DEUTSCHE BANK AG – COLOMBO BRANCH

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023

EY
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF DEUTSCHE BANK AG - SRI LANKA BRANCH

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG - Sri Lanka Branch ("Branch") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cashflows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Branch as 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.

Basis for opinion

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the supplemental Basel III disclosures but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

(Contd...2/)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Branch'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 Branch or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Contd...3/)

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

26 March 2024
Colombo

Deutsche Bank AG - Colombo Branch

INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Gross income	6	14,008,145,154	8,362,701,968
Interest income		8,224,100,240	5,999,380,915
Interest expenses		464,000,875	495,718,721
Net interest income	7	7,760,099,365	5,503,662,194
Fee and commission income		839,387,188	639,405,529
Fee and commission expenses		82,911,243	57,444,642
Net fee and commission income	8	756,475,945	581,960,887
Net gain from trading	9	4,840,594,998	1,564,140,745
Net other operating income	10	104,062,728	159,774,779
Total operating income		13,461,233,036	7,809,538,605
Impairment (charge)/reversal	11	(146,260,500)	274,262,653
Net operating income		13,314,972,536	8,083,801,258
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	12	672,497,932	659,134,464
Depreciation	25	138,036,943	119,017,430
Other expenses	13	2,619,236,338	1,487,038,575
Operating profit before Value Added Tax (VAT) on financial services and SSCL on financial services		9,885,201,323	5,818,610,789
Value Added Tax (VAT) on financial services		1,549,201,313	938,815,337
Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) on financial services		216,218,940	75,297,374
Operating profit before Income Tax		8,119,781,070	4,804,498,078
Income tax (reversal)/expense	14	2,989,447,109	1,400,731,758
Profit for the year		5,130,333,961	3,403,766,320

The accounting policies and notes to the financial statements appearing on page 08 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Profit for the year	5,130,333,961	3,403,766,320
Items that will be reclassified to income statement		
Net gains/(losses) on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,284,125
Impairment charge/(reversal) relating Sri Lanka Development Bonds (Note 24.3.)		-
Less: Tax expense relating to items that will be reclassified to income statement (Note 14.2)	-	(1,285,238)
	-	2,998,887
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement		
(Loss)/ Gains on translating the Financial Statements of FCBU	(710,449,285)	2,375,309,489
Change in fair value on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Related tax (Note 14.2)	-	-
Re-measurement of post-employment benefit obligations (Note 32.2)	(7,118,982)	(5,077,545)
Related tax (Note 14.2)	2,135,695	1,523,263
	(715,432,572)	2,371,755,207
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	(715,432,572)	2,374,754,094
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	4,414,901,388	5,778,520,414

The accounting policies and notes to the financial statements appearing on page 08 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	542,720,883	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	16	12,346,487,518	17,868,618,357
Placements with banks	17	13,608,939,796	-
Placements with branches	18	48,582	6,101,049,045
Derivative financial instruments	19	38,982,666	48,544,177
Group balances receivables	20	1,719,104,826	1,195,941,366
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	21	18,041,590,191	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	22	24,554,284,631	26,839,735,777
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	23	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	24	42,338,984	42,338,984
Property, plant and equipment	25	617,455,063	699,867,557
Deferred tax assets	26	95,572,008	41,246,170
Other assets	27	1,464,148,868	1,565,167,784
Total assets		73,071,674,016	75,402,640,708
Liabilities			
Due to Banks	28	-	3,013,133
Due to branches	29	1,460,629,166	8,044,569,488
Derivative financial instruments	30	3,333,424	90,365,580
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	31	38,684,924,991	38,856,513,092
Employee Benefit	32	96,008,876	73,686,048
Current tax liabilities	33	1,572,176,468	1,259,992,310
Other liabilities	34	1,410,179,130	2,059,748,307
Group Balance Payable	35	2,528,895,096	774,770,468
Total liabilities		45,756,147,151	51,162,658,426
Equity			
Assigned capital	36	4,410,461,270	4,410,461,270
Statutory reserve fund	37	1,220,019,186	963,822,846
Retained earnings	38	9,491,621,980	6,419,206,283
Other reserves	39	12,193,424,428	12,446,491,883
Total shareholders' equity		27,315,526,865	24,239,982,282
Total equity and liabilities		73,071,674,016	75,402,640,708
Contingent liabilities and commitments	40	74,838,165,296	89,321,906,175

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with requirements of the Companies Act No.7 of 2007.

The Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.
Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Branch Management Board:

Niranjan Figurado
Chief Country Officer

Imesha Sanjeewanie
Head of Finance

The accounting policies and notes to the financial statements appearing on page 08 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Chartered Accountants
COLOMBO

26th March 2024
Colombo

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Assigned Capital	Reserves							Total equity
		Statutory Reserve Fund	Fair Value Reserve	ECL Reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange equalization of capital	Exchange equalization of reserve	Reserve through contributed assets	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as of 1 January 2022	4,410,461,270	793,634,530	(25,701,446)	-	4,026,214,491	665,365,377	453,621,994	5,618,553,907	15,942,150,123
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	3,403,766,320			-	3,403,766,320
Changes in fair value of FVTOCI	-	-	4,284,125	-	-			-	4,284,125
Impairment of FVTOCI Investments	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Actuarial gain in defined benefits plan	-	-	-	-	(5,077,545)			-	(5,077,545)
Tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,285,238)	-	1,523,263			-	238,025
(Loss)/Gains translating the financial statements of the FCBU	-	-	-	-	-	1,196,194,939	1,179,114,550	-	2,375,309,489
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,998,887	-	3,400,212,038	1,196,194,939	1,179,114,550	-	5,778,520,414
Transactions with equity holders, recognized directly in equity									
Transfers to reserves during the year	-	170,188,316	-	-	(170,188,316)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to ECL reserve during the year	-	-	-	265,328,143	(265,328,143)	-	-	-	-
Profit remittance to Head Office	-	-	-	-	(571,703,787)	-	-	-	(571,703,787)
Unremittable HO Expenses capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,091,015,532	3,091,015,532
Total transactions with equity holders	-	170,188,316	-	265,328,143	(1,007,220,246)	-	-	3,091,015,532	2,519,311,745
Balance as at 31 December 2022	4,410,461,270	963,822,846	(22,702,559)	265,328,143	6,419,206,283	1,861,560,316	1,632,736,544	8,709,569,439	24,239,982,282
Balance as of 1 January 2023	4,410,461,270	963,822,846	(22,702,559)	265,328,143	6,419,206,283	1,861,560,316	1,632,736,544	8,709,569,439	24,239,982,282
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	5,130,333,961	-	-	-	5,130,333,961
Changes in fair value of FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment of FVTOCI Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain in defined benefits plan	-	-	-	-	(7,118,982)	-	-	-	(7,118,982)
Tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,135,695	-	-	-	2,135,695
(Loss)/Gains translating the financial statements of the FCBU	-	-	-	-	-	(316,230,431)	(394,218,854)	-	(710,449,285)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	5,125,350,674	(316,230,431)	(394,218,854)	-	4,414,901,388
Transactions with equity holders, recognized directly in equity									
Transfers to reserves during the year	-	256,196,340	-	-	(256,196,340)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to ECL reserve during the year	-	-	-	(95,255,817)	47,261,364	-	47,994,453	-	(1)
Profit remittance to Head Office	-	-	-	-	(1,844,000,000)	-	-	-	(1,844,000,000)
Unremittable HO Expenses capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504,643,195	504,643,195
Total transactions with equity holders	-	256,196,340	-	(95,255,817)	(2,052,934,976)	-	47,994,453	504,643,195	(1,339,356,806)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	4,410,461,270	1,220,019,186	(22,702,559)	170,072,326	9,491,621,981	1,545,329,885	1,286,512,143	9,214,212,634	27,315,526,865

The accounting policies and notes to the financial statements appearing on page 08 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before taxation		8,119,781,070	4,804,498,078
Adjustment for:			
Non-cash items included in profits before tax	46	2,095,404,315	971,836,391
Change in operating assets	47	(10,220,377,260)	(5,304,465,773)
Change in operating liabilities	48	(7,544,046,994)	12,077,242,433
Dividend income	10	(3,235,950)	(3,517,500)
Net unrealised gain/(loss) from translation of Financial statements of Foreign Operation		(710,449,285)	2,375,309,489
Cash generated from operating activities		(8,262,924,104)	14,920,903,118
Contribution paid to defined benefit plans	32	(6,334,615)	(12,071,111)
Income tax paid		(2,729,453,094)	(303,608,364)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(10,998,711,813)	14,605,223,643
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(70,256,657)	(744,464,087)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	3,322,334
Dividend received from investment	10	3,235,950	3,517,500
Net cash used in investing activities		(67,020,707)	(737,624,253)
Profit transfer to head office		(1,844,000,000)	(571,703,787)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,844,000,000)	(571,703,787)
Net decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(12,909,732,520)	13,295,895,603
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		13,452,453,241	156,557,638
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	15	542,720,883	13,452,453,241

The accounting policies and notes to the financial statements appearing on page 08 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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1. REPORTING ENTITY

1.1 Reporting entity

Deutsche Bank AG ("Group") is a public quoted company incorporated in Germany with limited liability, which carries out banking activities in Sri Lanka through Deutsche Bank AG, Colombo Branch ("Branch"). The registered office of Deutsche Bank AG, Colombo Branch and the principal place of business are both located at Level 21, One Galle Face Tower, 1A Centre Road, Colombo 02.

1.2 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Branch continue to be banking and related activities such as accepting deposits, corporate banking, offshore banking, foreign currency operations, trade services, Trust & Domestic Custody services, Investment Banking etc.

1.3 Number of employees

The permanent staff strength of the Branch as at 31 December 2023 is 56 (2022 – 59 permanent staff).

1.4 Management Responsibility on Financial Statements

The Management of the Branch is responsible for preparing and presenting these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 and amendments thereto.

1.5 Approval of Financial Statements by the Management

These Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Management on 26 March 2024.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Branch have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (LKAS) prefixed both SLFRS and LKAS, promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL) and comply with the requirements of the Banking Act No 30. of 1988 and amendments thereto.

These Financial Statements include the following components:

- an Income Statement and Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income providing the information on the financial performance of the Branch for the year ;
- a Statement of Financial Position providing the information on the financial position of the Branch as at the year-end ;
- a Statement of Changes in Equity depicting all changes in shareholders' funds during the year;
- a Statement of Cash Flows providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Branch to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of entities to utilize those cash flows;
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Going concern assessment of the Branch

The management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In this assessment the management has considered the potential impact that market and country precent economic condition could bring to business operations of the Branch.

Furthermore, the Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements of the Branch continue to be prepared on a going concern.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR), which is the Branch's functional currency.

There was no change in the Branch's presentation and functional currency during the year under review.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

Item	Basis of Measurement	Note	Page
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Fair Value	3.3.1.1.5	15
Derivative assets and derivative liabilities held for risk management	Fair Value	3.3.1.1.5 & 3.3.3.2.2	15 & 22
Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair Value	3.3.1.1.4	15
Non-financial assets/liabilities			
Employee benefits	Present value of the defined benefit pension obligation less the net total of the pension assets	3.7.3	29

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The Branch maintains separate books for Domestic Banking Unit (DBU) and Foreign Currency Banking Unit (FCBU). Accompanying financial statements have been prepared by amalgamating the financial statements of the Domestic Banking Unit and Foreign Currency Banking Unit.

2.4 Basis of amalgamation

The Branch's Financial Statements comprise the amalgamation of the Financial Statements of the Domestic Banking Unit (DBU) and the Off-Shore Banking Unit (FCBU). Both units have a common financial year which ends on December 31.

2.5 Presentation of Financial Statements

The assets and liabilities of the Branch presented in the Statement of Financial Position are grouped by nature and listed in an order that reflects their relative liquidity and maturity pattern.

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the Financial Statements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income unless required or permitted by an Accounting Standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the Accounting Policies of the Branch.

2.6 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial as permitted by Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 1 on 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

2.7 Comparative Information

The comparative information is reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with the current year's presentation in order to provide better presentation.

2.8 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with LKAS/SLFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Judgments and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

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2.8.1 Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements, is included in the following notes.

- Note 3.3.1.2 classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

- Note 3.3.2.1 establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and selection and approval models used to measure ECL

- Going Concern: the Management has made an assessment of the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future

2.8.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation certainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment included in the following notes:

Note 3.3.2 : impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward looking information.

Note 3.3.4 : determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.

Note 3.7.3 : measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.

Note 3.2.1.b : recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry forward tax losses can be utilized.

Note 3.8 : recognition and measurement of contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

2.9 Off-setting

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/LKASs), or for gains and losses arising from a FCBU of similar transactions such as in the FCBU's trading activity.

2.10 Changes in Accounting Policies

The Branch has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Notes 3 on pages 12 to 34 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Branch has consistently applied the accounting policies set out below to all period presented in these Financial Statements.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

3.1.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Branch at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

3.1.2 Translation of Measurement Currency

The Branch uses Sri Lankan Rupees as their measurement currency for Domestic Banking Unit and United State Dollars as their measurement currency for Foreign Currency Banking Unit books.

For amalgamation purposes accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared in Sri Lankan Rupees after converting the Foreign Currency Banking Unit financial statements into Sri Lankan Rupees.

The translation is performed based on the guidelines in LKAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" stated below:

- All assets and liabilities (i.e. including comparatives) are translated at the closing rate of each reporting date
- Income and expense items for all periods (i.e. including comparatives) are translated at average exchange rates pertaining to each period
- Equity items other than the net profit or loss for the period are translated at the historical rate existing at the date of each transaction

All exchange differences resulting from translation in accordance with the above are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

3.2 Taxation

3.2.1 Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, are accounted for under LKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Uncertain Tax Treatments – IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

a) Current Taxation

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable with respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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According to Inland Revenue Act, provision for taxation is made on the basis on the accounting profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purpose in accordance with the provision of the applicable Inland Revenue Act. According to Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act No. 45 of 2022, income tax rate has been changed from 24% to 30% with effect from 01 July 2022.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

b) Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the future asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to an extent that is no longer probable, that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3.2.2 Other taxes

a) Crop Insurance Levy (CIL)

As per the provision of section 14 of the finance Act No.12 of 2013, the CIL was introduced with effect from April 01, 2013 and is payable to the Nation Insurance Trust Fund. Currently, the CIL is payable at 1% of the profit after tax.

b) Value Added Tax on Financial Services (VAT)

VAT on financial services is calculated in accordance with Value Added Tax (VAT) Act No. 14 of 2002 and subsequent amendments thereto. The value base for the computation of value added tax on financial services is calculated by adjusting the depreciation computed on rates prescribed by Department of Inland Revenue to the accounting profit before Income tax and emoluments payable. Emoluments payable include benefits in money, and not in money including contribution or provision relating to terminal benefits.

c) Social Security Contribution Levy on Financial Services (SSCL)

With effect from 1 October 2022, SSCL of 2.5% was introduced on the value addition attributable to the supply of financial services through the Social Security Contribution Levy Act, No. 25 of 2022. SSCL is payable on 100% of the value addition attributable to financial services. The value addition attributable to financial services shall be computed for the payment of SSCL on the business of supplying financial services by applying the attributable method referred to in Chapter IIIA of the Value Added Tax Act No. 14 of 2002.

ASSETS AND BASES OF THEIR VALUATION

3.3 Financial Instruments - Classification, Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement Financial Assets and Liabilities

3.3.1 Financial assets

3.3.1.1 Recognition and measurement

The financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction cost that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Loans and advances are initially recognized on the date at which they are originated at fair value which is usually the loan amount granted, and subsequent measurement is at amortized cost.

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The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

All other financial assets are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.3.1.2 Classification

Branch classifies financial assets in line with the classification and measurement requirements of SLFRS 9, where financial assets are classified based on both the business model used for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (known as Solely Payments of Principal and Interest or "SPPI"). There are three business models available:

- Hold to Collect - Financial assets held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost and are recorded in multiple lines on the Branch's balance sheet.
- Hold to Collect and Sell - Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. They are recorded as Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income on the Branch's balance sheet.
- Other - Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of either "Hold to Collect" or "Hold to Collect and Sell". They are recorded as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss on the Branch's balance sheet

The assessment of business model requires judgment based on facts and circumstances upon initial recognition. As part of this assessment, the Branch considers quantitative factors (e.g., the expected frequency and volume of sales) and qualitative factors such as how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Branch's key management personnel. In addition to taking into consideration the risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model, in particular, the way in which those market and credit risks are managed; and how managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected). This assessment results in an asset being classified in either a Hold to Collect, Hold to Collect and Sell or Other business model.

If the Branch holds a financial asset either in a Hold to Collect or a Hold to Collect and Sell business model, then an assessment at initial recognition to determine whether the contractual cash flows of the financial asset are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest on the principal amount outstanding at initial recognition is required to determine the business model classification. Contractual cash flows, that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding, are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Interest in a basic lending arrangement is consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time. It can also include consideration for other basic lending risks (e.g., liquidity risk) and costs (e.g., administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time, and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

3.3.1.3 Financial assets measured at amortized costs

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held in a Hold to Collect business model and the contractual cash flows are SPPI. Under this measurement category, the financial asset is measured at fair value at initial recognition. Subsequently the carrying amount is reduced for principal payments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method. The financial asset is assessed for impairment under the SLFRS 9 expected credit loss model, where provisions are recognized based on expectations of potential credit losses. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized on a settlement date basis.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost include predominately Loans at amortized cost, Central bank funds, Debt securities and certain receivables presented in Other Assets.

3.3.1.4 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), if the financial asset is held in a Hold to Collect and Sell business model and the contractual cash flows are SPPI, unless designated under the fair value option.

Under FVOCI, a financial asset is measured at its fair value with any changes being recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"), and is assessed for impairment under the SLFRS 9 expected credit loss model where provisions recorded through profit or loss are recognized based on expectations of potential credit losses.. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded in net interest income. Realized gains and losses are reported in net gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI. Generally, the weighted-average cost method is used to determine the cost of FVOCI financial assets.

