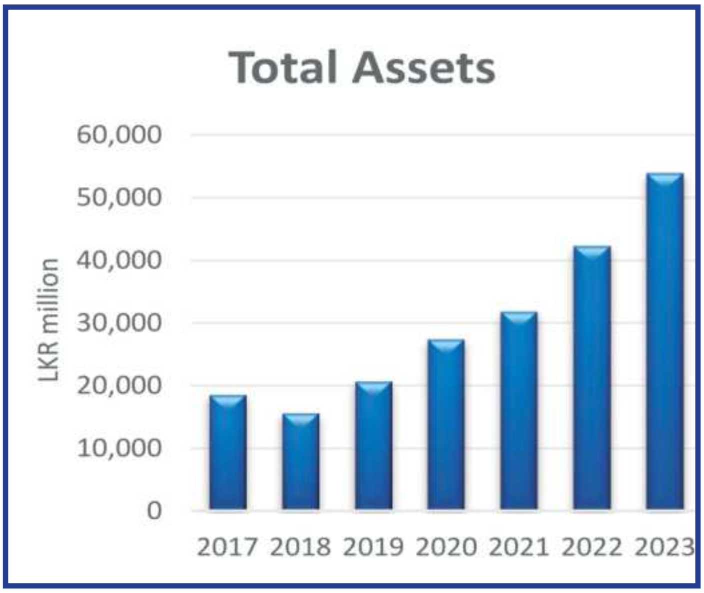
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW 2023

The financial performance review takes a closer look at the performance of the business.

Table: Financial Highlights

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross Written Premium (LKR Mn)	9,684	12,693	9,818	10,864	12,201	11,402
Net Earned Premium (LKR Mn)	13,653	16,448	17,475	17,612	20,077	20,077
Profit before Tax (LKR Mn)	3,289	3,008	8,866	6,175	8,534	11,537
Profit After Tax (LKR Mn)	3,183	3,114	7,526	5,128	6,835	6,546
Total Assets (LKR Mn)	15,595	20,707	27,358	31,796	42,270	53,027
Net Benefit and Claim (LKR Mn)	9,691	12,079	7,955	10,761	14,693	11,914
Investment and Other Income (LKR Mn)	1,350	1,269	1,387	1,590	5,088	7,333
Total Equity (LKR Mn)	6,956	7,192	14,063	17,057	19,515	26,067
Return on Assets	20.41%	15.04%	27.51%	16.13%	16.17%	12.34%





During the 2023, National Insurance Trust Fund recorded a Gross Written Premium of LKR. 11.40 billion against LKR 12.20 billion in 2022. This is a decrease of 6.6%. This is mainly due to a moderate decrease in premium from inward reinsurance. NITF recorded a Net Written Premium of LKR 20.65 billion in 2023 which is a moderate decrease of 1.20% from LKR 20.90 billion in 2022.

Net Earned Premium recorded a slight decline of 3.9% in 2023 by decreasing to LKR 20.08 billion in 2023 from LKR 20.89 billion in 2022. Profit after Tax moderately decreased to LKR 6.55 billion in 2023 from LKR. 6.83 billion in 2022 which is a decrease of 4.22%. NITF's Total Assets substantially increased to LKR 53.03 billion in 2023, from LKR 42.27 billion in 2022.

DIVISIONAL REVIEW

Reinsurance

The reinsurance department was established in 2008 according to the Gazette notification no. 1528/20 dated 19th December 2007 to accept 20% liability of reinsurance sum insured from each general insurance company in Sri Lanka. It continued up to 2012. In 2013, it was increased up to 30% and it has been continued up to date.

In 2022, NITF obtained back-to-back reinsurance cover (retrocession) for a period of 18 months from 01st February 2022 and it was continued only up to 31st January 2023 due to the economic situation in the country. A further Retrocession Agreement was obtained from 01st September 2023 to 31st August 2024 to protect the NITF balance sheet in the Agreement of the Line Ministry and limit of reinsurance cover was LKR 7.5 Bn in excess of LKR 1 Bn.

The 30% compulsory Reinsurance cession was awarded to the Lead reinsurer which was compiled with the requirements of the bidding document through the substantially responsive evaluated bidder, but the selected bidder was not able to complete the panel of reinsurance. Hence, contract agreement was not completed. Further, the Retrocession Agreement was obtained the period 01st May 2024 to 30th May 2025 and the government procurement process commenced.

SRCC T Fund

SRCC & T Fund is assigned to provide cover of Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism (SRCC & T) risk for those who obtain insurance covers for SRCC & T risks from the registered General Insurance companies in Sri Lanka, as per the Gazette Notification No. 1542/11 dated 25th March 2008.

NITF obtained the reinsurance cover for SRCC & T Fund for the period from 01st February 2022 to 31st July 2023 and the lead reinsurer was Ms/ Chaucer Syndicate 1084.

The procurement for the reinsurance cover for SRCC & T Fund for the period from 01st August 2023 to 31st January 2025 commenced and as it was observed that this would take a considerable time period, it was decided to procure for the period from 01st February 2024 to 31st January 2025.

With the acceptance of 100% liability under Motor Insurance class of business for SRCC & T covers from the year 2023 and the political, economic changes in Sri Lanka, the received bid price was very high and it was decided to negotiate further with the bidder.

In 2023, various discussions were made with the Line Ministry, Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka and Insurance Association of Sri Lanka for the acceptance of 100% motor insurance liabilities under SRCC & T covers. A committee was appointed by His Excellency the President to make a decide the acceptance of 100% motor insurance liabilities under SRCC & T covers.

Agrahara Medical Insurance Scheme

Agrahara Gold and Silver Schemes for Government Sector

In 2016, The Agrahara medical scheme was extended by adding two new options called Agrahara Gold and Silver.

The purpose of this amendment was to offer certain benefits and adjusts the premium according to current trends. At the end of 2023, there were 650,350 Gold Scheme members, 35,640 Silver Scheme members and 162,258 Normal Scheme members under the Agrahara medical insurance cover.

Agrahara Semi Government Sector

In 2017, National Insurance Trust Fund decided to enhance Agrahara Health Insurance cover to the Semi Government sector accordingly requests made. As present, we provide our services to more than 74 Semi Government institutes and over 35,000 beneficiaries under the Agrahara the semi-Government medical insurance Scheme.

Further NITF is preparing draft proposals to enhance this product in order to cater to strong demand.

Agrahara Pension Scheme

The Agrahara Pension Insurance Scheme was introduced to all government employees who were pensioned off after 01st of January 2016. At the end of 2023, there are more than 140,000 to provide financial security members covered under this scheme. The main purpose of introducing this insurance scheme is to provide financial security for the pensioners for their rest of their lives. This is a contributory scheme where a nominal monthly contribution is deducted from their pension and also were LKR. 600, 000 is contributed by the government treasury.

General Insurance

General Insurance operations of National Insurance Trust Fund commenced in 2009 according to the provisions on Special Gazette No.1615/20 dated on 20th August 2009. Accordingly, NITF provided insurance coverage to the property and personals in Government and semi government Institutions.

Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka has given approval to National Insurance Trust Fund to proceed as a General Insurance business entity through their Act 03/2011 Regulation of Insurance Industry in 2011.

Motor Insurance

Motor insurance was introduced by the National Insurance Trust Fund for the vehicles owned by government institutions and semi government institutions since 2008 according to the government circular number PF 427 and thereafter PF 437. Motor insurance has extended to private customers from 2014.In 2017 NITF introduced new motor insurance product called “Agrahara Motor” to public servants and it became a major insurance scheme in Motor insurance section.

National Insurance Trust Fund has expanded its marketing activities through branch network Island wide. Gross written premium from motor insurance has been continually increased from 2015 to 2018. It has decreased in last few years due to various reasons such as the Covid-19 pandemic.

Non Motor Insurance

The Non Motor Insurance Section of National Insurance Trust Fund mainly issues policies to the government and semi government institutions under Marine, Fire, Engineering, Medical and Miscellaneous classes.

GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

ENTERPRISE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION

Enterprise governance is an emerging term which describes a framework covering both the corporate governance and the business governance aspects of an organization. Achieving a panacea of good corporate governance that is linked strategically with performance management, will enable companies to focus on the key drivers that move their business forward. This is both a challenge and an opportunity. The key point to note about the framework is that enterprise governance encapsulates two dimensions of corporate governance processes which are conformance and performance that need to be kept in balance.

The conformance dimension covers issues such as board structures and roles as well as executive remuneration. Codes and/or standards can generally address this dimension with compliance being subject to assurance/ audit.

The performance dimension centers on strategy and value creation. The focus is on helping the board to make strategic decisions, understand its appetite for risk and the key drivers of performance.
At the heart of the enterprise governance framework is the argument that good corporate governance can help to prevent failure, but it does not guarantee good business performance. As it has been already seen, corporate failures led to significant efforts to reform the corporate governance side of the equation in the early 2000s, but, until more recently, there has not been as much attention on the performance side in terms of strategic decision making and implementation. The enterprise governance framework helps us to understand the importance of both conformance and performance to the National Insurance Trust Fund's long-term success.

The National Insurance Trust Fund carries out its Enterprise Governance practices underpinned by Corporate Governance Code of Best Practices issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Public Enterprises Guidelines for Good Governance and Corporate Governance Practices while adopting the salient corporate governance values such as discipline, transparency, independence, accountability, responsibility, fairness and social responsibility.

BUSINESS CONDUCT AND BUSINESS ETHICS OF NITF

The National Insurance Trust Fund was adopted well accepted business conducts and business ethics for the behavior of its employees. Those include acceptable conduct in public, ethical business standards and protection and proper use of NITF assets, avoiding conflict of interests, fair dealing when dealing with insurance customers and clients of NITF, proper use of computer systems of NITF, ensuring customer satisfaction and compliance with laws and regulations.

THE BOARD OF NITF

The Board of Directors is at the core of the corporate governance platform, and all members of the Board of the National Insurance Trust Fund ensure that NITF is managed efficiently in accordance with all applicable Government policies, constitutional and legal requirements, in a manner that ensures the accomplishment of the organization's overarching goals. According to the National Insurance Trust Fund Act No. 28 of 2006, the NITF is managed by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance.

The Minister is empowered to appoint one person of the Board as Chairman. In terms of the Act, all members of the Board shall hold office for a period of five years from the date of appointment. The Board of NITF meets regularly to discuss the ongoing business of NITF and as and when it may be required. During 2023, 12 Board meetings have been held.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of National Insurance Trust Fund are drawn up adopting the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and other applicable laws and regulations. The NITF provide a detailed and transparent analysis of its performance therein.

PROCUREMENT

The procurements of the National Insurance Trust Fund are done applying NPA guidelines and Department of Public Finance guidelines. All significant procurements are carried out with the assistance of the CAPC (Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee), MPC (Ministry Procurement Committee), and DPC (Departmental Procurement Committee) based on the value.

THE INTERNAL CONTROL

During 2023, internal audits were carried out with the expectation of improving and developing the internal controls to strengthen the operations of NITF.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The Auditor General was appointed as the External Auditor in terms of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and is also required to audit the accounts of Public Corporations, businesses or other undertakings vested in the Government under any written law. The Sri Lanka Auditing Standards determined by the Auditing Standards Committee established under the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act, No. 15 of 1995 shall be applicable to audits undertaken by the National Audit Office established under section 29. The Auditor General performed the annual audit of the financial statements of the NITF for the year ended 31st December 2023 in terms of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

MEMBERS OF THE NITF BOARD 2023

Ms. Sagala Abeyewickrama
(Chairman from May 2023)

Mr. Mawahib Mowjood
(Chairman-up to May 2023)

Ms. H.M.T.P. Herath
(Board Member)

Ms. Geethamani Karunaratne
(Board Member)

Ms. D. L. U. Peiris
(Board Member)

Ms. Madara Sevwandi De Silva *(Board Member)*

Mr. Russel Fornseka
(Board Member)

Mr. Sisira Kumara Henadheera
(Board Member)

PROFILE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS - 2023

Ms. Sagala Abeywickrama (Chairperson)

Ms. Sagala Abeywickrama assumed duties as chairperson of the National Insurance Trust Fund in May 2023 after the resignation of Mr. Mawahib Mowjood. She is an Attorney at Law. Previously she was the Chairperson of Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drug Corporation.

Mr. Mawahib Mowjood (Chairman)

Mr. Mawahib Mowjood assumed duties on 19.02.2020 as the Chairman of National Insurance Trust Fund. He has obtained MBA (Master of Business Administration), MFE – University of Colombo, LLM – University of East London. He has also obtained ACMA UK & SL, B. Com (Hons), PG Dip. in International Relations. He resigned in May 2023.

Ms. Geethamani C. Karunaratne (Board Member)

Ms. Geethamani C. Karunaratne was appointed as a Board Member in June 2023 after the resignation of Ms. D. L. U. Peiris. During 2023 she worked as an Additional Secretary of Ministry of Health.

