



Securing the Future with Unmatched Protection

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited
Annual Report 2024



Positioned within our financial strength lies the resolute focus for innovation and progress, that represents our ability to offer unmatched protection beyond insurance. The transformative transition that took place in 2024, augmented our stability and progress as we focused on offering protection by mitigating risks. Ethical approach and the transparency with which we offer our suite of superior products, sets us apart from the competition as an insurance service provider with time tested expertise. While securing the future of the businesses and personal assets, SLICGL continues to reinforce its market leadership in value creation for a sustainable long-term. We serve the nation and its people with excellence and integrity, garnered over decades of experience.

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About Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited

Established in 1962 as a state-owned entity, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (SLIC) is the nation's pioneer in the insurance sector and holds the distinction of being the most experienced insurance provider in the country. Driven by its core mission to serve the people better, SLIC is committed to expanding its service reach while consistently delivering innovative, value-added solutions. This unwavering focus on customer convenience and service excellence continues to set industry benchmarks and reinforce SLIC's leadership in the insurance landscape.

In alignment with the guidelines of the insurance regulator and government directives, SLIC underwent a legal restructuring effective 01 February 2024. The company was segregated into two separate legal entities under a holding company structure, resulting in the establishment of two wholly owned subsidiaries: Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited (SLIC Life) and Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLIC General). This restructuring enables

each entity to dedicate its full focus to its respective businesses, delivering greater value and more effectively identifying the unique needs of its target market segments.

Leading from the front in the general insurance landscape, we offer a best-in-class product suite to a cross section of the society addressing their mandatory and evolving needs. A well trained team of insurance experts, certified by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, serve the community offering need-based products from a diversified product portfolio, and support in filing claims with utmost regard to protecting customer data and privacy.

Prudent investments across several banking, financial, healthcare, power and energy, and hospitality industries ensure a resilient return on investment, contributing to a sustainable operation, currently relevant and future-ready, and partnering the Government of Sri Lanka in the process of the nation's economic recovery.



Our Purpose

Enhancing the lives of all Sri Lankans with customised Insurance solutions, we make insurance accessible to all.



Our Vision

To be the nation's first choice in risk protection.



Our Mission

To exceed the expectations of our clients by providing innovative and personalised solutions, fostering financial security to all stakeholders.



Our Values

Mutual Trust and Respect: Every employee is expected to demonstrate respect for the persons and positions irrespective of their gender, race, cast, creed, or any other difference. This covers all stakeholders of the Organisation including superiors, colleagues, peers, subordinates, customers, and members of the public. This attitude should be reflected in all interactions with stakeholders.

Togetherness: Every employee is expected to demonstrate this behaviour when interacting with all stakeholders and when working towards accomplishing either personal or team oriented goals at all times by extending support, resources, and cooperation with a view to building a cohesive work group.

Integrity and Ethical Conduct: The Company strongly promotes uncompromising honesty in employees and strong moral character and expects each employee to carry out their personal and professional duties in an ethically and socially acceptable manner at all times.

Professional Commitment: Every employee is expected to ensure fair, proper, and efficient conduct during all personal and professional interactions with the Company's stakeholders, in keeping with high moral standards it owes to the society.

Strive for Excellence: All efforts should be directed towards delivering and surpassing stakeholder expectations while adhering to the stipulated rules and regulations and standards of the Company.

Board of Directors



Mr Rohan Buultjens

Mr Dushmantha
Thotawatte

Mr Nusith
Kumaratunga



Mr K Ravindra
Pathmapriya

Mr Niel
Unamboowe P. C.

Mr Rajiv
Dharmendra

Ms Shiromi
Kodagoda



Mr Nusith Kumaratunga
Director

Mr Nusith Kumaratunga is a distinguished finance professional with over three decades of experience. A Fellow of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and a member of the Institute of Certified Management Accountants, he holds a BSc in Estate Management and Valuation from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. His career commenced at PricewaterhouseCoopers, and in the year 2000, he founded his own company, Nusith Kumaratunga Co. a well-recognised firm offering audit, tax planning, and business consultancy services, particularly focused on small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Mr Kumaratunga has been a key figure in the development of the SME sector in Sri Lanka, conducting numerous training programmes funded by the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance to help entrepreneurs enhance their financial management skills. He is also involved in national economic discussions, serving on advisory panels to improve taxation and economic policies. Currently, Mr Kumaratunga is the Chairman of the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited and a Board member of the Ceylon Electricity Board and Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC.



Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte
Director

Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte was appointed to the Board of Directors with effect from 22 August 2022 and is the Chairman of Canwill Holdings (Pvt) Ltd and L C B Finance PLC. Mr Thotawatte is a Fellow member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka with a Bachelor of Commerce (Special Degree) from University of Sri Jayewardenepura, and a Master in Financial Economics from University of Colombo. He is an accomplished Leader who has extensive experience in the field of Finance Management, Corporate Governance, Strategic Management and Public Relations together with a successful track record as a Chief Executive Officer, Chief Finance Officer, and Chief Internal Auditor in many State-Owned Enterprises and Private Organisations counting over 40 years of experience.



Mr K Ravindra Pathmapriya
Director

Mr K Ravindra Pathmapriya was appointed to the Board of Directors with effect from 30 September 2022.

Mr Pathmapriya is an eminent public servant who has over 35 years of experience in a variety of positions in the public sector. He currently serves as the Director General of the Department of Information Technology Management, Ministry of Finance.

He is a BSc (Physical Science) graduate of the University of Kelaniya and holds a Master of Public Management from the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA).



Mr Rajiv Dharmendra
Director

In March 2019, Mr Dharmendra took over the leadership of MAS Intimates, the largest business unit of the MAS Group. Counting over 21 years of experience at MAS, Rajiv joined in 2003 as General Manager – Unichela Panadura and was promoted to the role of Director Merchandising of the MAS/Sara Lee Courtaulds Joint Venture in 2004. His role expanded in 2006 to Business Director – MAS Intimates with a purview over four of the key customers of Intimates product line at the time.

He was appointed CEO of Silueta in 2010, where he was responsible for steering Silueta's evolution into a successful apparel and technology innovation hub. He was subsequently appointed as the Director – Limited Brands at MAS Intimates, thereafter taking on the role of Chief Marketing Officer of MAS Intimates from 2016 up until his elevation to CEO. In addition to his responsibilities at MAS Intimates, Mr Dharmendra provides leadership to the Innovation Board of MAS, which determines the innovation agenda and pipeline across the entire MAS group of companies.

He holds a BSc in Mathematics and Economics from King's College, London and an MSc in finance from the London School of Economics. His executive education was from the business schools of Harvard and INSEAD. He was appointed to the Board of the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation in the capacity of a Non-Executive Director to both Life and General Insurance companies with effect from 01 January 2025.



Mr Rohan Buultjens
Director

A senior Telecoms, Nuclear, Oil and Gas, Financial Services, and IT professional, Mr Buultjens is positioned to provide leadership through accomplishments in telecom, digital transformation, data analytics, cybersecurity, digital commerce, and emerging technologies to drive an organisations strategic agenda.

He possesses a Master of Business in Information Technology (MBIT) from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University Australia. He is experienced in creating business aligned IT strategies with a focus on improving service excellence, customer experience, boosting operational efficiency, generating new revenue streams, and leading large transformational IT projects to achieve business excellence.

Mr Buultjens established an Enterprise Architecture/Business architecture practice, bringing business innovation, optimised service delivery, customer engagement and IT transformation projects to improve business effectiveness and capability. His expertise includes competency in evaluating an organisations competitive advantage, identify digital opportunities and threats and enable its competitive position that is defined in a digital strategy.

He is accomplished in driving business effectiveness and efficiency across the entire telecom value chain, bank digital transformation journey, and establishing IT operating models to deliver value to the business.

Internationally experienced, Mr Buultjens' expertise was sought after by many companies in the UAE, Australia, Tanzania, India, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Sri Lanka. He is an connoisseur at delivering bottom line results by using technology in a prudent and cost-effective manner, while leading multicultural teams across several large projects. He possesses a large repertoire of knowledge and understanding in the areas of digital technologies and its impact (IoT, AI, Digital Workplace, Cognitive Computing, Blockchain, Big Data, Cloud, Social Media, etc.).



Mr Niel Unamboowe P. C.
Director

A legal professional with over three decades of experience in the field of law, Mr Unamboowe, P. C., retired as the Additional Solicitor General. During his tenure, his expertise was invested in high-profile legal investigations, and regulatory compliance and government advisory roles. A specialist in intellectual property law, commercial law, and financial law, he holds two Master's degrees from George Washington University, USA, and the University of Turin, Italy. He has received international training in cyber law, air law, and nuclear safeguards.

During his tenure at the Attorney General's Department, his legal counsel was received by the Ministry of Finance, Sri Lanka Customs, and Inland Revenue. Additionally, he served as a legal consultant for the Atomic Energy Authority, Sri Lanka Standards Institute, and several other government agencies. He is now engaged in the practice of the Law and is on the Board of Directors of Sri Lanka Telecom and of Mobitel Company Limited.



Ms Shiromi Kodagoda
Company Secretary

With effect from 02 April 2024, Ms Shiromi Kodagoda has been functioning as the Company Secretary, having been appointed by the Board of Directors. She plays a pivotal role in ensuring the smooth administration of the Company Secretariat office and by attending to compliance requirements with the provisions of the Companies Act.

She has a Bachelor degree in Arts (BA) from the University of Peradeniya. Having joined the Sri Lanka Law College, she was admitted to the Bar as an Attorney-at-Law in 1992.

Prior to joining the company, Ms Kodagoda served Coca-Cola Beverages Sri Lanka Limited for 30 years. Her career at the company culminated in her being appointed as Director (Legal and Governance) and as the Local Ethics Officer (LEO). Before that appointment, she served as in-house general legal counsel and has been designated as Legal Officer and Manager Legal of that company. She has served Coca-Cola Beverages as its Company Secretary for over a decade.

Ms Kodagoda, carries with her over 30 years of professional legal experience in the fields of corporate legal affairs, compliance, governance, ethics, product liability litigation, and civil and industrial litigation. During her career at Coca-Cola Beverages, she has contributed widely towards the development of the corporate governance processes, statutory compliance and sector compliance regimes.

Leadership Team

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Mr Chandana L Aluthgama

Group Chief Executive Officer

B.com (Sp), CMgr FCMI (UK), MBA, ANZIIF (Senior Associate) CIP

Mr Aluthgama assumed duties as the Chief Executive Officer of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation in 2018. He counts over 33 years of experience across diverse facets within the Insurance industry. His journey began in 1992 at CTC Eagle Insurance Co Ltd, where he started to build his career. Over the years, he has held several senior positions in renowned organisations such as Eagle Insurance PLC (A Member of the Zurich Financial Services Group) and HNB Assurance PLC.

Before assuming his current role at SLIC, Mr Aluthgama served as the Chief Business Officer and Principal Officer of HNB General Insurance Ltd. In addition to his insurance career, he has also held leadership positions in local and international associations. He is currently the Principal Officer for Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited and the immediate past President of the Insurance Association of Sri Lanka.

In addition to his professional achievements, Mr Aluthgama has made valuable contributions to academia over the past two decades by serving as a visiting lecturer at the Postgraduate Unit of the University of Colombo, Management and Finance faculty.