Financial assets classified as FVOCI are recognized or derecognized on trade date. Trade date is the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset.

3.3.1.5 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss if they are held in the other business model because they are either held for trading or because they do not meet the criteria for Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell. In addition, it includes financial assets that meet the criteria for Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell business model, but the financial asset fails SPPI, or where the Branch designated the financial assets under the fair value option.

Financial assets classified as Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Interest on interest earning assets such as trading loans and debt securities and dividends on equity instruments, are presented in Interest and Similar Income.

Financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are recognized or derecognized on trade date. Trade date is the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Trading assets – Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they have been originated, acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term, or they form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Trading assets include debt securities and derivatives held for trading purposes.

3.3.1.6 Business model assessment

The Branch makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level, because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to the Management. The information considered includes:

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Branch's Management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Branch's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved, and how cash flows are realized.

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

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In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Branch considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Branch considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Branch's claim to cash flows from
- specified assets; and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

3.3.1.7 Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in those rare circumstances when the Branch changes its objective of the business model for managing such financial assets. Financial Liabilities are not reclassified as such reclassifications are not permitted by SLFRS 9.

3.3.1.8 De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or when Branch has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, and either;

- Substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or
- Branch has neither retained nor transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, but has not retained control of the financial asset.

3.3.1.9 Modifications of financial assets

When the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified and the modification does not result in de-recognition, a gain or loss is recognized in the income statement as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The modified financial asset will continue to accrue interest at its original EIR. When a modification results in derecognition the original instrument is derecognized and the new instrument recognized at fair value.

Non credit related or commercial renegotiations where an obligor has not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination, and has a readily exercisable right to early terminate the financial asset results in derecognition of the original agreement and recognition of a new financial asset based on the newly negotiated commercial terms.

For credit related modifications (i.e., modifications due to significant increase in credit risk since inception) or those where the obligor does not have the readily exercisable right to early terminate, the Branch assesses whether the modified terms result in the financial asset being significantly modified and therefore derecognized. This assessment includes a quantitative assessment of the impact of the change in cash flows from the modification of contractual terms, and additionally where necessary, a qualitative assessment of the impact of the change in the contractual terms. Where these modifications are not concluded to be significant, the financial asset is not derecognized and is accounted for as a modification as described above.

If the changes are concluded to be significant, the old instrument is derecognized and a new instrument recognized. Where a modification results in a new financial asset being recognized, the date of the modification is the date of initial recognition of the new financial asset. The Branch then recognizes a credit loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses at each reporting date.

3.3.1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins in hand, unrestricted balances held with the Central Banks of Sri Lanka and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Branch in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

3.3.1.11 Statutory deposits with Central Bank

The Monetary Law Act requires all commercial banks operating in Sri Lanka to maintain reserves against all deposit liabilities denominated in Sri Lankan Rupees. The details of reserve requirements are given in Note 16 to the Financial Statements.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

3.3.1.12 Derivatives

Derivatives are used to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency, credit and other market price risks, including exposures arising from forecast transactions. All freestanding contracts that are considered derivatives for accounting purposes, are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position regardless of whether they are held for trading or non-trading purposes.

Changes in fair value on derivatives held for trading are included in net gains/ (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

3.3.2 Identification and measurement of impairment

3.3.2.1 Recognition of impairment of financial assets

The determination of impairment losses an expected credit loss ("ECL") model under SLFRS 9, where allowances are taken upon initial recognition of the Financial Asset, based on expectations of potential credit losses at the time of initial recognition.

Staged approach to the determination of expected credit losses

SLFRS 9 introduces a three-stage approach to impairment for Financial Assets that are not credit impaired at the date of origination or purchase. This approach is summarized as follows:

– **Stage 1:** The Branch recognizes a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. This represents the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, assuming that credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition.

– **Stage 2:** The Branch recognizes a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for those Financial Assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. This requires the computation of ECL based on lifetime probability of default, lifetime loss given default and lifetime exposure at default that represents the probability of default occurring over the remaining lifetime of the Financial Asset. Allowance for credit losses are higher in this stage because of an increase in credit risk and the impact of a longer time horizon being considered compared to 12 months in Stage 1.

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– **Stage 3:** The Branch recognizes a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, reflecting a Probability of Default of 100 %, via the expected recoverable cash flows for the asset, for those Financial Assets that are credit-impaired. The Branch's definition of default is aligned with the regulatory definition. Financial Assets that are credit impaired upon initial recognition are categorized within Stage 3 with a carrying value already reflecting the lifetime expected credit losses. The accounting treatment for these purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") assets is discussed further below.

Forward Looking Information

Forward Looking Information is incorporated into the measurement of the Branch Allowance for Credit Losses in terms of adjustments to multi-year PD curves based on macro-economic forecasts. The identification of key macro-economic variables (MEVs) reflects a balance of quantitative and qualitative judgements. Statistical analysis, including e.g. back-testing and model sensitivities, are performed to assess the explanatory power of MEVs, while expert input from credit officers ensures business intuition for the overall model behaviour. The final model parameterization is based on a review & challenge of impacts in internal governance forums and an independent validation performed by the Model Risk Management function. Furthermore, conceptual soundness of the estimation approach is ensured by model testing analysis prepared as part of model changes and an ongoing monitoring framework in order for the ECL provision to reflect management's best estimate in the calculation of expected credit losses.

Significant increase in credit risk

Under SLFRS 9, when determining whether the credit risk (i.e., risk of default) of a Financial Asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Branch considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the Branch's historical experience, credit risk assessment and forward-looking information (including macro-economic factors). The assessment of significant credit deterioration is key in determining when to move from measuring an allowance based on 12-month ECLs to one that is based on lifetime ECLs (i.e., transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2).

The Branch's framework for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, aligns with the internal Credit Risk Management ("CRM") process and covers rating related and process related indicators.

Credit impaired financial assets in Stage 3

The Branch has aligned its definition of credit impaired under SLFRS 9 to when a Financial Asset has defaulted for regulatory purposes. However, the Branch does not have any Assets coming under Stage 3 category.

The determination of whether a Financial Asset is credit impaired and therefore in Stage 3 focuses exclusively on default risk, without taking into consideration the effects of credit risk mitigate such as collateral or guarantees. Specifically, a Financial Asset is credit impaired and in Stage 3 when:

- The Branch considers the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Branch. Determination may include forbearance actions, where a concession has been granted to the borrower or economic or legal reasons that are qualitative indicators of credit impairment; or

- Contractual payments of either principal or interest by the obligor are past due by more than 90 days.

For Financial Assets considered to be credit impaired, the ECL allowance covers the amount of loss the Branch is expected to suffer. The estimation of ECLs is done on a case-by-case basis for non-homogeneous portfolios, or by applying portfolio based parameters to individual Financial Assets in these portfolios via the Branch's ECL model for homogeneous portfolios. This estimate includes the use of discounted cash flows that are adjusted for scenarios.

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Forecasts of future economic conditions when calculating ECLs are considered. The lifetime expected losses are estimated based on the probability-weighted present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Branch under the contract; and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive.

A Financial Asset can be classified as credit impaired in Stage 3 but without an allowance for credit losses (i.e., no impairment loss is expected). This may be due to the value of collateral. The Branch's engine based ECL calculation is conducted on a monthly basis, whereas the case-by-case assessment of ECL in Stage 3 for non-homogeneous portfolio has to be performed at least on a quarterly basis.

Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets in Stage 3

A Financial Asset is considered purchased or originated credit-impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment at the time of initial recognition. Such credit impaired Financial Assets are termed POCI Financial Assets. POCI Financial Assets are measured to reflect lifetime expected credit losses, and all subsequent changes in lifetime expected credit losses, whether positive or negative, are recognized in the income statement as a component of the provision for credit losses. POCI Financial Assets can only be classified in Stage 3 over the life of the Financial Asset.

Collateral for financial assets considered in the impairment analysis

SLFRS 9 requires cash flows expected from collateral and other credit enhancement to be reflected in the ECL calculation. The following are key aspects with respect to collateral and guarantees:

- Eligibility of collateral, i.e. which collateral should be considered in the ECL calculation;
- Collateral evaluation, i.e. what collateral (liquidation) value should be used; and
- Projection of the available collateral amount over the life of a transaction.

The Branch recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loan commitments issued

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

12-month ECL & Life time ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Branch recognizes loss allowance using Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on loans and receivables to customers and other financial assets measured at amortized cost model using dual measurement approach in which the loss allowance is measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognized are referred to as "stage 1 Financial Instruments".

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a life-time ECL is recognized but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as "stage 2 Financial Instruments", and credit impaired are referred to as "stage 3 Financial Instruments.

Measurement of impairment of financial assets

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive);
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

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- Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Branch if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Branch expects to recover.

Collective assessment:

This includes all loans and advances of smaller value where there is no evidence of impairment and those individually assessed for which no evidence of impairment has been specifically identified on an individual basis.

These loans and advances are grouped together as per Basel Guidelines and product level according to their credit risk characteristics for the purpose of calculating an estimated collective impairment.

- In making an assessment of whether an investment in debt instrument is credit-impaired, the Branch considers the following factors:
- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as "lender of last resort" to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made on whether the financial asset should be derecognized. ECL is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset, at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition, to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

3.3.2.2 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Branch cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Branch presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve.

3.3.2.3 Write-off of financial assets

The Branch reduces the gross carrying amount of a Financial Asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Write-offs can relate to a Financial Asset in its entirety, or to a portion of it, and constitute a derecognition event. The Branch considers all relevant information in making this determination, including but not limited to:

- Foreclosure actions taken by the Branch which have not been successful or have a high probability of not being successful
- Collateral liquidation which has not, or will not lead to further considerable recoveries
- Situations where no further recoveries are reasonably expected

Write-offs can take place before legal actions against the borrower to recover the debt have been concluded, and a write-off does not involve the Branch forfeiting its legal right to recover the debt.

The Branch makes use of the ECL methodology and related risk models computation algorithms developed by DB Group to account for the ECL provision in the Branch's financials.

3.3.3 Financial liabilities

3.3.3.1 Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

On initial recognition, the Branch classifies financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, into one of the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortized cost; and
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss,

3.3.3.2 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

3.3.3.2.1 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include long-term and short-term debt issued, which are initially measured at fair value, which is the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. Repurchases of issued debt in the market are treated as extinguishments and any related gain or loss is recorded in the Income Statement. A subsequent sale of own bonds in the market is treated as a reissuance of debt. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognized on a settlement date basis.

3.3.3.2.2 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include Trading Liabilities, Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss and Non-Participating Investment Contracts ("Investment Contracts"). They are carried at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. However under SLFRS 9, for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss, the fair value movements attributable to the Branch's own credit component for fair value movements is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income rather than in the Statement of Income.

Financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are recognized or derecognized on trade date. Trade date is the date on which the Branch commits to issue or repurchase the financial liability.

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Interest on interest paying liabilities are presented in interest expense for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Trading Liabilities - Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they have been originated or incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing them in the near term. Trading liabilities consist primarily of derivative liabilities (including certain loan commitments) and short positions. This also includes loan commitments that are allocated to the other business model and that are classified as derivatives held for trading.

Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Certain financial liabilities that do not meet the definition of trading liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option. To be designated at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities must meet one of the following criteria: (1) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; (2) a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or (3) the instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives unless: (a) the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or (b) it is clear with little or no analysis that separation is prohibited.

3.3.3.3 Deposits

Deposits are the Branch's sources of debt funding.

Deposits include non-interest-bearing deposits, savings deposits, term deposits and deposits redeemable at call. Borrowings include repurchase borrowings, call and time deposits, Vostro balances and borrowings from financial institutions.

Subsequent to initial recognition deposits are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the Branch designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

3.3.3.4 De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Branch derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

3.3.4 Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an arm's length transaction (orderly transaction) between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of instruments that are quoted in active markets is determined using the quoted prices where they represent those at which regularly and recently occurring transactions take place. The Branch measures certain portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of their net risk exposures, when the following criteria are met:

- the group of financial assets and liabilities is managed on the basis of its net exposure to a particular market risk (or risks) or to the credit risk of a particular counterparty, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy,
- the fair values are provided to key management personnel, and
- the financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

This portfolio valuation approach is consistent with how the Branch manages its net exposures to market and counterparty credit risks.

Critical Accounting Estimates – The Branch uses valuation techniques to establish the fair value of instruments where prices quoted in active markets are not available. Therefore, where possible, parameter inputs to the valuation techniques are based on observable data derived from prices of relevant instruments traded in an active market. These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which will depend on the price transparency for the instrument or market and the instrument's complexity.

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In reaching estimates of fair value, management judgment needs to be exercised. The areas requiring significant management judgment are identified, documented and reported to senior management. The specialist model validation and valuation control groups focus attention on the areas of subjectivity and judgment.

The level of management judgment required in establishing fair value of financial instruments for which there is a quoted price in an active market, is usually minimal. Similarly there is little subjectivity or judgment required for instruments valued using valuation models which are standard across the industry and where all parameter inputs are quoted in active markets.

The level of subjectivity and degree of management judgment required is more significant for those instruments valued using specialized and sophisticated models, and where some or all of the parameter inputs are less liquid or less observable. Management judgment is required in the selection and application of appropriate parameters, assumptions and modelling techniques. In particular, where data are obtained from infrequent market transactions, extrapolation and interpolation techniques must be applied. Where no market data are available for a particular instrument, pricing inputs are determined by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, fundamental analysis of the economics of the transaction and proxy information from similar transactions, and making appropriate adjustment to reflect the actual instrument being valued and current market conditions. Where different valuation techniques indicate a range of possible fair values for an instrument, management has to decide what point within the range of estimates appropriately represents the fair value. Further, some valuation adjustments may require the exercise of management judgment to achieve fair value.

Under SLFRS, the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are required to be disclosed according to the inputs to the valuation method that are used to determine their fair value. Specifically, segmentation is required between those valued using quoted market prices in an active market (level 1), valuation techniques based on observable parameters (level 2) and valuation techniques using significant unobservable parameters (level 3). Management judgment is required in determining the category to which certain instruments should be allocated. This specifically arises when the valuation is determined by a number of parameters, some of which are observable and others are not. Further, the classification of an instrument can change over time to reflect changes in market liquidity and therefore price transparency.

3.3.4.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

The financial instruments carried at fair value have been categorized under the three levels of the SLFRS fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – Instruments valued using quoted prices in active markets are instruments where the fair value can be determined directly from prices which are quoted in active, liquid markets and where the instrument observed in the market is representative of that being priced in the Branch's inventory.

Level 2 – Instruments valued with valuation techniques using observable market data are instruments where the fair value can be determined by reference to similar instruments trading in active markets, or where a technique is used to derive the valuation but where all inputs to that technique are observable.

Level 3 – Instruments valued using valuation techniques using market data which is not directly observable, are instruments where the fair value cannot be determined directly by reference to market-observable information, and some other pricing technique must be employed. Instruments classified in this category have an element which is unobservable and which has a significant impact on the fair value.

3.3.5 Recognition of Trade Date Profit

Trade date profit is recognised if the fair value of the financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss is obtained from a quoted market price in an active market, or otherwise evidenced by comparison to other observable current market transactions, or based on a valuation technique incorporating observable market data. If there are significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation technique, the financial instrument is recognized at the transaction price, and any profit implied from the valuation technique at trade date is deferred.

Using systematic methods, the deferred amount is recognized over the period between trade date and the date when the market is expected to become observable, or over the life of the trade (whichever is shorter). Such methodology is used because it reflects the changing economic and risk profile of the instrument as the market develops or as the instrument itself progresses to maturity. Any remaining trade date deferred profit is recognized in the profit or loss when the transaction becomes observable or the Branch enters into off-setting transactions that substantially eliminate the instrument's risk. In the rare circumstances that a trade date loss arises, it would be recognized at inception of the transaction to the extent that it is probable that a loss has been incurred, and a reliable estimate of the loss amount can be made.

Critical Accounting Estimates – Management judgment is required in determining whether there exist significant unobservable inputs in the valuation technique. Once deferred, the decision to subsequently recognize the trade date profit requires a careful assessment of the then current facts and circumstances supporting observability of parameters and/or risk mitigation.

3.3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Branch's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use, that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

3.4.1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised in other operating income/other overhead expenses in the profit or loss.

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3.4.2 Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Branch and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

3.4.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Item	**Useful life (years)**
Computer equipment	3 - 5
Office equipment, furniture & fittings, fixtures	5
Safes	5 - 20
Telephone/Tele printer, Air-conditioners	8 - 8
Others	3 - 10

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the dates on which the asset is classified as held for sale or is derecognized.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.4.4 Valuation of Immovable Property kept as collateral on staff loans

The Branch will request the borrower to obtain a valuation report from a certified valuer acceptable to the Branch for immovable properties held by the Branch as collateral in support of staff loans to its employees. Credit decisions of the Branch shall be based upon suitable documents, obtained through valid sources as below;

Every valuation must be performed by a professional holding minimum requirement stipulated below;

a) A member of the Institute of Valuers of Sri Lanka (IVSL) who shall be:
   i) A fellow member; or
   ii) A Professional Associate member with 5 years experience in such grade of membership

For the purpose of determining number of years of experience in the grade of professional Associate Membership, the transitional provisions stated in the Section 24 of the IVSL (Amendment) Act, No. 9 of 2019, shall be applicable.

b) A chartered valuation surveyor of the Royal Institution of chartered surveyors (RICS) of the United Kingdom who shall be:
   i) A Fellow member; or
   ii) other members with at least 5 years of experience in such grade of membership.

The selected valuer as per the qualifications set out above shall acquire continuous professional development as approved/recommended by the respective professional body.