Ms. D. L. U. Peiris (Board Member)

Ms. D. L. U. Peiris was appointed as a board member in November 2020 after the resignation of Ms. Kanthi Gunawardena and has been attending Board meetings since then. During 2023 she served as an Additional Secretary (Administration) in the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine. Ms. Peiris has over 20 years of experience in public service. She has obtained a Masters of Arts in Economics- University of Colombo, PG Dip. in Development Economics - University of Colombo. She has also obtained PG Dip. in English – NIBM, Bachelor of Commerce- University of Colombo. During the year she is reading for a Master of Public Administration- University of Colombo.

Ms. H.M.T.P. Herath (Board Member)

Ms. H.M.T.P. Herath was appointed as a board member in April 2021 after the resignation of Mr. Chandana Kumarasighe. She is presently working as the Director of Establishment in the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government and she also counts over 20 years of experience in Sri Lanka Administrative services. Ms. Herath has obtained a Masters in Human Resources – University of Kelaniya, PG Dip. in Human Resources- University of Kelaniya. She has also obtained Bachelor of Arts degree-University of Kelaniya. During the year she is reading for a Master of Public Administration – University of Colombo.

Ms. Madara Sevwandi De Silva (Board Member)

Ms. Madara de Silva was appointed as a board member in April 2022 after the resignation of Mr. Pradeep Kumara and she is the Treasury representative of NITF in 2023. During 2023 she worked as a Director in Management Services Department of Ministry of Finance and Economics Stabilization.

Mr. Russel Fonseka (Board Member)

Mr. Russel Fonseka was appointed as a board member in November 2022 and he is the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer of Bank of Ceylon. He holds a B.Sc (Special) degree in Business Administration from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and an MBA from the University of Southern Queensland, Australia. He has completed the Advanced Management Programme at Harvard Business School, USA. He is a senior fellow member of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka and a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Sisira Kumara Henadeera (Board Member)

Mr. Sisira Kumara Henadhera was appointed as a board member in November 2022. During 2023 he served as a Senior Assistant Secretary of Presidential Secretariat.

CORPORATE AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM -2023


Ms. L.A.G.N. Liyanarachchi
CEO (Acting)


Mr. Samil Thushara
AGM -Operations


Ms. Nimali Pathirana
AGM -Insurance


Ms. Dammika Weerakoon
Head of Finance


Mrs. Nimali Perera
Head of Agrahara


Mr. Gihan Kossinna
Head of IT


Ms. Upeksha Ekanayake
Head of Underwriting


Mr. Rajith Gunasekera
Head of Research and Analysis


Mr. Saman Bandara
Head of Internal Audit


Mr. Anura Samarakoon
Head of Agrahara Fast track


Ms.Deshani Nanayakkara
Head of Reinsurance & SRCCTF


Ms. Randima Manage
Head of General Claims

Ms. Nimesha Sahabandu
Head of Agrahara Pension

Mr. Asanka Jayalath
Head of Administration

Ms. Gayathri Soysa
Head of Investment

Mr. Namal Kanchana
Head of Payments &Expenses

Ms. Lumbini Uthpala Pinto
Head of Legal

Ms. Gayani Siyambalagoda
Secretary to the Chairman

Mr. Sisitha Chandrakumara
Head of Financial Reporting

Mr. M.N.K.Pandigamage
Head of Southern Zone

Mr. Indeera Wickramarachchi
Head of Central Zone

Mr. Sandaruwan Rasnayake
Risk Engineer

Mr. Sameera Wass
Head of Motor Underwriting

Mr. Nuwan Dissanayake
Head of Marketing

Mr. Gayan Fernando
Head of Actuarial Valuation

Mr. Chaturanga Perera
Head of IT System Development

Mr. Danushka Ariyadasa
Head of Northern Zone

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Enterprise Risk Management is the ongoing process which is and flowing through an entity effected by people at every level of an organization, applied in a strategy setting across the enterprise, at every level and unit and includes an entity level portfolio view of risk, designed to identify potential events. The main objectives of Enterprise Risk Management are to manage risk within its risk appetite, to provide reasonable assurance to an entity's management and board of directors as well as to prepare towards achievement of objectives of an organization. The successful Enterprise Risk Management initiative of an organization is designed according to the level of risk in the organization and aligned with other corporate activities, comprehensive in its scope, becoming involved with routine activities and dynamics by being responsive to changing circumstances.

Enterprise Risk Management of NITF is a central part of its strategic management. The Enterprise Risk Management process of NITF methodically addresses the risks attached to its activities. The focus of risk management of NITF is the assessment of significant risks and the implementation of suitable responses to same. The objective of NITF is to achieve maximum sustainable value from all the activities of the organization. Enterprise Risk management of NITF enhances the understanding of the potential advantages and disadvantages of the factors that can affect an organization. It increases the probability of success and reduces both the probability of failure and the level of uncertainty associated with achieving the objectives of the organization. The important components of analyzing a risk is to determine the nature, source or type of risk, impact or severity of the risk and frequency of the risk. Evaluation of risks in this way may be enhanced by the use of a risk classification system. Risk classification systems are important because they enable an organization to identify accumulations of similar risks.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for determining the risk management strategy as part of its responsibilities. They are also responsible for monitoring risk and internal controls and communicating the organization's strategy to employees. The identified risks of NITF are prioritized according the assessment of the likelihood (frequency) and impact (consequence) quantification.

R01-STRATEGIC RISK

The inability to achieve the strategic objectives is referred to as the strategic risk. This is managed by observing the political, technological, socio- cultural and economic developments in the general environment as well as the competitor and customer dynamics in the environment of Sri Lanka related to the insurance sector which may impact the strategic intent of the National Insurance Trust Fund. Strategic risks are determined by the board and top management decisions pertaining to the objectives and direction of the organization. To take strategic decisions effectively the board and the management need sufficient information about how the business is performing, and about relevant aspects of the economic, commercial, and technological environments.

To assess variety of strategic risks the organization faces, the board needs to have a breadth of the vision; hence governance reports recommend that a higher authority in the organization be balanced in skills, knowledge, and experience. However, even if the board and the management follows corporate governance best practices concerning the procedures for strategic decision making, this will not necessarily ensure that the officials take the correct decisions. Those are the risks that the organizations may have to take in order (certainly) to expand, and even to continue in the long term. NITF may accept other strategic risks in the short term but take action to reduce or eliminate those risks over a longer timeframe.

Ultimately, some risks should be avoided, and some business opportunities should not be accepted, either because the possible negative impacts could be very high or because the probability of success could be so low that the returns offered are insufficient to warrant taking the risk.

R02 - UNDERWRITTING RISK

NITF ensures that its exposure carries a balanced and acceptable level of risk at all times, in keeping with its overarching principles of prudent, proactive and effective risk management and mitigation. This strategy is accomplished by way of stringent application of approval processes, and the maintenance of prudent exposure and coverage limits. Additionally, the organization implements continuous monitoring and evaluation so as to understand loss and retention experiences. By adopting a systematic approach to risk management, NITF is able to ensure that the underwriting process takes place while internal audits ensure that all guidelines are being strictly adhered to. Training is also provided internally to ensure that staff are equipped with adequate competencies to assign accurate risk levels while underwriting.

R03 - REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE RISK

NITF closely monitors all regulatory changes and developments on an ongoing basis in addition to participating in relevant industry forums to ensure that the business itself is in compliance operationally, while policies and procedures are periodically reviewed and communicated to its internal stakeholders. NITF's main regulators are the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Finance and The Auditor General.

R04 - CREDIT RISK

NITF continuously monitors the creditworthiness and financial stability of institutions and individuals with whom the organization is doing business with. NITF's credit approval process is therefore based upon the size and type of business, while a credit policy is in place for the guidance of all staff. NITF maintains a stringent policy on payment of premiums on all policies and takes firm action when such dues remain unpaid.

R05 - MARKET RISK

Market Risk refer to the risk of discontinuing or decreasing of various businesses activities. Market risk of NITF has been mitigated by diversifying into many strategic business units such as Reinsurance, Crop insurance, General insurance, Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism insurance, Motor insurance, Agrahara insurance, etc.

R06 - OPERATIONAL RISK

Although the board need to incorporate an awareness of strategic risks into their decision making, there is a danger that its focus excessively on high-level strategy and neglect what is happening 'on the ground' in the organization. If production is being disrupted by machine failure or key staff are leaving because they are dissatisfied, and sales are being lost because of poor service quality, then the business may end up in serious trouble before all new plans can be implemented. All of these are operational risks – risks connected with the internal resources, systems, processes, and employees of the organization.

The NITF board has established various committees to monitor exposure of risks, actions taken and risks that have materialized. The committees are likely to assess operational risks in aggregate, over the whole organization, and decide which risks are most significant and what steps should be taken to counter these. This may include setting priorities for control systems and liaising with internal audit to ensure audit work covers these risks.

The Internal Audit function of Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism Fund and other departments of NITF has been carried out by the Internal Audit Department in order to minimize the errors and discrepancies of premium collection and claims payments. Furthermore, the office operations have been computerized in order to minimize errors and discrepancies. In addition, a key part of line managers' responsibilities is the management of the operational risks in their area. As well as ensuring specific risks are dealt with effectively, Managers are concerned with their local working environment and will deal with conditions that may cause risks to materialize

R07 - LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk can be defined as the risk that cash resources may be insufficient to meet cash needs either under current conditions or in stress scenarios. In NITF scenario, Liquidity Risk is the inability to meet the contractual obligations such as claims payments, reinsurance payments and fund transfers to the Treasury when requested by the Ministry of Finance. This risk has been mitigated through diversification of investments with different maturities such as Repos, Treasury Bills of different maturities, Treasury Bonds of different maturities and debentures. For financial stability and supervision purposes, it is important to analyze the different types of liquidity risk confronting NITF as well as its liquidity positions. Calculating liquidity positions can be done by accessing the internal data from insurance companies.

R08 - INTERNATIONAL RISK

International political and socio-economic dynamics have been monitored by the National Insurance Trust Fund. This risk has been managed by specifically monitoring international business trends related to the reinsurance of NITF's risks.

R09 - REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk insurance is essentially the measure of the exposure to a specific set of risks that could impact the NITF's ability to operate as normal should an event trigger a material impact on NITF reputation. NITF recognizes the need to manage the market reputation surrounding its name for which it considers and takes seriously customer, stakeholder, and public opinion. With strong control and compliance mechanisms in place to ensure that policies and procedures are duly followed, all efforts are directed towards creating and reinforcing a positive work culture with sound corporate values. Standardization, technology, policies, and procedures reduce the likelihood and severity of events that could cause reputational damage. By focusing on consistently supplying quality services, it is much less likely that there will be a harmful mistake. Further, in all situations, it is key to consistently send out positive communications. Over time, this will build up NITF's reputation in the public mind, lessening the impact of future damages.

R10 - FRAUD RISK

Fraud Risk is the risk of unexpected financial, material or reputational loss as the result of fraudulent action of parties who may be internal or external to the organization. Professional training includes the analysis of information and systems which can have a significant role to play in the development and implementation of anti-fraud measures within NITF. Further, NITF has established an effective internal control system and accounting system. It has an effective internal audit function in place which continuously reviews all of the internal controls within the organization to ensure that the risk of fraudulent activity is minimized or eliminated

R11 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that a business' financial performance or financial position will be impacted by changes in the exchange rates between currencies. In order to eliminate the Foreign Exchange Transaction Risk, the Reinsurance Agreements have been contracted in the home currency values for the payment of the reinsurance premium

R12- REINSURANCE RISK

Reinsurance risk refers to the inability of the ceding company or the primary insurer to obtain insurance from a reinsurer at the right time and at an appropriate cost. The inability may emanate from reasons such as unfavorable market conditions. Anyway, in 2018, NITF obtained reinsurance covers at a reasonable cost to cover its reinsurance portfolio with reinsurers who have excellent financial ratings and high global ranking.

In 2023, the retrocession reinsurance cover for 30% compulsory cession expired, and despite two attempts to procure new coverage, no bids were received. On the third attempt two bids were received but the selected bidder failed to arrange the panel of reinsurers with required financial rating. The reinsurance covers for the SRCC&T fund lapsed on July 31, 2023, an advertisement for procurement was published and two bids were received. Currently, the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) have been engaged in securing appropriate reinsurance coverage for both the 30% compulsory cession and the SRCC&T fund.

R13- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RISK

Information technology or IT risk is basically any threat to a business data, critical systems and business processes. It is the risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of IT within an organization. NITF IT has deployed front-end insurance and back-end ERP solutions and support solutions for insurance, reinsurance, finance and administration. The IT supports our clients, customers and regulator with accurate and current information by providing services to cater ever demanding business growth since 2007. Information security, redundancy and availability are achieved by both infrastructure and database aspects.

R14 - CLAIMS SETTLEMENT RISK

Risk of potential disputes arising due to fraudulent, legal and technical factors is controlled through taking initiatives to impose stringent regulations in approving claims and segregation of duties in processing of claims.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Sustainability reporting is the practice of measuring, disclosing, and being held accountable to internal and external stakeholders for organizational performance towards the goal of sustainable development. Sustainability reporting aims at providing information on an entity's social, environmental, cultural economic performance and impact as well as the initiatives taken to improve the performance of a reporting organization.