He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Colombo and a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Kelaniya. He is a fellow and Chartered Manager of the Chartered Management Institute of the UK (CMgr FCMI) and a member of the Australian and New Zealand Institute of Insurance and Finance (ANZIIF Snr. Associate). Mr Aluthgama has presented research papers at local and international conferences on insurance and bancassurance and has undergone extensive training both locally and overseas, including at Generali Insurance AG in Vienna, Austria, and NUS Business School in Singapore.



Mr Priyantha Perera

Chief Operating Officer

MBA, ACII, Chartered Insurer
(Retired w.e.f 20 May 2025)

Mr Priyantha joined Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation on 01 September 2021 as the Chief Officer – General Insurance. He is a long-standing professional in the General Insurance Business and counts over 38 years of service in the Industry. He commenced his career at the Insurance Division of Mercantile Credit Ltd, way back in 1985 and has held several responsible positions across diverse organisations within the industry.

During his illustrious career, he has held various Senior Managerial positions covering Underwriting, Claims, Re-insurance and Portfolio Management and, he served as the Chief Technical Officer of Fairfirst Insurance Limited prior to joining SLIC.

He is a Chartered Insurer and holds an Associate membership at Chartered Insurance Institute UK. He obtained his MBA from Cardiff Metropolitan University UK.



Mr Asiri Wickramarachchi

Chief Officer – General Insurance
FCII (UK), Chartered Insurer
(Appointed w.e.f. 05 May 2025)

Mr Asiri Wickramarachchi is a highly qualified and experienced professional in the insurance industry, with over 18 years of diverse experience across both multi-national and local insurance companies. His expertise spans key technical areas, including Underwriting, Claims, and Reinsurance, empowering him to drive strategic advancements within the sector.

In 2011, Mr Asiri earned the Associateship (ACII) and “Chartered Insurer” status from the Chartered Insurance Institute (CII), UK. He is recognised as the youngest individual from Sri Lanka to achieve this prestigious qualification. His exceptional achievement was further celebrated when he received the “Most Outstanding Student Award” at the 2012 Insurance Congress in Colombo, an honour presented to the highest-performing ACII-qualified individual for the year 2011.

Building on this strong foundation, Mr Asiri later attained the Fellowship (FCII) qualification from the Chartered Insurance Institute – UK, the highest level of professional recognition in the field of insurance. Before assuming his current role as Chief Officer – General Insurance at Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited, he served as Chief Operating Officer – Technical at Continental Insurance Lanka Ltd., where he spearheaded various operational and technical functions to enhance profitability and operational efficiency.



Mr Malaka Bandara

Chief Financial Officer/Head of Finance – SLIC General
BSc – Accountancy (Sp.), FCA, MBA (Colombo)

Mr Malaka Bandara is a senior financial professional with over 26 years of experience in auditing, accounting, strategic management, and management accounting across both the service and manufacturing sectors. He currently serves as the Chief Financial Officer of Sri Lanka Insurance General Ltd, where he provides strategic financial leadership and drives long-term organisational value.

Earlier in his career, Mr Malaka held finance roles at Aitken Spence Plantation PLC and M Samson Silva & Company (Pvt) Ltd. He began his professional journey in audit and assurance with Ernst & Young and Nihal Hettiarachchi & Company.

Mr Malaka initially joined Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (SLIC) in 2007 as an Accountant and rose through the ranks over a 16-year period, serving in key leadership roles including Senior Accountant, Assistant General Manager, and Deputy General Manager. He was appointed as Chief Financial Officer in 2021 and served in that capacity until his resignation in December 2023. From January to June 2024 Mr Malaka worked as Chief Risk Officer at Union Insurance Company in UAE. He rejoined SLICGL in June 2024, resuming his responsibilities as CFO, underscoring his enduring commitment to the organisation and its strategic direction.

Mr Malaka holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Colombo and a BSc in Accountancy (Special) from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. He is a Fellow member (FCA) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.



Mr Chaminda Gunasinghe

Chief Officer – Support Services

B.B.Mgt. (Accountancy) Sp. (Hons), FCA, ACMA, MBA-Finance (Colombo),
ACCA, CERT (UK)

(Appointed w.e.f. 01 April 2025)

Mr Chaminda Gunasinghe is a distinguished Finance, Taxation, Audit Administration, Human Resources professional with over 26 years of experience in Banking, Finance and Insurance sectors. He joined SLIC in 2007 as an Accountant and served in many positions and capacities in finance and contributed in implementing new International Financial Reporting Standards convergence in 2012 with the industry, Insurance Regulator of Sri Lanka and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

He was also contributed to implement new tax scheme for Life insurance business in 2018 with the Insurance Regulator of Sri Lanka, Inland Revenue and Ministry of Finance officials where he serves as Chairman of Tax Committee of the Insurance Association of Sri Lanka under Finance Technical Sub-Committee

of the Insurance Association of Sri Lanka. He took up the position of Internal Auditor in 2018 and served as Deputy General Manager Internal Audit until 2020. Thereafter where he assumed duties as Deputy General Manager Administration. After the segregation of the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd to Life and General in 2024, he was re-designated as Deputy General Manager Support Services and was entrusted with areas of Legal, Human Resources and Administration.

Mr Gunasinghe is a Fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (UK) and obtained CERT-CII qualification from the Chartered Insurance Institute (UK). He holds as Bachelor of Business Management (Accountancy) spl Hons degree from the University of Kelaniya and in addition he has obtained a MBA in Finance from the University of Colombo.

In addition to the above, he served as a Non-Executive Directorship in both Ceylon Asset Management Ltd and CAL Investments Ltd. Presently he is a member of the Audit Committee of Canowin Hotels and Spas (Pvt) Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGERS

**Mr Lalith De Silva**

DGM/Head of Distribution

MBA, PG. in Finance and Bus. Administration,
Executive Dip. In Accountancy and Finance**Mr Sarath Fernando**

DGM – Claims

BSc Engineering – (Mechanical) Sp., AMIE (SL)

**Mr R Kathirkhamaruban**

DGM – Digital Transformation

MBA (UOC), BSc Engineering (UOP), Certified Lean Six Sigma
Black Belt, (Dr Mikel J Harry Institute), MBCS, AMIESL**Ms Nadira Gunawardhana**

DGM – Underwriting

BSc (Hon), MBS (Col), MBA (PIM/University of Canbarra), FII,
Sp. Dip in Marine (III), ACII (UK), Chartered Insurer

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGERS



Mr Rohan Collas

AGM – Alternate Distribution and Business Retention
MBA, CMA (Aus), Dip. In Marketing (SLIM), MSLIM, FCPM, MIM (SL)



Mr Samantha Peiris

Head of Branches – General Insurance (Western)
Dip. In Marketing (SLIM), CPM



Mr Chandima Sumanathunga

Head of Reinsurance
FCII (UK), MBA (Wales), AIII (India), ANZIIF (Senior Associate) CIP, LLM (Wales)



Mr Sanath Fernando

Head of Branches – General Insurance (Non-Western)



Mr Asanka Ekanayake

AGM – Technical
DBA MSC, MBA, NDES, MCP, G Dip in M.Eng. (Appointed w.e.f. 01 April 2025)



Mr Lalith Jayasinghe

AGM – Motor Claims
BA, Dip in Insurance, III (Appointed w.e.f. 01 April 2025)

SENIOR MANAGERS



Mr Anura Abeygunawardena
Senior Manager –
Special projects



Ms Indranie Obadamudalige
Senior Manager –
Software Development



Ms Varuni Nonis
Senior Manager –
Motor Underwriting



Ms Dilhani Perera
Senior Manager –
Credit Control, Staff and Agent
Payments and Operations



Mr Aruna Sirimanna
Senior Manager –
Business Retention



Mr Jagath Maithiriratne
Senior Manager –
Casualty



Ms Dilshani Dep
Senior Manager –
SHE & PA



Mr Indunil Nawarathna
Senior Manager –
Employee Relations



Mr Chandana Vithanage
Senior Manager –
Head Office Business Development



SENIOR MANAGERS



Mr Chathura Perera

Senior Manager –
Technical Underwriting



Mr Dammika Gunawardana

Senior Motor Engineer



Mr Naradha Wijesekara

Senior Motor Engineer



Mr Tivara Udurawana

Senior Manager –
FBD



Ms Shiromie Kumarasinghe

Senior Manager –
Legal (Title Insurance)



Ms Deshani Jayatilaka

Senior Manager –
Legal (Litigation)



Mr Vibushan Bulathsinghala

Senior Manager – General Insurance
Sales Training



Mr Milantha Weerakkody

Senior Manager – Distribution Operation
(Personal Lines – G/I)



Mr Nalin Patabedige

Senior Manager –
Club Members Sales

SENIOR MANAGERS



Ms Lakshmi Perera
Acting Head – Corporate Channels



Mr Ravi Medis
Senior Manager –
Public Sector Insurance



Mr Sisira Kumara
Senior Manager –
Budgeting, Taxation, Revenue
Assurance and Reinsurance



Ms Maneesha Gunasekera
Senior Manager –
Marine



Mr Duminda Kandegama
Senior Manager –
IT Data Center



Mr Priyantha Peiris
Senior Manager –
Colombo Circle Corporate Unit



Mr Hasindu Galbadage
Senior Manager –
Management Information System



Mr Taran Juriansz
Senior Manager –
Customer Service and Experience



Mr Erannda Chamara
Senior Manager –
Procurement
(Appointed w.e.f. 17 March 2025)



SENIOR MANAGERS



Mr Kosala Abeyaratne

Senior Manager –
Marine Underwriting
(Appointed w.e.f. 01 April 2025)



Ms Anusha Chandrarathna

Senior Manager –
SHE/PA claims
(Appointed w.e.f. 01 April 2025)



Mr Thilina Abeyasinghe

Senior Manager –
Actuarial
(Appointed w.e.f. 01 April 2025)

REGIONAL MANAGERS



Mr Anura Basnayaka

Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Wayamba 2)



Mr Kalum Jayasinghe

Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Uva)



Mr Sriyantha Kumara

Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Ratnapura)



Mr Jagath Mendis

Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Southern 1)



Ms Uththara Dissanayake

Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Southern 2)



Mr Indika Welgama

Regional Manager –
General Insurance (North Central)

REGIONAL MANAGERS



Mr Deepal Nawagamuwa
Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Western 2)



Mr Ranjith Hewapathirana
Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Western 3)



Mr Rasamanikkam Lingeswaran
Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Eastern)



Mr Susantha Dissanayake
Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Upper Western)



Mr Shivarathnam Karnan
Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Western 4)



Mr Bandara Weerasooriya
Regional Manager –
General Insurance (Wayamba 1)
(Retired w.e.f 21 March 2025)



Financial Highlights

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Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited
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In accordance with Section 53 of the Regulation of Insurance, Industry (Amendment) Act No. 03 of 2011, SLIC has been segregated into two separate legal entities with effect from 01 February 2024. Accordingly, the Financial Statements cover the 11 month period for insurance business from February 2024 to December 2024. However, for comparison purposes, financial information for the full year (January to December) of the insurance business is presented on page 167 under supplementary information.