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The Branch has prescribed the necessity of revaluations as below;

In respect of non-performing loans, to adhere with the conditions stipulated in the Banking Act Directions No. 3 of 2008 on Classification of Loans and Advances, Income Recognition and Provisioning, i.e. facility/ies where the Branch shall obtain an external valuation report once in every 3 years if capital outstanding amount is equal or more than Rs. 5,000,000 or 0.1% of the Branch's capital base, whichever is less.

Timeframe of the report - With respect to credit facilities granted against residential property which is occupied by the borrower for residential purposes, the Branch shall accept valuation reports not older than 4 years provided the report is originating from a certified valuer acceptable to the Branch.

3.5 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Branch assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Branch uses the definition of a lease in SLFRS 16.

3.5.1 As a lessee

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

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

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

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

The Branch determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Branch is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Branch is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Branch is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

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The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Branch's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Branch changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Branch presents right-of-use assets in 'property and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

3.5.2 As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Branch allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Branch acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Branch makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Branch considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Branch is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Branch applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Branch applies SLFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Branch applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in SLFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Branch further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Branch recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "other revenue".

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Branch as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from SLFRS 16.

3.6 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the Financial Position when the Branch has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the net estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as of the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted and measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

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When some or all the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party (for example, because the obligation is covered by an insurance policy), an asset is recognized if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received.

Critical Accounting Estimates – The use of estimates is important in determining provisions for potential losses that may arise from litigation, regulatory proceedings and uncertain income tax positions. The Branch estimates and provides for potential losses that may arise out of litigation, regulatory proceedings and uncertain income tax positions to the extent that such losses are probable and can be estimated.

3.6.1 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

The Branch has chosen to apply the fair value option to certain written financial guarantees that are managed on a fair value basis. Financial guarantees that the Branch has not designated at fair value are recognized initially in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee is given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branch's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized, less cumulative amortization, and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation as of the reporting date. These estimates are determined based on experience with similar transactions and history of past losses, and management's determination of the best estimate.

Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees would be recorded in the profit or loss in provision for credit losses.

3.7 Employee benefits

3.7.1 Short-term 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 Branch 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.

3.7.2 Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for such contributions covering all employees are recognised as an expense in profit and loss when incurred.

3.7.3 Defined benefit plan

a) Retiring Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The Branch accounts for the provision for Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity in conformity with LKAS 19 – Employee Benefits. However, under the payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability to an employee arises only on completion of five years of continued service.

The Branch measures the present value of promised retirement benefits of gratuity using the actuarial valuation method as recommended by LKAS 19 - Employee Benefits, with the advice of a Consultant Actuary.

The Gratuity liability is not externally funded.

3.7.3.1 Recognition of actuarial gain/ (losses)

The Branch recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income, in the period in which they arise.

b) Share based payment transactions

Restricted Equity Award (REA)

Branch's compensation structures are designed to provide mechanisms that promote and support long-term performance of its employees and the bank. Whilst a portion of Variable Compensation (VC) is paid upfront, these structures require that an appropriate portion is deferred to ensure alignment to the sustainable performance of the Group.

At the same time, the Branch believes that the use of shares or share-based instruments for deferred VC is an effective way to align compensation with Deutsche Bank's sustainable performance and the interests of shareholders. By using Deutsche Bank shares, the value of the individual's VC is linked to Deutsche Bank's share price over the deferral and retention period.

Whilst ensuring lower compensated employees are not subject to deferrals, the bank's compensation structure ensures an appropriate amount of deferred VC for higher earners, exceeding specified thresholds determined globally. The portion of VC, awarded in Deutsche Bank Group shares, is deferred over a defined period of time and subject to performance conditions and forfeiture provisions. Employees receiving share based deferred compensation awards i.e. Restricted Equity Award (REA) are communicated at the end of the bank's annual compensation review process in March. The employees compensation statement will state the initial value of their REA, typically denominated in local currency. The equity award, is converted into a number of DB Share Units with reference to the relevant year-end exchange rate and DB share price (the "grant price", as determined by the bank). This process occurs centrally, and the accrual is assigned to the relevant entity. This amount is charged to the profit or loss as an expense.

3.8 Commitments and Contingencies

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Branch. The Branch does not recognise contingent assets but discloses its existence where inflows of economic benefits are probable, but not virtually certain.

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

3.9 Interest income / expense

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in income statement using the effective interest method. The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit impaired assets, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The "amortised cost" of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The "gross carrying amount of a financial asset" is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating-rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date on which amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

With the adoption of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – SLFRS 9 on "Financial Instruments" the Bank has aligned its interest recognition policy with internal risk management practices. As per the internal risk management policies of the Bank, the facilities are considered to be credit impaired when three or more instalments are in arrears and the Bank has estimated that the probability of recoverability of the interest income from such loan facilities are low. Accordingly, the Bank discontinues recognition of interest income on such loan facilities and cash flows are assessed based on the amortised cost net of interest. If the asset is no longer credit impaired the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

3.10 Fee and Commission income / expense

Five-step revenue recognition model to the recognition of Commissions and Fee Income, under which income must be recognized when control of goods and services is transferred, hence the contractual performance obligations to the customer has been satisfied.

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Accordingly, after a contract with a customer has been identified in the first step, the second step is to identify the performance obligation – or a series of distinct performance obligations – provided to the customer. The Branch must examine whether the service is capable of being distinct and is actually distinct within the context of the contract. A promised service is distinct if the customer can benefit from the service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, and the promise to transfer the service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. The amount of income is measured on the basis of the contractually agreed transaction price for the performance obligation defined in the contract. If a contract includes variable consideration, the Branch estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. Income is recognized in profit and loss when the identified performance obligation has been satisfied.

Expenses that are directly related and incremental to the generation of Commissions and Fee Income are presented net in Commissions and Fee Income. This includes income and associated expense where the Branch contractually owns the performance obligation (i.e. as Principal) in relation to the service that gives rise to the revenue and associated expense.

3.11 Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity where the Branch receives on its mandatory investments in Lanka Clear (Pvt). Ltd and Credit Information Bureau of Sri Lanka. These are accounted for in other operating income in the profit or loss.

3.12 Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes and foreign revaluation exchange differences.

3.13 Profit/loss from sale of Property, plant & equipment

Profit/loss from sale of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the period in which the sale occurred and is classified as other operating income.

3.14 Other expenses

The expenditure incurred on personal cost, premises, equipment and establishment has been apportioned between the FCBU and the DBU based on the volume of transactions.

3.15 Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared by using the "Indirect Method" of preparing of cash flow statement in accordance with the LKAS 7, Cash Flow Statements.

Net unrealized gains/ (losses) from translation of Financial Statements of foreign operation, are adjusted through cash flows from operating activities.

3.16 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Branch that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Branch's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the *Management Committee* to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

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These include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, Group expenses, and tax assets and liabilities.

The following business segments represent the Group's organizational structure as reflected in its internal management reporting systems as of December 31, 2023.

- Corporate Bank (CB)
- Investment Bank (IB)
- Private Bank (PB)
- Asset Management (AM)
- Capital Release Unit (CRU)
- Corporate & Other (C&O)

Of the above, only Corporate Bank & Investment Bank businesses are represented in Sri Lanka as at 31 December 2023.

3.16.1 Corporate Bank (CB)

Corporate banking is an integral part of our business. Firstly, our capabilities in Cash Management, Trade Finance and Lending, as well as Foreign Exchange, the latter delivered in close collaboration with the Investment Bank, enable us to serve core needs of our corporate clients. As a leading bank serving multinational and German corporates domestically and abroad, we help clients in optimizing their working capital and liquidity, securing global supply chains and distribution channels and managing their risks. Secondly, we act as a specialized provider of services to Financial Institutions, offering Correspondent Banking, Trust and Agency and Securities Services. Finally, we provide business banking services to clients, covering small corporates and entrepreneur clients and offering a largely standardized product suite.

Main product offerings: Corporate Cash Management, Trade Finance, Securities Services.

3.16.2 Corporate Cash Management (CCM)

CCM provides a wide range of reliable, world-class solutions that help clients improve liquidity and cash flow and optimize their treasury and payment businesses. Deutsche Bank's global cash management services aims to provide companies with effective ways to generate synergies and realize cost-benefits - based on advanced technologies and experienced staff around the globe.

Primary services empower clients to optimize receivables and payables processes, integrate more tightly with their supply chain, forecast working capital needs more effectively. Drivers of the business are the need for especially large corporates to increase transparency around their payments procedures, enforce strict controls (in line with regulatory requirements) and increase automation and standardization.

3.16.3 Trade Finance (TF)

Trade Finance delivers fast, efficient, reliable and comprehensive solutions for every stage of a client's trade value chain, to support their foreign trade activities. International trade is highly complex and involves a range of risks. Deutsche Bank's Trade Finance teams deliver unparalleled services, innovative solutions and superior trade expertise that enable clients to manage risks and other issues associated with their import, export and domestic trade transactions, including international trade products and financial supply chain management.

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3.16.4 Securities Services (SeS)

SeS offers the provision of custodian services for the securities portfolios of both cross-border/offshore clients (sub-custody) and onshore/resident clients (domestic custody). Services included are safekeeping of clients' portfolio, settlement of trades, asset servicing (corporate action notices, income processing, income collection, very limited tax services generally restricted to document collation for lower tax treaty rates, entitlements procession, redemptions, exchange offers, rights, etc.), cash services related to their cash settlement balances including preparation of cash projection reports and FX services.

Complementing the custodian function, is the Fund Administration and Trustee services which is directed at the unit trust (mutual funds), insurance and asset management industry. Our proprietary systems are capable of generating Net Asset Value (NAV) calculations and financial statements in line with both the Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards (SLFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

3.16.5 Investment Bank (IB)

The Investment Bank (IB) remains core to our business. Across Origination and Advisory (O&A) and Fixed Income and Sales and Trading (FIC), corporate and institutional clients are able to access a comprehensive range of services, encompassing advisory, debt and equity issuance, financing, market making / liquidity provision and risk management solutions. The division regionally encompasses EMEA, Americas and APAC, with a strategy that is focused upon operating in areas of competitive strength.

4. NEW AND AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT ARE ISSUED, BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AS AT REPORTING DATE

The new and amended standards that are issued, but not yet effective to the date of issuance of these financial statements are disclosed below.

SLFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

SLFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, SLFRS 17 will replace SLFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (SLFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. SLFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of SLFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in SLFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, SLFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of SLFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

SLFRS 17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies SLFRS 9 and SLFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies SLFRS 17.

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5. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 The Branch has not adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but not yet effective, in advance.

The other accounting policies adopted by the Branch are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

6. GROSS INCOME

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Interest income	8,224,100,240	5,999,380,915
Fee and commission income	839,387,188	639,405,529
Net gain from trading	4,840,594,998	1,564,140,745
Net other operating income	104,062,728	159,774,779
	14,008,145,154	8,362,701,968

7. NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest income	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Placements with banks	1,595,789,908	2,352,489,415
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	2,330,901,069	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances	4,272,717,097	3,216,301,117
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	24,692,166	402,379,933
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	28,210,450
Total interest income	8,224,100,240	5,999,380,915
Interest expenses		
Due to banks	53,484,223	218,070,438
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	410,516,652	277,648,283
Total interest expenses	464,000,875	495,718,721
Net interest income	7,760,099,365	5,503,662,194

The amounts reported above include the interest income and expense, calculated using the effective interest method, that relate to the following financial assets and financial liabilities.

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,554,284,631	26,839,735,777
'Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	42,338,984
Total	42,638,213,806	34,429,753,011
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,684,924,991	38,856,513,092

7.1 Net interest income from Sri Lanka Government securities

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Interest Income	2,355,593,235	430,590,383
Net interest income from Sri Lanka Government Securities	2,355,593,235	430,590,383

8. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Fee and commission income (Note 8.1)	839,387,188	639,405,529
Fee and commission expenses	82,911,243	57,444,642
Net fee and commission income	756,475,945	581,960,887

8.1 Fee and commission income

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Trade and remittances	337,973,181	185,296,896
Guarantees	147,086,489	107,346,138
Other banking services	354,327,518	346,762,495
	839,387,188	639,405,529

Fee and commission income from other banking services includes fees and commissions collected from customers by providing global cash management services, custody fees, trustee fees and fund transfer facilities.

8.2 Performance obligations and revenue recognition policy

Fee and Commission income from contracts with customers is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with customers. Branch recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under SLFRS 15
Retail and Corporate finance Service	The Branch provides lending services to retail and corporate customers, including providing other loan facilities. Transaction-based fees for interchange and loans are charged to the customer's account when the transaction takes place.	Income is recognized in Profit & Loss when the identified performance obligation has been satisfied.

9. NET GAIN FROM TRADING

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Foreign Exchange		
From Banks	1,562,668,992	1,052,587,448
From customers	418,381,256	552,986,642
Net unrealized forward gains/ (losses)	77,447,328	(41,769,516)
Fixed income securities	2,723,531,766	336,171
Net gain/ (loss) from Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	58,565,656	-
Total	4,840,594,998	1,564,140,745

10. NET OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Dividend income	3,235,950	3,517,500
Intergroup recoveries (Note 10.1)	88,931,295	(84,711,372)
Cost recoveries from customers	40,596,766	36,220,302
Gain/ (Loss) on inter entity payable revaluation	(21,916,006)	108,641,047
Gain/ (Loss) on inter entity Expense transfer	(6,253,962)	94,735,434
Gain/ (Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(531,315)	1,371,868
Total	104,062,728	159,774,779

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10. NET OTHER OPERATING INCOME (Contd…)

10.1 Intergroup recoveries

The Branch provides services to the Financial Institutions Sales Desk, as part of Global Transaction Banking (GTB) within the Corporate Bank Division of the Deutsche Bank Group. Revenues resulting from such services provided are included in the Intergroup recoveries income.

11. IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and advances (Note 22.3)		
Stage 1	45,341,294	3,459,846
Stage 2	(8,626,962)	11,504,826
Stage 3	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost – debt instruments (Note 23.1)		
Stage 1	-	(328,053,275)
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 24.3)		
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	-	-
Contingent liabilities & commitments (Note 34.2.1)		
Stage 1	77,357,892	19,295,803
Stage 2	(14,453,646)	27,398,975
Stage 3	-	-
Balances with banks (Note 16.1 & Note 17.1)		
Stage 1	43,596,660	10,264,549
Stage 2	(182)	(1,688,867)
Stage 3	-	-
Provision for country risk (Note 34.3)	3,045,444	(16,444,510)
Total Impairment charges	146,260,500	(274,262,653)

12. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Salary and bonus	317,755,295	329,682,183
Contributions to defined contribution plans	67,393,790	47,971,923
Provision for defined benefit obligations (Note 32)	21,538,461	12,535,707
Others/Other allowances and Staff related expenses	265,810,386	268,944,651
Total personnel expenses	672,497,932	659,134,464

13. OTHER EXPENSES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Directors' emoluments		
Auditors' remunerations		
Audit fees and expenses	1,945,000	1,640,000
Audit related fees and expenses	830,000	750,000
Non-audit fees to auditors	2,151,574	3,881,855
Professional and legal expenses (Note 13.1)	14,301,921	5,358,834
Inter-entity Expenses (Note 13.2)		
Head Office related expenses	939,132,857	138,910,790
Inter-entity other expenses	1,011,747,743	731,146,413
Office administration and establishment expenses	567,666,135	546,720,271
Crop Insurance Levy	50,395,474	34,169,158
Finance expense on lease liability	31,065,634	24,461,254
Total Other expenses	2,619,236,338	1,487,038,575

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13. OTHER EXPENSES (Contd...)

13.1 Professional and legal expenses

Professional fees includes the fees paid to tax consultants and other valuation specialists employed by the Branch. From current year onwards, income tax related consultations and tax disputes prior to 2019 will be handled by one Consulting firm. The Branch has employed two legal firms on pending litigations.

13.2 Inter-entity Expenses

The Branch receives Regional Head Office expenses from the Asia Pacific Head Office, which provides infrastructure support for the entire Asia-Pacific Region. The Branch also receives a share of Global Overheads, which are costs relating to centralized steering, co-ordination and monitoring functions performed for Deutsche Bank Group as a whole.

In addition, Deutsche Bank Colombo Branch receives other Inter-Entity expenses for services which are directly and specifically related to Local Franchise activities and transactions. This includes charges for services from Sales, Coverage, and Structuring teams, Regional / Global Management and Support functions, Audit, Human Resources as well as Technology and Operations.

These costs are shared between branches and subsidiaries of the Group, and the Branch recognises these costs under Inter-Entity expenses.

14. TAX EXPENSES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity or OCI, in which case it is recognised in equity or OCI.

Accordingly, provision for taxation is made on the basis of the accounting profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purposes, in accordance with the provision of the Inland Revenue Act. No 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto.