Sustainability increasingly preoccupies governments as a result of their greater awareness of threats to such sustainability. In part due to the resultant governmental regulatory ambitions and also due to threats to their own sustainability and to opportunities for innovation and cost reduction, companies are increasingly adopting the rhetoric of concern with sustainability.

Corporate Sustainability of businesses is becoming a major concern as the insurance industry moved into 2023. Accordingly, NITF strives to enhance its business performance through achieving the new performance dimensions of triple bottom line which is economic prosperity, environmental and social quality and to be a "Well Responsible Corporate Citizen", through embracing the Global Reporting Initiatives Guidelines on organizational, economic, environmental and social performance whenever possible.

Sustainability is deeply embedded into the NITF corporate culture and is an accepted way of life there. It strives to create an impact on society which goes beyond business objectives and inspires a value system which uplifts the nation. The relationships it forges and the way it does business revolve around the concept of sustainability. The NITF's activities reflect a sincere and heartfelt objective of contributing meaningfully to our nation, to uplift, support and strengthen all our stakeholders.

NITF has by way of a levy increased its contribution substantially to the consolidated fund of the Government by contributing LKR 0.782 million, LKR 1,824 million, LKR 1,608 million and LKR 1,500 million to the same in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively and thereby continuing the past tradition as shown in the table below.

Table: Contribution to Consolidated Fund

Year	Amount (LKR)
2023	2,600,000,000
2022	1,608,000,000
2021	1,824,000,000
2020	782,000,000
2019	3,267,970,000
2018	2,750,000,000
2017	1,500,000,000

In order to serve the customers better by minimizing insolvency and credit risk and enhancing of NITF brand image, NITF has obtained its Fitch rating of BBB in 2023.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

1. PREFACE

The NITF is managed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of the following members who shall be appointed by the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance.

(a) An officer of the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Finance is assigned:

(b) The Chief Accountant of the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Finance is assigned:

(c) An officer of the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Health is assigned:

(d) An officer from the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Public Administration is assigned: and

(e) Three persons to be nominated by the Minister from among persons possessing qualifications or expertise in the fields of finance, banking, insurance management or law.

The Minister is empowered to appoint one person of the Board as the Chairman. In terms of the Act, all members of the Board shall hold office for a period of five years from the date of appointment.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders the Integrated Annual Report of National Insurance Trust Fund together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Fund for the year ended 31st December 2023 and the Independent Auditors' Report of the Financial Statements conforming to all relevant statutory requirements. This Report provides the information as required by the National Insurance Trust Fund Act, No. 28 of 2006, Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 and amendments thereto and Sri Lanka Accounting & Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995 and amendments made thereon and best practices of corporate governance.

During the year 2023, 11 Board Meetings have been held and the Members of the Board maintained an excellent record in attendance at the meetings.

The Board is accountable to the stakeholders of the institution to ensure that its business is conducted in an appropriate manner based on the approved business plan, and the financial and physical targets of the institution.

2.REVIEW OF BUSINESS

2.1 Vision, Mission and Corporate Conduct

The Fund's Vision and Mission Statements are exhibited on page 9 of the Annual Report.

The business activities of the Fund are conducted maintaining the highest level of ethical standards in achieving its Vision and Mission while providing insurance for needy persons or group of persons who may from time to time be identified by the Minister, which reflects our commitment to high standards of ethical business conduct.

2.2 Principal Activity

Principal activities of NITF in 2023 were the implementation of Medical Insurance Scheme for Public Officers (Agrahara), Compulsory Reinsurance Scheme, Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme, Non- Motor Insurance Schemes, and Management of Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion & Terrorism Fund (SRCC&T).

2.3 Financial Results

The Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in conformity with the |Sri Lanka Accounting Standards LKAS/SLFRS laid down by the institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, National Insurance Trust Fund Act No. 28 of 2006, and comply with the regulations of the Insurance Industry Act No 43 of 2000 and other rules and regulations of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL).

In 2023, NITF recorded a Gross Written Premium of LKR 11.402 billion as against to GWP 2022 of LKR 12.201 billion. During 2023, NITF earned a Profit after Tax of LKR 6.546 in 2023 billion as against Profit after Tax of LKR 6.836 billion in 2022.

2.4 Auditors

The financial statement for 2022 of the NITF was audited by the Auditor General in terms of Financial Act No. 38 of 1971.

Corporate Governance

Good Corporate Governance practices have been carried out giving due consideration to the relevant areas of the Corporate Governance Code of Best Practices issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Public Enterprises Guidelines for Good Governance and Corporate Governance practices.

Dr. Vishaka Wanasinghe
Chairman- 2024

Prathibha Welikanna
Secretary to the Board- 2024

Colombo
05.12.2024

AUDIT & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit & Management Committee was comprised of three members of the Board namely Mrs. Madara De Silva (Director- Department of Management Service, Ministry of Finance), Mrs. G.C. Karunarathne (Additional Secretary- Administration Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medical Service), Mrs. H.M.T.P.Herath (Director- Establishment, Ministry of Public Services Provincial Council and Local Government). The Superintendent of Audit (SA) representing the Auditor General's Department attended meetings as an observer ranking officials of the NITF were called for clarifications from time to time.

Scope of Audit

During the Year 2023 Audit & Management Committee continued to carry out the Scope of the Audit & Management Committee including followings.

1. Determine the responsibilities of the internal audit unit and review of the annual audit plans.
2. Review and evaluate the adequacy of the internal control system for all activities and processes of the NITF.
3. Review financial performance at regular intervals for cost effectiveness and to eliminate wasteful expenditure etc.
4. Liaise with external auditor and follow up with the Auditor General's management letters.
5. Ascertain whether statutes, regulations, rules and circulars are complied with.
6. Review financial statements to ensure compliance with Accounting Standards.
7. Review internal audit/ external audit reports, management letter for remedial action.
8. Review implementation of recommendations/ directives of the committee on public enterprises.

Meeting of the Audit & Management Committee (AMC)

Four meetings of the Audit & Management Committee were held for the year 2023 and the proceedings of the committee meetings were recorded with adequate details and were reported regularly to the Board. The last meeting for the 4th quarter was held in December 2023.

Internal Audit

The internal Audit plan was formulated by the Internal Audit Department of the NITF and reviewed by the Audit & Management Committee. After accommodating the concerns of the Audit & Management Committee, the plan was approved by the Audit and Management Committee submitted to the Board. The Audit & Management Committee regularly reviewed and monitored the actions taken by the Internal Audit and the inspections carried out.

External Audit

The Audit & Management Committee paid attention on the comments and suggestion made by the Superintendent of Audit and reviewed external audit management letters as well. Based on them, decisions were taken and followed up audits thereon and directed management to take appropriate actions.

Chairman
Audit & Management Committee – NITF

FINANCIAL REPORTS

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

My No. INF/B/03/NITF/AR/2023 Your No. Date 07 April 2025

Chairman
National Insurance Trust Fund Board

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the National Insurance Trust Fund Board for the year ended 31 December 2023 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the National Insurance Trust Fund Board ("Board") for the year ended 31 December 2023 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

i. The Board had recorded other non-financial assets aggregating to Rs.8,519,231 which are remained unchanged and unrecovered over a period of 2 to 5 years. However, reasonable provisions had not been made in this regard.

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ii. An amount of Rs.19,993,473 recorded as reinsurance receivables (NNIDS) had been unchanged for over 5 years and reasonable provisions had not been made in the financial statements in this regard.

iii. It was observed that reinsurance claim payable amounting to of Rs.521,287,319 and Rs.251,742,612 respectively, had been remained unchanged from the years 2016 and 2017 respectively. It was not confirmed whether an obligation to make these payments are still existed.

iv. An amount of Rs.1,417,548,336 had been recorded as reinsurance receivables for which Rs.833,899,635 or 58 percent had been made as impairment provision in the financial statements for the year under review. However, documentary evidence had not been provided for the recoverability of the remaining balance of Rs.583,648,701.

v. As per LKAS 12, deferred tax Asset/liabilities should be recognized for all taxable temporary differences unless a specific exemption applies. The Board had not been considered Right of use assets and intangible assets for deferred tax calculation for the year under review.

vi. Income tax expense for the year under review had been calculated inappropriately due to following reasons.

a) It was observed a difference of Rs.1,011,894,272 between profit before tax as appeared in the financial statements and profit before tax used for income tax purpose.

b) It was observed that impairment provision balances on reinsurance receivables and premium receivables amounting to Rs.863,896,464 and Rs.149,743,612 respectively had not considered for calculation of taxable profit.

c) It was observed a difference of Rs.5,579,980 between impairment reversal as appeared in the financial statements and impairment reversal added as disallowable expenses for income tax purpose.

vii. It was observed that an amount of Rs.64,899,542 relating to commission payable and payable to Accounts department had been remained unchanged from the year 2022. It was not confirmed whether an obligation to make these payments are still existed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note No. 40 in the financial statements, which indicates the reasons for restating the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 and its impacts to the statement of financial position as at 31.12.2023 and statement to the total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

1.3 Other information included in the Board's 2023 Annual Report.

The other information comprises the information included in the Board's 2023 Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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

When I read the Board's 2023 Annual Report, if I conclude that there are material misstatements therein, I am required to communicate that matter to those charged with governance for correction. If further material uncorrected misstatements are existed those will be included in my report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution that will be tabled in due course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2.1.1 Except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, I have obtained all the information and explanation that were required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

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

2.1.3 The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year except the audit matters of (iii),(iv) described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

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2.2 Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained which were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;

2.2.1 to state that any member of the governing body of the Board has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Board which are out of the normal course of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.2 to state that the Board has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.3 to state that the Board has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.4 to state that the resources of the Board had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 .

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023

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

	Notes	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
Gross written premiums	1	11,402,441,499	12,201,341,213
Contribution received for agrahara	1	6,804,410,342	6,812,706,561
Crop Insurance levy collected		2,441,408,966	2,572,862,779
Reinsurance Premiums ceded		6,707,708	(684,014,374)
Net written premiums		**20,654,968,515**	**20,902,896,180**
Net change in Reserve for unearned premium		(476,271,792)	(52,131,046)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR		(100,748,210)	36,721,473
Net earned premium		**20,077,948,513**	**20,887,486,607**
Revenue from other operations			
Fees and commission income	2	1,349,912	1,301,773
Investment & other Income	3	7,331,609,537	5,086,515,142
Other revenue		**7,332,959,449**	**5,087,816,914**
Gross benefits and claims incurred	4 (a)	(10,361,559,541)	(9,576,889,921)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	4 (b)	(452,855,860)	2,016,134,008
Gross change in contract liabilities	4 (c)	98,144,877	(3,583,632,596)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	4 (d)	-	-
Gross change in IBNR	4 (e)	(1,197,669,565)	(3,548,680,512)
Net benefits and claims		**(11,913,940,089)**	**(14,693,069,021)**
Underwriting and acquisition cost (including reinsurance)	5	(1,901,780,800)	(2,161,834,671)
Other operating and administrative expenses	6.1	(2,053,128,389)	(578,060,096)
Finance cost & other related cost	6.2	(5,013,656)	(8,510,392)
Total benefits, claims and other expenses		**(15,873,862,934)**	**(17,441,474,181)**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**11,537,045,028**	**8,533,829,340**
Income tax for the year		(4,977,397,379)	(1,697,676,607)
Deferred tax		(13,752,383)	(429,114)
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year		**6,545,895,266**	**6,835,723,619**
Other comprehensive income			
Net change in available for sale financial assets		2,663,729,759	(2,796,453,741)
Actual gain/(Loss) on retirement benefit obligation		(38,243,327)	26,492,484
Deferred tax efect on above		19,420,743	(930,803)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive Income		**9,190,802,437**	**4,064,831,556**

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NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At 31st December 2023

	Notes	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
Assets			
Intangible assets	7	5,937,043	12,253,367
Property, plant and equipment	8	42,743,013	31,748,602
Right of use lease Assets	9	98,629,532	29,944,625
Financial Assets	10	43,283,419,678	29,560,640,208
Reinsurance Receivable	11	1,552,036,536	3,118,276,183
Premium receivables	12	4,638,288,422	5,829,559,264
Surcharge Tax Receivable		1,196,274,044	1,196,274,044
Soft Loans	13	1,730,785	2,708,762
Other non financial assets	14	130,383,159	228,757,405
Deferred Commission	15	819,635,744	840,496,110
Cash at bank and in hand	16	1,257,506,630	1,419,456,545
Total Assets		**53,026,584,586**	**42,270,115,114**
Equity and Liabilities			
Accumilated Fund-NITF		499,491,152	297,775,369
Other component of equity		(283,817,429)	(2,909,303,861)
Revaluation Reserve		(2,102,126)	(2,102,126)
Accumilated Fund-SRCC		25,853,622,290	22,128,863,550
Total Equity		**26,067,193,887**	**19,515,232,931**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	20	20,598,773,647	18,922,228,957
Retirement benefit obligation	21	52,969,759	10,704,256
Deffered Tax		34,252,433	1,079,307
Lease Creditor	22	89,502,202	42,879,795
Income Tax Liability	17	3,585,233,095	1,755,097,846
Other liabilities	18	2,589,044,739	2,022,892,019
Bank overdraft	16	9,614,823	-
Total Liabilities		26,959,390,698	22,754,882,181
Total Equity and Liabilities		**53,026,584,586**	**42,270,115,114**

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 53 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.