	Measurement Unit	2024	2023	Change (%)
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
Total revenue	Rs. Mn.	22,986	21,100	8.9
Gross written premium	Rs. Mn.	25,333	23,145	9.5
Net earned premiums	Rs. Mn.	18,071	16,457	9.8
Net claim incurred	Rs. Mn.	10,510	10,018	4.9
Underwriting and net acquisition cost	Rs. Mn.	293	755	(61.2)
Operating and administrative expenses*	Rs. Mn.	8,144	4,934	65.1
Operating and administrative expenses without SLDB reversal	Rs. Mn.	8,144	7,137	14.1
Investment income	Rs. Mn.	5,321	5,796	(8.2)
Profit before tax (PBT)	Rs. Mn.	4,039	5,412	(25.4)
Profit after tax (PAT)	Rs. Mn.	3,286	4,344	(24.4)
Net claim ratio	%	58	61	(4.5)
Expense ratio	%	46	45	2.2
Combined ratio	%	104	106	(1.6)
ROE	%	18	7	97.5

*Impairment provision for the Sri Lanka Development Bonds (SLDB) Rs. 2,203 Mn. was fully reversed during FY 2023.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND STABILITY				
Financial investment	Rs. Mn.	36,982	45,550	(18.8)
Total assets	Rs. Mn.	51,134	93,387	(45.2)
Equity	Rs.Mn.	21,978	61,725	(64.4)
Insurance contract liabilities	Rs. Mn.	20,441	20,496	(0.3)
Total liability	Rs. Mn.	29,155	31,662	(7.9)
Credit rating (Fitch rating)**	Fitch (Ika)	A+(Ika)	A(Ika)	

**Prior to the segregation, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (SLIC) maintained a National Insurer Financial Strength Rating of A (Ika), as assigned by Fitch Ratings. Following the completion of the segregation process, Fitch Ratings assigned a National Insurer Financial Strength Rating of A+ (Ika) to Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) in February 2025.

REGULATORY RATIOS/LEVERAGE				
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	%	277.3	226.6	22.4
Total Available Capital (TAC)	Rs. Mn.	21,286	46,464	(54.2)
Risk capital based requirement (RCR)	Rs. Mn.	7,675	20,504	(62.6)

Refer Note 39 for the segregation and capital structure details.

For comparison purpose, financial information for the full year of the Insurance Business is presented in this page.

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▶ Accolades



Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited has been recognised for its commitment to quality and excellence through various prestigious awards and certifications, including:

ISO 9001:2015 – Quality Management System Certification

ISO/IEC 27001:2013 standard accreditation for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS)

Greenhouse Gas certification in line with ISO standards ISO 14064-1:2018 and verified under ISO 14064-3:2019

Best Insurance Company for Customer Satisfaction – Sri Lanka 2024 by Global Brand Awards

Most Loved General Insurance Brand 2024 by LMD Finance

▶ New products and services



- ▶ The Launch of “*Gurubhuman*” product for school teachers on 04 December 2024
- ▶ The launch of Motor Third Party Total Loss Plus which is a value-added enhancement offered on top of a standard Third Party Motor Insurance policy. While basic third-party insurance only covers liability for injury, death, or property damage to third parties, “Total Loss Plus” provides own damage coverage in total loss situations
- ▶ Motor plus Pinnacle product revamp with Critical Illness Cover

▶ Partnerships



- ▶ SLICGL and National Institute of Occupation Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- ▶ SLICGL and FoxHill
- ▶ SLICGL and Nawaloka Hospitals
- ▶ SLICGL and J M Wickramarachchi
- ▶ SLICGL and Royal Collage
- ▶ SLICGL and SLARDAR
- ▶ SLICGL and SLIIT

▶ Environmental Standards



- ▶ Awarded with the Greenhouse Gas Verification Opinion for complying with ISO 14064-1:2018 International Standard

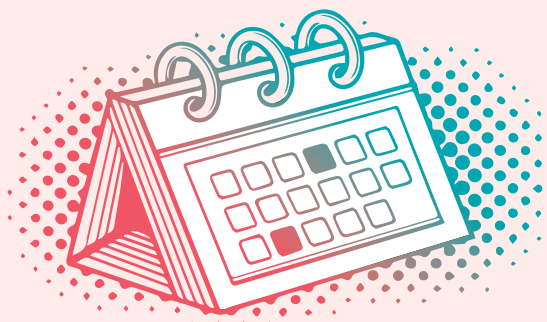
▶ Governance Risk and Compliance



- ▶ Incorporating international standards and being in line with the industry standards – SLIC General Commenced the implementation of IFRS 17
- ▶ Secured the ISO/IEC 27001 certification in 2023 as a composite organisation and initiated the recertification process in 2024 to upgrade to 27001:2022 along with new ITSM 20000 certification
- ▶ Effective implementation of ESG framework
- ▶ Up to date policies for SLICGL incorporating the latest compliance requirements

▶ Events

- ▶ GI Summit 2023 event at Jetwing Blue
- ▶ “Kandy perahara” activation
- ▶ Quiz competition
- ▶ Colombo BYD Motor Show 2024
- ▶ “Kataragama perahara” activation
- ▶ General Insurance Pinnacle Achiever Award (GIPA) awards held in Malaysia in November 2024



02

Leadership Reviews



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**Chairman's
Message**

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**Chief Executive
Officer's Review**

Chairman's Message

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Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited
Annual Report 2024

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Expanding coverage founded on financial stability was key to our excellent achievement in 2024. A blend of historic knowledge and digital transformation placed us in a unique position to retain and further build on our market leadership.

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The Integrated Annual Report for Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited ("SLICGL") for the financial year 2024 is a testament to a successful legal segregation of the entity in February 2024, which previously was a part of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (SLIC). The segregation of the businesses was executed in accordance with the Regulation of Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act No. 3 of 2011 and the Cabinet decision 23/0431/604/046 dated 17 March 2023.

I am pleased to present this Report to you, which provides our valued stakeholders an in-depth understanding of the SLICGL's long term value creation process, the strategic framework towards sustainable growth, the governance philosophy and underlying principles in which the Company conducts its affairs.

MARKET LEADERSHIP CONTINUES

As a state-owned-entity, our Company operates with a strategic mandate to provide protection for assets thereby ensuring financial security and risk mitigation in eventualities. Our financial achievement therefore, is crucially important to reinforce personal protection, thereby the national economic stability. We engage in our business upholding the highest work ethics, governance principles and regulatory-compliant solvency management. Cognizant of this corporate responsibility and the accountability it places on our organization, we continued to build on a robust actuarial framework, combined with product innovation and data driven decision making, to position SLICGL as a pioneering force in the insurance industry in Sri Lanka.

We embarked on expanding our overseas business, particularly in reinsurance partnerships, cross-border underwriting, and digital insurance solutions. The strong financial position of the Company, market leadership in the industry in Sri Lanka, and our proven expertise helped us in exploring strategic alliances with global reinsurers for risk diversification and capital efficiency. Further, business opportunities were pursued in the South Asia and the Middle East, to present specialised insurance products. These helped the Company to become a competitive player in the international insurance landscape, further enhancing our leadership position, holding over 19.4% of the market share and maintaining our motor insurance market dominance with a market share of 20%.

A CRUCIAL CHANGEOVER

The year 2024, is pivotal in the evolution of SLICGL, as in accordance with Section 53 of Insurance Industry Regulation (Amendment) Act No. 03 of 2011, the previous SLIC was segregated into two legal entities effective February 2024. SLICGL operated its business as a separate Company for eleven months during the year ended 31 December 2024. For comparison purposes, however, information is presented for the full year of 2024, including the month of January, to reflect the complete performance of insurance operations. This has been compared against the 12-month business performance for the year 2023 under Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

I am pleased to present an analytical review of our corporate trajectory, financial resilience, and strategic imperatives that stood well to reinforce our position as the market leader of Sri Lanka's insurance industry.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Sri Lanka's journey on a recovery path earmarked 2024, though it entailed difficult policy reforms and fiscal responsibility. These paved the way to subsequent currency stabilisation, disinflation, and an exponential growth in foreign reserves, that created a conducive business environment. The successful debt restructuring resulting in sovereign credit rate upgrades further reinforced the magnanimous efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka, which is committed to restoring economic order instilling investor confidence.

The overall general insurance market in Sri Lanka experienced a moderate growth in 2024, despite economic fluctuations.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In the wake of a new beginning with the segregation, we fixed our strategies in a five-pronged manner.

Driving the Top-line with a focus on Net Written Premium (NWP) was vigorously pursued through targeted market expansion, product diversification, and risk-adjusted underwriting strategies. Innovative insurance solutions, tailored to suit the corporates and the retail segment, expanded market share, while strengthening the distribution channels, including digital platforms, allowed customers easy access to our product suite.

By emphasising Combined Operating Ratio (COR) and profit optimisation, we implemented cost-efficient operational measures, enhanced claims management, and significantly automated our processes, leveraging advanced technology for underwriting. Additionally, a diversified investment portfolio yielded strong returns on investment.

Customer-centricity as our foundation for service excellence, digital transformation strategies were adopted to ensure timely claim settlement and policy administration, ensuring transparency and security. We established a 24/7 customer service channel and mobile app integration.

Personalised customer engagement strategies, loyalty programs, predictive analytics to identify customer needs, and proactive engagement with our valued customers through a multi-channel communication method ensured customer retention and high renewal rates.

A dedicated team that is well equipped to serve the customer and focused on personal development is crucial for organisational success. We invested in our human capital offering a variety of advanced training programmes, optimising resource allocation, performance tracking and rewarding exceptional performance.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Gross Written Premium (GWP) of SLICGL increased to Rs. 25.3 Bn., an increase of 9.5% YoY, while Net Earned Premium moved up to Rs. 18 Bn. an impressive increase of 9.8% YoY. SLICGL recorded Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 4 Bn. and a Profit After Tax of Rs. 3.3 Bn., a decrease of 25.4% and 24.4% respectively, YoY. The PBT and PAT for FY 2023 were positively impacted by a one-off SLDB provision reversal of Rs. 2,203 Mn., which significantly elevated profitability for that year. This non-recurring adjustment created a high base, resulting in a decline in the year-on-year growth rates of PBT and PAT in FY 2024, despite steady operational performance.

Our total revenue earnings topped Rs. 23 Bn., reflecting an increase of 8.9% YoY. Return on Equity (ROE) had an exponential increase of 97.5% while the asset base moved to Rs. 51.1 Bn., further strengthening our financial position.

SLICGL's performance is influenced by a combination of strong profitability, asset risk profile, capitalisation, prudent investment strategies, as well as our commitment to sustainability and stakeholder engagement.

Fitch Rating assigned the Company CCC+ Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) Rating and an A+(Ika) National IFS Rating, with the outlook stable, position.

RETURN ON INVESTMENTS

Strategic asset allocation in a diversified investment portfolio including government securities, bonds, and equity market, adhering to risk based capital allocation principles ensured an optimum return on investments (ROI) managed within industry norms with adherence to guidelines of our primary regulator, the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL).

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

We accelerated our digital transformation by integrating advanced automation in underwriting, claims processing, and customer engagement platforms. Our agility and responsiveness to market changes are now driven by innovative digital and technology solutions, reflecting our commitment to leading the industry in digital innovation and further strengthening our brand reputation.

With the intention of enforcing a strong money laundering regime, we implemented a cutting-edge software, mitigating financial crime risk. A comprehensive list of both local and international persons known for terrorist activities as well as a list of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) are included in this database, which gets updated, when necessary. Integrated with our internal systems, this platform allows for automatic screening of transactions and performing due diligence on individuals.

These measures streamlined and enhanced operational efficiencies, ensuring customer service excellence and timely detection of any undesirable activity within our customer portfolios.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

Prudent investment strategies aligning strategically with market trends and distributed among diversified and profitable financial instruments garnered optimal returns while mitigating risks. The expansion into sustainable investments such as green bonds and ESG-compliance assets not only reflect our financial stewardship but is testament to our commitment to building a sustainable business, for the long term.