	2023	2022
Amount recognised in profit or loss	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Current tax expense		
Current year	3,059,510,772	1,436,875,692
(Over)/under provision for prior years	(17,873,519)	(99,885,578)
Over provision for prior year due to rate change	-	-
	3,041,637,253	1,336,990,114
Deferred tax expense		
Deferred tax asset originated during the year (Note 26.1)	(48,439,304)	56,669,756
Deferred tax liability originated during the year (Note 26.2)	(3,750,839)	7,071,888
	(52,190,143)	63,741,644
Total tax expenses	2,989,447,109	1,400,731,758

14.1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate with income tax rate

	2023	2022
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Income tax at 24% statutory tax rate	-	575,772,693
Income tax at 30% statutory tax rate	2,435,934,299	719,715,867
Income tax for the year	2,435,934,299	1,295,488,560
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	680,380,476	253,839,123
(Less): Tax effect of expenses that are deductible for tax purposes	(56,804,004)	(112,451,991)
Current tax expense	3,059,510,772	1,436,875,692
(Over)/under provision for prior years	(17,873,519)	(99,885,578)
Over provision for prior year due to rate change	-	-
Deferred tax asset originated during the year	(48,439,304)	56,669,756
Deferred tax liability originated during the year	(3,750,839)	7,071,888
Total tax expenses	2,989,447,109	1,400,731,758

14. TAX EXPENSES (Contd...)

14.2 Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liability (Note 26.1)	(2,135,695)	(1,523,263)
Tax on items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Movement in fair value reserve (FVOCI debt instruments) (Note 26.2)	-	1,285,238
	(2,135,695)	(238,025)
Effective tax Rate excluding Deferred Tax	49%	45%

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Cash in hand	96,910,367	88,834,962
Balances with banks	445,810,516	13,363,618,279
Total	542,720,883	13,452,453,241

Cash and Cash Equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

a. Reconciliation of tax expenses

Income tax for the year (Accounting profit@ applicable tax rate)		
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes		
(Less): Tax effect of expenses that are deductible for tax purposes		
Tax expense for the year		

b. The deferred tax (credit)/charge in the income statement comprise of the following

Deferred tax asset originated during the year (Note 23.1)		
Deferred tax liability originated during the year (Note 23.2)		
Deferred tax (credit)/charge to income statement		

16. BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Statutory balance with Central Banks		
Central Bank of Sri Lanka (Note 16.2)	597,260,295	931,079,427
Non-statutory balances with Central Banks		
Central Bank of Sri Lanka	11,808,752,747	16,953,496,154
Total balances with Central Banks	12,406,013,042	17,884,575,581
Provision for impairment (Note 16.1)	(59,525,524)	(15,957,224)
	12,346,487,518	17,868,618,357

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16. BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS (Contd...)

16.1 Impairment provision for CBSL balances

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Stage 1		
Opening balance at 1 January	15,957,042	-
Charge to income statement	43,568,482	15,957,042
Closing balance at 31 December	59,525,524	15,957,042
Stage 2		
Opening balance at 1 January	182	1,689,049
Charge to income statement	(182)	(1,688,867)
Closing balance at 31 December	-	182
Stage 3		
Opening balance at 1 January	-	-
Charge to income statement	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-
Total	59,525,524	15,957,224

Balances with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

16.2 Statutory balances with Central Bank of Sri Lanka

As required by the provisions of Section 93 of Monetary Law Act, a minimum cash balance is maintained with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The minimum cash reserve requirement on Rupee-denominated deposit liabilities is prescribed as a percentage of the balance of these liabilities. The percentage varies from time to time and the minimum cash reserve requirement on rupee deposit liabilities was 2% as at 31st December 2023 (2022: 4%).

There are no reserve requirements for deposit liabilities held in the Foreign Currency Banking Unit and foreign currency deposit liabilities held in the Domestic Banking Unit.

17. PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Placements with banks	13,608,967,974	-
Provision for impairment (Note 17.1)	(28,178)	-
	13,608,939,796	-

Placements with banks are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

17.1 Impairment provision for placements with banks

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Stage 1		
Opening balance at 1 January	-	5,692,493
Charge to Income Statement	28,178	(5,692,493)
Closing balance at 31 December	28,178	-
Stage 2 & 3		
Opening balance at 1 January	-	-
Charge to income statement	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-

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18. PLACEMENTS WITH BRANCHES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Deutsche Bank AG - Branches	48,582	6,101,049,045
Total	48,582	6,101,049,045

19. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Foreign currency derivatives		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	38,982,666	48,544,177
Total	38,982,666	48,544,177

20. GROUP BALANCE RECEIVABLE

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Branches (Branches of Deutsche Bank AG-Frankfurt)	1,422,329,287	909,532,959
Other Inter-group receivable from Branches and Head Office	296,775,539	286,408,407
	1,719,104,826	1,195,941,366

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Sri Lanka Government Securities		
Treasury Bills	14,061,124,868	-
Treasury Bonds	3,980,465,323	-
	18,041,590,191	-

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST - LOANS AND ADVANCES

Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Gross loans and advances	24,615,292,862	26,864,029,676
Provision for impairment (Note 22.3)	(61,008,231)	(24,293,899)
Net loans and advances	24,554,284,631	26,839,735,777

22.1 Gross loans and advances

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Stage 1	14,487,068,091	17,091,296,578
Stage 2	10,128,224,771	9,772,733,098
Stage 3	-	-
	24,615,292,862	26,864,029,676
Less: Accumulated impairment		
Stage 1	(58,130,367)	(12,789,073)
Stage 2	(2,877,864)	(11,504,826)
Stage 3	-	-
	(61,008,231)	(24,293,899)
Net loans and advances	24,554,284,631	26,839,735,777

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22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST - LOANS AND ADVANCES (Contd...)

22.2 Analysis

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
By product		
Overdrafts	19,958,439,912	17,654,019,142
Trade finance	523,574,276	5,407,664,733
Staff loans	118,572,335	100,573,117
Supplier Finance	4,014,706,339	3,701,772,684
Gross total	24,615,292,862	26,864,029,676
By currency		
Sri Lankan Rupee	21,881,249,271	20,389,159,632
United States Dollar	2,734,043,591	6,474,870,044
Euro	-	-
Gross total	24,615,292,862	26,864,029,676
By industry		
Agriculture and fishing	83,620,710	389,654,391
Manufacturing	6,002,611,691	6,619,826,145
Tourism	1,124,500,219	1,259,707,268
Transport	322,999,098	346,496,540
Construction	43,211,791	51,194,931
Traders	6,518,031,241	8,873,460,236
Professional, Scientific & Technical	2,252,822,096	2,438,565,825
Financial and Business Services	464,289,669	-
Infrastructure Development	2,856,964,478	3,126,028,051
Others	4,946,241,870	3,759,096,289
Gross total	24,615,292,862	26,864,029,676

22.3 Movements in impairment during the year

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Stage 1		
Opening balance as at 1 January	12,789,073	9,329,227
Charge/ (Write back) to Income Statement	45,341,294	3,459,846
Closing balance at 31 December	58,130,367	12,789,073
Stage 2		
Opening balance as at 1 January	11,504,826	-
Charge/ (Write back) to Income Statement	(8,626,962)	11,504,826
Closing balance at 31 December	2,877,864	11,504,826
Stage 3		
Opening balance as at 01st January	-	-
Charge/ (Write back) to Income Statement	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-
Total	61,008,231	24,293,899

22.4 Sensitivity of impairment provision on loans and advances to other customers

The Bank has estimated the impairment provision on loans and advances to other customers as at December 31, 2023, subject to various assumptions. The changes to such assumptions may lead to changes in the impairment provision recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

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22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST - LOANS AND ADVANCES (Contd...)

22.4 Sensitivity of impairment provision on loans and advances to other customers (Contd...)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the impairment provision of the Bank as at December 31, 2023 to a feasible change in PDs, LGDs and forward looking macro-economic information.

PD/LGD	Sensitivity effect on Statement of Financial Position [Increase/(Decrease) In Impairment provision]				Sensitivity effect on Income Statement
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
PD 1% Increase across all age buckets	581,304	28,779	-	610,083	(610,083)
PD 1% Decrease across all age buckets	(581,304)	(28,779)	-	(610,083)	610,083
LGD 5% increase	(362,360)	34,775	-	(327,585)	327,585
LGD 5% decrease	(727,267)	(71,149)	-	(798,415)	798,415
Probability weighted forward looking Macro Economic Indicators -Base case 10% increase, worst case 5% decrease and best case 5% decrease	(2,098,571)	(103,896)	-	(2,202,466)	2,202,466
-Base case 10% decrease, worst case 5% increase and best case 5% increase	1,972,656	97,662	-	2,070,318	(2,070,318)

Forward-looking information

The bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment as to whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The bank also obtained experienced credit judgement from economic experts and Credit and Risk Management Departments to formulate a base case, a best case and a worst case scenario. The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the bank for budgeting and forecasting. The bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk both quantitative and qualitative for various portfolio segments. Quantitative economic factors are based on economic data and forecasts published by the CBSL and other reliable sources.

Quantitative drivers of credit risk	Qualitative drivers of credit risk
GDP Growth	Status of the Industry Business
Inflation	Regulatory System
Interest Rate	Government Policies
Unemployment	

23. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST - DEBT AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2023	2022
Sri Lanka Government Securities	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Sri Lanka Development Bonds	-	7,547,678,250
Provision for impairment (Note 23.1)	-	-
Net Debt and other financial instruments	-	7,547,678,250

23.1 Movements in impairment during the year

	2023	2022
Stage 1		
Opening balance as at 1 January	-	328,053,275
Charge/(Write back) to Income statement	-	(328,053,275)
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-
Stage 2 & 3		
Opening balance as at 1 January	-	-
Charge/(Write back) to income statement	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-
Total	-	-

The SLDB portfolio of USD 20 Mn was matured on 23 Jan 2023, and the Government settled the same in terms of LKR bonds amounting to LKR 7,462,913,541/= and cash of LKR 4,929/= in full, on the same day.

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24. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Sri Lanka Government Securities		
Treasury Bills	-	-
Treasury Bonds	-	-
Equity instruments (Note 24.1)	42,338,984	42,338,984
Net financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,338,984	42,338,984

24.1 Equity instruments

	2023			2022		
	No. of shares	Cost	Fair value	No. of shares	Cost	Fair value
Credit Information Bureau of Sri Lanka	1,000	100,000	19,813,819	1,000	100,000	19,813,819
Lanka Clear (Private) Limited	150,000	1,500,000	22,525,165	150,000	1,500,000	22,525,165
		1,600,000	42,338,984		1,600,000	42,338,984

24.2 Analysis

	2023	2022
By collateralization		
Unencumbered	-	-
Gross Total	-	-
By currency		
Sri Lankan Rupee	42,338,984	42,338,984
Gross total	42,338,984	42,338,984

24.3 Movements in impairment during the year

	2023	2022
Stage 1, 2 & 3		
Opening balance as at 1 January	-	-
Charge/(Write back) to Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-

As per SLFRS 09, impairment provisions (based on the DB group model) on debt instruments classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are required to be recognised as an adjustment to the fair value reserve of the same kind of assets. Accordingly impairment charges for the year are recognised as an expense in the current year (Refer Note 11) as well as a change in provision adjusted to the fair value reserve (Refer Statement of Other Comprehensive income).

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25. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

As at 31 December 2023	Computer Equipment	EDP Mainframe	Safes	Paintings & Art Objects	Telephone & Telex	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Right-of-Use Asset	Total 2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Cost									
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	71,265,654	194,896,559	14,613,569	744,000	40,828,365	34,789,892	320,863,771	402,437,263	1,080,439,073
Additions	-	3,277,251	-	-	20,205,244	22,081,215	19,953,952	4,738,994	70,256,657
Disposals	(18,324,929)	(63,829,921)	(1,024,876)	-	(15,677,509)	(7,175,743)	(19,147,377)	-	(125,180,356)
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	52,940,725	134,343,889	13,588,693	744,000	45,356,100	49,695,363	321,670,346	407,176,257	1,025,515,374
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	61,387,968	105,028,508	2,471,760	743,996	37,238,725	12,334,819	63,139,587	98,226,155	380,571,518
Charge for the year	5,173,200	22,564,897	2,698,177	-	2,952,843	7,198,133	54,851,327	42,598,366	138,036,943
Disposals	(18,324,897)	(63,462,528)	(1,024,865)	-	(15,677,503)	(7,175,724)	(4,882,633)	-	(110,548,150)
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	48,236,270	64,130,877	4,145,072	743,996	24,514,064	12,357,228	113,108,281	140,824,522	408,060,311
Carrying value as at 31 December 2023	4,704,456	70,213,012	9,443,621	4	20,842,036	37,338,136	208,562,065	266,351,735	617,455,063

Out of the above depreciation charge of Rs. 138,049,438/- for the year, Rs. 11,042,860/- has been apportioned to FCBU. Accordingly Rs. 127,006,578/- was charged to DBU.

The cost of fully depreciated assets which are still in use is Rs. 109,217,419/- as at 31 December 2023 and Rs. 207,152,820/- as at 31 December 2022.

25.1 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

As at 31 December 2022	Computer Equipment Rs.	EDP Mainframe Rs.	Safes Rs.	Paintings & Art Objects Rs.	Telephone & Telex Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Furniture & Fittings Rs.	Right-of-Use Asset	Total 2022 Rs.
Cost									
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	72,470,370	119,519,826	1,876,527	744,000	40,828,365	15,303,707	134,808,978	187,365,079	572,916,852
Additions	6,470,880	81,420,253	13,490,886	-	-	24,950,057	273,327,716	344,804,294	744,464,087
Disposals	(7,675,595)	(6,043,520)	(753,844)	-	-	(5,463,873)	(87,272,923)	(129,732,110)	(236,941,865)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	71,265,654	194,896,559	14,613,569	744,000	40,828,365	34,789,892	320,863,771	402,437,263	1,080,439,074
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	61,321,701	94,441,584	1,876,505	743,996	35,960,123	15,286,523	118,755,044	168,160,011	496,545,487
Charge for the year	7,741,857	16,630,442	1,349,089	-	1,278,602	2,512,151	29,707,034	59,798,255	119,017,430
Disposals	(7,675,591)	(6,043,518)	(753,834)	-	-	(5,463,855)	(85,322,491)	(129,732,110)	(234,991,399)
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	61,387,968	105,028,508	2,471,760	743,996	37,238,725	12,334,819	63,139,587	98,226,155	380,571,517
Carrying value as at 31 December 2022	9,877,686	89,868,051	12,141,809	4	3,589,640	22,455,073	257,724,184	304,211,107	699,867,557

Out of the above depreciation charge of Rs. 119,017,430/- for the year, Rs. 8,331,220/- has been apportioned to FCBU. Accordingly Rs. 110,686,210/- was charged to DBU.

The cost of fully depreciated assets which are still in use is Rs. 207,152,820/- as at 31 December 2022 and Rs. 297,722,318/- as at 31 December 2021.

26. DEFERRED TAX (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Deferred tax assets (Note 26.1)	102,448,098	51,873,099
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 26.2)	(6,876,090)	(10,626,929)
	95,572,008	41,246,170

The movements on the deferred tax account is as follows:

26.1 Deferred tax assets

	2023	2022
Balance as at the beginning of the year	51,873,099	107,019,592
Originated/ (Reversed) during the year - recognized in profit or loss	48,439,304	(56,669,756)
Originated/ (Reversed) during the year - recognized in other comprehensive income	2,135,695	1,523,263
Balance as at the end of the year	102,448,098	51,873,099

26.2 Deferred tax liabilities

	2023	2022
Balance as at the beginning of the year	10,626,929	2,269,803
Originated/ (Reversed) during the year through profit or loss	(3,750,839)	7,071,888
Originated during the year through other comprehensive income	-	1,285,238
Balance as at the end of the year	6,876,090	10,626,929

26.3 Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2023		2022	
	Temporary difference	Tax effect	Temporary difference	Tax effect
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefit obligation	96,008,876	28,802,663	73,686,048	22,105,814
Fair value loss of FVOCI - Debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Provision for impairment losses	245,484,783	73,645,435	99,224,283	29,767,285
	341,493,659	102,448,098	172,910,331	51,873,099
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	51,169,601	15,350,880	48,416,952	14,525,086
Provision for restricted equity	48,544	14,563	48,544	14,563
Right-of-use assets	265,363,609	79,609,083	304,211,107	91,263,332
Lease liability	(295,008,806)	(88,502,642)	(318,600,861)	(95,580,258)
Provision for cash retention payment	1,347,353	404,206	1,347,353	404,206
	22,920,300	6,876,090	35,423,095	10,626,929

26.4 Effect of tax rate change on deferred taxes

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Deferred tax assets		
Originated/(Reversed) during the year	48,439,304	26,754,898
Effect of change in tax rate	-	484,130,670
	48,439,304	510,885,568
Deferred tax liabilities		
Originated/(Reversed) during the year	3,750,839	567,451
Effect of change in tax rate	-	7,789,675
	3,750,839	8,357,126

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27. OTHER ASSETS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Financial assets		
Clearing account balances (Note 27.1)	974,475,731	952,514,890
	974,475,731	952,514,890
Non-financial assets		
Deposits and prepayments	38,796,008	73,487,578
Tax receivable (Note 27.2)	375,577,174	343,075,945
EIR Staff loan	54,672,557	50,208,968
Others	20,627,398	145,880,403
	489,673,137	612,652,894
Total	1,464,148,868	1,565,167,784

27.1 Clearing account balances

The Clearing account balance represents the balance to be received for Foreign Exchange Transactions, from the other Banks on behalf of the outward cheque clearing and clearing receivable balance from Sampath Bank PLC.

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Receivable from Lanka Clear for cheque clearing	961,590,454	657,258,192
CBSL Exports proceed receivables	19,500	272,430,788
BOC USD Clearing Account	12,865,777	22,825,910
	974,475,731	952,514,890

27.2 Tax receivable

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Income tax refunds	300,396,730	305,224,598
Finance VAT receivable	37,851,347	37,851,347
WHT receivable	37,329,097	-
	375,577,174	343,075,945

28. DUE TO BANKS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Balances due to banks	-	3,013,133
Total	-	3,013,133

29. DUE TO BRANCHES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Deutsche Bank AG - Branches	1,460,629,166	8,044,569,488
Total	1,460,629,166	8,044,569,488

30. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Foreign exchange derivatives		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	3,333,424	90,365,580
Total	3,333,424	90,365,580

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31. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST - DUE TO DEPOSITORS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Due to depositors	38,684,924,991	38,856,513,092
Total	38,684,924,991	38,856,513,092

31.1 Analysis of amount due to depositors

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
By product		
Demand deposits (current accounts)	19,584,908,255	25,661,133,096
Savings deposits	11,070,106,181	8,029,606,012
Margin deposits	53,968,000	1,377,976,418
Fixed deposits	7,975,942,555	3,787,797,566
Total	38,684,924,991	38,856,513,092
By currency		
Sri Lanka Rupee	28,852,627,432	25,635,232,407
United States Dollar	8,667,518,366	11,966,497,192
Great Britain Pound	49,311,224	10,075,285
Euro	1,073,134,408	1,219,245,230
Swiss Frank	1,538,458	1,587,873
Others*	40,795,102	23,875,105
Total	38,684,924,991	38,856,513,092

* Other currencies include Singapore Dollar, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar and Janapenese Yen.

32. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

32.1 Defined contribution plans

The following contributions have been made to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund during the year:

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Employees' Provident Fund		
Employers' Contribution	58,582,510	42,490,832
Employees' Contribution	35,149,506	27,405,452
Employees' Trust Fund	7,029,901	5,481,091

32.2 Defined benefit plan - gratuity

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Opening balance as at 01 January	73,686,048	68,143,907
Provision for the Year (Note 32.2.1)	21,538,461	12,535,707
Actuarial (gain)/ loss during the Year (Note 32.2.3)	7,118,982	5,077,545
Gratuity paid during the Year	(6,334,615)	(12,071,111)
Closing balance as at 31 December	96,008,876	73,686,048

32.2.1 Provision recognized in the Profit or Loss

	2023	2022
Current Service Cost	7,538,112	7,155,110
Interest on Obligation	14,000,349	5,380,597
	21,538,461	12,535,707

32. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT (Contd...)

32.2.2 Provision recognized in other comprehensive income

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Actuarial (gain) / loss during the year	7,118,982	5,077,545
	7,118,982	5,077,545

32.2.3 Actuarial valuation

LKAS 19 requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method in order to determine the present value of the retirement benefit obligation. An actuarial valuation was performed on December 2022 by Mr. M. Poopalanathan, AIA, Messrs. Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd. The following principal assumptions were made in arriving at the retirement obligation as at 31 December 2023.

	2023	2022
Discount Rate %	14.00%	19.00%
Future salary increment rate %	11.00%	17.00%
Retirement Age	60	60

32.2.4 Sensitivity analysis - Defined benefit plan - gratuity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions used with all other variables held constant in the employment benefit liability measurement. The effect to the statement of financial position with the assumed changes in the discount rates and salary increment rate is given below:

Increase/ (Decrease) in Discount Rate	Increase/ (Decrease) in Salary Escalation Rate	31 December 2023 Sensitivity effect on		31 December 2022 Sensitivity effect on	
		Defined Benefit Obligation	Statement of Comprehensive Income	Defined Benefit Obligation	Statement of Comprehensive Income
		Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)	
1%		(3,999,259)	3,999,259	(2,967,064)	2,967,064
(1%)		4,326,524	(4,326,524)	3,476,206	(3,476,206)
	1%	4,531,860	(4,531,860)	3,210,885	(3,210,885)
	(1%)	(4,255,221)	4,255,221	(3,258,969)	3,258,969

Discount rate used for the actuarial valuation changed during the year due to changes in market interest rates. Future salary increment rate too was revised to fall in line with the increase in market interest rates.

33. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Opening balance as at 1 January	1,259,992,310	209,403,509
Charge for the year	3,059,510,772	1,436,875,378
Tax Refunds	(4,827,863)	
Over provision adjustment in respect of prior years due to rate change	(17,873,519)	(82,678,213)
Payments	(2,724,625,231)	(303,608,364)
Closing balance as at 31 December	1,572,176,468	1,259,992,310

34. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Financial liabilities		
Lease liability (Note 34.1)	296,855,796	318,600,861
Clearing account balance	2,424,890	286,304,183
	299,280,686	604,905,044
Non-financial liabilities		
Accrued expenditure	238,858,957	351,130,189
Funds Available for capitalization	-	504,643,195
Provision for Impairment of Commitments and Contingencies (Note 34.2.1)	121,877,406	58,973,160
Country risk (Note 34.3)	3,045,444	-
Other tax liability	104,434,640	498,646,292
Staff EPF reserve	34,865,042	33,083,795
Other payables	607,816,955	8,366,632
	1,110,898,444	1,454,843,263
Total	1,410,179,130	2,059,748,307

34.1 Lease liability

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Balance at 1 January	318,600,861	7,775,755
Additions	4,738,993	344,804,294
Charge for the year	31,065,634	24,461,254
Payment during the year	(57,549,692)	(58,440,442)
Balance at 31 December	296,855,796	318,600,861
Lease liability within one year	26,058,100	22,185,946
Lease liability after one year	270,797,696	296,414,915
	296,855,796	318,600,861

34.2 Provision for impairment commitments and contingencies

This provision relates to the impairment for undrawn commitments and Off balance sheet facilities computed using the relevant credit conversion factors.

34.2.1 Movements in impairment during the year

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Stage 1		
Opening balance as at 1 January	31,574,185	12,278,382
Impairment charge to Income Statement	77,357,892	19,295,803
Closing balance at 31 December	108,932,077	31,574,185
Stage 2		
Opening balance as at 1 January	27,398,975	-
Impairment charge to Income Statement	(14,453,646)	27,398,975
Write-off during the year		
Other movements		
Closing balance at 31 December	12,945,329	27,398,975
Stage 3		
Opening balance as at 01st January	-	-
Charge/(Write back) to income statement	-	-
Write-off during the year	-	-
Other movements	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December	-	-
Total	121,877,406	58,973,160

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34. OTHER LIABILITIES (Contd...)

34.3 Provision for country risk

Country Risk is defined as the risk that the Branch may suffer a loss due to possible deterioration of economic conditions; political and social upheaval; nationalization and expropriation of assets; government repudiation of external indebtness; exchange controls or currency depreciation or devaluation in any given country.

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Balance as at 1 January	-	16,444,510
Impairment charge to Income Statement	3,045,444	(16,444,510)
Balance as at 31 December	3,045,444	-

35. GROUP BALANCE PAYABLE

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Inter-entity expenses payable to HO and branches	2,522,864,522	626,349,040
Branches (Branches of Deutsche Bank AG-Frankfurt)	6,030,574	148,421,428
Total	2,528,895,096	774,770,468

The Branch is supported by the Asia Pacific Head office and other entities within Deutsche Bank Group. The charges for such services are re-imbursed by Deutsche Bank Colombo, based on invoices issued by the supplier. In order to avoid significant build up of intercompany liabilities, part of unremitted liabilities were transferred to equity as "Contributed Assets" in 2023.

36. ASSIGNED CAPITAL

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Balance as of 1 January	4,410,461,270	4,410,461,270
Balance as of 31 December	4,410,461,270	4,410,461,270

37. STATUTORY RESERVE FUND

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Opening balance at 01January	963,822,846	793,634,530
Transfers during the period	256,196,340	170,188,316
Closing balance at 31 December	1,220,019,186	963,822,846

37.1 Five percentage (5%) of the Profit after Tax is transferred to the Reserve Fund as per Direction issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka under section 76 (j) (1) of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988, as amended by Banking (Amendment) Act No.33 of 1995.

38. RETAINED EARNINGS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Opening balance at 1 January	6,419,206,283	4,026,214,491
Profit for the year	5,130,333,961	3,403,766,320
Net actuarial gain/loss on defied benefit plan	(7,118,982)	(5,077,545)
Tax on other comprehensive income	2,135,695	1,523,263
Transfer to/from other reserves	(208,934,976)	(435,516,459)
Profit transferred to Head Office (Note 38.1)	(1,844,000,000)	(571,703,787)
Closing balance at 31 December	9,491,621,980	6,419,206,283

38.1 DBU retained profit for the year ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020 amounting to LKR 1,844,000,000/- has been transferred to Head Office in 2023, after obtaining approval from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Department of Inland Revenue.

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39. OTHER RESERVES

For 2023

	Opening balance as at 01. 01. 2023	Movement/ transfers	Closing balance as at 31.12.2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exchange equalisation of capital (Note 39.1)	1,861,560,316	(316,230,431)	1,545,329,885
Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 39.2)	1,632,736,544	(346,224,401)	1,286,512,143
Fair value OCI reserve	(22,702,559)	-	(22,702,559)
Reserve through Contributed Assets (Note 39.3)	8,709,569,439	504,643,195	9,214,212,634
ECL Reserve (Note 39.4)	265,328,143	(95,255,817)	170,072,326
Total	12,446,491,883	(253,067,454)	12,193,424,429

For 2022

	Opening balance as at 01. 01. 2022	Movement/ transfers	Closing balance as at 31.12.2022
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exchange equalisation of capital (Note 39.1)	665,365,377	1,196,194,939	1,861,560,316
Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 39.2)	453,621,994	1,179,114,550	1,632,736,544
Fair value OCI reserve	(25,701,446)	2,998,887	(22,702,559)
Reserve through Contributed Assets (Note 39.3)	5,618,553,907	3,091,015,532	8,709,569,439
ECL Reserve (Note 39.4)	-	265,328,143	265,328,143
Total	6,711,839,832	5,734,652,051	12,446,491,883

39.1 Exchange equalisation of capital

Exchange equalisation of capital represents the appreciation /depreciation of capital maintained in foreign currency due to exchange rate fluctuation. The exchange rate fluctuation is being accounted under exchange equalisation of capital.

39.2 Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange equalisation of reserve represents the effect of currency translation of Income Statement and Reserve Fund.

39.3 Reserve through contributed assets

As explained in note number 35 this is the unremittable head office and other group payables amounting to Rs.504,643,195/- reported upto May 2022, converted to equity during the financial year 2023 with prior approval of Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

39.4 ECL Reserve

As per the Banking Act Direction No. 13 of 2021, Licensed banks shall maintain a minimum Stage 1 impairment ratio of 0.5% as a percentatge of total Stage 1 credit facilities. In instances where a licensed bank does not maintain a minimum Stage 1 impairment ratio of 0.5% as a percentage of total Stage 1 credit facilities, such deficit shall be required to be maintained in a special reserve account against equity.

40. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2023	2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Guarantees	30,959,991,385	42,875,434,314
Letters of credit	5,729,066,064	5,270,051,209
Forward exchange contracts	7,508,424,138	13,522,742,285
Usance Import Bills	521,260,855	2,505,909,287
Core accepteance	-	-
Shipping Guarantees	2,961,443,156	-
Undrawn loan commitments	27,157,979,699	25,147,769,081
Total	74,838,165,296	89,321,906,175

40.1 Movements in impairment during the year

	2023	2022
Stage 1		
Opening balance as at 1 January	31,574,185	12,278,382
Impairment charge to Income Statement	77,357,892	19,295,803
Closing balance as at 31 December	108,932,077	31,574,185
Stage 2		
Opening balance as at 1 January	27,398,975	-
Impairment charge to Income Statement	(14,453,646)	27,398,975
Closing balance as at 31 December	12,945,329	27,398,975
Stage 3		
Opening balance as at 1 January	-	-
Impairment charge to Income Statement	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December	-	-
Total	121,877,406	58,973,160

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41. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Branch carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with parties who are defined as Related Parties as per the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 24 – 'Related Party Disclosures'.

41.1 Transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity as per Sri Lanka Accounting Standard - LKAS 24 on " Related Party Disclosures". Accordingly, the branch KMP includes the members of its Branch Management Board (BMB) & selected officers performing executive functions who meet the above criteria.

For the year ended 31 December

41.1.1 Compensation to KMP	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Short term employee benefits	229,567,335	233,074,646
Post employment benefits	98,239,003	106,988,807
Termination benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	-

41.1.2 Transactions, arrangements and agreements involving KMP

Lending facilities granted to KMP

Lending facilities granted to KMP	76,330,546	38,327,262
Interest charged on lending facilities granted to KMP	2,136,219	1,343,066

41.1.3 Transactions, arrangements and agreements involving the Close Family Members (CFM) of KMP

CFM of a KMP are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that KMP in their dealings with the Branch. They may include KMP's domestic partner and children, children of the KMP domestic partner and dependents of the KMP or the KMP domestic partner. CFM are related parties to the Branch.

There are no transactions reported during the reporting period related to close family members.

41.1.4 No impairment losses have been recorded against balances outstanding during the period with key management personnel, and no specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balances with key management personnel at the reporting date.

41.2 Transactions and balances with Group entities

41.2.1 Transactions with Deutsche Bank Group

The Branch engages in Inter-Group Borrowings and Lendings, derivative financial instruments with Group Entities, Transfer Pricing Fees receivable from Group Entities, sale or purchase of Investment Securities in between group entities, and the Branch's Provident Fund.

Amount receivable and payable from/to Group entities disclosed in Notes 20 and 35.

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41. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Contd...)

41.2.1 Transactions with Deutsche Bank Group (Contd...)

As at December	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Statement of Financial Position		
Placement with branches	48,582	6,101,049,045
Derivative financial instruments - assets	38,982,666	48,544,177
Group balance receivable		
Branches (Branches of Deutsche Bank AG-Frankfurt)	1,422,329,287	909,532,959
Other Inter-group receivable from Branches and Head Office	296,775,539	286,408,407
Due to branches	1,460,629,166	8,044,569,488
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	3,333,424	90,365,580
Group balance payable		
Inter-entity expenses payable to HO and branches	2,522,864,522	626,349,040
Branches (Branches of Deutsche Bank AG-Frankfurt)	6,030,574	148,421,428
Contingent liabilities and commitments	21,671,368,144	23,706,100,534

For the year ended 31 December	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Income statement		
Interest income	805,738,364	5,409,845
Interest expense	52,360,876	204,510,352
Other income	88,931,295	(84,711,372)
Other operating expenses	1,950,880,600	870,057,203

41.2.2 Balances with the Employee's provident fund

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", a party is related to the entity if, the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefits of employees of the entity.

As at December	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Statement of Financial Position		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	15,031,604	33,858,500

For the year ended 31 December	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Income statement		
Other operating expenses	952,298	226,636

42. MATURITY ANALYSIS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and financial assets of the Branch.

As at 31 December 2023	Carrying Amount Rs.	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	More than 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial assets by type							
Non-derivative assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	542,720,883	-	-	-	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central Bank	12,406,013,042	12,406,013,042	-	-	-	-	12,406,013,042
Placements with banks	13,608,967,974	13,608,967,974	-	-	-	-	13,608,967,974
Placements with branches	48,582	48,582	-	-	-	-	48,582
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	8,374,960,041	9,666,630,150	-	-	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	24,464,491,371	28,031,149	44,983,531	-	77,786,812	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group balances receivables	1,719,104,826	1,422,329,287	296,775,539	-	-	-	1,719,104,825
Other assets	974,475,731	974,475,731	-	-	-	-	974,475,731
Derivative assets							
Derivative financial instruments	38,982,666	38,982,666	-	-	-	-	38,982,666
Financial liabilities by type							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to branches	1,460,629,166	1,460,629,166	-	-	-	-	1,460,629,166
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,684,924,991	38,650,892,520	34,032,471	-	-	-	38,684,924,991
Other liabilities	299,280,686	299,280,686	-	-	-	-	299,280,686
Group balance payable	2,528,895,096	6,030,574	2,522,864,522	-	-	-	2,528,895,096
Derivative liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments	3,333,424	3,333,424	-	-	-	-	3,333,424

42. MATURITY ANALYSIS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Contd...)

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and financial assets of the Branch.

As at 31 December 2022	Carrying Amount Rs.	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	More than 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial assets by type							
Non-derivative assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	13,452,453,241	13,452,453,241	-	-	-	-	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	17,884,575,581	17,884,575,581	-	-	-	-	17,884,575,581
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with branches	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045	-	-	-	-	6,101,049,045
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,864,029,676	26,676,317,106	63,556,846	49,731,824	27,080,345	47,343,555	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	3,497,637,750	-	4,050,040,500	-	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group balances receivables	1,195,941,366	909,532,959	286,408,407	-	-	-	1,195,941,365
Other assets	952,514,890	952,514,890	-	-	-	-	952,514,890
Derivative assets							
Derivative financial instruments	48,544,177	48,544,177	-	-	-	-	48,544,177
Financial liabilities by type							
Non-derivative liabilities							
Due to Banks	3,013,133	3,013,133	-	-	-	-	3,013,133
Due to branches	8,044,569,488	1,969,569,488	2,025,000,000	4,050,000,000	-	-	8,044,569,488
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,856,513,092	38,156,513,092	700,000,000	-	-	-	38,856,513,092
Other liabilities	604,905,044	604,905,044	-	-	-	-	604,905,044
Group balance payable	774,770,468	148,421,428	626,349,040	-	-	-	774,770,468
Derivative liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments	90,365,580	90,365,580	-	-	-	-	90,365,580

43. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

43.1 Analysis of financial instruments by measurement basis

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments of the Branch.

As at 31 December 2023	AC	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
Financial assets	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	-	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central Bank	12,346,487,518	-	-	12,346,487,518
Placements with banks	13,608,939,796	-	-	13,608,939,796
Placements with branches	48,582	-	-	48,582
Derivative financial instruments	-	38,982,666	-	38,982,666
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	18,041,590,191	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,554,284,631	-	-	24,554,284,631
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group balances receivables	1,719,104,826	-	-	1,719,104,826
Other assets	1,464,148,868	-	-	1,464,148,868
Total financial assets	54,235,735,104	18,080,572,857	42,338,984	72,358,646,945

	AC	FVTPL	Total
Financial liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due to Banks	-	-	-
Due to branches	1,460,629,166	-	1,460,629,166
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,333,424	3,333,424
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,684,924,991	-	38,684,924,991
Group balance payable	2,528,895,096	-	2,528,895,096
Other liabilities	299,280,686	-	299,280,686
Total financial liabilities	42,973,729,939	3,333,424	42,977,063,363

As at 31 December 2022	AC	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
Financial assets	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash and cash equivalents	13,452,453,241	-	-	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	17,868,618,357	-	-	17,868,618,357
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-
Placements with branches	6,101,049,045	-	-	6,101,049,045
Derivative financial instruments	-	48,544,177	-	48,544,177
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,839,735,777	-	-	26,839,735,777
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	-	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group balances receivables	1,195,941,366	-	-	1,195,941,366
Other assets	1,565,167,784	-	-	1,565,167,784
Total financial assets	74,570,643,820	48,544,177	42,338,984	74,661,526,981

	AC	FVTPL	Total
Financial liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due to Banks	3,013,133	-	3,013,133
Due to branches	8,044,569,488	-	8,044,569,488
Derivative financial instruments	-	90,365,580	90,365,580
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,856,513,092	-	38,856,513,092
Group balance payable	774,770,468	-	774,770,468
Other liabilities	604,905,044	-	604,905,044
Total financial liabilities	48,283,771,225	90,365,580	48,374,136,805

AC - Financial assets/liabilities measured at amortized cost
FVTPL - Financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
FVOCI - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

43. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (Contd...)