Director

Director

08-Jan-25
Colombo

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NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

Statement Of Changes in Equity

As At 31st December

2022

	Note	Accumulated 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)	-
Actuarial (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)
Deferred 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

2023

	Note	Accumulated Fund - NITF	AFS Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	SRCC Fund	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance as at 01.01.2023		(506,673,928)	(2,909,303,861)	(2,102,126)	22,146,747,594	-	18,728,667,679
Impact due to restatement adjustment as at 31/12/2022	40	804,449,297	-	-	17,884,044		822,333,341
Restated balance as at 01.01.2023		297,775,369	(2,909,303,861)	(2,102,126)	22,128,863,551		19,515,232,932
Profit for the year						6,545,895,266	6,545,895,266
Transfer to A/F		201,715,783			6,344,179,482	(6,545,895,266)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on gratuity valuation			(38,243,327)				(38,243,327)
Net change in available for sale financial assets			2,663,729,758.66				2,663,729,759
Deferred tax					(19,420,743)		(19,420,743)
Cash transferred to the consolidated fund					(2,600,000,000)		(2,600,000,000)
		499,491,152	(283,817,429)	(2,102,126)	25,853,622,290	-	26,067,193,887

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NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

For the Period ended 31st December

	Note	2023 Rs	2022 (Restated) Rs
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		11,537,045,028	8,533,829,340
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment		6,736,146	6,885,544
Interest Income Distress loan /SA	3.4	(21,664,344)	(20,542,055)
Amortization of Intangible assets	6.1	6,316,324	7,419,879
Lease Expenses	6.2	4,198,682	8,510,392
Net Fair Value Changes in AFS Financial Assets		2,663,729,759	(2,796,453,741)
Net Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	6.1	34,075,707	32,570,517
Gratuity provision	6.1	5,879,234	8,439,092
		-	-
		14,236,316,535	**5,780,658,969**
Change in Operating Assets A		2,876,745,100	(5,205,145,133)
Change in Operating Liabilities B		2,242,697,410	7,353,693,922
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		19,355,759,045	7,929,207,758
Gratuity Paid	21	(1,857,058)	(919,583)
Income Tax Paid		(3,147,262,129)	(981,187,501)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities		16,206,639,858	6,947,100,674
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Financial Investments		(13,722,779,470)	(4,606,374,292)
Interest Income Distress loan /SA		21,664,344	20,542,055
Recovery of Soft Loans		977,977	17,795
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	8	(17,730,556)	(3,339,395)
Acquisition of Right of Use Lease assets	9	(102,760,616)	(2,455,242)
Net Cash Used from Investing Activities		(13,820,628,321)	(4,591,609,079)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of Lease Interest	6.2	(4,198,682)	(8,510,392)
Acquisition/(Settlement) of Lease Rentals		46,622,407	(35,158,366)
Cash Transferred to the Consolidated Fund		(2,600,000,000)	(1,608,000,000)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(2,557,576,274)	(1,651,668,758)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents C		(171,564,737)	703,822,837
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		1,419,456,545	715,633,708
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		1,247,891,808	1,419,456,545

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

	Note	2023	2022
A. Change in Operating Assets			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deferred Commission		20,860,366	(62,101,700)
(Increase)/ Decrease in reinsurance premium receivable		1,566,239,647	(2,016,134,008)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Premium Receivable		1,191,270,841	(1,804,985,344)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Non Financial Assets		98,374,246	(125,650,037)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Surcharge tax receivable		-	(1,196,274,044)
		2,876,745,100	(5,205,145,133)
B. Change in Operating Liabilities			
Increase / (Decrease) in Insurance Contract Liabilities		1,676,544,690	7,341,525,449
Increase / (Decrease) in Other liabilities	17	566,152,720	12,168,473
		2,242,697,410	7,353,693,922
C. Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		1,124,294,784	993,558,383
Net Increase / (Decrease) of the cash effect of Exchange Rate Changes		123,597,023	425,898,162
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		**1,247,891,807**	**1,419,456,545**
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		993,558,383	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 beginning of the Year		**1,419,456,545**	**715,633,708**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(171,564,738)	703,822,837

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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 is responsible for preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

1.5 Number of Employees

TThe staff strength of the board as at 31st December 2023 was 261 (2021 – 250).

1.6 Approval of financial statements by the Board of Directors

The revised financial statements of the board for the year ended 31st December 2023 were approved and authorized to issue on 08th January 2025 in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors on 08th January 2025. These resubmitted financial statements were originally submitted on 9th January 2025 and finalized financial statements re submitted on 28th March 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

The Financial Statements include the following components:

- A Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the financial position of the board. (Page 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 59).

2.2 Basis of Measurement

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

2.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

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

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 2023. Where appropriate, the accounting policies have been explained in the succeeding notes.

2.7 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

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

2.7.1 Going concern

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

2.7.2 Fair value of financial instruments

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

2.7.3 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.

2.7.4 Provision for Liabilities

General Provisions are recognised when the board has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the board expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss, net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounting using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

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

During the year under review, the board decided to provide 15% of total legal claims for litigation provision amounting to Rs. 216,194,262 for 244 cases

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes

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 prevailing 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

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

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

- **Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost**

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

- **Impairment of available for-sale financial investments.**

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its costs (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in 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.

  The board has made an impairment provision of Rs. 138,603,776 for the year ended 31.12.2022 as per the debt restructure programme of Central Bank of Sri Lanka. However, the Democratic socialist Republic of Sri Lanka has issued an Exchange Memorandum under the Domestic Debt Optimization Programme in July 2023. This was issued under the domestic debt optimization to exchange the Sri Lanka Development Bonds (SLDB) of Sri Lanka for New USD or LKR Treasury Bonds of Sri Lanka. After evaluating the three options provided by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka under this debt optimization programe, and with the board approval, outstanding SLDB were converted into LKR Treasury Bonds in August 2023. Accordingly, impairment provision was revered and no SLDB investments are reflected as at the reporting date 31st December 2023.

2.8.4 Contingencies

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.

2.8.5 Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method of preparing cash flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS) 7 – Statements of Cash Flow. Interest received are classified as investing cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and balances with banks. For cash flow statement purposes, cash and cash equivalents are presented, net of bank overdrafts.

2.8.6 New standards and interpretation not yet adopted

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

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

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

Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for 1 January 2018. Contracts within the scope of SLFRS 4- Insurance Contracts are scope out, according to scope (paragraph 5 (b)) of SLFRS 15. The board is evaluating the impact of other revenue contracts currently.

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

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

- Temporary Exemption from SLFRS 09

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. the carrying amount of its liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of this SLFRS, which includes any deposit components or embedded derivatives unbundled from insurance contracts, is significant compared to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities; and

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

i. greater than 90%; or
ii. less than or equal to 90% but

greater than 80%, and the insurer does not engage in a significant activity unconnected with insurance.

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

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

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

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

3 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 decision makers 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 seven business segments based on products and services and has seven reportable segments. The segmental information reported below is used by the decision makers for the allocation of resources and assessment of performance.

- General- Motor insurance

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

- General – Non Motor insurance

general insurance cover for all the government bodies which is mandatory to them with all the necessary benefits as introduced by extraordinary gazette notification No 1615/20 of 20th August 2009

NITF provides following insurance covers,

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

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

- **National Natural Dissater Insurance Scheme (NNDIS)**
  NNDIS segment was discontinued on 31/03/2020.

- **Re Insurance**
  As per the government gazette notification No. 1791/4 of 31st December 2012, all primary insurers are required to cede 30% of their total reinsurance premium arising out of every general insurance contract to NITF.
  Facultative reinsurance is commonly purchased for large, unusual or catastrophic risks. Reinsurers thus must have the necessary resources to underwrite individual risks carefully.

- **Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotions and Terrorism (SRCC & T)**
  The SRCC & T Fund was established in 1988 by a cabinet decision on 18th November 1987 titled “Insurance Claims Resulting from Losses due to Terrorist Activities, Riots and Strikes.” The functions coming under the purview of the SRCC & T Fund have been absorbed into the National Insurance Trust Fund in terms of section 18(C) of the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) Act No. 28 of 2006.

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

- **Crop**
  Crop Insurance Levy shall be paid by every institution under the purview of the Banking Act, No.30 of 1988, Finance Companies Act, No. 78 of 1988; or Regulation of Insurance Industry Act, No. 43 of 2000. Accordingly, every Bank, Finance company or Insurance company registered under any of the above Acts shall be liable to Crop Insurance Levy to the National Insurance Trust Fund according to section 14 of the Finance Act no. 12 of 2013.

  Base need to be considered as one percent (1%) of the profit after tax for a year of assessment (period of twelve months commencing on the first day of April of any year and ending on the thirty first day of March in the immediate succeeding year)

4 REVENUE

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

5 GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM

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

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

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

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

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

Recognition of gross written premium 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.

- Recognition of SRCC Motor Premium

According to the paragraph 3(1) of the extraordinary Gazette No. 1542/11 dated 25th March 2008, the premium collected from the issuance of policies for strike, riot, civil commotion and terrorism shall be credited to the account maintained in State Bank. However, non-mortar premiums of SRCC premiums are being collected as per the provisions stipulated in the gazette whereas motor SRCC premiums are being collected 2010 onwards at 12% only on excess of loss basis. Accordingly, the premium foregone due to the non-implementation of collection of motor class SRCC premium is approximately Rs 51Bn for the last 15 years as per the provisions given in the said gazette notification. Therefore, the board of directors of NITF has taken a decision (Board paper number 172/03) on 03rd September 2021 to collect 100% motor class SRCC premium similar to non-motor business class.

In this context, NITF should have been recognized the SRCC & T of 100% motor premium income amounting to Rs. 11,692,153,445/- during 2023. However, the financial statements for the year ended 2023 reflect only 12% of the SRCC motor premiums (amounting to Rs. 1,403,058,413.38) due to deferment of the said implementation considering the grievance raised by the general insurance companies to His Excellency the President and further to the recommendation given at the Finance Ministry appointed committee.

Even though, there are previous cabinet decisions and gazette notifications pertaining to SRCC premium collection from General Insurance Companies, a new cabinet memorandum was submitted for the approval of the cabinet on 26/04/2024. This Cabinet Paper number 24/0854/604/096 was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 13th May 2024 agranting an exemption period from 25th March 2008 to 31st December 2023 allowing for the continued application of the prevailing mechanism of 12% on Gross SRCC & T Motor Premium. Therefore, gross written premium for the year of Rs. 61,404,099,115 is not required to be adjustmented in the financial statements.

Further, the Cabinet has decided on 13/05/2024 to accept 100% insurance liabilities under SRCC & T fund from the General Insurance Companies of Sri Lanka with effect from 01st January 2024.Accordingly 100% SRCC motor premium was collected from all general insurance comapies as per the Cabinet decision from 01.01.2024.

6 CHANGE IN RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUM

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

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

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

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.
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

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

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.

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.

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

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 emplyee's trust fund contributions respectively.

12 FEE INCOME

Fee income is recognized for policy administration services and other contract fees. These fees are recognised as revenue upon receipt or become due.

13 NET FAIR VALUE GAINS

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;

		2023	2022
	Note	Rs.	Rs.
Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit services	6	1,028,000	1,027,235
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	6,316,324	7,419,879
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	6,376,146	6,885,544
Directors' emoluments	6	2,719,017	1,880,000

16 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.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st December and tax recognized in statement of comprehensive income for the Year Ended 31st December,

	2023	2022
Year Ended 31 December		
Profit for the period	11,537,045,028	8,533,829,340
Profit liable for income Tax	11,542,462,219	6,287,691,138
	3,462,738,666	1,697,676,607
Over/under Provision in respect of prior years	1,514,658,713	
Income Tax using the board's domestic tax rate (2023-30%, 2022-24%/ 30%)	4,977,397,379	1,697,676,607
Deffered Tax (Reversal)/ Expenses		
Deffered tax liability due to Employee benefit	12,679,650	(3,911,259)
Deffered tax liability Property, plant and equipment	1,072,732	4,340,373
	13,752,382	429,114
Income Tax Expenses	4,991,149,761	1,698,105,721

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

For the year ended	**2023**	**2022**
Profit for the year	6,545,895,266	6,835,723,619
Income tax expense	4,977,397,379	1,697,676,607
Deferred taxation	13,752,383	429,114
Profit before income tax	11,537,045,028	8,533,829,340
At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2022- 24% & 30%)		
Income exempt from income tax	(900,000,000)	(1,608,000,000)
Aggregate allowable expenses	(14,836,539)	(18,330,972)
Aggregate disallowable expenses	153,525,568	166,758,023
	10,775,734,057	7,074,256,391
Statutory tax rate (2022 -24% & 30%)		
First half of the year	3,232,720,217	848,910,767
Second half of the year		1,061,138,459
Tax at applicable rate	3,232,720,217	1,910,049,225
Deferred taxation reversal	13,752,383	429,114
Over/(under) provision for income tax in respect of previous year	1,744,677,161	(212,372,618)
Income tax expense	4,991,149,761	1,698,105,721

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

a) Basis of recognition

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

b) Subsequent measurement

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

c) Amortisation Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of four years. Amortisation is recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. Amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

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

d) De-recognition of intangible assets

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

e) Impairment of intangible assets

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

the Board has assessed the potential impairment indicators of intangible assets as at 31 December 2023. Based on the assessment, no impairment indicators were identified and therefore no impairment provision is required to be made in the financial statements as at the reporting date with respect of intangible assets.

f) Fully amortised intangible assets in use was Rs. 7,067,073 fully amortised intangible assets which are still in use or idle intangible assets as at the reporting date (2022 – 7,067,073).