CUSTOMER-CENTRICITY

Our primary focus and the core of our business being risk mitigation, we upheld our vision, mission and the core values and the commitment to our policy holders by disbursing Rs. 10.5 Bn. claim payments. This further augmented our market leadership in customer-centricity and delivering our brand promise. We prioritised personalised insurance solutions, rapid claim settlement, and multi-channel engagement, setting industry benchmarks in customer-centricity.

The growth strategies, market development, penetration and new product development are all founded on customer needs. Operational excellence in our processes, people developments and brand building efforts further augment our commitment to customer-centricity delivering a best-in-class experience across all touchpoints.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited is a state-owned enterprise, that operates under a strong code of ethics and robust financial controls. In line with Direction 2 of 2022 issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, we adhere to the provisions of the Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance 2017 (revised in 2023) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. Furthermore, we follow the guidelines on corporate governance and the operational manual for State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) issued by the Ministry of Finance. These frameworks collectively support our commitment to strengthening corporate governance and maintaining the highest standards of accountability and transparency.

The corporate governance structure also carries with it a strong Risk Management Framework based on specific risk mitigation directions. Foundational to our remarkable achievement in 2024, I wish to affirm that we will continue to uphold Company policies, non-negotiable stance on ethical and legal dealings, zero tolerance for bribery and corruption and any form of harassment. We are pleased to record that we operate a non-discriminatory, diverse, and inclusive workplace, that encourages the workforce to achieve their full potential. With transparency, accuracy, and timeliness, we ensure all regulatory disclosures are done with integrity, upholding the high ethics required of us, as an insurance service provider and a responsible corporate citizen.

ESG AND SUSTAINABILITY

Preservation of assets by mitigating risks, is the ethos of our business. This is evident in our commitment to implementing a comprehensive ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Sustainability Framework and Policy, aligned with best practices in the insurance industry.

Our business strategy, daily operations, decision-making, and risk management are conducted within a sustainability framework. Long-term value creation is driven by focusing on relevance and materiality for the sustainable growth of our business and its stakeholders. As we transition into implementing SLFRS1 and SLFRS2, we are further embedding our commitment to sustainability into core operations.

TALENT DEVELOPMENT

Our holistic approach of combining personal development, skill enhancement, training, and leadership development culminates in the employee well-being that naturally translates to dedicated and customer-centric performance that achieved the financial performance we have achieved in 2024. Attracting and retaining the best talent, we invest continuously in our team for career progression and personal development, through a variety of HR initiatives and wellness measures. Key Performance Indicators clearly guide the teams in the required performance measures, which are well rewarded while any gaps are addressed through structured training.

POLICY HOLDER VALUE

SLICGL's commitment towards fulfilling evolving needs of the customers is evident through our financial performance. Combined with a comprehensive and need-relevant product portfolio, and delivering exceptional customer service, we demonstrated our policy holder value delivery in 2024, by disbursing Rs. 10.5 Bn. in claim pay-outs, ensuring timely settlements and policyholder protection.

DISTRIBUTOR VALUE

Over 5,000 insurance advisors, banking partners, and broker institutions vigorously partnered with us in delivering protections to over 1.4 Mn. Sri Lankans in 2024, that translated into one of the best years in the financial performance in the history of our Company. While being immensely recognised for their performance, we paid Rs. 2.6 Bn. in commission and incentives to our distributor network during the year.

FUTURE FOCUS

The Company is well positioned to emerge as a leading technical insurer, emphasising community awareness while maintaining strong customer engagement – key to providing security and managing risks. Moving forward, we plan to focus on data-driven risk assessments, actuarial accuracy, and advanced underwriting models that incorporate predictive analysis. These efforts will enable us to deliver transparent, efficient, and customer-focused insurance solutions, further strengthening our service excellence and customer trust.

As a state-owned-entity, we are dedicated to aligning the Company with the Government's mission of rebuilding Sri Lanka, and its intentions to advance the digital infrastructure while contributing significantly by way of tax payments and government levies, for national development. As the market leader in general insurance in Sri Lanka, we will continue to augment our position, expand our overseas penetration, and operate a viable and a sustainable business venture, for the current and the next generations in the country.

APPRECIATION

In conclusion, I wish to thank all those who contributed to our success and sustainability with dedication and vigour. My sincere thanks is extended to the Board of Directors and the Group CEO who helped in a seamless segregation without interruption to business, and the regulators who assisted us greatly in compliance issues.

My thanks also go out to our agents who helped keep the wheels of business turning and to our staff for their dedication and commitment. Last but not the least, I wish to thank our customers, whose implicit trust in us spurs us to deliver value for sustainable long term, to a large segment of the Sri Lankan populace, across the island.



Nusith Kumaratunga
Chairman

03 June 2025

Group Chief Executive Officer's Review

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The year 2024 marks a pivotal evolution for SLICGL, achieving legal segregation and demonstrating robust financial performance with a 9.5% increase in Gross Written Premium. We are dedicated to sustainable growth through strategic investments and a relentless focus on customer-centricity, ensuring continued market leadership and alignment with national development goals.

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I'm honoured to present the CEO's Review for Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited ("SLICGL") Annual Report 2024, a year that marked a significant milestone in our journey as we transitioned into an independently governed legal entity following the formal segregation in early 2024. This change provided us with a renewed strategic focus, enabling us to sharpen our operations, strengthen our market presence, and drive growth with agility and resilience. Although SLICGL commenced operations as a standalone company in February 2024, this Report reflects the full year's performance of the general insurance business to ensure consistency and comparability with the previous year's results under Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

Throughout the year, we remained focused on delivering our core promise protecting people, property, and businesses across Sri Lanka. We advanced our digital transformation agenda, introduced practical and customer centric solutions, and reinforced our risk management capabilities to meet the evolving demands of our stakeholders. Amidst a complex macroeconomic landscape and rising risk exposures, our strong fundamentals and clear strategic direction allowed us to maintain stability and deliver value across all key segments.

Our ability to respond swiftly to dynamic market conditions while upholding service excellence is a testament to the strength of our people, the loyalty of our customers, and the collaborative spirit of our partners.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND GROWTH

SLICGL delivered a strong financial performance in 2024, reinforcing its market leadership and resilience amidst a complex and evolving macroeconomic environment. The Company recorded a Profit Before Tax of Rs. 4 Bn. and a Profit After Tax of Rs. 3.3 Bn., reflecting sound financial management and a focused execution of strategy. Our Gross Written Premium (GWP) grew to Rs. 25.3 Bn., a 9.5% YoY increase, securing a market share of 19.4% and outperforming industry averages.

The asset base expanded to Rs. 51.1 Bn., further reinforcing our position as one of Sri Lanka's most financially stable insurers. The Company continued to maintain a strong claim paying ability, evidenced by a total claims settlement of Rs. 10.5 Bn. in 2024, reflecting our enduring reliability and customer centric focus.

Our financial performance was supported by the balanced contributions of both the Motor and Non Motor portfolios, which generated GWP of Rs. 14.2 Bn. and Rs. 11.1 Bn. respectively. The motor portfolio retained its market leadership, while the Non motor business outpaced industry growth with a 15.3% YoY increase, driven by diversified risk solutions and strategic distribution expansion. Rigorous underwriting controls, enhanced digital capabilities, and prudent reinsurance strategies further supported the bottom line, ensuring our continued ability to create stakeholder value even in a complex economic landscape.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In 2024, our strategy centered on five key priorities: driving Net Written Premium growth, improving Combined Operating Ratio (COR), enhancing service quality, maximising customer retention, and optimising human capital. We made considerable progress across all these fronts. The 9.5% growth in GWP, coupled with enhanced operational efficiency and digital integration, positioned us to maintain our market leading 19.4% share. Our customer focused initiatives ranging from loyalty programs to 24/7 digital servicing helped build enduring relationships and improve retention. These achievements were underpinned by a culture of continuous improvement, robust governance, and empowered teams focused on long term value creation.

TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITISATION

In 2024, SLICGL advanced its digital first strategy by adopting AI and automation to enhance customer experience and operational efficiency. We upgraded our Motor Insurance Virtual Inspection system, allowing for quicker processing and empowering customers with self service capabilities. AI tools were employed in claims assessment, underwriting, and customer support, ensuring accuracy, consistency, and reduced turnaround times. Real-time claim tracking, digital policy issuance, and service through chat platforms like WhatsApp enabled seamless customer interactions and made insurance services more accessible. These digital innovations have significantly improved satisfaction, transparency, and overall engagement.

PRODUCT SUPREMACY

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited "Motor Plus" stood out as the flagship product in our portfolio, delivering Rs. 14.2 Bn. in premium income and registering 5.3% growth in 2024. For the sixth consecutive year, it retained its position as the market leading motor insurance solution in Sri Lanka, a reflection of its superior value proposition, customer centric features, and responsive service. The product's strength has significantly contributed to our bottom line while reinforcing our brand as a trusted and reliable insurer in a highly competitive motor insurance segment.

The success of Motor Plus was driven not only by its comprehensive coverage and swift claims response but also by the thoughtful enhancements introduced during the year. In 2024, we strengthened the product with loyalty programmes, exclusive merchant discounts, and co-branded service enhancements. These additions reflect our commitment to offering a holistic, rewarding customer experience that goes beyond traditional insurance. In line with our strategy of continuous improvement over rapid product proliferation, we focused on refining core offerings rather than launching entirely new products. This approach ensured we remained aligned with evolving customer expectations while enhancing long term policyholder value and engagement.

VALUE DELIVERY TO POLICY HOLDERS

Our commitment to delivering meaningful value to policyholders remained central to our operations in 2024. We introduced multiple service enhancements, including streamlined claims processes for faster settlements, 24/7 digital access to policy services, and strengthened engagement through platforms such as WhatsApp and Meta, ensuring greater accessibility and responsiveness. We also continued to honor our promise during critical moments by providing dependable claims support to policyholders across the island. In addition, our loyalty programs rewarded long standing customers with exclusive benefits, fostering deeper relationships and reinforcing trust. Every initiative was designed to enhance the overall experience ensuring customers receive timely support, transparency, and value throughout their journey with Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) upholds ethical business practices through a strong culture of integrity, accountability, and transparency. All employees and sales teams are guided by well established codes of conduct, with regular training and monitoring to ensure professional behaviour across all customer touchpoints. Oversight by the Human Resources Sub Committee and internal audits further reinforce compliance with ethical and regulatory standards. These measures help maintain consistency in service delivery and foster customer trust.

Risk management is a key pillar in the corporate governance regime and SLICGL follows a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to address strategic, financial, operational, and hazard risks. The Risk Management Committee ensures effective controls are in place, proportionate to the business's scale and complexity. Underwriting practices are driven by sound technical standards, data insights, and market aligned pricing, with a strong emphasis on risk selection and compliance. Reinsurance arrangements complement these practices to enhance financial resilience and long term stability.

OUR PEOPLE

Our team of dedicated, well trained and well skilled professionals are committed to delivering superior customer service within industry specific and regulatory dictated values and norms. Although the brain drain in the early part of the year was a challenge, new recruitment bolstered our team strength to render an uninterrupted service to our customers. The many HR policies and procedures ensure that SLICGL is a pleasant, safe and healthy place of work, with opportunities for career advancement and personal development.