Valuation framework

The Branch has an established control framework for the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a separate control function within Market Risk Management, which is independent of front office management in reporting to the Branch Management Board (BMB) of the Branch. The BMB has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of operations and all significant fair value measurements.

43.2 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value and fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of Assets and Liabilities measured at fair value as at the Reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. These amounts were based on the values recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

As at 31 December 2023	Level 1 Rs.	Level 2 Rs.	Level 3 Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	-	38,982,666	-	38,982,666
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Treasury Bills	14,061,124,868	-	-	14,061,124,868
Treasury Bonds	3,980,465,323	-	-	3,980,465,323
Equity securities	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Total financial assets	18,041,590,191	38,982,666	42,338,984	18,122,911,841
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,333,424	-	3,333,424
Total financial liabilities	-	3,333,424	-	3,333,424

As at 31 December 2022	Level 1 Rs.	Level 2 Rs.	Level 3 Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	-	48,544,177	-	48,544,177
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-
Treasury Bonds	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Total financial assets	-	48,544,177	42,338,984	90,883,161
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	90,365,580	-	90,365,580
Total financial liabilities	-	90,365,580	-	90,365,580

43.2.1 Financial instruments not measured at fair value and fair value hierarchy

Methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair value of financial instruments, which are not already recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, are as follows:

Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value of fixed-rate Financial Assets and Liabilities carried at amortised cost (e.g. fixed rate loans and advances, due to other customers, subordinate liabilities) are estimated based on the Discounted Cash Flow approach. This approach employs the current market interest rates of similar financial instruments as a significant unobservable input in measuring the fair value and hence it is categorised under Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Sensitivity of significant unobservable inputs used to measure fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

A significant increase/(decrease) in the market interest rate would result in lower/ (higher) fair value being disclosed.

For financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities or with short term re-pricing intervals, it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings deposits which do not have a specific maturity.

The table in the next page sets out the fair values of Financial Assets and Liabilities not measured at fair value and related fair value hierarchy:

43. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (Contd...)

43.2.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value and fair value hierarchy (Contd...)

Sensitivity of significant unobservable inputs used to measure fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

A significant increase/(decrease) in the market interest rate would result in lower/ (higher) fair value being disclosed.

For financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities or with short term re-pricing intervals, it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings deposits which do not have a specific maturity.

The table in the next page sets out the fair values of Financial Assets and Liabilities not measured at fair value and related fair value hierarchy:

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For Financial Assets and Liabilities with short term maturities or with short term re-pricing intervals, it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings deposits which do not have a specific maturity.

The following table sets out the fair values of Financial Assets and Liabilities not measured at fair value and related fair value hierarchy:

	As at 31 December 2023					As at 31 December 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Total Carrying Amount
Financial assets	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash and cash equivalents	-	542,720,883	-	542,720,883	542,720,883	-	13,452,453,241	-	13,452,453,241	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	-	12,346,487,518	-	12,346,487,518	12,346,487,518	-	17,868,618,357	-	17,868,618,357	17,868,618,357
Placements with Banks	-	13,608,939,796	-	13,608,939,796	13,608,939,796	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with Branches	-	48,582	-	48,582	48,582	-	6,101,049,045	-	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045
Group balances receivables	-	1,719,104,826	-	1,719,104,826	1,719,104,826	-	1,195,941,366	-	1,195,941,366	1,195,941,366
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	-	24,554,284,631	-	24,554,284,631	24,554,284,631	-	26,839,735,777	-	26,839,735,777	26,839,735,777
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,547,678,250	-	7,547,678,250	7,547,678,250
Other Assets	-	-	974,475,731	974,475,731	974,475,731	-	-	952,514,890	952,514,890	952,514,890
	-	52,771,586,236	974,475,731	53,746,061,967	53,746,061,968	-	73,005,476,036	952,514,890	73,957,990,926	73,957,990,926
Financial Liabilities										
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,013,133	-	3,013,133	3,013,133
Due to branches	-	1,460,629,166	-	1,460,629,166	1,460,629,166	-	8,044,569,488	-	8,044,569,488	8,044,569,488
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	-	38,684,924,991	-	38,684,924,991	38,684,924,991	-	38,856,513,092	-	38,856,513,092	38,856,513,092
Group Balance Payable	-	6,030,574	2,522,864,522	2,528,895,096	2,528,895,096	-	148,421,428	626,349,040	774,770,468	774,770,468
Other Liabilities	-	-	299,280,686	299,280,686	299,280,686	-	-	604,905,044	604,905,044	604,905,044
	-	40,151,584,731	2,822,145,208	42,973,729,939	42,973,729,939	-	47,052,517,141	1,231,254,084	48,283,771,225	48,283,771,225

43. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (Contd…)

43.3 Valuation Techniques and Inputs in Measuring Fair Values

The table below provides information on the valuation techniques and inputs used in measuring the fair values of Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities in the Level 2 and unquoted shares in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as given in Note 43.2 above.

Type of Financial Instruments	Fair Value as at 31 December 2023 Rs.	Valuation Technique	Significant Valuation Inputs
Derivative Financial Assets	38,982,666	Adjusted Forward Rate Approach	-Spot exchange rate
Derivative Financial Liabilities	3,333,424	This approach considers the present value of projected forward exchange rate as at the Reporting date, as the fair value. The said forward rate is projected based on the spot exchange rate and the forward premium/discount calculated using extrapolated interest rates of the currency pairs under consideration. In computing the present value, interest rate differential between two currencies under consideration is used as the discount rate.	-Interest rate differentials between currencies under consideration
Unquoted Shares	42,338,984	The unquoted shares, which are held for regulatory purposes, are valued based on internal management information derived from the audited financial statements based on the net asset value of the investee, which is a significant unobservable input in measuring the fair value and hence it is categorized under level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.	-Net book value per share

43.4 Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair values.

	Unquoted Equity Securities Rs.
Balance as at 1 January 2023	42,338,984
Gain included in OCI	
- Net change in fair value (unrealized)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	42,338,984
Balance as at 1 January 2022	42,338,984
Gain included in OCI	
- Net change in fair value (unrealized)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	42,338,984

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW

44.1 Key types of Risks

The Branch has exposure to the following key risks from financial instruments:

Credit Risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk
Operational Risk

44.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from all transactions where actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, borrower or obligor (which is referred to collectively as "counterparties") exist, including those claims that DB Colombo plans to distribute

The below dimensions are the key drivers for credit risk:

Risk	Risk definition
Counterparty risk	Risk that counterparties fail to meet contractual obligations
Country risk	Risk that Deutsche Bank Colombo Branch may suffer a loss due to possible deterioration of economic conditions; political and social upheaval; nationalization and expropriation of assets; government repudiation of external debt indebtedness; exchange controls or currency depreciation or devaluation in any given country.
Industry risk	Risk of adverse developments in the operating environment for a specific industry segment leading to a deterioration in the financial profile of counterparties operating in that segment and resulting in increased CR across this portfolio of counterparties.
Product risk	Risk driven by the underlying structure and economic dependencies of the product in question and can include factors such as tenor, recovery expectations and likelihood of having an exposure at the time of a default. Also includes "settlement risk" arising from the non-simultaneous transfer of cash or securities due to the settlement or clearance of trades.

44.1.1.1 Credit risk stress testing

Credit risk stress tests of economic capital and also local regulatory demand are based on Group Credit Risk Stress Test methodology (Global Downturn or another macroeconomic stress scenario). The results are provided by Group on a quarterly basis in a standard template. In general, legal entity stress test can be performed using the group-allocated view or the standalone view. In the former case, one considers transactions of the legal entity towards DB group as risk free, whereas in the latter case, only transactions within the legal entity are considered as risk free. Deviations from the provided credit risk stress tests required to reflect local specifics or local regulatory requirements have to be approved by the Group.

The stress on local credit risk regulatory capital is calculated locally. For this purpose, the specifically calculated rating migration matrix (based on the Global Downturn Scenario or another macroeconomic stress scenario) provided by Group is applied to the local rated portfolio. The migration matrix is an output from the Group Credit Stress Test (GCST), which is the macroeconomic downturn (as mentioned above) applied on the bank's credit portfolio using the internal EC model to calculate rating downgrade impact. By applying regulatory risk weights to the exposure of the derived portfolio, stressed RWA are calculated.

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

44.1.1.2 Maximum Exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, without taking into consideration any collateral held or other credit enhancements, is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position after deducting any impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure is as follows:

Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposure.

As at 31 December

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
On-balance sheet items		
Cash and cash equivalents	445,810,516	13,363,618,279
Balances with Central Bank	12,346,487,518	17,868,618,357
Placements with banks	13,608,967,974	-
Placements with branches	48,582	6,101,049,045
Group balances receivable	1,719,104,826	1,195,941,366
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	42,338,984
Other assets	974,475,731	952,514,890
Total on-balance sheet items	71,794,117,184	73,935,788,847
Off-balance sheet items		
Guarantees	33,921,434,541	42,875,434,314
Letters of credit	5,729,066,064	5,270,051,209
Forward exchange contracts	7,508,424,138	13,522,742,285
Usance Import Bills	521,260,855	2,505,909,287
Core acceptance	-	-
Undrawn loan commitments	27,157,979,699	25,147,769,081
Total off-balance sheet items	74,838,165,297	89,321,906,176

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Contd...)

44.1.1.3 Geographic distribution of exposures, broken downs in significant areas by types of credit exposure

As at 31 December 2023	Sri Lanka Rs.	Asia Pacific (excl Sri Lanka) Rs.	North & Latin America Rs.	Europe Rs.	Total Rs.
On-balance sheet items					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	48,969,709	-	396,840,808	445,810,516
Balances with Central Bank	12,346,487,518	-	-	-	12,346,487,518
Placements with Branches	-	-	-	48,582	48,582
Group balances receivable	-	103,333,331	281,649,545	1,334,121,950	1,719,104,826
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	-	-	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	-	-	-	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	42,338,984
Other assets	974,475,731	-	-	-	974,475,731
Total on-balance sheet items	69,629,153,260	152,303,040	281,649,545	1,731,011,340	71,794,117,184
Off-balance sheet items					
Guarantees	16,981,201,874	8,716,219,990	466,023,040	7,757,989,637	33,921,434,541
Letters of credit	5,729,066,064	-	-	-	5,729,066,064
Forward exchange contracts	7,468,461,539	-	-	39,962,599	7,508,424,138
Usance Import Bills	521,260,855	-	-	-	521,260,855
Core acceptances	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn loan commitments	27,157,979,699	-	-	-	27,157,979,699
Total off-balance sheet items	57,857,970,031	8,716,219,990	466,023,040	7,797,952,236	74,838,165,296

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

44.1.1.3 Geographic distribution of exposures, broken downs in significant areas by types of credit exposure (Contd...)

As at 31 December 2022	Sri Lanka Rs.	Asia Pacific (excl Sri Lanka) Rs.	North & Latin America Rs.	Europe Rs.	Total Rs.
On-balance sheet items					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	28,658,113	-	13,334,960,166	13,363,618,279
Balances with Central Bank	17,868,618,357	-	-	-	17,868,618,357
Placements with branches	-	6,101,049,045	-	-	6,101,049,045
Group balances receivable	-	23,238,658	-	886,294,301	909,532,959
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,864,029,676	-	-	-	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	-	-	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	42,338,984
Other assets	952,514,890	-	-	-	952,514,890
Total on-balance sheet items	53,275,180,157	6,152,945,816	-	14,221,254,467	73,649,380,440
Off-balance sheet items					
Guarantees	17,312,584,750	9,721,254,741	-	15,841,594,823	42,875,434,314
Letters of credit	5,270,051,209	-	-	-	5,270,051,209
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-	13,522,742,285	13,522,742,285
Usance Import Bills	2,505,909,287	-	-	-	2,505,909,287
Core acceptances	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn loan commitments	25,147,769,081	-	-	-	25,147,769,081
Total off-balance sheet items	50,236,314,327	9,721,254,741	-	29,364,337,108	89,321,906,175

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

44.1.1.4 Concentrations of Credit Risk

By setting various concentration limits under different criteria within the established risk appetite framework (i.e., single borrower/ group, industry sectors, product, counterparty and country etc.), the Branch ensures that an acceptable level of risk diversification is maintained on an ongoing basis. These limits are continuously monitored and periodically reviewed by the BMB and Branch Compliance team to capture the developments in market, political and economical environment both locally and internationally to strengthen the dynamic portfolio management practices and to provide an early warning on possible credit concentrations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk to the components of financial assets in the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, broken down by industry sector and of financial assets are given below:

Financial Assets	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Trading	Finance, Insurance and business services	Other	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
As at 31 December 2023							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	542,720,883	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central bank	-	-	-	-	12,346,487,518	-	12,346,487,518
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-	13,608,967,974	-	13,608,967,974
Placements with branches	-	-	-	-	48,582	-	48,582
Group balances receivable	-	-	-	-	1,719,104,826	-	1,719,104,826
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	-	-	-	18,041,590,191	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	83,620,710	6,002,611,691	43,211,791	6,518,031,241	464,289,669	11,503,527,761	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	-	42,338,984
Other assets	-	-	-	-	974,475,731	-	974,475,731
	83,620,710	6,002,611,691	43,211,791	6,518,031,241	47,740,024,358	11,503,527,761	71,891,027,552

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

44.1.1.4 Concentrations of Credit Risk (Contd…)

Financial Assets	**Agriculture**	**Manufacturing**	**Construction**	**Trading**	**Finance, Insurance and business services**	**Other**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
As at 31 December 2022							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	13,452,453,241	-	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	17,868,618,357	-	17,868,618,357
Placements with branches	-	-	-	-	6,101,049,045	-	6,101,049,045
Group balances receivable	-	-	-	-	1,195,941,366	-	1,195,941,366
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	389,654,391	6,619,826,145	51,194,931	8,873,460,236	-	10,929,893,973	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	7,547,678,250	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	-	42,338,984
Other assets	-	-	-	-	952,514,890	-	952,514,890
	389,654,391	6,619,826,145	51,194,931	8,873,460,236	47,160,594,133	10,929,893,973	74,024,623,809

44.1.1.5 Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole credit portfolio, by major types of credit exposure

As at December 31		**2023**		**2022**	
Type		**Utilisation / Exposure**	**Total**	**Utilisation / Exposure**	**Total**
		Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
< 1 year	On-balance sheet	71,824,426,415		73,928,530,027	
	Off-Balance Sheet	57,507,050,887	129,331,477,302	65,710,671,029	139,639,201,056
1 year- 5 years	On-balance sheet	44,983,531		73,521,928	
	Off-Balance Sheet	17,250,115,407	17,295,098,938	23,224,245,831	23,297,767,759
> 5 years	On-balance sheet	120,125,796		87,073,255	
	Off-Balance Sheet	80,999,002	201,124,797	386,989,315	474,062,570

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

44.1.1.6 Amount Arising from ECL

Loss Allowance

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument.

For the year ended 31 December	2023			2022		
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Placements with Banks at Amortised Cost						
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	5,692,493	-	5,692,493
(Reversal)/ Charge during the year	28,178	-	28,178	(5,692,493)	-	(5,692,493)
Balance at 31 December	28,178	-	28,178	-	-	-
Balances with Central Bank						
Balance at 1 January	15,957,042	182	15,957,042	-	1,689,049	-
Charge during the year	43,568,482	(182)	43,568,300	15,957,042	(1,688,867)	14,268,175
Balance at 31 December	59,525,524	-	59,525,524	15,957,042	182	15,957,224

For the year ended 31 December	2023			2022		
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers						
Balance at 1 January	12,789,073	11,504,826	24,293,899	9,329,227	-	9,329,227
(Reversal)/ Charge during the year	45,341,294	(8,626,962)	36,714,332	3,459,846	11,504,826	14,964,672
Balance at 31 December	58,130,367	2,877,864	61,008,231	12,789,073	11,504,826	24,293,899

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

	2023			2022		
Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	328,053,275	-	328,053,275
(Reversal)/ Charge during the year	-	-	-	(328,053,275)	-	(328,053,275)
Balance at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)						
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge/ (reversal) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments and Contingencies						
Balance at 1 January	31,574,185	27,398,975	58,973,160	12,278,382	-	12,278,382
Charge/ (reversal) during the year	77,357,892	(14,453,646)	62,904,246	19,295,803	27,398,975	46,694,778
Balance at 31 December	108,932,077	12,945,329	121,877,406	31,574,185	27,398,975	58,973,160

44.1.1.7 Credit Exposure Arising from Derivative Transactions

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments at any time is limited to those with positive fair values, as reported in the Statement of Financial Position. With gross settled derivatives, the Branch is also exposed to a settlement risk, being the risk of the counterparty failing to deliver the counter value.

	2023		2022	
	Notional Rs.	**Fair Value Rs.**	**Notional Rs.**	**Fair Value Rs.**
Forward Contracts				
Derivative financial assets	2,141,563,603	38,982,666	5,268,699,628	48,544,177
Derivative financial liabilities	1,623,000,000	3,333,424	5,355,344,629	90,365,580

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.1 Credit risk (Cont...)

44.1.1.8 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk arising from the potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they fall due or only being able to meet these obligations at excessive costs. The objective of the Group's liquidity risk management framework is to ensure that the Group can fulfil its payment obligations at all times and can manage liquidity and funding risks within its Board-approved risk appetite. The framework considers all relevant and significant drivers of liquidity risk, whether on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet.