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

h) No Acquisition of intangible assets during the year 2023 (2022 – Nil).

18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMEN

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

a) Basis of recognition

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

b) Initial Measurement

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

The board applies the cost model to plant and equipment and records at cost of purchase or construction together with any incidental expenses thereon less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

c) Depreciation

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

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

d) Subsequent Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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 de-recognition.

However, as per the LKAS 16 paragraph 34, frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with insignificant changes in fair value. NITF does not possess land and buildings and only possesses classes of motor vehicle, furniture and fittings and office equipment. Therefore, since NITF does not possess assets with significant changes in fair value, no revaluation of fixed assets was done for the financial year 2023.

e) De-recognition of property, plant and equipment

Carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from it. Gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit or loss when the item is de-recognised.

When replacement costs are recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. At each such capitalisation, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspection is derecognised.

f) Assessment of impairment of Property, plant and equipment

The board of directors has assessed the potential impairment indicators of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2023. Based on the assessment, no impairment indicators were identified and therefore no impairment provision is required to be made in the financial statements as at the reporting date in respect of property plant and equipment

g) Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment in use

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

h) Title restriction on property, plant and equipment

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

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

The board acquired property, plant and equipment amounting to Rs. 17,730,556 (2022- Rs. 3,339,395). were made during the year to purchase property plant and equipment.

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

There were no items of property, plant and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities as at 31 December 2023 (2022- Nil).

k) Temporarily idle property, plant and equipment

There was no temporarily idle property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2023 (2022- Nil).

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

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

19 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

19.1 Classification of financial investments

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

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

i. Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
ii. Loans and receivables (L&R)
iii. Available-For-Sale (AFS) financial assets
iv. Held to Maturity (HTM)

However, no investment classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss investments as at the reporting date. (2022-Nil).

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

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

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

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

i. Fair value through profit or loss -
Recognition of fair value through profit or loss investments Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and those designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Investments typically bought with the intention to sell in the near future are classified as held for trading. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. These investments are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value.
Changes in fair value are recorded under ‘Fair value gains and losses’ in the statement of profit or loss. The board evaluates its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) by considering whether the intent to sell them in the near term is still appropriate.

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

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

The board has invested in repurchase agreements (REPO) with People's Bank, Bank of Ceylon and NSB Fund Management (Pvt) Ltd. REPO rates for the outstanding balances were in the range of 9.70%- 10.65%, depending on different maturities.

iii. Available-for-sale

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

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

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

19.2 De-recognition of financial investments

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

20 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

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

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

- Impairment of reinsurance receivables

Impairment losses will be recognised on reinsurance receivables, if and only if, there is no objective evidence, as a result that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance assets, that the board may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract; and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the board will receive from the reinsurer.
Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the board may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the board will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

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

21 INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of the Premium Receivable Reinsurance, an amount of Rs. 162,599,109 was provided for impairment for the year ended 31st December 2023 including a balance of Rs 11,991,991 due from AIG Insurance Limited which has discontinued their operation.

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

Aging of each premium receivable balances are depicted as follows.

MOTOR

Age	2,023	2,022
0-30	8,080,618	6,228,855
31-60	2,256,432	2,703,213
61-365	5,382,068	9,754,102
over 365	187,255	1,416,111
	15,906,373	**20,102,281**

NON MOTOR

Age	2,023	2,022
0-30	6,915,135	21,477,282
31-60	340,553	121,747
61-365	6,810,200	5,601,864
over 365	20,927,945	17,954,120
	34,993,833	**45,155,013**

REINSURANCE

Age	2023	2022
0-30	350,855,772	189,367,615
31-60	60,130,375	200,345,428
61-365	890,098,644	252,012,701
over 365	1,102,249,647	1,105,172,050
	2,403,334,438	**1,746,897,794**

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 board which can be utilised against such tax losses.

Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

- Valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

24 OTHER NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Recognition of other assets Other assets which consist of non-financial assets are recognised at cost less any impairment losses. The main other non-financial assets consist of advance and prepayment, staff distress loans, rent deposits and receivable from treasury.

25 SURCHARGE TAX RECEIVABLE

As per the Surcharge Tax Act No. 14 of 2022, the board has paid Rs. 1,196,274,044 as surcharge tax to Department of Inland Revenue (IRD) in 2022. However, it was subseqently noted that the board is excempt from surcharge tax. Accordingly, the request was made to IRD on 22.05.2023 to set off the overpaid amount from other tax liabilities.Due to disallowing to deduct the levy pad to Consolidated Fund from Corporate Income Tax (CIT) in year of assessment 2018/19 and 2019/20 additional CIT liability of Rs. 1,137,066,113 was determined subsequenty. As informed by the Department of Inland Revenue, surcharge tax over paid will be set off agianst additional CIT liability determined after the reporting period.

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

27 RETAINED EARNINGS

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

28 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE RESERVES

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.

29 OTHER RESERVES

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

30 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

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

As required by SLFRS 4- Insurance Contracts, the board performs a Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) in respect of non-life contract liabilities with the assistance of an external actuary.

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.

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

For non-life insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of Claims Incurred But not Reported (IBNR) at the reporting date. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the liability in the statement of financial position. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder method, Bornheutter-Ferguson method and Frequency/Severity method.

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

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

Similar judgments, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provisions for unearned premium. The main components of the insurance contract liabilities are as follows.

a) Provision for net unearned premium

b) Provision for gross outstanding claims

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

Outstanding claims of RI non flood claims include Rs 3,324,483,147 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 payabale as at 31/12/2023

Age	Total in LKR
0-2 years	1,984,213,398
2-5 years	1,340,269,749
More than 5 years	616,514,507
	3,940,997,654

Outstanding claims of SRCC segment of Rs. 678,213,896 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 committees and the board. However, due to non-submission of documents by insurance companies, these claims are outstanding as at the reporting date.

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

c) Provision for gross IBNR claims

Valuation of IBNR and IBNER The incurred but not reported claims reserve has been actuarially computed by M/s K A Pandit as at 31 December 2023.Changes in assumptions There were no material estimation changes from the previous valuation done for the balance as at 31 December 2023.

Liability adequacy test A Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) was performed by M/s K A Pandit, a firm of professional actuaries as at 31 December 2023 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 M/s K A Pandit, the liability carried forward by the board was adequate. Hence, no provision was made for premium deficiency for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022- Nil).

31 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 board.

Principal actuarial assumptions used.

Actuarial information	**2023**	**2022**
a) Discount Rate	**13.12%**	**26.82%**
b) Salary increase	**11.11%**	**11.11%**
d) Mortality rates	**A1967-70**	
e) Disability rates	**No disability rates we assumed**	
c) Withdrawal rate		
Employee Information		
a) Average age	**37.14**	**37.5**
b) Average service period(years)	**9.06**	**9.7**
c) Expected future lifetime (years)	**14**	**15.4**
d) Number of Employees	**261**	**218**

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	
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	**52,969,758**
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(4,945,371)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	5,796,502
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	5,853,195
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(5,070,041)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	1,066,999
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(1,213,712)

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

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

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

32 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fnancial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities consist of amount due to related parties, other creditors including accruals and outstanding commission payable.

Main other financial liabilities are mainly included with reinsurance premium payable, annual fee and cess payable, payable to consolidated fund as disclosed in note 18.1 to the financial statements.

Derecogntion 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.

Profit commission Payable Represents commission calculated based on the profit of SRCC & T non motor class for the year 2022. This was not settled due to a disagreement in relation to the continued formula used for the calculation of profit commission with few general Insurance companies. However, this matter was refer to the board of Directors meeting held on 21st March 2025. The Board of Directors was in the view of Settling the provided amount in the financial statesment. However, this decision is to be confirmed by the next board meeting.

33 OTHER NON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other liabilities include government taxes payable other than income tax payable and these liabilities are not financial liabilities as per LKAS 39- Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. These liabilities are recorded at amounts expected to be payable as at the reporting date. Details can be found in note 18.2 to the financial statements.

34 REINSURANCE PAYABLES

Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to insurance companies. Reinsurance liabilities are de-recognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

35 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.

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

36 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 negative cash balance is shown in statement of financial position.

37 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

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

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

38. 38LEASES – 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 board as Lessee has applied SLFRS 16 -Leases with effect from 01st January 2019 using modified retrospective approach and therefore, comparative information has not been restated.

39 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - LKAS 24

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

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

Details of the related party transactions are reported below.

Related Party	Relationship	Other Related Entities	Transactions			
			Investment	Revenue Grants Rs.	Transfers Rs.	Short term Employee Benefits Rs.
Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies	Line Ministry	Not Applicable	-	900,000,000	2,600,000,000	-
Alan Reinsurance Corporation	Member Country and Council Member	Not Applicable	USD 980,000			
Mr. Mawahib Mowjood (05/02/2020-20/05/2023)	Chairman	Not Applicable		-	-	778,928
Mrs. Sagala Abhayawickreme (23/05/2023-10/10/2024)	Chairman	Not Applicable		-	-	1,126,089
Other Members of the Board	Board Member	Not Applicable		-	-	814,000

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

40 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors- LKAS 08

Financial statements of the previous year were restated Due to the following reasons.

40.1 Re insurance premiums for proportional treaties relevant to prior periods amounting to Rs.463,931,419, Re insurance premiums for Non proportional treaties relevant prior periods amounting to Rs. 165,685,778 and Reinsurance premiums for facultative Reinsurance agreements for prior periods amounting to Rs. 315,710,310 were restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

40.2 SRCC motor premium 88% relevant for year 2022 amounting to Rs 21,350,506 which was not recognized as premium income in year 2022 was restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

40.3 Re insurance Commission expenses correspondent to the Reinsurance Gross Written Premium disclosed in 40.1 amounting to Rs. 165,766,348 was restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

40.4 Social Security contribution levy paid in year 2022 in respect of SRCC non motor commission amounting to 17,884,045 Which is recoded under SSCL payable account was restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

40.5 The difference between cash book as per system balance and general ledger of Rs. 3,537,631.83 due to a posting error occurred in year 2022 was restated according to the requirements of LKAS 08, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

40.6 Impact to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2022

The impact to the Statement of financial position due to the reasons mentioned from note 40.1 to 40.5 are as follows.

	Previously Reported LKR	Increase/(Decrease) LKR	Restated Amount LKR
Assets			
Cash at bank in hand	1,415,918,913	3,537,632	1,419,456,545
Premium Receivable-Reinsurance	5,049,998,105	779,561,159	5,829,559,264
Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	1,940,780,391	(21,350,506)	1,919,429,885
Other non financial liabilities	1,840,675,935	17,884,045	1,858,559,980
Equity			
Accumilated Fund NITF	(506,673,928)	804,449,297	297,775,369
Accumilated Fund SRCC	22,146,747,594	(17,884,044)	22,128,863,550

40.7 Impact to the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income as at December 31, 2022

The impact to the Statement of financial position due to the reasons mentioned from note 40.1 to 40.5 are as follows.