SUSTAINABILITY AND CSR

Sustainability is a guiding principle in SLICGL's operations, influencing decisions from strategic planning to day to day execution. In 2024, we upheld globally recognised standards through certifications such as ISO/IEC 27001:2013 for information security, ISO 9001:2015 for quality management, and ISO 14064-1:2018 for greenhouse gas verification. These certifications demonstrate our commitment to environmental stewardship and responsible governance. Employee awareness was strengthened through active participation in CSR initiatives like companywide blood donation drives fostering a culture of social responsibility. Our shift to digital processes has reduced paper usage and waste, making our operations more environmentally friendly and aligned with long term sustainability goals.

SLICGL played an active role in community upliftment through key social development initiatives in 2024. We supported the national education sector by managing the Suraksha Insurance Scheme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, providing insurance coverage to schoolchildren across Sri Lanka. This initiative reinforces our commitment to education and child protection. In the wake of devastating floods, we partnered with the Disaster Management Center to deliver dry ration packs to over 1,100 affected families in Gampaha, Ratnapura, and Matara. Our annual staff led blood donation drive also underscored our role in supporting national healthcare services and nurturing a culture of compassion and civic responsibility.

FUTURE FOCUS

We have had a remarkable year with a milestone achievement. To maintain our market leadership in an increasingly dynamic and competitive insurance environment, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited continues to leverage its core strengths while evolving to meet emerging market demands. The Company places a strong emphasis on delivering innovative, customer centric insurance solutions, with a focus on enhancing service excellence across all customer touchpoints. By strengthening risk management practices and driving operational efficiencies through its ongoing digital transformation, SLICGL ensures resilience and agility in the face of change. We are also focused on improving the operating performance through disciplined cost management and enhanced business efficiencies. Strategic collaborations and partnerships also play a pivotal role in expanding market reach and accessing new capabilities. Embedding a culture of agility, accountability, and performance enables the Company to respond proactively to industry shifts, thereby sustaining its leadership position and delivering enduring value to all stakeholders.

Looking ahead to 2025 and beyond, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited is committed to achieving sustainable growth while further cementing its position as the insurer of choice across both motor and non motor segments. Key strategic priorities include strengthening financial stability, investing in advanced operational capabilities, and enhancing customer experience to build lasting trust and loyalty. The Company will also continue to pursue meaningful strategic partnerships that drive innovation and efficiency. Talent development remains a central focus, with efforts aimed at cultivating a skilled and future ready workforce aligned with the organisation's long term vision. Guided by these objectives, SLICGL is well positioned to deliver impactful outcomes for its stakeholders and to contribute significantly to the advancement of Sri Lanka's insurance industry.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As we close another impactful year, I extend my deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to the continued progress and success of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited in 2024.

To our dedicated employees, thank you for your passion, professionalism, and adaptability. Your tireless efforts have enabled us to meet the needs of our customers with care, competence, and consistency across a diverse range of products and services.

To our valued customers, we are deeply grateful for the trust you place in us to safeguard what matters most. Your confidence drives us to constantly innovate and improve our offerings and service delivery.

I also wish to acknowledge the crucial role played by our distribution network, including our sales force, brokers, agents, motor assessors, garage partners, and corporate intermediaries, whose commitment and partnership have been instrumental in expanding our reach and strengthening our service capabilities across the country.

We are thankful for the continued guidance and support of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilisation, and National Policies. Their constructive engagement has enabled us to operate with confidence and clarity in an evolving regulatory environment.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and the Board of Directors for their steadfast leadership, strategic foresight, and unwavering support throughout the year. Their vision has empowered us to navigate change with purpose and confidence.

As we look ahead, we remain committed to strengthening our position as the most trusted and resilient general insurance provider in Sri Lanka, driven by innovation, operational excellence, and customer centricity.


Chandana L Aluthgama
Group Chief Executive Officer

03 June 2025

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Report Profile



We are pleased to present the Annual Report 2024 for Sri Lanka Insurance Company General Limited “the Company”, marking the Company’s first Annual Report since the segregation of its operations in February 2024. It provides a comprehensive yet concise overview of the Company’s performance during the financial year ending 31 December 2024. The Report details our value creation process and strategies and presents relevant information across financial, social, environmental, and governance areas within the context of our operating environment. Furthermore, we offer our forward-looking perspective and share our aspirations for the future, acknowledging that these could be shaped by the economic realities of the Financial year.

The primary scope of the report covers the core strategy of the Company, which is the offering of general insurance products under eligibility criteria embedded in the laws applicable to the segment. The Report provides an in-depth overview of the Company’s strategy and functions, cohesively reflecting the interconnections between various functions, in the spirit of integrated reporting. It also highlights the Company’s approach to value creation founded on good governance and sustainability principles, and how these impact the economy, the environment, and the society, in the long-term.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARY

This Report covers the financial and non-financial performance of the Company. It builds on our previous report for the financial year ending 31 December 2023, encompassing the risks and opportunities arising from our business strategy and diverse stakeholders, how we create, preserve, or erode value through our business activities.

We aim to manage these complex business relationships and focus on material matters that define our success, which are:

Our Business Model Page 38	Our Strategy Page 44	Our Operating Context – Page 46	Our Material Issues Page 40	Financial Reporting boundary aligns with our Financial Statements Reporting boundary	Our Stakeholder Relationships Page 42
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With reference to the International Integrated Reporting Council’s (IIRC) Framework, which encompasses the six capitals and their combined output that assures sustainability of the Company and the wider community, reflecting our commitment to accountable integrated reporting practices, creating value, and communicating with our stakeholders in a transparent manner.

 Financial Capital	 Manufactured Capital	 Intellectual Capital
 Human Capital	 Natural Capital	 Social and Relationship Capital

As a state-owned entity, our approach to reporting is guided by the following key frameworks, standards, and regulations across different reporting domains:

The Regulation	Internal Assurance	External Assurance
Financial Reporting, Governance, Risk Management, and Operations		
Sri Lanka Accounting Standards	Reporting to Board Audit, and Compliance Committee	The Auditor General provides reasonable assurance over the Annual Financial Statements. See page 107.
Legal and regulatory framework applicable to a government-owned entity in Sri Lanka		
Corporate Governance Regulations		
Integrated Reporting		
International Framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)		
United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)		

MATERIALITY

A structured, organisation-wide materiality assessment process identifies the issues that are material to the Company. Based on the double-materiality principle, the process addresses both potential effects on the Company and its impacts on people and environment. The assessment systematically addresses risks, opportunities, macroeconomic trends, and other elements that influence materiality in co-relation to the capitals, and the Company's ability to deliver value and mitigate erosion of value to its stakeholders. As an insurance service provider, we apply a robust, well thought out, and holistic approach to identifying key material aspects, which are documented on page 40 of the Report. We meticulously address these issues to enhance performance, strengthen our sustainability framework, adhere to strong governance principles, and demonstrating accountability through our regulatory compliance.

DISCLAIMER FOR THE PUBLICATION OF FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND DATA

This Report includes forward-looking statements regarding the Company's potential future performance and prospects. These statements are not guarantees of future results and are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including unforeseen events, volatile economic and political conditions, and other factors beyond our control. Actual outcomes may differ significantly from current expectations. The reader is advised to seek expert professional advice in all such aspects.

VALUE CREATION

Our value creation process is comprehensively detailed in the Business Model (Refer page 38). It details the inputs, outputs, and outcomes across the capitals, and their responsible management in creating value. Integrated reporting assumes that the generation of financial capital is driven by the interdependent cohesiveness between financial and of non-financial interactions to create value for the Company and its stakeholders, while also consuming, developing, and transforming these capitals in the process.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

We use the precautionary principle as our commitment to social and environmental decision-making, by taking mitigating action of potential risks, even in the absence of complete evidence or information, to ensure the long-term viability of our operations. This allows us to operate as a responsible corporate citizen, safeguarding our stakeholders, the environment, and the community we impact. Implementation of the precautionary principle helps us anticipate challenges and innovate solutions that reinforce our resilience promoting trust among our stakeholders.

COMBINED ASSURANCE

Assurance for the content embodied in this Integrated Report is reinforced by a carefully vetted combination of internal and external sources. The information included in this Report has received approval from the leaders of respective business units and has been scrutinised by the Corporate Management Team prior to submission to the Board of Directors for final approval. The mandatory independent review of the Financial Statements, including the notes to the accounts, has been provided by the Department of Auditor General of Sri Lanka and the department's reviews are provided in detail on pages 116 to 165 of this Report. This external validation strengthens the credibility and transparency of the financial information presented in the Report.

BOARD RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Board acknowledges its responsibility to ensure that the Integrated Annual Report provides a balanced view of its performance in 2024/25 and is of the opinion that it addresses all material issues that it believes may have a bearing on the Company's capacity to create value over the short term. The Corporate Management Team prepared and reviewed the Integrated Annual Report and submitted the same to the Board Audit Committee who recommended the reports to the Board for approval in accordance with the delegation of authority. The reports were unanimously approved by the Board on 28 April 2025.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following principles were applied in preparing the Report to provide a credible review of our performance and operations.

- **Reliability** – Internal controls and processes currently implemented deliver reliability of both financial and non-financial information.
- **Conciseness** – We have covered all critical matters in a complete but a concise manner.
- **Authentic Presentation** – A balanced view, based on positive or negative outcomes are reported in a faithful manner.
- **Materiality** – Material matters are identified and reported in a responsible manner.
- **Ensuring Integrated Reporting** – Icons are used to integrate the variety of topics that are reporting, giving connectivity of information.

RESTATEMENT OF INFORMATION

There is no restatement of financial or non-financial information which was audited last year, unless otherwise related to 2024/25 operations.

FEEDBACK

We welcome stakeholder feedback on this Report and other matters as part of its ongoing commitment to enhancing reporting quality.

Company Secretary

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited
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Phone: +94 11 235 7741

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Strategy and Focus

**38****Business
Model****40****Material
Issues****42****Stakeholder
Engagement****44****Strategic
Priorities**

Business Model



VISION

INPUT SOURCES	INPUTS
 Shareholders 100% – SLIC 99.97% of SLIC – Secretary to the Treasury of the Government of Sri Lanka.	Financial Capital Shareholders' funds, investments
 Customers 1,400,446 General Insurance Policies	Social and Relationship Capital – Customers Product acceptance Premia payments Policy renewals
 Employees Male 1,122 Female 721 Total 1,843	Human Capital Customer interactions Productivity Best practices After sale services, Operations
 Business Partners Reinsurers Agents/insurance brokering agencies Banks/supply chain for office supplies	Social and Relationship Capital Business Partners Assurance services Collaboration and alliances Services and supplies Utilities
 Premises/Branch Network	Manufactured Capital Property, Plant and Equipment Information and Communication Technology Rs. 147 Mn. invested in Fixed Assets
 Institutional Knowledge	Intellectual Capital Collective expertise Organisational Knowledge Data Analytics Survey Findings and Action
 Community Interaction	Social and Relationship Capital – The Community Investing in CSR activities
 Regulators – IRCSL, DROC, FIU – CBSL	Social and Relationship Capital – Regulators Adherence to laws and regulations, timely reporting
 Consumption	Natural Capital Energy Electricity Water



MISSION

PROCESSES / ACTIVITIES

Products and Services

Service Standards

Training and Development of Human Capital

Risk Management

Underwriting and Servicing the Policies


Liquidity Management

Note: This Report reflects the full year's performance of the general insurance business to ensure consistency and comparability

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT



OBJECTIVES

 <p>Investment</p> <p>Reporting and Disclosures</p> <p>Administrative Operations</p> <p>Product Definition</p> <p>Marketing, Sales, and Distribution</p> <p>REGULATORY LANDSCAPE</p>	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Financial Capital 11% ROI PBT Rs. 4,039 Mn. 277.3% solvency ratio 19.4% Market share	Rs. 250 Mn. Proposed as Dividends Rs. 3,481 Mn. paid as taxes
	Social and Relationship Capital – Customers 483,934 new policies 6.3% growth YoY 65.8% customer retention rate	Rs. 10,510 Mn. settled as claims
	Human Capital 293 new recruitments/permanent cadre 88.6% Staff retention rate	Rs. 5,337 Mn. paid as salaries and benefits Rs. 84 Mn. paid as retirement benefits Rs. 29 Mn. invested in training
	Social and Relationship Capital – Business Partners 07 new business relationships	Rs. 7,253 Mn. paid as reinsurance premium including amounts ceded to NITF Rs. 193 Mn. paid as utility consumption
	Manufactured Capital 02 branches upgraded Acquired new technology/ digitisation platforms Contributing to higher brand visibility	High visibility, island-wide reach, brand confidence
	Intellectual Capital Digitisation contributing to easy and seamless access to insurance products Time efficient processing	Responsiveness, creative innovation, quick turn-around-times
	Social and Relationship Capital – The Community CSR activities, contributing to augmenting the social license to operate	Community beneficial CSR Activities Corporate social value, retained and enhanced
	Social and Relationship Capital – Regulators Uninterrupted operations	All in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations other than disclosed in the Auditors report
	Natural Capital Responsible consumption contributing to preservation of the environment	Strong communities, sustainability, contributing to achieving national goals, and aligning with UN SDGs.