44.1.2.1 Management of liquidity risk

The Branch's Management sets the Bank's strategy for managing liquidity risk, and oversight of the implementation is administered by Assets and Liability Management Committee (ALCO). ALCO approves the Branch's liquidity policies and procedures. Treasury manages the Branch's liquidity position on a day-to-day basis and reviews daily reports covering the liquidity position of the Branch. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted to ALCO meetings on ad hoc when predefined thresholds are breached.

The Branch's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation. The key elements of the Branch's liquidity strategy are as follows:

- Monitoring maturity mismatches, behavioural characteristics of the Branch's financial assets and financial liabilities, and the extent to which the Branch's assets are encumbered and so not available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.

- Monitoring the Branch's liquidity through the Liquid Assets Ratio (statutory minimum is currently 20%) and Liquidity Coverage Ratio using a stock approach.

- Effecting threshold limits relevant for liquidity management as part of the overall risk limits system of the Branch.

- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity.

44.1.2.2 Liquidity risk stress testing

DB Colombo is fully integrated into the Group's liquidity risk management framework, and as such performs liquidity stress tests on a regular basis. The stress test framework is derived from DB's global stress testing framework, and adjusted to cover local market peculiarities, where necessary.

Liquidity stress test results are computed by Liquidity and Treasury Reporting and Analysis (LTRA) team. Stress models and parameters are adjusted to cover local market and product specifications, which are reviewed and validated by APAC Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) in its capacity as an independent risk unit, and approved at the local ALCO.

Stress tests results are discussed regularly in the local ALCO, where local Branch Management Board (BMB) members are also members of ALCO. Liquidity stress testing models (including all applicable assumptions) are reviewed regularly to ensure that all stress parameters are sufficiently severe and remain relevant to DB Colombo. Any changes in liquidity stress testing models/assumptions are subject to ALCO and APAC LRM (Liquidity Risk Management) team's approval prior to the implementation.

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk (Contd...)

44.1.2.3 Exposure to liquidity risk – Regulatory liquidity

	Minimum Requirement		Actual	
As at 31 December	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Exposure to liquidity risk – Regulatory liquidity				
Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio (SLAR)				
- Domestic Banking unit	20%	20%	94.50%	95%
- Off-Shore Banking unit	20%	20%	131.39%	68%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)				
- All Currency	100%	100%	766.51%	312%
- Rupee	100%	100%	1001.04%	825%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	100%	100%	212.00%	144%

Details of the reported LAR of liquid assets to external liabilities of the Domestic Banking Unit (DBU) and the Off-shore Banking Centre(OBC) as at reporting dates are as follows:

	Domestic Banking Unit		Off-shore Banking Centre	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
As at 31 December	94.50%	94.78%	131.39%	68.26%
Average for the period	83.29%	77.32%	150.13%	85.22%
Maximum for the period	104.29%	94.78%	257.49%	133.26%
Minimum for the period	63.13%	61.14%	78.78%	67.52%
Statutory minimum requirement	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%

Key measures of liquidity

	2023	**2022**
Net loans to total assets	34%	36%
Loans to customer deposits	64%	69%
Liquid assets to short term liabilities	122%	144%
Commitments to Liquid assets	55%	35%

44.1.2.4 Liquidity reserves

The following table sets out the components of the Branch's liquidity reserves

As at 31 December	**2023**		**2022**	
	Carrying value Rs.	**Fair value Rs.**	**Carrying value Rs.**	**Fair value Rs.**
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	542,720,883	13,452,453,241	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	12,346,487,518	12,346,487,518	17,868,618,357	17,868,618,357
Placements with Banks	13,608,967,974	13,608,967,974	-	-
Placements with Branches	48,582	48,582	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045
Unencumbered debt securities issued by sovereigns				
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	18,041,590,191	-	-
- Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	7,547,678,250	7,547,678,250
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	42,338,984	42,338,984	42,338,984
Total liquidity reserves	44,582,154,132	44,582,154,132	45,012,137,877	45,012,137,877

The Branch's expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities vary significantly from the contractual cash flows. The principal differences are as follows:

- demand deposits from customers are expected to remain stable or increase;
- unrecognised loan commitments are not all expected to be drawn down immediately.

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk (Contd…)

44.1.2.5 Maturity analysis for financial assets & liabilities

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities of financial assets & liabilities of the Branch.

As at 31 December 2023	Carrying Amount	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets by type							
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	542,720,883	-	-	-	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central Bank	12,406,013,042	12,406,013,042	-	-	-	-	12,406,013,042
Placements with Banks	13,608,967,974	13,608,967,974	-	-	-	-	13,608,967,974
Placements with Branches	48,582	48,582	-	-	-	-	48,582
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	8,374,960,041	9,666,630,150	-	-	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	24,464,491,371	28,031,149	44,983,531	-	77,786,812	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group Balances Receivables	1,719,104,826	1,422,329,287	296,775,539	-	-	-	1,719,104,825
Other assets	974,475,731	974,475,731	-	-	-	-	974,475,731
Derivative financial instruments	38,982,666	38,982,666	-	-	-	-	38,982,666
Financial liability by type							
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Branches	1,460,629,166	1,460,629,166	-	-	-	-	1,460,629,166
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	38,684,924,991	38,650,892,520	34,032,471	-	-	-	38,684,924,991
Other liabilities	299,280,686	299,280,686	-	-	-	-	299,280,686
Group Balance Payable	2,528,895,096	6,030,574	2,522,864,522	-	-	-	2,528,895,096
Derivative financial instruments	3,333,424	3,333,424	-	-	-	-	3,333,424

44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk (Contd…)

44.1.2.5 Maturity analysis for financial assets & liabilities (Contd..)

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities of Financial Assets & Liabilities of the Branch.

	Carrying Amount Rs.	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	More than 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
As at 31 December 2022							
Financial assets by type							
Cash and cash equivalents	13,452,453,241	13,452,453,241	-	-	-	-	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	17,884,575,581	17,884,575,581	-	-	-	-	17,884,575,581
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with Branches	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045	-	-	-	-	6,101,049,045
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,864,029,676	26,676,317,106	63,556,846	49,731,824	27,080,345	47,343,555	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	7,547,678,250	-	-	-	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group Balances Receivables	1,195,941,366	909,532,959	286,408,407	-	-	-	1,195,941,366
Other assets	952,514,890	952,514,890	-	-	-	-	952,514,890
Derivative financial instruments	48,544,177	48,544,177	-	-	-	-	48,544,177
Financial liability by type							
Due to Banks	3,013,133	-	3,013,133	-	-	-	3,013,133
Due to Branches	8,044,569,488	1,969,569,488	2,025,000,000	4,050,000,000	-	-	8,044,569,488
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	38,856,513,092	38,156,513,092	700,000,000	-	-	-	38,856,513,092
Other liabilities	604,905,044	604,905,044	-	-	-	-	604,905,044
Group Balance Payable	774,770,468	148,421,428	626,349,040	-	-	-	774,770,468
Derivative financial instruments	90,365,580	90,365,580	-	-	-	-	90,365,580

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk (Contd…)

44.1.2.5.1 Maturity analysis for financial assets & liabilities

The following table shows the expected undiscounted cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities of the Branch.

As at 31 December 2023	Carrying Amount	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets by type							
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	542,720,883	-	-	-	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central Bank	12,406,013,042	12,406,013,042	-	-	-	-	12,406,013,042
Placements with Banks	13,608,967,974	-	-	-	-	-	13,608,967,974
Placements with Branches	48,582	48,582	-	-	-	-	48,582
	18,041,590,191	8,374,960,041	9,666,630,150	-	-	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)							
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	24,464,491,371	28,031,149	44,983,531	-	77,786,812	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group Balances Receivables	1,719,104,826	1,422,329,287	296,775,539	-	-	-	1,719,104,826
Other assets	974,475,731	974,475,731	-	-	-	-	974,475,731
Derivative financial instruments	38,982,666	38,982,666	-	-	-	-	38,982,666
Financial liability by type							
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Branches	1,460,629,166	1,460,629,166	-	-	-	-	1,460,629,166
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	38,684,924,991	38,650,892,520	34,032,471	-	-	-	38,684,924,991
Other liabilities	299,280,686	299,280,686			-	-	299,280,686
Group Balance Payable	2,528,895,096	6,030,574	2,522,864,522	-	-	-	2,528,895,096
Derivative financial instruments	3,333,424	3,333,424	-	-	-	-	3,333,424

44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd…)

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk (Contd…)

44.1.2.5.1 Maturity analysis for financial assets & liabilities (Contd..)

The following table shows the expected undiscounted cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities of the Branch.

	Carrying Amount Rs.	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	More than 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
As at 31 December 2022							
Financial assets by type							
Cash and cash equivalents	13,452,453,241	13,452,453,241	-	-	-	-	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	17,884,575,581	17,884,575,581	-	-	-	-	17,884,575,581
Placements with Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with Branches	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045	-	-	-	-	6,101,049,045
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,864,029,676	26,721,674,705	24,098,772	46,358,478	27,163,450	44,734,271	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	7,547,678,250	-	-	-	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Group Balances Receivables	1,195,941,366	909,532,959	286,408,407	-	-	-	1,195,941,366
Other assets	952,514,890	952,514,890	-	-	-	-	952,514,890
Derivative financial instruments	48,544,177	48,544,177	-	-	-	-	48,544,177
Financial liability by type							
Due to Banks	3,013,133	3,013,133	-	-	-	-	3,013,133
Due to Branches	8,044,569,488	8,044,569,488	-	-	-	-	8,044,569,488
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	38,856,513,092	38,818,591,530	37,921,562	-	-	-	38,856,513,092
Other liabilities	604,905,044	604,905,044	-	-	-	-	604,905,044
Group Balance Payable	774,770,468	148,421,428	626,349,040	-	-	-	774,770,468
Derivative financial instruments	90,365,580	90,365,580	-	-	-	-	90,365,580

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.2 Liquidity Risk (Contd...)

44.1.2.6 Financial Assets Available to Support Future Funding

The table below sets out the availability of the Branch's Financial Assets to support future funding:

As at 31 December	2023			2022		
	Encumbered/ Pledged as Collateral Rs.	Unencumbered/ Available as collateral Rs.	Total Rs.	Encumbered/ Pledged as Collateral Rs.	Unencumbered/ Available as Collateral Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	542,720,883	542,720,883	-	13,452,453,241	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	-	12,346,487,518	12,346,487,518	-	17,868,618,357	17,868,618,357
Placements with banks	-	13,608,967,974	13,608,967,974	-	-	-
Placements with branches	-	48,582	48,582	-	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045
Derivative financial Instruments	-	38,982,666	38,982,666	-	48,544,177	48,544,177
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	-	24,615,292,862	24,615,292,862	-	26,864,029,676	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	7,547,678,250	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	42,338,984	42,338,984	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		18,041,590,191	18,041,590,191	-	-	-
Group balance receivable	-	1,719,104,826	1,719,104,826	-	1,195,941,366	1,195,941,366
Other Assets	-	974,475,731	974,475,731	-	952,514,890	952,514,890
Total Financial Assets	-	71,930,010,217	71,930,010,218	-	74,073,167,986	74,073,167,986

Financial Assets Pledged as Collateral

No financial assets have been pledged as collateral as at the reporting date (2023: NIL).

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.3 Market Risk

Market Risk arises from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices), the correlations among them and their levels of volatility. Four different risks are considered by Market Risk management:

Traded market risk	Risk that involves taking positions in debt, equity, foreign exchange, other securities and commodities as well as in equivalent derivatives.
Non traded market risk	Risk arising from market movements in the banking book and from off balance sheet items
Traded default risk	Risk that arises from defaults and rating migrations relating to trading instruments
Interest rate risk in the branch book	Risk to present values arising from adverse movements in underlying interest rates in the banking book.

44.1.3.1 Market Risk Mitigation

It is the responsibility of each trading desk and business unit to manage their risk exposures, adhere to the approved exposure limits and hence to mitigate market risks appropriately. This can be achieved by using different hedging techniques to reduce relevant exposure. The ultimate responsibility for implementing any required hedging strategy lies with individual business unit management or, in the case of macro-hedges, with central management. Market Risk Management (MRM) can undertake a review of the hedging strategies that are put in place in order to ensure that the risks of the underlying exposures and the hedging positions are fully understood and adequately represented in the systems.

44.1.3.2 Market risk stress testing

Stress testing is a key risk management technique, which evaluates the potential effects of extreme market events and extreme movements in individual risk factors. It is one of the core quantitative tools used to assess the market risk of the Bank's positions and its primary application is within the EC framework. The scenario-based approach in stress testing is complementary to statistical model approaches, as for VaR. Group MRM performs several types of stress testing to capture the variety of risks: individual business-level stress tests, MRM portfolio stress testing (e.g. Portfolio Stress Testing (PST), Event Risk Scenarios (ERS), and Group-wide stress testing).

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.3.3 Market Risk (Contd...)

The Branch employs a range of tools to monitor and limit market risk exposures. These are discussed below, separately for trading and non-trading portfolios.

The following table sets out the allocation of assets and liabilities subject to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios.

As at 31 December 2023	Carrying amount Rs.	Market risk measure Trading portfolio Rs.	Non-trading portfolio Rs.
Assets subject to market risk			
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central Bank	12,346,487,518	-	12,346,487,518
Placements with branches	48,582	-	48,582
Derivative Financial Assets	38,982,666	38,982,666	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	-	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	42,338,984
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	18,041,590,191	-
Group balance receivable	1,719,104,826	-	1,719,104,826
Liabilities subject to market risk			
Due to banks	-	-	-
Due to Branches	1,460,629,166	-	1,460,629,166
Derivative financial instruments	3,333,424	3,333,424	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	38,684,924,991	-	38,684,924,991
Group Balance Payable	2,528,895,096	-	2,528,895,096
As at 31 December 2022			
Assets subject to market risk			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,452,453,241	-	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank of Sri Lanka	17,868,618,357	-	17,868,618,357
Placements with Banks	-	-	-
Placements with Branches	6,101,049,045	-	6,101,049,045
Derivative Financial Assets	48,544,177	48,544,177	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,864,029,676	-	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	42,338,984
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-
Group balance receivable	1,195,941,366	-	1,195,941,366
Liabilities subject to market risk			
Due to banks	3,013,133	-	3,013,133
Due to Branches	8,044,569,488	-	8,044,569,488
Derivative financial instruments	90,365,580	90,365,580	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	38,856,513,092	-	38,856,513,092
Group Balance Payable	774,770,468	-	774,770,468

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.3 Market Risk (Contd...)

44.1.3.4 Interest rate risk

The following is a summary of the Branch's interest rate gap position. The interest rate repricing gap table analyses the full-term structure of interest rate mismatches within the Branch's balance sheet based on either (i) the next repricing date or the maturity date if floating rate or (ii) the maturity date if fixed rate.

As at 31 December 2023	Carrying Amount Rs.	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	More than 5 years Rs.	Non-Sensitive Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	542,720,883	542,720,883	-	-	-	-	-	542,720,883
Balances with Central Bank	12,346,487,518	11,749,227,223	-	-	-	-	597,260,295	12,346,487,518
Placements with branches	48,582	48,582	-	-	-	-	-	48,582
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,041,590,191	8,374,960,041	9,666,630,150	-	-	-	-	18,041,590,191
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	24,615,292,862	24,464,491,371	28,031,149	44,983,531	-	77,786,812	-	24,615,292,862
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Total Financial Assets	69,197,446,994	45,131,448,099	9,694,661,299	44,983,531	-	77,786,812	639,599,279	55,588,479,020
Financial Liabilities								
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Branches	1,460,629,166	1,460,629,166	-	-	-	-	-	1,460,629,166
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,684,924,991	19,065,984,265	34,032,471	-	-	-	19,584,908,255	38,684,924,991
Total Financial Liabilities	40,145,554,157	20,526,613,431	34,032,471	-	-	-	19,584,908,255	40,145,554,157
Interest rate sensitivity gap	29,051,892,837	24,604,834,668	9,660,628,828	44,983,531	-	77,786,812	(18,945,308,976)	15,442,924,863
1% increase	290,518,928	246,048,347	96,606,288	449,835	-	777,868		634,401,267
1% decrease	(290,518,928)	(246,048,347)	(96,606,288)	(449,835)	-	(777,868)		(634,401,267)
As at 31 December 2022								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	13,452,453,241	13,365,939,007	-	-	-	-	86,514,234	13,452,453,241
Balances with Central Bank	17,868,618,357	16,937,538,930	-	-	-	-	931,079,427	17,868,618,357
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements with branches	6,101,049,045	6,101,049,045	-	-	-	-	-	6,101,049,045
Financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and advances to customers	26,864,029,676	26,721,674,705	24,098,772	46,358,478	27,163,450	44,734,271	-	26,864,029,676
Financial assets at amortized cost – Debt and other instruments	7,547,678,250	7,547,678,250	-	-	-	-	-	7,547,678,250
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	42,338,984	-	-	-	-	-	42,338,984	42,338,984
Total Financial Assets	71,876,167,553	70,673,879,937	24,098,772	46,358,478	27,163,450	44,734,271	1,059,932,645	71,876,167,553
Financial Liabilities								
Due to banks	3,013,133	3,013,133	-	-	-	-	-	3,013,133
Due to Branches	8,044,569,488	8,044,569,488	-	-	-	-	-	8,044,569,488
Financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to depositors	38,856,513,092	13,157,458,434	37,921,562	-	-	-	25,661,133,096	38,856,513,092
Total Financial Liabilities	46,904,095,713	21,205,041,055	37,921,562	-	-	-	25,661,133,096	46,904,095,713
Interest rate sensitivity gap	24,972,071,840	49,468,838,882	(13,822,790)	46,358,478	27,163,450	44,734,271	(24,601,200,451)	24,972,071,840
1% increase	249,720,718	494,688,389	(138,228)	463,585	271,635	447,343		745,453,441
1% decrease	(249,720,718)	(494,688,389)	138,228	(463,585)	(271,635)	(447,343)		(745,453,441)

44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.4 Macroeconomic and market conditions

Global Economy

As cited by the World Bank in the Global Economic Prospects January 2024, the world economy is slowing down due to tight monetary policies, financial restrictions, and sluggish global trade. After slowing in 2022 and declining in 2023, global output growth is expected to decrease again in 2024. The globe is facing new challenges two years after the COVID-19 epidemic ended. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia, which is now in its second year, the conflict between Israel and Palestine, and recent geopolitical tensions in East Asia, along with rising commodity prices and more stringent measures to reduce inflationary pressure, have all contributed to a decline in global economic activity in 2023.