	Previously Reported LKR	Increase/(Decrease) LKR	Restated Amount LKR
Gross Written Premiums			
Contribution Received for Agrahara	6,809,374,429	3,332,132	6,812,706,561
Gross Written Premiums-Motor	121,257,258	21,350,506	142,607,764
Inward Reinsurance	2,858,687,752	945,327,507	3,804,015,259
Other operating and administrative expenses			
Underwriting and acquisition cost	1,996,068,323	165,766,348	2,161,834,671
Administrative Expenses	560,176,052	17,884,044	578,060,096
Revenue from other operations			
Investment & Other Income	5,086,515,642	(500)	5,086,515,142
Gross benefits and claims Incured	9,577,095,921	(206,000)	9,576,889,921
Profit Before Tax	7,747,264,088	786,565,252	8,533,829,340
Income Tax for the year	1,698,105,721	-	1,698,105,721
Profit After Tax	6,049,158,367	786,565,252	6,835,723,619

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

1 **Gross Written Premium**

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

	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
Inward reinsurance	2,628,241,096	3,804,015,259
SRCC & Tr premium	8,583,946,737	8,063,134,431
General insurance - motor	137,795,894	142,607,764
General insurance - non Motor	32,457,772	191,583,760
Medical scheme for parliamentary members	20,000,000	-
Premiums refunds		
	11,402,441,499	**12,201,341,213**

1.2 Contribution collected for Agrahara medical Insurance Schem

Contribution from members	5,165,163,442	5,099,450,363
Contribution from the treasury	900,000,000	1,108,235,625
Pensioners insurance scheme	330,514,600	252,282,200
Semi government scheme	408,732,300	352,738,374
	6,804,410,342	**6,812,706,561**

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NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Period ended 31st December

		2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
2.	**FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME**		
	Policyholder administration fees	1,349,912	1,301,773
	Total fees and commission income	1,349,912	1,301,773
3.	**INVESTMENT & OTHER INCOME**		
3.1	Loans and receivables interest income	551,609,506	420,737,893
3.2	Available for sales interest income	6,559,501,384	3,224,044,652
3.3	Held to maturity interest income	42,267,223	71,806,844
3.4	Other income	178,231,424	1,369,925,753
		7,331,609,537	**5,086,515,142**
3.1	**Loans and receivables interest income**		
	Interest income from Repurchase Agreements	551,609,506	420,737,893
	Interest income from Debentures		
		551,609,506	420,737,893
3.2	**Available for sales interest income**		
	Interest income from Treasury bills	5,175,416,997	2,104,473,274
	Interest income from Treasury bonds	1,384,084,387	1,119,571,378
		6,559,501,384	3,224,044,652
3.3	**Held to maturity interest income**		
	Interest income from SLBD	42,267,223	71,806,844
		42,267,223	71,806,844
	Total investment income	7,153,378,113	3,716,589,389
3.4	**Other Income**		
	Interest on savings account	18,837,004	18,480,412
	Money market interest	505,945	-
	Interest on soft loans	144,229	1,955
	Interest on staff distress loans	2,177,166	2,059,688
	Exchange gain / loss	-	1,340,224,161
	Commission Income SRCC TC & general	763,770	811,407
	Impairment for SLDB	138,603,786	
	Other	17,199,525	8,348,130
	Total other income	178,231,424	1,369,925,753
	Total income	**7,331,609,537**	**5,086,515,142**

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

4 NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
(a) Gross benefits and claims paid		
Reinsurance	(1,087,673,247)	(1,153,035,170)
SRCC & Tr	(966,701,250)	(937,884,870)
General insurance - motor	(133,924,574)	(151,670,447)
General insurance - medical & other	(96,917,956)	(152,274,124)
Crop insurance	(762,067,260)	(981,504,692)
National natural disaster scheme (NNDIS)	-22,772,327	46,602,129
Agrahara medical insurance scheme	(7,337,047,581)	(6,247,122,748)
	(10,361,559,541)	(9,576,889,921)
(a.1) Agrahara medical Insurance Scheme		
Paid Claims		
Pension	(344,070,040)	(321,407,460)
Semi government	(491,522,107)	(537,814,825)
Agrahara parliament	(17,107,102)	(11,699,026)
Agrahara normal	(464,321,312)	(502,733,291)
Agrahara silver	(120,371,053)	(120,011,257)
Agrahara gold	(5,905,402,538)	(4,753,456,889)
Surcharge receipt	5,746,571	
	(7,337,047,581)	(6,247,122,748)
(b) Claims ceded to reinsurers		
Reinsurance retro	-	335,399,635
National natural disaster scheme (NNDIS)		
SRCC	(452,855,860)	1,680,734,373
	(452,855,860)	2,016,134,008
(C) Gross change in contract liabilities		
Reinsurance	(1,430,091,000)	(660,106,993)
SRCC & Tr	1,393,703,913	(2,013,353,714)
General insurance - motor	(2,106,229)	(34,530,259)
General insurance - medical & other	(14,743,373)	(10,561,425)
Crop insurance	(185,000,000)	(90,000,000)
National natural disaster scheme (NNDIS)	805,500	(4,755,500)
Agrahara medical insurance scheme	335,576,066	(770,324,706)
	98,144,877	(3,583,632,596)
(d) Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		
Reinsurance	-	-
National natural disaster scheme (NNDIS)	-	-
	-	-
(e) Gross change in IBNR		
Reinsurance	(1,124,425,706)	(983,629,205)
SRCC & Tr	(41,009,001)	(49,472,993)
General insurance - motor	(16,143,606)	(30,589,872)
General insurance - medical & other	(12,282,548)	21,878,840
Crop insurance	(411,135,021)	(562,336,076)
National natural disaster scheme (NNDIS)	132,222	(189,049)
Agrahara medical insurance scheme	407,194,095	(1,944,342,157)
	(1,197,669,565)	(3,548,680,512)
Net benefits and claims	(11,913,940,089)	(14,693,069,021)

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

		2023 Rs.	2022(Restated) Rs.
5	**UNDERWRITING AND ACQUISITION COST**		
	Acquisition Cost - Insurance Companies	1,880,371,037	2,114,631,354
	Profit Commission Expenses	-	108,693,398
	Broker Commission Fee	549,398	611,619
	Change unearned commission reserve - SRCC	(43,939,268)	(93,716,080)
	Change unearned commission reserve - General	-	72,268
	Change unearned commission reserve - Reinsurance	64,799,633	31,542,112
		1,901,780,800	**2,161,834,671**

6.1	**OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**		
	Auditors remuneration	1,028,000	1,027,235
	Employee benefit expenses	268,716,394	244,613,606
	Administration and establishment expenses	1,730,924,106	280,855,725
	Advertisement & promotion expenses	1,989,430	961,475
	Depreciation of property plant and equipment	6,736,146	6,885,544
	Depreciation of right of use assets	34,075,707	32,570,517
	Amortisation of intangible assets	6,316,324	7,419,879
	Legal fees	3,257,282	3,726,116
	Sponsorship	85,000	-
		2,053,128,389	**578,060,096**

6.1.1	**Employee Benefit Expenses**		
	Wages and salaries including bonus & incentives	185,300,992	175,573,839
	Contributions to defined contributions plans	-	-
	Employees' provident fund	19,046,526	19,347,057
	Employees' trust fund	4,761,630	4,836,765
	Other personal cost	53,728,012	36,416,853
	Retirement benefit cost	5,879,234	8,439,092
		268,716,394	**244,613,606**

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

	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
6.1.2 ADMINISTRATION AND ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES		
Professional fees	22,768,491	15,152,830
Electricity	14,407,204	6,422,601
Printing & stationary	13,386,839	18,318,969
Postage	4,883,975	2,652,459
Office rent	4,465,620	4,492,070
Inspection & assessing	5,259,339	4,232,191
Annual fee & cess to IRCSL	23,153,511	13,384,236
Operating lease expenses	-	198,563
SSCL expenses	221,957,913	17,884,044
Travelling	2,877,376	1,283,427
Soft ware maintenance	7,145,492	2,726,437
Telephone,internet & e -mail chargers	13,091,629	13,238,100
Fuel	2,449,598	1,614,075
Office repaires and maintenance	10,645,893	2,551,302
Reinsurance receivable impairment	863,896,464	
Premium receivable impairment	148,315,734	12,054,127
Impairment for SLDB	-	138,603,786
Exchange gain / loss	347,691,598	-
Other administration & establishment expenses	24,527,430	26,046,508
	1,730,924,106	**280,855,725**

6.2 FINANCE COST & OTHER RELATED COST

	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
Lease expenses	4,198,682	8,510,392
Bank charges	814,974	-
Total finance cost & other related cost	5,013,656	8,510,392

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
Cost		
As at 1st January 2023	37,711,587	37,711,587
Additions	-	-
As at 31st December 2023	37,711,587	37,711,587
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
As at 1st January 2023	25,458,220	18,038,342
Amortisation	6,316,324	7,419,879
As at 31st December 2023	31,774,544	25,458,220
Carrying amount		
As at 31st December 2023	**5,937,043**	**12,253,367**

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

	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated) Rs.
As at 31st December 2023		
Software	7,067,073	7,067,073

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

8 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Board	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Furniture & Fittings Rs.	Name Board	Machinery	Total Rs.
Cost/Valuation						
As at 1st January 2023	11,725,000	37,287,812	24,243,936	965,940	8,011,275	82,233,963
Additions		12,335,825	5,394,731			17,730,556
Revalued cost						-
Disposals						-
Transfer						-
Disposals						-
As at 31th December 2023	11,725,000	49,623,637	29,638,667	965,940	8,011,275	99,964,519
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 1st January 2023	10,825,003	18,740,911	17,380,715	780,185	2,758,549	50,485,361
Depreciation	400,000	2,078,220	3,271,045	185,755	801,128	6,736,146
Disposals						-
Revaluation acc. depreciation						-
As at 31th December 2023	11,225,002	20,819,131	20,651,760	965,940	3,559,676	57,221,507
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2022	899,997	18,553,459	6,856,664	185,755	5,252,726	31,748,602
As at 31th December 2023	**499,998**	**28,804,506**	**8,986,908**	-	**4,451,599**	**42,743,013**

Fully depreciated Property, Plant & Equipment in Use
The initial cost of fully depreciated PPE which are still in use as at reporting date, is as follows

	2023	2022
Motor vehicles	10,925,000	10,925,000
Office equipment	14,591,050	14,054,250
Furniture & fittings	7,205,800	64,800
Name board	965,940	-
	33,687,790	25,044,050

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

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

		2023		2022		
Item	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Motor vehicles	30,008,003	30,008,003	-	30,008,003	30,008,003	-
Office equipment	83,367,843	38,371,623	44,996,220	71,032,018	38,000,387	33,031,631
Furniture & fittings	33,987,317	10,612,462	23,374,854	28,592,586	10,331,000	18,261,586
Name board	965,940	965,940	-	965,940	780,185	185,755
Machinery	7,370,373	3,439,507	5,404,941	7,370,373	1,965,432	5,404,941
Total	**155,699,475**	**83,397,535**	**73,776,015**	**134,949,975**	**75,736,332**	**59,213,643**

9 RIGHT OF USE LEASE ASSETS

	Lease Hold Asset Building		
	SRCC Rs.	**NITF Rs.**	**Total Rs.**
Cost/Valuation Motor Vehicles	252,378,096	17,612,180	269,990,276
As at 1st January 2023			-
Adjustments			-
Additions		1,619,821	1,619,821
As at 31th December 2023	252,378,096	19,232,000	271,610,096
Accumulated Depreciation Motor Vehicles			
As at 1st January 2023	123,040,516	15,864,341	138,904,857
Depreciation on lease vehicle	32,410,985	1,664,723	34,075,707
As at 31th December 2023	155,451,501	17,529,064	172,980,564
Carrying amount	**96,926,595**	**1,702,937**	**98,629,532**

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

		Notes	2023 Rs.	2022(Restated) Rs.
10	**FINANCIAL ASSETS**			
	Loans and receivables	10.1	4,217,648,919	2,905,165,589
	Available For sale financial assets	10.2	39,065,770,759	25,593,327,540
	Held to maturity financial assets	10.3	-	1,062,147,079
	Total financial instruments		**43,283,419,678**	**29,560,640,208**
10.1	**Loans And Receivables**			
	Government securities - Repo investment		4,217,648,919	2,905,165,589
			4,217,648,919	**2,905,165,589**
10.2	**Available For Sale Financial Assets**			
	Government securities - Treasury bonds		11,152,321,561	7,991,094,565
	Government securities - Treasury bills		27,913,449,198	17,602,232,976
			39,065,770,759	**25,593,327,540**
10.3	**Held to Maturity Financial Assets**			
	Sri Lanka Development Bonds		-	1,200,750,864
	Impairment for SLDB		-	(138,603,786)
			-	**1,062,147,079**

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

		Notes	2023 Rs.	2022 (Restated)
11	**REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES**			
11.1	**Reinsurance Receivable**			
	Reinsurance receivable Retro	11.1.1	583,648,701	1,417,548,336
	Reinsurance receivable NNIDS		19,993,473	19,993,473
	Reinsurance receivable SRCC	11.1.1	948,394,362	1,680,734,373
			1,552,036,536	**3,118,276,183**
11.1.1	**Reinsurance Receivable Impairment**			
	Reinsurance receivable -Retro		1,417,548,336	1,417,548,336
	Impairment provision - Retro		(833,899,635)	-
			583,648,701	**1,417,548,336**
	Reinsurance receivable-SRCC		978,391,191	1,680,734,373
	Impairment provision - SRCC		(29,996,829)	-
			948,394,362	1,680,734,373
12	**PREMIUM RECEIVABLES**			
12.1	**Premium Receivable from :**			
	SRCC & T premium		2,379,895,553	3,285,369,058
	Inward reinsurance		2,240,735,329	2,513,603,456
	General insurance motor	12.1.1	10,337,050	8,932,068
	General insurance non motor	12.1.1	7,320,490	21,654,682
			4,638,288,422	**5,829,559,264**
12.1.1	**Premium Receivable Impairment**			
	General insurance motor		15,906,373	20,102,281
	Impairment provision - motor		(5,569,324)	(11,170,213)
			10,337,050	8,932,068
	General insurance non motor		34,993,833	45,155,014
	Impairment provision - non motor		(27,673,343)	(23,500,332)
			7,320,490	21,654,682
	Reinsurance		2,403,334,438	2,526,458,953
	Impairment provision - reinsurance		(162,599,109)	(12,855,497)
			2,240,735,329	2,513,603,456
			2,258,392,869	**2,544,190,206**

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NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As At 31st December

13 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.