Material Issues

Materiality is represented by issues that significantly impact the ability of SLICGL to create value and alter its trajectory. Identifying and aligning our strategy, governance and reporting processes with material issues helps the Company to achieve its objectives and fulfil the expectations of the stakeholders who are increasingly discerning.

OUR APPROACH

We identify, gather input, assess impact and develop strategies involving the key issues that influence our business operations and the stakeholders. This includes evaluating the macroeconomic landscape, the regulatory requirements, and expectations and the concerns that generate from our strategic priorities. Therefore, we approach materiality determination in a structured and systematic manner, involving rigorous assessment, meticulous analysis, and effective ranking of the issues identified.

DETERMINING MATERIALITY

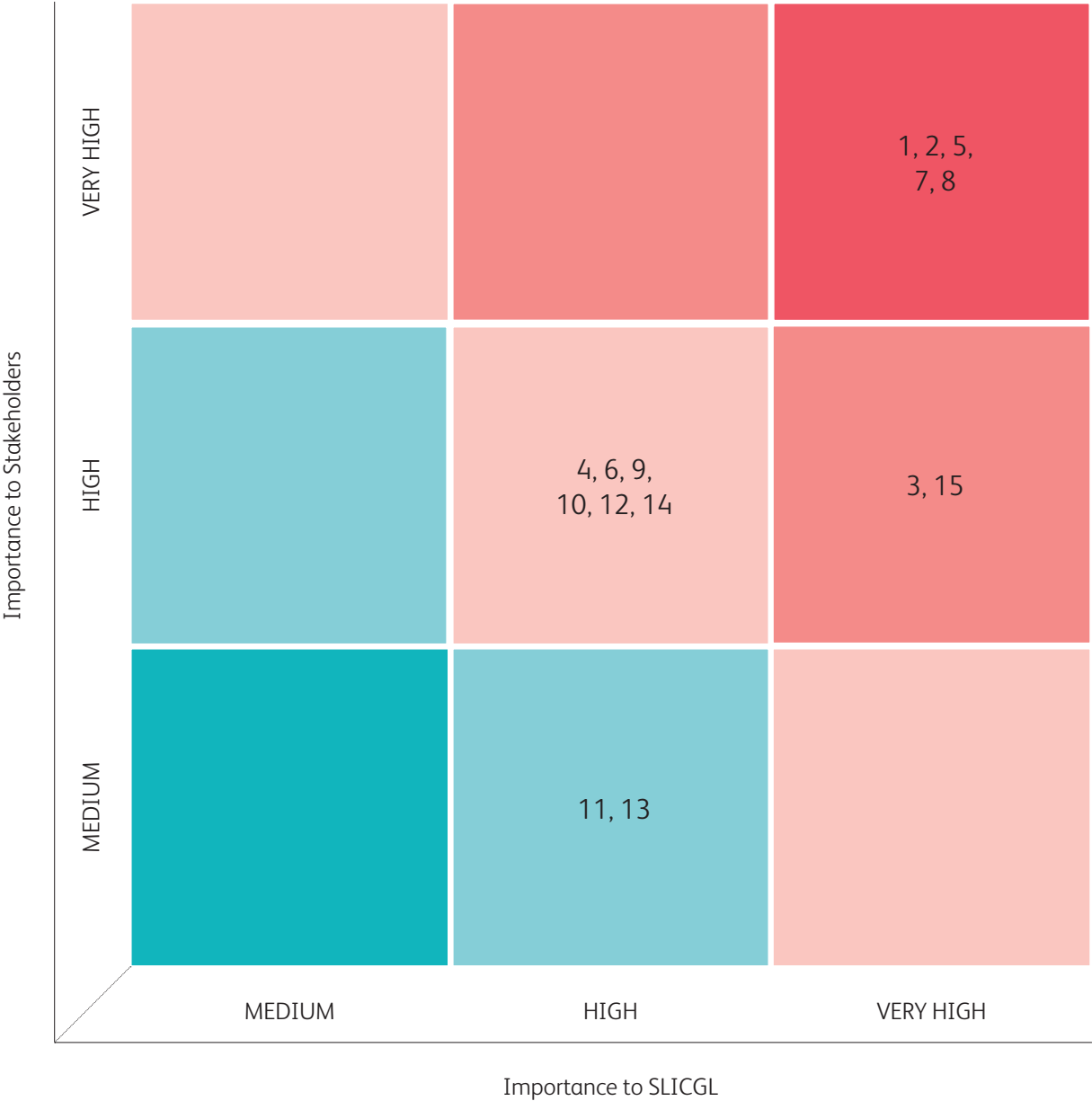
Our approach to identifying material issues has evolved over the years, as our focus on sustainability strengthened. We consider both internal and external stakeholders in determining material aspects which play a significant role in shaping our operational activities and strategic goals, as we are engaged in the business of mitigating risks that are required statutorily and those that the customers opt to adopt, in safeguarding their plant, property and premises.

MATERIALITY DETERMINATION PROCESS

The materiality determination processes seek to address the key topics based on their potential ability to create value. This crucial requirement drives performance and strengthens our commitment to sustainability practices. It commences with effective engagement with all stakeholder groups that we identify through our stakeholder engagement process and their concerns which are further analysed to arrive at the probability of occurrence and the magnitude of impact. Throughout the process, we meticulously filter out the non-essential to adopt those issues that are of primary concern to SLICGL and the stakeholders.



No.	Material Topic	Importance to SLICGL	Importance to Stakeholders	Reference Point in the Report
01.	Economic performance	Very High	Very High	Operating Environment – Page 46
02.	Market presence	Very High	Very High	Social and Relationship Capital – Page 62
03.	Anti-corruption	Very High	High	Corporate Governance – Page 80
04.	Anti-competitive behaviour	High	High	Corporate Governance – Page 80
05.	Employment	Very High	Very High	Human Capital – Page 57
06.	Occupational health and safety	High	High	Human Capital – Page 57
07.	Training and development	Very High	Very High	Human Capital – Page 57
08.	Diversity, inclusivity, and equality	Very High	Very High	Human Capital – Page 57
09.	Non-discrimination	High	High	Human Capital – Page 57
10.	Freedom of association and collective bargaining	High	High	Human Capital – Page 57
11.	Local communities	High	Medium	Social and Relationship Capital – Page 62
12.	Customer wealth and safety	High	High	Social and Relationship Capital – Page 62
13.	Marketing and labelling	High	Medium	Social and Relationship Capital – Page 62
14.	Socio-economic compliance	High	High	Corporate Governance – Page 80
15.	Macro-economic development	Very High	High	Operating Environment – Page 46



Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a crucial aspect of our Company’s strategic direction and involves planning, engaging in open communication, and adaptation of our engagement methods, throughout the lifecycle of a stakeholder relationship. It is hinged upon identifying, categorising, and understanding the many needs of our stakeholders as we conduct a stakeholder mapping exercise and tailor our interaction strategies to suit the needs of each suite of stakeholders.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Transparency and mutual value adding are the ways in which we approach this aspect of our business, valuing long-standing relationships and proactively seeking to build new relationships that can be fostered to derive mutual value. We have therefore, identified several key stakeholders that are mapped in the matrix below, as their input and engagement has a direct impact on the bottom-line of the Company.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



We intrusively focus on identifying the key relationships that we seek to establish in a well structured way to ensure sustainability of these relationships	Evaluation process involves gathering information about the intended relationships to ensure that its business conducts meets with the standards of SLICGL	We then establish the relationships that involves a non-discriminatory approach	We deploy great care, transparency and open communication method to nurture and foster these relationships.	We carefully monitor these relationships with a view to deriving value while delivering value, for the long-term.
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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The engagement channel defers according to the stakeholder category and the relationship. The methodology, however, continues to rest on three cornerstones, which are practiced across all relationships.

Openness and transparency to foster consultative discussion
Timeliness, accuracy, and relevance of information.
Continuous and ongoing review to improve responsiveness.

Further, the stakeholder engagement is decentralised, with every employee responsible to managing relationships, both external and internal, within the framework. The Board of Directors are informed of key concerns through established internal communication channels. This valuable insight serves as a key input for high-level decision-making.

Stakeholder Category	Material Issues relevant to the Stakeholders	Mechanism of Engagement	Frequency	Priority
Government of Sri Lanka	Investment, business development, returns, innovation and industry growth, compliances	Meetings and discussions with board and senior management	Need based	High
		Press releases	Need based	
		Annual report	Annually	
Other Regulators	Compliance with laws and regulations, good corporate governance, stability of industry, ethical conduct	Meetings with the regulatory authority	Need based	High
		Annual report	Annually	
		Press releases	Need based	
		Industry forums	Need based	
		Statutory returns and status reports	Quarterly/Annually	
Customers	Customer relationship, retention, relevant products, product information, policy bonuses, policy claims, other regulators	Call centre	Regular	High
		Customer satisfaction survey	Need based	
		One-to-one interaction	Regular	
		The website and social media	Regular	
		Customer feedback	Regular	
Business Partners	For supply chain management, industry related forums, third party tie-ups	Meetings	Need based	Medium
		Email/telephones/letters		
Employees	Employee welfare, satisfaction, retention, training and development, recognition and rewards, career progression, job security	Meetings	Regular	High
		Emails, telephone, online platforms	Need based	
		Succession planning	Annual/Need based	
		Training and development	Need based	
		Award ceremonies	Annually	
		Engagement with community projects	Need based	
		Grievance handling	Biannual	
		Information sharing via Intranet, B-Connect App	Regular	
		Setting objectives and KPIs	Annually	
		Performance evaluations	Annually	
The Community and the Environment	Community investment, CSR initiatives	Community projects	Regular	Medium
		Press releases	Need based	
		Website, Social Media	Regular	
		Events	Need based	
		CSR projects	Regular	
		Sustainability initiatives	Regular	

Strategic Priorities

In the year 2024, SLIC General demonstrated robust and sustained growth in its General Insurance Business, despite undergoing significant internal restructuring and navigating through a period marked by economic uncertainty and complex social dynamics within the country. This performance reflects the Company's resilience, strategic foresight, and commitment to delivering value to its stakeholders.