Global economy is at threat from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and unpredictability in the commodities markets. In the latest International Monetary Fund (IMF) predictions, global growth is estimated at 3.1% in 2023 and is projected to remain at 3.1 % in 2024. Nevertheless, the projection for global growth in 2024 and 2025 is below the historical (2000–19) annual average of 3.8 percent, reflecting restrictive monetary policies and withdrawal of fiscal support, as well as low underlying productivity growth. Advanced economies are expected to see growth decline slightly in 2024 before rising in 2025, with a recovery in the euro area from low growth in 2023 and a moderation of growth in the United States. Emerging market and developing economies are expected to experience stable growth through 2024 and 2025, with regional differences.

These forecasts are based on assumptions that fuel and nonfuel commodity prices will decline in 2024 and 2025 and that interest rates will decline in major economies. Annual average oil prices are projected to fall by about 2.3 percent in 2024, whereas nonfuel commodity prices are expected to fall by 0.9 percent.

Asian Economy

Growth in emerging and developing Asia is expected to decline from an estimated 5.4 percent in 2023 to 5.2 percent in 2024 and 4.8 percent in 2025, with an upgrade of 0.4 percentage point for 2024 over the October 2023 projections, attributable to China's economy. Growth in China is projected at 4.6 percent in 2024 and 4.1 percent in 2025, with an upward revision of 0.4 percentage point for 2024 since the October 2023 WEO. The upgrade reflects carryover from stronger-thanexpected growth in 2023 and increased government spending on capacity building against natural disasters. Growth in India is projected to remain strong at 6.5 percent in both 2024 and 2025, with an upgrade from October of 0.2 percentage point for both years, reflecting resilience in domestic demand.

Sri Lankan Economy

The Sri Lankan economy made progress towards restoring macroeconomic stability in 2023, with inflation falling from its historical highs in 2022 to single-digit levels. Furthermore, despite the uncertainty and challenging conditions that followed the country's greatest crisis in history, economic activity gradually resumed, assisted by a gradual easing of monetary policy and monetary conditions, as well as the revival of the external sector.

Sri Lanka turned to the IMF to contain the 2022 crisis and build a foundation for sustainable and inclusive growth. Together, the country and the IMF agreed on a comprehensive economic reform programme to address the root causes of the crisis and assist those most affected by it. Domestic debt optimisation was achieved by June 2023, contributing to an upgrade in the country's long-term local-currency issuer rating from both Fitch Ratings and S&P Global Ratings. The disbursement of the second tranche of the IMF extended financing facility, funding from multilaterals, and improved tax collections all contributed to restore stability by December 2023. Although GDP is expected to be negative for the year, the positive increase in the third quarter is encouraging and provides a much-needed sense of optimism for moving the country ahead on a path of resilient growth.

According to the World Bank, the Sri Lankan economy is projected to grow by 1.7% in 2024, whereas it is expected to grow by a negative 3.8% in 2023. Furthermore, the World Bank predicts 2.4% growth in Sri Lanka in 2025 and believes that greater income mobilisation is key to the country's return to macroeconomic stability. Inflation which was 59.2% (NCPI) at the beginning of the year, was stabilised through policy interventions to 4.2% by December 2023 and CBSL expects to stable the inflation at the rate of 5% in medium term with the suitable policy measures. With inflation down and inflation expectations firmly anchored, the CBSL aimed to loosen monetary policy starting in mid-2023. As a result, by the end of December 2023, the SDFR and SLFR had steadily decreased from 14.50% and 15.50%, respectively, in January 2023 to 9% and 10%, respectively. Further, high interest rates in financial market discouraged the expansion of private sector lending, as indicated by the AWPLR, which decreased from 27.24% at the end of 2022 to 12.13% at the end of 2023 parallel to the policy rate changes.

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44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.4 Macroeconomic and market conditions (Contd...)

The country's external status improved this year as a result of higher foreign exchange inflows. GOR increased to USD 4.4 billion by the end of 2023, up from USD 1.9 billion in 2022. This was owing to the delivery of two tranches under the IMF-EFF agreement, as well as assistance from the World Bank and ADB. better worker remittances, a resurgence in the tourism industry, and decreased import activity by 9% all contributed to the country's better external position. As a result, the rupee strengthened with the exchange rate moving from Rs 367.50 to Rs 324.00 against the US dollar by end 2023.

44.1.5 Sustainable Finance

Deutsche Bank continues to focus on sustainability throughout the bank has seen opportunities for growth in this space across all the bank's core businesses as clients' response to climate change gains further traction. Given strong client appetite, DB continue to see sustainable finance as a key opportunity and area of investment. As part of the broader effort to develop a risk appetite strategy to manage climate risk, the bank sees opportunities to support client, for example, in developing credible decarbonization strategies and support their transaction.

Deutsche Bank set a target to achieve cumulative sustainable financing and ESG investment volumes of EUR 500Bn in the period from Jan 2020 to end 2025, which transactions can be classified as sustainable is documented in the Group Sustainable finance framework and published on Deutsche Bank's website.

Sustainable Finance

The impact of rising global temperature and associated policy, technology and behavioral changes required to limit global warming to no greater than 1.5oc above pre-industrial levels have led to emerging sources of financial and non-financial risk. These includes the physical risk impacts from extreme weather events, and transaction risk as carbon-intensive sectors are faces with higer cost, potentially reduced demand and restricted access to financing. More rapid than currently expected emergence of transition and / or physical climate risks and other environmental risks may lead to increased credit and market losses as well as operational disruptions due to impacts on vendors and bank's own operations. Deutsche Bank has integrated Climate and Environmental risk considerations throughout its risk and control frameworks to ensure that risks are identified, monitored and managed.

Furthermore, financial institutions are facing increased scrutiny on Climate and ESG-related issues from government, regulators, shareholders and other bodies (including non-government organizations), leading to reputation risk if the bank is not seen to support the transaction to a lower carbon economy, to limit nature-related risk such as biodiversity and habitat loss, and to protect human rights. The increase scrutiny includes more extensive and prescriptive ESG disclosure requirements such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The emergence of significantly diverging ESG regulatory and / or disclosure standards across the jurisdictions including Sri Lanka could lead to higher cost of compliance and risk of failing to meet requirements at bank level and branch level.

44.1.5 Sustainable Finance

Liquidity and funding risks

In terms of liquidity, the Branch ensured that it maintained adequate funds over and above the minimum requirement mandated by CBSL to meet regulatory as well as customer requirements. The Statutory Reserve Requirement as mandated by Section 93 of the Monetary Law Act as of 31 December 2023 was 2.0% (2022 - 4.0%) of the Domestic Banking Unit's Rupee liabilities. There is no reserve requirement for the Domestic Banking Unit's foreign currency deposit liabilities.

44. FINANCIAL RISK REVIEW (Contd...)

44.1.5 Sustainable Finance

Liquidity and funding risks

The Branch's Asset and Liability Management Policy addresses internal control processes and contingency measures for managing liquidity risk. This comprises an assessment of expected cash flows as well as the availability of liquid capital that could be deployed if necessary.

Risk management policies, procedures and methods as well as operational risks

Although we have devoted significant resources to develop our risk management policies, procedures, and methods, including with respect to market, credit, liquidity, operational as well as reputational and model risk, they may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposures in all economic or market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that we fail to identify or anticipate. Where we use these models to calculate risk-weighted assets for regulatory purposes, potential deficiencies may also lead regulators to impose a recalibration of input parameters or a complete review of the model.

We may face operational risks arising from failures in our internal control environment or errors in the performance of our processes, e.g. in transaction processing, as well as loss of business continuity, which may disrupt our business and lead to material losses. At the same time, we may also face risks of material losses or reputational damage if services third parties facilitate are not provided as agreed or in line with our internal standards.

From an operational perspective, and despite the business continuity and crisis management policies currently in place, the COVID-19 pandemic, the emergence of new variants of the virus and resulting rapid changes in government responses may continue to have an adverse impact on our business activities and control environment. The continuing move across global industries to conduct business from home and away from primary office locations, is driving a more accelerated evolution of business practices compared to historic trends. The demand on our technology infrastructure and the risk of cyber-attacks could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, loss or destruction of data or unavailability of services, as well as increase the likelihood of conduct breaches.

In order to manage financial and non-financial risk impacts of COVID-19 and present economic climate of the country, Branch is utilizing dedicated governance structures including Global and Regional Crisis Management. More broadly and where relevant, additional controls and processes have been established including additional reporting to ensure relevant senior stakeholders. We expect a demanding year 2024 from a risk management perspective.

Impact on Impairment

Based on Management's opinion that the standard methodology did not provide a reliable indicator for future credit losses as it took a very short-term view of the development of those variables and considering regulatory guidance provided, Management determined that the most representative approach from 2022 for estimating expected credit losses was to reduce the weight of some of the short-term data and derive adjusted inputs based on longer term averages. As a result, the Branch viewed it more appropriate to apply a local economic factory adjustment to regional expected impairment to ensure its ECL provision was adequate.

The economic factory adjustment is based on averaging forecasts for GDP, interest rates, inflation, exchange rates and unemployment rates over the next five years in its ECL estimation, which is the basis for the bank's year end 2023 Credit Loss Allowance. The forward-looking information is derived from broader consensus and market- implied projections as aggregated, expanded and quality-assured within Risk Management. The Branch has reviewed the forward-looking indicators used in the calculation of the impairment charges and concluded that these indicators are reasonable in the context of the Branch's credit portfolio and overall risk profile.

44.1.5 Foreign currency exposure risk

As at 31 December	2023	2022
Net exposure - USD equivalent	22,446,547	17,353,521
Value of position in LKR	7,269,987,555	6,368,742,029
Exchange rate (USD/LKR) as at 31 December	323.88	367.00
Possible potential foreign currency risk to Bank		
- If exchange rate (USD/LKR) depreciates by 5% - LKR	363,499,378	318,437,101
- If exchange rate (USD/LKR) depreciates by 10% - LKR	726,998,756	636,874,203
- If exchange rate (USD/LKR) depreciates by 25% - LKR	1,817,496,889	1,592,185,507
- If exchange rate (USD/LKR) appreciates by 5% - LKR	(363,499,378)	(318,437,101)
- If exchange rate (USD/LKR) appreciates by 10% - LKR	(726,998,756)	(636,874,203)
- If exchange rate (USD/LKR) appreciates by 25% - LKR	(1,817,496,889)	(1,592,185,507)

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45. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital Adequacy is a measure of the Branch's financial strength expressed as a ratio of its capital to its risk weighted assets. The Central Branch of Sri Lanka has specified the minimum capital requirements for Branch's, which operate as a limiting factor on creation of risk-associated assets by Branch. Under this requirement there is a universally accepted risk measurement framework and minimum capital levels to be maintained by Branch.

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements on both consolidated and solo basis. The Branch is required to comply with the provisions of the Basel III requirements in respect of regulatory capital commencing from July 2017. The Branch currently uses the standardised approach for credit risk and market risk and basic indicator approach for operational risk.

The Basel III capital regulations, which are currently in force, will continue to be based on the three-mutually reinforcing Pillars introduced under Basel II, minimum capital requirement, supervisory review process and market discipline. Basel III focuses on increasing the quality and quantity of capital especially the Core Capital, through redefining the common equity capital and introducing new capital buffers such as the Capital Conservation Buffer and a Capital Surcharge on domestic systematically important banks. Branch started reporting capital computations under the Basel III requirements from mid 2017 as per the regulatory requirements.

Regulatory capital comprises Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. The Branch's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to ensure investor, creditor, and market confidence to sustain future development of the business. The Branch has complied with the minimum capital requirements imposed by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka throughout the year.

46. NON - CASH ITEMS INCLUDED IN PROFIT BEFORE TAX

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	138,036,943	119,017,430
Write off of Assets	15,151,026	1,950,466
Reversal/(charge) of Impairment losses on loans and advances	36,714,332	14,964,672
Off balance sheet impairment	62,904,246	19,295,803
Impairment losses on Placements	43,596,478	8,575,682
Provision for Country risk	3,045,444	(16,444,510)
Charge for defined benefit plans	28,657,443	12,535,707
Interest expense on lease liability	31,065,634	-
Tax credits	(17,873,519)	(99,885,578)
Inter-entity Income/Expense	1,861,949,305	870,057,203
Net gain/(loss) from Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(58,565,656)	-
Gain/Loss on inter entity payable revaluation	21,916,006	-
Gain/Loss on inter entity Expense transfer	6,253,962	-
Net Unrealized Forward Exchange Loss	(77,447,328)	41,769,516
	2,095,404,315	971,836,391

47. CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Change in derivative financial instruments	67,885,817	4,337,996
Change in balance with Central Bank	(5,522,130,839)	11,965,583,863
Change in financial assets at amortized cost - Debt and other instruments	(7,547,678,250)	3,716,766,293
Change in placement with banks	13,565,343,318	(8,004,176,340)
Change in placements with branches	(6,101,000,463)	122,754,671
Change in group balance receivable	78,564,281	(1,537,543,798)
Change in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18,100,155,847	-
Change in financial assets at amortized cost - Loans and Advances	(2,322,165,478)	(422,536,652)
Change in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	(1,081,360,500)
Change in other assets	(98,596,973)	540,640,240
	10,220,377,260	5,304,465,773

48. CHANGE IN OPERATING LIABILITIES

	2023 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Change in due to banks	(3,013,133)	1,924,836
Change in financial liabilities at amortized cost - Due to Depositors	(171,588,101)	14,469,872,647
Change in due to branches	(6,583,940,322)	(3,857,577,234)
Change in other liabilities	(774,754,469)	1,682,716,206
Change in due to Group balance	76,281,187	(307,602,615)
Derivative financial instruments	(87,032,156)	87,908,593
	(7,544,046,994)	12,077,242,433

49. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There are no circumstances that have arisen since the reporting date which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

50. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no material Capital Commitments as at the reporting date, which require disclosures in the Financial Statements.

51. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. The Branch has an established protocol for dealing with such legal claims. The Branch has no pending legal claims which the Branch does not expect cash outflows from.

Tax assessments against the Branch

Corporate income tax

Year of assessment 2017/2018

Penalty notice

Branch received a penalty notice dated on 26 July 2019 amount in to Rs. 45,248,897 for the non payment of tax payments on time. However, Branch filed an objection on 30 August 2019 stating that payments were settled on time. The bank has processed the relevant payment transfers, and the outstanding taxes were settled against such transfers. Branch has submitted the letter to waive off the penalty imposed. Once the request is accepted the notice will be cancelled in the system of the Department of Inland Revenue.

Year of assessment 2018/2019

Final Return

Branch received a notice of assessment dated on 26 May 2022 for tax credit issues. Branch submitted a valid appeal stating that the total tax credits should be given in full. After adjusting the said tax credit the refund due to the bank for the year of assessment 2018/2019 will increase to Rs. 248,808,436 which is in line with the Return of Income filed for the year of assessment 2018/2019. The decision of the Administrative Review has been received for the Y/A 2018/2019 with the finalized refund of Rs. 240,420,892. A request has been sent to the CGIR to raise the refund notice to settle such refund against the outstanding tax liabilities.

Year of assessment 2019/2020

Final Return

Branch received a notice of assessment dated on 31st May 2023 for tax credit amounting Rs.38,364,747. Branch submitted a valid appeal stating that the total tax credits should be given in full. However, the decision of the Administrative Review has been received for the Y/A 2019/2020 with the finalized refund amounting to Rs. 37,389,942/-. A request has been sent to the CGIR to raise the refund notice to settle such refund against the outstanding tax liabilities.

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51. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS (Contd...)

Value Added Tax

Period from 01 January 2018 to 31 March 2018

Penalty notice

Branch received a penalty notice dated on 14 June 2023 amounting to Rs. 1,670,863. However, on 14 July 2023, the branch submitted a letter stating that the input VAT disallowed on local purchases had been claimed based on valid tax invoices. The letter requested the cancellation of the notice of assessment along with the entire penalty imposed and requested the system to be updated accordingly. The said letter is with the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue level and as at reporting date the same is pending for inquiry.

Value Added Tax on Financial Services

Period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Branch received a penalty notice dated on 28 December 2022 amount in to Rs. 148,887.46 . However, branch submitted a letter on 16 February 2023 stating that the total tax payable amount of Rs. 205,464,527.08 has been fully settled by the branch and requested through the letter dated 7 February 2023 to cancel the said notice of assessment together with the entire penalty imposed and update the system accordingly. The said letter is with the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue level and as at reporting date the same is pending for inquiry.

Withholding Tax

Period from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016

amounting to Rs. 15,836.38. However, on 18 August 2023, the branch submitted a letter stating that the total tax payable had been fully settled and requested the cancellation of the notice of assessment along with the entire penalty imposed. The branch also requested the system to be updated accordingly. The said letter is with the Commissioner General of Inland

Period from 1 October 2016 to 31 December 2016

Branch received a notice of assessment dated 26 June 2023 for the tax payable amounting to Rs. 0.97. However, on 11 August 2023, the branch submitted a letter stating that the total tax payable had been fully settled and requested the cancellation of the notice of assessment and also requested the system to be updated accordingly. The said letter is with the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue level and as at reporting date the same is pending for inquiry.

52. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Branch is responsible for preparing and presenting these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard and comply with the requirements of the Banking Act No 30 of 1988 and amendments thereto.