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Soft loan	1,730,785	2,708,762

14 OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2023	2022
Advances & prepayments	2,425,527	2,991,977
Refundable deposits	3,326,643	44,962,219
Staff distress loans	51,915,545	49,815,840
Other receivable	4,424,006	4,426,901
Rent deposit	41,730,969	-
Cheque return receivable	633,115	633,115
General insurance motor	973,009	973,009
Agrahara department - NITF	2,489,102	2,489,102
Receivable from Treasury	-	100,000,000
Receivable from SRCC	22,465,243	22,465,243
	130,383,159	**228,757,405**

15 DEFERRED COMMISSION

	2023	2022
As at 1st January 2023	840,496,110	778,394,410
Provision made /(released) during the year	(20,860,366)	62,101,700
As at 31th December 2023	**819,635,744**	**840,496,110**

16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023	2022
Petty cash	384,828	356,628
Cash at bank	1,257,121,802	1,419,099,917
Cash in hand and at bank	1,257,506,630	1,419,456,545
Bank overdraft	(9,614,823)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,247,891,807**	**1,419,456,545**

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

		2023	2022 (Restated)
		Rs.	Rs.
17	**INCOME TAX LIABILITY**		
	Income tax payable	3,585,233,095	1,755,097,846
		3,585,233,095	**1,755,097,846**
18	**OTHER LIABILITIES**		
	Other financial liabilities	2,402,525,707	1,919,429,885
	Other non financial liabilities	186,519,032	103,462,134
		2,589,044,739	**2,022,892,019**
18.1	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Claim cheques/SLIPS returned payable	12,331,181	11,115,211
	Amount due to customers	9,513,476	8,115,029
	Commission payable - reinsurance	42,434,299	42,434,299
	Reinsurance premium payable	1,498,304,933	1,541,675,542
	Annual fee and cess payable	5,300,630	3,057,144
	Refund payable	7,377,767	6,303,658
	Accrued expenses	31,784,307	17,273,206
	Advance collection -RI	-	6,278,467
	Profit commission payable	151,259,337	151,259,337
	Payable to agrahara dept:	6,118,174	100,000,000
	Payable to acc dept:	22,465,243	22,465,243
	Payable to consolidated fund	600,000,000	
	Payable to RI dept:	11,024,228	463,730
	Other payables	3,478,693	8,989,021
	Stamp duty expenses payable	1,133,440	
		2,402,525,707	**1,919,429,885**
18.2	**Other non financial liabilities**		
	Taxes Payable	186,519,032	103,462,134
		186,519,032	**103,462,134**

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NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND BOARD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Period ended 31st December

19 SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

	2023							
	Motor Rs	Non Motor Rs	NNDIS Rs	Reinsurance Rs	SRCC Rs	Health Scheme Agrahara /Mp	Crop Insurance Scheme	Total Rs
PREMIUMS								
Gross written premiums	137,795,894	32,457,772	-	2,628,241,096	8,583,946,737	20,000,000		11,402,441,499
Contribution received for agrahara						6,804,410,342		6,804,410,342
Crop Insurance Levy collected							2,441,408,966	2,441,408,966
Reinsurance premiums ceded					6,707,708			6,707,708
Net written premiums	**137,795,894**	**32,457,772**	-	**2,628,241,096**	**8,590,654,446**	**6,824,410,342**	**2,441,408,966**	**20,654,968,515**
Gross change in UPR	6,011,322	25,003,549	-	(316,880,784)	(190,405,878)	-	-	(476,271,792)
Reinsurers share of change in UPR				(57,963,615)	(42,784,595)			(100,748,210)
Net change in reserve for unearned premium	6,011,322	25,003,549	-	(374,844,399)	(233,190,474)	-	-	(577,020,002)
NET PREMIUMS EARNED (A)	**143,807,215**	**57,461,321**	-	**2,253,396,697**	**8,357,463,972**	**6,824,410,342**	**2,441,408,966**	**20,077,948,513**
Fee income (B)	1,330,912	19,000						1,349,912
TOTAL UNDERWRITING INCOME (A + B	**145,138,127**	**57,480,321**	-	**2,253,396,697**	**8,357,463,972**	**6,824,410,342**	**2,441,408,966**	**20,079,298,425**
Acquisition costs	(5,500)	(549,398)		(444,906,630)	(1,435,458,906)			(1,880,920,435)
Profit commission expenses					-			-
Change in deferred acquisition costs		-		(64,799,633)	43,939,268			(20,860,366)
Net acquisition costs (C)	(5,500)	(549,398)	-	(509,706,264)	(1,391,519,639)	-	-	(1,901,780,800)
Gross claims incurred	(136,030,803)	(111,661,330)	23,577,827	(2,517,764,247)	427,002,663	(7,001,471,515)	(947,067,260)	(10,263,414,665)
Reinsurance recoveries				-	(452,855,860)			(452,855,860)
Changing of IBNR	(16,143,606)	(12,282,548)	132,222	(1,124,425,706)	(41,009,001)	407,194,095	(411,135,021)	(1,197,669,565)
NET CLAIMS INCURRED (D)	(152,174,409)	(123,943,878)	23,710,049	(3,642,189,953)	(66,862,197)	(6,594,277,420)	(1,358,202,281)	(11,913,940,089)
Reinsurers share of change in outstanding claims								-
NET CLAIMS INCURRED (D)	(152,174,409)	(123,943,878)	23,710,049	(3,642,189,953)	(66,862,197)	(6,594,277,420)	(1,358,202,281)	(11,913,940,089)
UNDERWRITING RESULT(A+B+C+D)	**(7,041,783)**	**(67,012,954)**	**23,710,049**	**(1,898,499,519)**	**6,899,082,136**	**230,132,922**	**1,083,206,685**	**6,263,577,536**
Administrative expenses (E)	(196,415,352)	(54,559,820)	(109,119,640)	(943,019,275)	(133,046,009)	(600,158,020)	(21,823,928)	(2,058,142,045)
TOTAL EXPENSES (C+D+E)	(348,595,262)	(179,053,095)	(85,409,591)	(5,094,915,491)	(1,591,427,845)	(7,194,435,440)	(1,380,026,209)	(15,873,862,934)
	(203,457,135)	(121,572,774)	(85,409,591)	(2,841,518,794)	6,766,036,127	(370,025,099)	1,061,382,757	4,205,435,491
Investment & other income for the year	6,372,123	14,743,794	7,767	1,041,074,512	4,569,293,118	125,780,371	1,574,337,853	7,331,609,537
Profit before tax	**(197,085,012)**	**(106,828,980)**	**(85,401,824)**	**(1,800,444,282)**	**11,335,329,244**	**(244,244,728)**	**2,635,720,609**	**11,537,045,028**
Income tax expense		-			(4,977,397,379)			(4,977,397,379)
Deferred tax					(13,752,383)			(13,752,383)
Profit after tax	**(197,085,012)**	**(106,828,980)**	**(85,401,824)**	**(1,800,444,282)**	**6,344,179,482**	**(244,244,728)**	**2,635,720,609**	**6,545,895,266**

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

20 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIE

As at 31th December 2023

(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	20.1	356,748,233	80,039,841	5,000,000	4,714,027,586	678,213,896	1,388,400,577	275,000,000	7,497,430,133
Provision for unearned premiums	20.2	68,328,943	10,249,034	-	1,250,749,775	4,040,549,555	-	-	5,369,877,307
Provision for claims IBNR	20.3	167,031,801	54,931,140	99,999	2,626,904,250	127,337,739	2,618,001,724	2,137,159,555	7,731,466,208
Total Insurance contract liabilities		**592,108,977**	**145,220,015**	**5,099,999**	**8,591,681,611**	**4,846,101,189**	**4,006,402,301**	**2,412,159,555**	**20,598,773,647**
20.1 Outstanding claims provision									
As at 1st January 2023		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
Increase / Decrease in Provision		2,106,229	14,743,373	(805,500)	1,430,091,000	(1,393,703,913)	(335,576,066)	185,000,000	(98,144,877)
As at 31th December 2023		356,748,233	80,039,841	5,000,000	4,714,027,586	678,213,896	1,388,400,577	275,000,000	7,497,430,133
20.2 Provision for unearned premiums									
As at 1st January 2023		74,340,264	35,252,583	-	933,868,991	3,850,143,677	-		4,893,605,515
Increase / Decrease in Provision		(6,011,322)	(25,003,549)	-	316,880,784	190,405,878	-	-	476,271,792
As at 31th December 2023		68,328,943	10,249,034	-	1,250,749,775	4,040,549,555	-		5,369,877,307
Reinsurance UPR									
As at 1st January 2023			-	-	57,963,615	42,784,595	-	-	100,748,210
Increase / Decrease in Provision			-		(57,963,615)	(42,784,595)	-		(100,748,210)
As at 31th December 2023			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Unearned Changers		68,328,943	10,249,034	-	1,250,749,775	4,040,549,555	-	-	5,369,877,307
20.3 Provision for claims IBNR									
As at 1st January 2023		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
Increase / Decrease in Provision		16,143,606	12,282,548	(132,222)	1,124,425,706	41,009,000	(407,194,095)	411,135,021	1,197,669,564
As at 31th December 2023		167,031,801	54,931,140	99,999	2,626,904,250	127,337,739	2,618,001,724	2,137,159,555	7,731,466,208

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

21 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

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

	Note	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
As at 1st January 2023		10,704,256	29,677,231
Add: retiring gratuity expenses	21.1	44,122,561	(18,053,392)
Less: benefits paid during the year		(1,857,058)	(919,583)
		-	-
As at 31st December 2023		**52,969,759**	**10,704,256**

21.1 Retiring Gratuity Expense

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Current service cost	3,008,353	5,488,131
Past services (gains)/cost	-	-
Interest cost	2,870,881	2,950,961
Actuarial (gain)/loss	38,243,327	(26,492,484)
	44,122,561	**(18,053,392)**

22 LEASE CREDITOR

	Building		
	SRCC Rs.	NITF Rs.	Total Rs.
As at 1st January 2023		1,805,918	1,805,918
Additions	101,140,795	1,619,821	102,760,616
Interest expense recognised in income statement	1,113,473	236,085	1,349,559
Settlement through lease payment	(14,685,440)	(1,728,450)	(16,413,890)
As at 31st December 2023	**87,568,828**	**1,933,374**	**89,502,202**

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

23. Valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

As at	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	34,252,432	1,079,307
	34,252,432	1,079,307

	2023		2022	
	Temporary difference	Tax Effect	Temporary difference	Tax effect
Deferred tax liability				
Employee benefits (Gratuity)	52,969,758	15,890,927	10,704,255	3,211,277
Gratuity -OCI actuarial gain	38,243,327	11,472,998	(26,492,484)	(7,947,745)
Property plant and equipment	22,961,693	6,888,508	19,385,919	5,815,776
	114,174,778	34,252,433	3,597,690	1,079,308
Recognised net deferred tax liability	114,174,778	34,252,433	3,597,690	1,079,308

Change in deferred tax liability

	Income Statement		Statement of OCI	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Employee benefits (gratuity)	12,679,650	(3,911,259)	-	-
Property Plant and equipment	1,072,732	4,340,373	-	-
Gratuity-OCI actuarial gain	-	-	19,420,743	(930,803)
Total	13,752,382	429,114	19,420,743	(930,803)

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets

	2023	2022
Balance as at 01st January	1,079,307	1,580,996
Amounts recorded in the income statement	13,752,382	429,114
Amount Recovered in other comprehensive income	19,420,743	(930,803)
Balance as at 01st January	34,252,432	1,079,307

24. 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.