Outlined below are the principal strategies for the year 2025 in General Insurance Business:



General Insurance

1. Drive the topline with the focus of NWP
2. Improve COR and profit optimisation
3. Enhance service levels and standards
4. Optimise customer retention
5. Human capital optimisation

05

Management Commentary



46

Operating
Environment

48

Financial
Capital

52

Manufactured
Capital

55

Intellectual
Capital

57

Human
Capital

62

Social and
Relationship
Capital

75

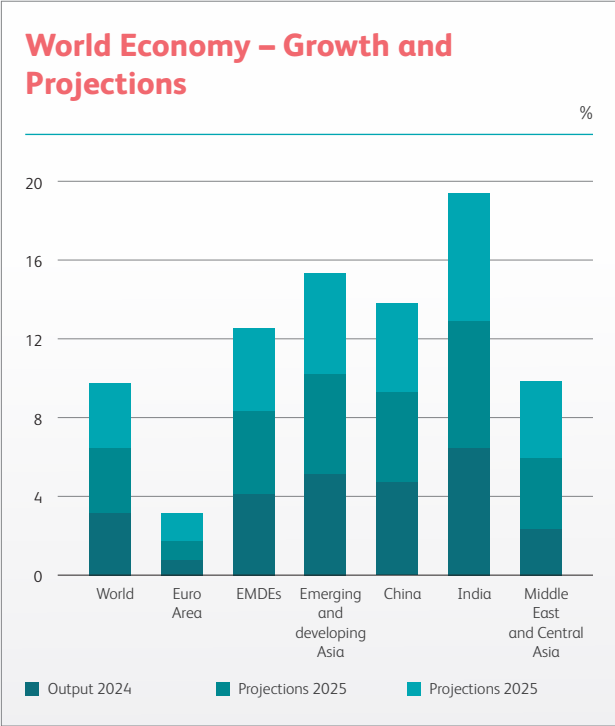
Natural
Capital

Operating Environment

GLOBAL ECONOMY – RESILIENCE AND A RESET

The global economy was buffeted by unprecedented headwinds originating with the COVID-19 pandemic, escalating geopolitical conflicts, extreme and adverse climate change events that impeded trade and paved the way to exponential increase in inflation. According to World Economic Forum statistics, global collaboration is 91% affected by geopolitical tensions and to 83% by domestic political tensions. Despite the challenges the global economy held steady and resilient projecting a 3.2% growth for 2024 and 3.3% for 2025. Headline inflation is projected to decline to 4.2% in 2025, after four years of continued elevated inflation. This is attributable to the central banks across the global economic landscape tightening monetary control while a slower pace of ease was seen in supply chain disruptions. A cautious optimism is in place for the global economy with inflation in OECD countries expected to ease from 5.4% in 2024 to 3.8% in 2025.

India holds the mantle for economic growth, safeguarding a projected 6.5% expansion in GDP in 2024, which is forecasted to grow by a further 0.3% in 2025. On the heels of India are Indonesia, China, and Turkey, while advanced economies showcase lower growth promise in 2024. Advanced economies grew by 1.7% overall, with USA showing robust expansion of the economy, Europe lifting its economic growth marginally, in contrast to Japan where the economy only grew modestly in 2024.



Source: World Economic Outlook IMF January 2025

Japan was particularly beleaguered due to closure of auto manufacturing plants, a marginal recovery in consumption, low consumer confidence, although wages showed signs of bouncing back up. China showed growth of 4.9% in 2024, while the US economy showed stronger growth in the first two quarters while losing steam towards the end of the year.

SRI LANKAN ECONOMY

In 2024, the Sri Lankan economy experienced a strong rebound, recording a solid 5.0% growth in real GDP following two consecutive years of economic contraction. This recovery was consistent throughout the year, marking the first time since 2017 that all four quarters registered positive GDP growth. The overall economic expansion was principally driven by the industrial sector, underpinned by the revitalisation of manufacturing and construction activities. The services sector also contributed significantly, supported by continued growth in accommodation and transport services. Furthermore, the agriculture sector made a positive contribution to the overall economic performance. This trend indicates a favourable outlook for the future.

In 2024, agriculture grew by 1.2%, slightly down from 1.6% in 2023, mainly due to growth in animal production and fruit cultivation, though coconut production continued to decline. Industry saw a strong recovery, expanding by 11.0% after a 9.2% contraction in 2023, driven by rising domestic and external demand and a revival in construction projects. Services grew by 2.4%, up from a 0.2% decline the previous year, supported by a tourism boost, improved financial and real estate services, and gains in IT and telecommunications.

Monetary policy remained accommodative throughout the year, with the Central Bank reducing policy rates by a total of 125 basis points in 2024 as part of a broader 775 basis point easing cycle initiated in mid 2023. A key policy shift occurred in November with the introduction of the Overnight Policy Rate, replacing the previous dual rate system with a single policy rate framework. This transition, along with improved liquidity conditions and declining inflation, contributed to a continued decline in market interest rates.

The Average Weighted Call Money Rate (AWCMR) fell steadily during the year, stabilising at approximately 8% by December. despite a temporary uptick in government securities yields in mid 2024, lending and deposit rates resumed their downward trend towards year-end. These developments reflect improving financial conditions, reduced risk premia amid progress in debt restructuring, and a more supportive environment for investment and credit growth moving into 2025.

In 2024, the Government primarily relied on domestic sources to finance the budget deficit, reflecting limited access to external funding. The majority of net domestic financing was obtained through the issuance of government securities.

In 2025, the merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen, primarily due to increased import demand stemming from the relaxation of import restrictions, stronger economic activity, and enhanced spending capacity among businesses and households, supported by accommodative monetary conditions. While demand for vehicle imports remained below expectations in the short term, a gradual recovery in this segment is plausible.

Although global crude oil prices are forecasted to remain relatively low in 2025, petroleum import expenditure is projected to rise modestly compared to 2024, driven by increased import volumes associated with the expected domestic economic recovery and the potential impact of geopolitical risks on price volatility. Similarly, import expenditure on other intermediate and investment goods is anticipated to rise in line with the ongoing rebound in economic activity.

Nevertheless, the trade deficit is projected to remain at a manageable level over the medium term, supported by a steady growth in exports despite continued import expansion. The services account surplus is also expected to strengthen further in 2025 and beyond, underpinned by rising tourism revenues and enhanced competitiveness in other service exports.

A broad spectrum of structural, legal, and policy reforms will be ongoing to ensure the stability of the financial system. Sri Lanka is also preparing for its third Mutual Evaluation (ME) in 2026, underscoring its commitment to enhancing the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) framework in alignment with global standards.

Sri Lanka's future economic prosperity will largely depend on maintaining the hard earned macroeconomic stability and implementing effective, growth focused reforms. Frequent policy misalignments and reversals have hindered the country's economic progress over the years, often reversing gains. The recent economic downturn, the hardships faced by citizens during the crisis, and the accumulated vulnerabilities leave little room for further policy mistakes. The ongoing reform initiatives are crucial for ensuring fiscal and debt sustainability, while also addressing long-standing structural obstacles to sustained economic stability and growth.

GENERAL INSURANCE SECTOR

In 2024, the general insurance sector exhibited a mixed performance, notwithstanding the expansion in total assets. The general insurance sector comprised 14 companies operating in the general insurance segment and 81 insurance brokering companies as of the end of 2024. The sector recorded growth in Gross Written Premiums (GWP) during the year compared to 2023, with the general insurance achieving year-on-year growth rate of 11.7%. However, general insurance assets experienced a contraction of 5.3%. In terms of profitability general insurance subsector reflected a 2.4% decline in profit before tax. Claims increased by 2.2% in general insurance segment compared to the previous year. Overall, the sector remained resilient despite pressures on profitability and capital efficiency.

Sources:

- (1) *World Economic Outlook IMF January 2025*
- (2) *Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Economic Review 2024*
- (3) *Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, Quarterly Statements*

Financial Capital

In an operating environment shaped by economic uncertainties and evolving regulatory requirements, we remain committed to maintaining adequate liquidity buffers, meeting capital adequacy thresholds, and preserving financial stability. Through vigilant risk management and forward-looking financial planning, we ensure that our financial capital continues to be a strong enabler of value creation for stakeholders.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Prudent and strategic management of financial capital is central to our ability to generate sustainable value and ensure long-term financial resilience. Our approach is based on disciplined financial management, sound investment practices, and a commitment to regulatory compliance, enabling us to fulfil our obligations while driving future growth.

We adopted a proactive strategy in managing financial capital, balancing the need for liquidity, solvency, and profitability. This includes the careful allocation of financial resources across operational and strategic priorities to maintain capital adequacy, support business continuity, and enhance shareholder wealth.

Oversight and governance of financial capital are embedded within a robust framework, supported by dedicated committees such as the Audit Committee, Investment Committee, and Risk Management Committee. These committees assist the Board in ensuring transparency, accountability, and alignment with the expectations of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL) and other relevant stakeholders.

In an operating environment shaped by economic uncertainties and evolving regulatory requirements, we remain committed to maintaining adequate liquidity buffers, meeting capital adequacy thresholds, and preserving financial stability. Through vigilant risk management and forward-looking financial planning, we ensure that our financial capital continues to be a strong enabler of value creation for stakeholders.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Overview

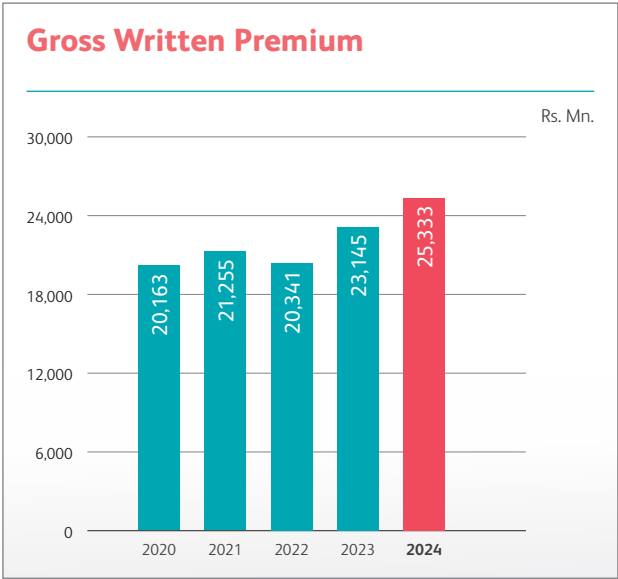
SLICGL has consistently prioritised the prudent management of its financial capital to deliver sustainable value to its stakeholders. This focus on capital management has ensured that the Company remains resilient and able to meet its obligations to policyholders and shareholders alike. The continued growth of our financial capital is key to achieving our strategic objectives, strengthening our operations, and contributing positively to the broader economic landscape.