I .Property

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

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

ii. Engineering

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

III. Motor

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

IV. Miscellaneous Accident

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

V. Marine

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

VI. Medical and Personal Accident

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

VII. Geographical concentration of risks

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

(b) Financial Risk

i. Credit risk

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

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

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

ii. Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

* Contingency fund plans are in place, to meet the emergency call of funds.

iii. Market risk

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

a) Interest rate risk

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

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

Change in Variables	2023		2022	
	"Impact on PBT Rs."	"Impact on equity Rs."	"Impact on PBT Rs."	"Impact on equity Rs."
+ 100 basis Points	(285,574,826)	(285,574,826)	(178,557,128)	(178,557,128)
- 100 basis Points	292,280,896	292,280,896	182,867,263	182,867,263
+ 200 basis Points	(564,727,348)	(564,727,348)	(352,428,123)	(352,428,123)
- 200 basis Points	591,543,742	591,543,742	372,693,139	372,693,139

*PBT-Profit before tax

b) Foreign currency risk

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

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

25 Capital management framework

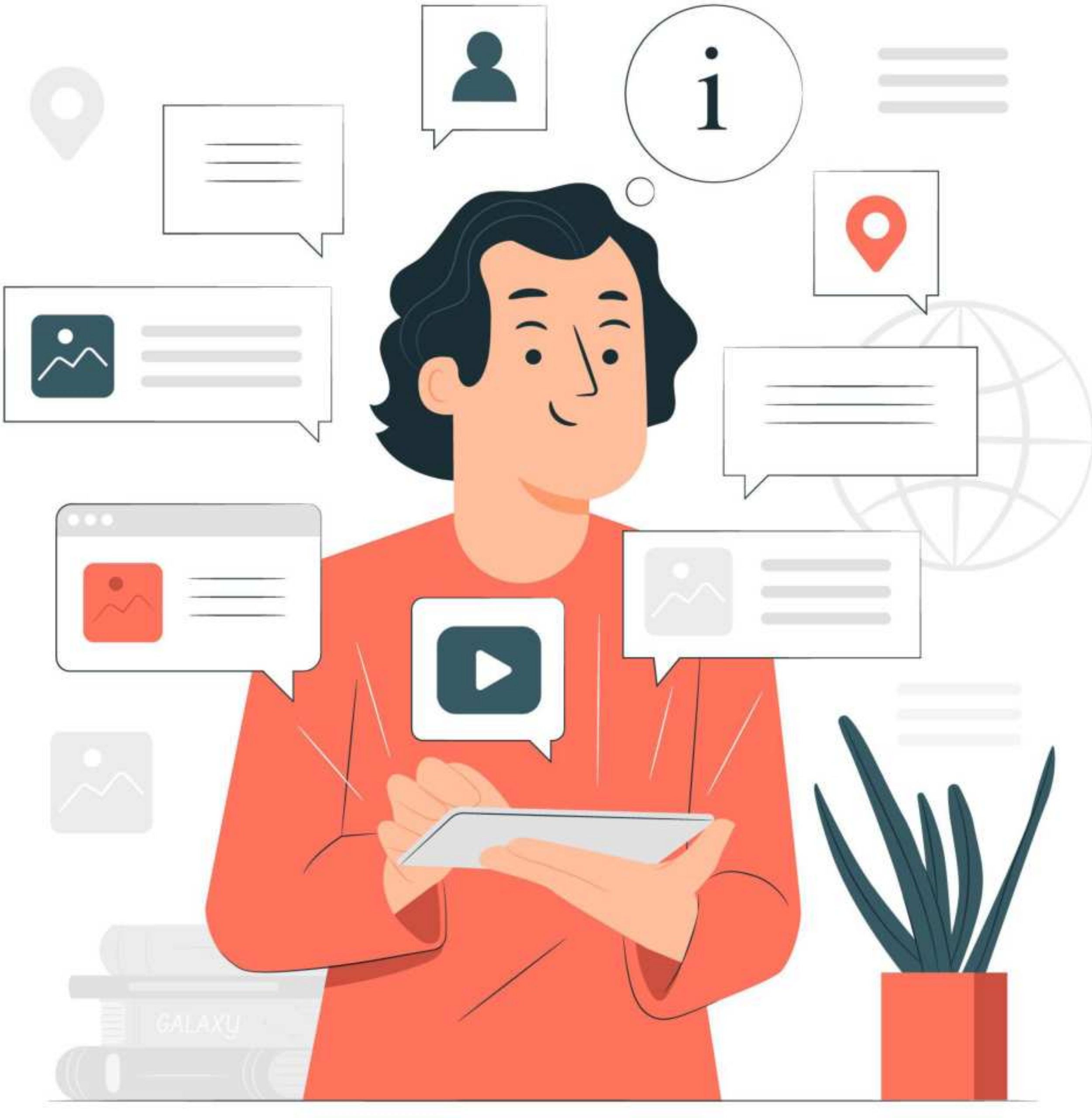
The board's capital management framework forms the basis for activity managing capital within the board and seeks to optimize the structure and source of capital to ensure that it consistently maximizes returns to the shareholders and policyholders while complying with the regulatory requirements.

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

a. To maintain the robust level of stability of the board thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.
b. To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
c. To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business.
d. To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirement of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders.
e. To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders value.

Operations of the board are also subject to regulatory requirements of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL). The regulations imposed, not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. capital adequacy under the risk based capital model) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseeable liabilities as they arise. The board has complied with all these regulatory requirements during the financial year. The primary source of capital used by the board is equity which includes the retained earnings.
Capital requirements are measured on the risk based capital model which is calculated in a periodic basis and assessed against the available capital and determined by the capital adequacy ratio.

The board has made no significant changes from previous years to its policies and processes of its capital structure.



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DECADE AT A GLANCE

National Insurance Trust Fund Board

Financial Position

As at 31 December

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Assets										
Property Plant and Equipment	147,309,588	73,946,594	115,027,895	142,736,095	179,296,158	32,169,337	40,848,693	43,058,543	34,125,797	26,251,881
Financial Investments	43,283,419,678	29,560,640,208	24,954,265,916	21,666,072,511	15,444,667,263	10,674,617,497	8,161,427,792	11,187,844,373	10,388,972,726	9,105,573,879
	43,430,729,265	29,634,586,802	25,069,293,812	21,808,808,606	15,623,963,422	10,706,786,834	8,202,276,484	11,230,902,916	10,423,098,523	9,131,825,761
Current Assets										
Receivable	7,518,712,946	8,399,740,455	5,232,550,021	4,066,443,324	3,724,046,517	3,121,798,365	8,619,672,838	7,096,616,002	1,222,450,075	1,416,831,322
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,247,891,807	2,612,192,957	715,633,708	769,514,934	600,106,740	1,142,242,978	1,133,642,497	705,205,727	166,785,332	278,096,913
Current Assets	8,766,604,754	11,011,933,412	5,948,183,729	4,835,958,258	4,324,153,257	4,264,041,343	9,753,315,335	7,801,821,729	1,389,235,407	1,694,928,235
Total Assets	52,197,334,019	40,646,520,214	31,017,477,540	26,644,766,863	19,948,116,679	14,970,828,176	17,955,591,819	19,032,724,645	11,812,333,930	10,826,753,995
Equity & Liability Equity										
Accumulated Fund	26,067,193,887	18,728,667,679	17,103,644,500	14,062,543,942	7,191,846,515	6,956,088,048	7,146,358,490	7,564,858,128	8,655,511,761	7,723,034,946
	26,067,193,887	18,728,667,679	17,103,644,500	14,062,543,942	7,191,846,515	6,956,088,048	7,146,358,490	7,564,858,128	8,655,511,761	7,723,034,946
Technical Reserve										
Unearned Premium	5,369,877,307	4,792,857,305	4,610,132,451	3,470,758,796	5,133,486,760	3,461,087,005	3,761,032,182	2,873,981,525	2,155,544,260	2,128,642,612
Deferred Commission	(819,635,744)	(840,496,110)	(778,394,410)	(713,547,137)	(758,831,301)	(620,751,687)	(597,083,610)	(482,908,910)	(421,132,953)	(366,621,700)
	4,550,241,563	3,952,361,195	3,831,738,041	2,757,211,659	4,374,655,459	2,840,335,317	3,163,948,573	2,391,072,615	1,734,411,307	1,762,020,912
Liability										
Non-Current Liabilities										
Government grant							-	-	-	-
Profit Commision payable	151,259,337	151,259,337	142,802,845	142,787,719	438,298,892	134,356,471	120,403,318	89,809,561	-	-
	151,259,337	151,259,337	142,802,845	142,787,719	438,298,892	134,356,471	120,403,318	89,809,561		
Current Liabilities										
Claim payable	15,228,896,340	14,129,371,653	6,970,571,057	6,354,832,206	6,670,392,849	4,070,118,635	5,118,824,558	6,921,254,984	1,102,369,856	1,111,616,732
Other payable	6,199,742,891	3,684,860,351	2,968,721,097	3,327,391,337	1,272,922,964	969,929,705	2,406,056,880	2,065,729,357	320,041,006	230,081,405
	21,428,639,232	17,814,232,003	9,939,292,154	9,682,223,543	7,943,315,812	5,040,048,340	7,524,881,438	8,986,984,341	1,422,410,862	1,341,698,137
Total Equity and Liabilities	52,197,334,019	40,646,520,214	31,017,477,540	26,644,766,863	19,948,116,679	14,970,828,176	17,955,591,819	19,032,724,645	11,812,333,930	10,826,753,995

National Insurance Trust Fund Board
Financial Performance

for the year ended December 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Revenue										
Income	**20,077,948,513**	**19,917,476,462**	**17,612,212,689**	**17,475,027,816**	**16,448,026,766**	**13,653,431,467**	**11,613,828,982**	**8,850,506,451**	**7,931,485,679**	**8,015,628,345**
Benefits, Losses and Expenses										
Insurance claims and acquisition cost	(13,815,720,889)	(16,689,343,344)	(12,625,201,782)	(9,569,377,210)	(14,135,009,664)	(11,299,642,432)	(11,341,525,875)	(6,611,475,579)	(4,172,209,800)	(3,899,969,969)
	6,262,227,624	3,228,133,118	4,987,010,907	7,905,650,607	2,313,017,102	2,353,789,035	272,303,106	2,239,030,872	3,759,275,879	4,115,658,376
Other Revenue										
Investment Income	**7,153,378,113**	**3,716,589,389**	**1,424,696,277**	**1,334,565,453**	**1,215,544,996**	**1,159,031,654**	**1,108,006,205**	**967,301,878**	**801,608,493**	**624,075,269**
Interest on Soft Loans	144,229	1,955		1,805,762	1,739,191	318,346	807,908	2,078,808	3,110,618	11,937,931
Other Income	179,437,107	1,371,226,071	165,431,507	50,651,895	51,932,499	190,517,529	40,746,691	19,308,494	51,664,458	3,902,584
	7,332,959,449	5,087,817,414	1,590,127,784	1,387,023,110	1,269,216,686	1,349,867,529	1,149,560,805	988,689,180	856,383,568	639,915,785
Expenditure										
Staff Related Costs	268,716,394	244,613,606	225,142,248	225,797,476	240,189,765	218,637,288	201,433,256	164,253,318	132,494,516	84,790,542
Administration Expenses	1,730,924,106	315,562,446	163,834,821	183,378,100	312,495,352	174,516,012	143,245,042	223,714,879	93,018,399	88,128,033
Finance &Other Expenses	58,501,545	8,510,392	13,184,547	17,571,769	21,062,606	21,663,536	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	**2,058,142,045**	**568,686,445**	**402,161,616**	**426,747,346**	**573,747,723**	**414,816,836**	**344,678,298**	**387,968,196**	**225,512,915**	**172,918,575**
Taxation	**(4,991,149,762)**	**(1,698,105,721)**	**(1,047,206,675)**	**(1,339,826,929)**	**105,600,661**	**(105,600,662)**	**(100,951,677)**		**(86,822,200)**	
Income Over Expenditure after tax	**6,545,895,265**	**6,049,158,366**	**5,127,770,400**	**7,526,099,442**	**3,114,086,727**	**3,183,238,866**	***976,233,935***	***2,839,751,856***	***4,303,324,332***	***4,582,655,585***

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Name of Institute
National Insurance Trust Fund

Legal Form
Statutory Body established under the National Insurance Trust Fund Act No. 28 of 2006

Registered Office
No 95, UPTO Building,
Sir Chittampalam A. Gardinar Mawatha,
Colombo 02,
Sri Lanka

Contact Details

Telephone Numbers	: +94 11 2026600
Fax Numbers	: +94 112338778
Email	: mail@nitf.lk
Corporate Website	: http:// www.nitf.lk

Members of the Board -2023

Mr. Mawahib Mowjood	(Chairman) (Jan 2022- May 2023)
Ms. Sagala Abeywickrama	(Chairperson) (May 2023- Dec 2023)
Ms. D. L. U. Peiris	(Jan 2023 - June 2023)
Ms. Gethamani C. Karunaratne	(June 2023 - Dec 2023)
Ms. Madara de Silva	(Jan 2023 - Dec. 2023)
Mr. Russel Fonseka	(Jan 2023 - Dec. 2023)
Mr. Sisira Kumara Henadeera	(Jan 2023 - Dec. 2023)

Secretary to the Board (Acting) -2023
Ms. Lumbini Pinto

External Auditors
The Auditor General
No.306/72, Polduwa Road,
Battaramulla.

Bankers
People's Bank
Bank of Ceylon
National Savings Bank