This Report reflects the full year’s performance of the general insurance business to ensure consistency and comparability with the previous year’s results under Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

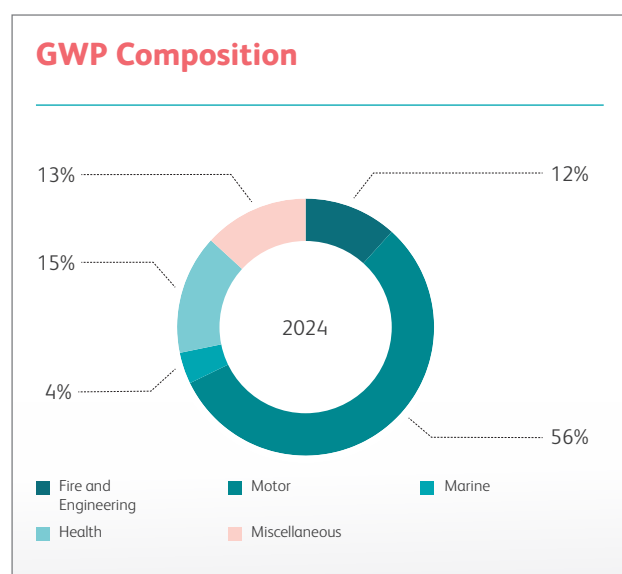
Gross Written Premium (GWP)

In the FY 2024, SLICGL achieved revenue of Rs. 22,986 Mn. and Gross Written Premium (GWP) of Rs. 25,333 Mn., reflecting year-on-year growth of 8.9% and 9.5%, respectively highlighting the Company’s ongoing market strength. Over the five-year period from 2019 to 2024, the Company demonstrated a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.95% in GWP. During the year, SLICGL secured the market leader position in overall General Insurance Business.



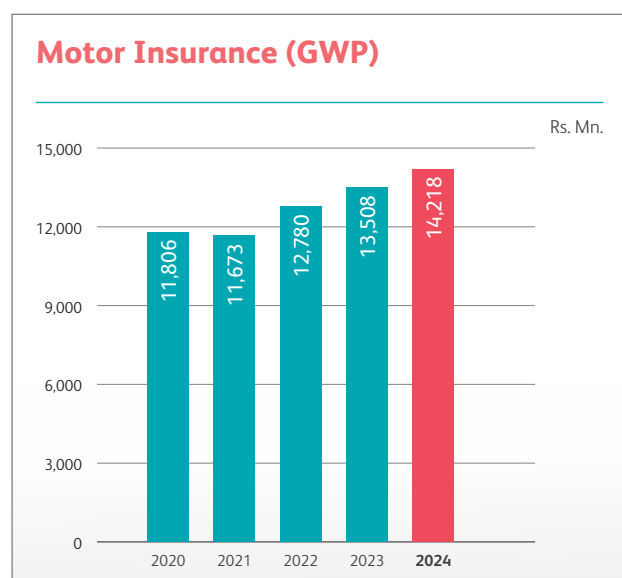
In 2024, the total Gross Written Premium (GWP) was distributed across the following business classes.

Category	GWP Amount (Rs. Mn.)
Fire and Engineering	2,963
Motor	14,218
Marine	1,004
Health	3,803
Miscellaneous	3,343
Total GWP	25,333



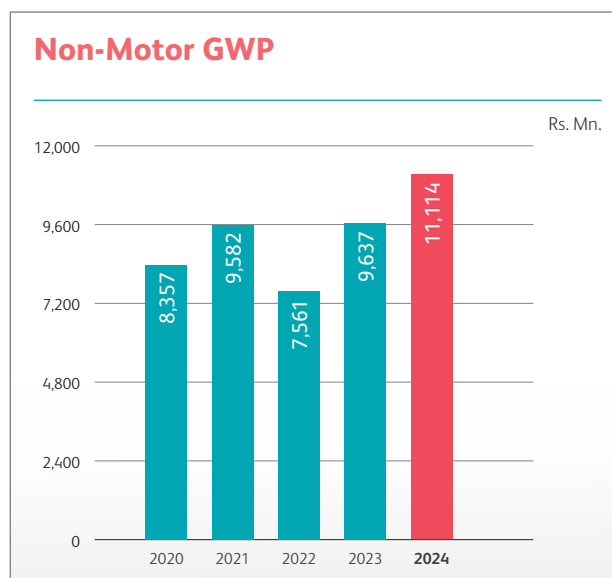
Motor Insurance Gross Written Premium

SLICGL continued to lead in the Motor Insurance sector, with GWP increasing to Rs. 14,218 Mn. in FY 2024, compared to Rs. 13,508 Mn. in the prior year. This represents a 5.3% growth, further solidifying the Company's dominant position in this competitive market segment.



Non-Motor Insurance Gross Written Premium

The non-motor insurance segment recorded a Gross Written Premium (GWP) of Rs. 11,114 Mn. in the FY 2024, representing a 15.3% increase compared to Rs. 9,637 Mn. in previous FY 2023.



Premium Ceded to Reinsurers

Reinsurance remains a critical component of the Company's risk management framework, enabling the effective transfer of risk and the protection of capital in a dynamic business environment. During the financial year 2024, premium ceded to reinsurers amounted to Rs. 7,253 Mn., reflecting an increase of 27% compared to Rs. 5,701 Mn. in the previous year.

The largest share of reinsurance premiums was attributed to non-motor classes, accounting for Rs. 5,103 Mn. in ceded premiums. Motor insurance cessions increased during the year, totalling Rs. 2,150 Mn., primarily due to the mandatory 100% cession of Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion (SRCC) and Terrorism Cover (TC) premiums to the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) with effect from 01 January 2024. This marks a substantial change from the previous arrangement, under which only 12% of these premiums were ceded.

Net Benefits, Claims, and Operating and Administrative Expenses

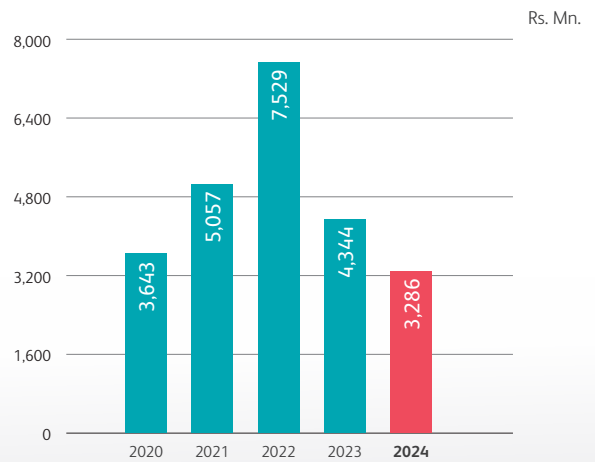
As the market leader in Sri Lanka's insurance industry, SLIGL demonstrated its continued commitment to policyholders by reporting claims amounting to Rs. 10,510 Mn. in 2024. This reflects the Company's reliability in fulfilling obligations and delivering trusted protection. The Company continues to honour claim payments promptly, further strengthening its reputation for reliability and customer trust.

Operating expenses increased by 14.1% to Rs. 8,144 Mn. in FY 2024, compared to Rs. 7,137 Mn. in FY 2023 (excluding the SLDB impairment reversal in FY 2023). This increase was primarily driven by higher salary expenses, business acquisition costs, and other administrative expenses.

Net Claims Incurred



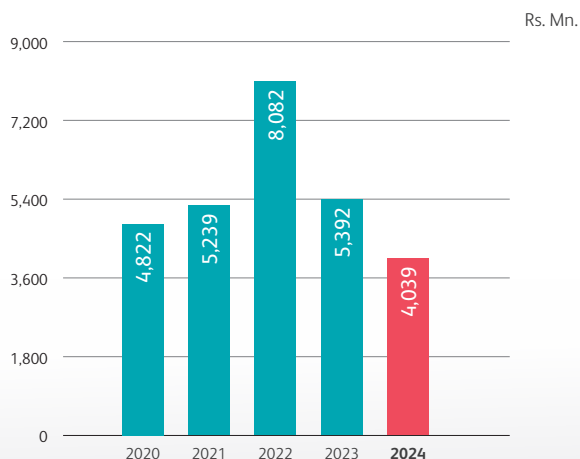
Profit After Tax



Profitability

The Company reported a profit before tax (PBT) of Rs. 4,039 Mn. and a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs. 3,286 Mn. for FY 2024, reflecting continued financial stability. However, the PAT represents a 24.4% decline compared to the previous year's profit of Rs. 4,344 Mn. This decline is primarily attributed to changes in the capital structure, which led to a reduction in investment income by Rs. 475 Mn. in addition, the reversal of SLDB impairment provision of Rs. 2,203 Mn. in FY 2023 also impacted the year-on-year comparison.

Profit Before Tax



Tax Paid

SLICGL paid Rs. 3,481 Mn. in taxes to the Government of Sri Lanka in 2024 for the period of 11 months commencing from 01 February 2024, demonstrating its continued contribution to the national economy and adherence to its fiscal obligations.

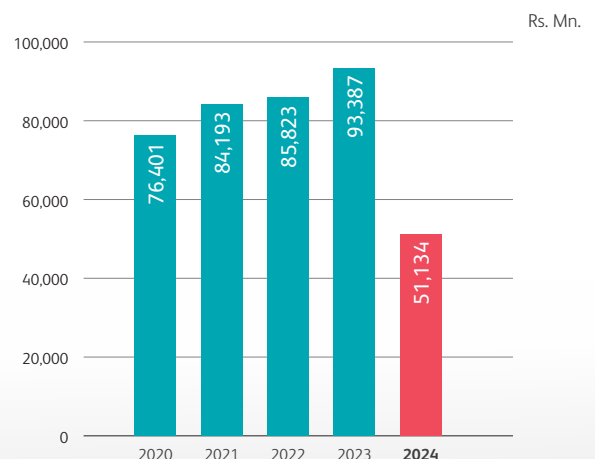
FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets and Liabilities

In accordance with Section 53 of the Regulation of Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act No. 03 of 2011, have been segregated in to two separate legal entities with effect from 01 February 2024. (Please refer the Note 39 for further information).

As a result, total assets decreased by 45.2%, to Rs. 51,134 Mn. in 2024, compared to Rs. 93,387 Mn. in 2023. This reduction is a direct result of the segregation, where the capital structure was adjusted and assets were reallocated between the newly structured entities based on the Scheme of arrangement.

Total Assets



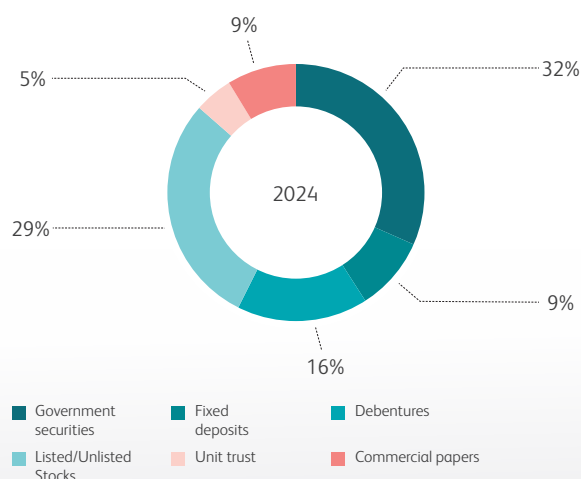
Total liabilities decreased to Rs. 29,155 Mn. in 2024 from Rs. 31,662 Mn. in 2023, mainly due to structural changes following the segregation of the Company. Insurance contract liabilities stood at Rs. 20,441 Mn. in 2024, slightly decreased from Rs. 20,496 Mn. in 2023. Other liabilities decrease to Rs. 8,714 Mn., compared to Rs. 11,160 Mn. in 2023.

Financial Investments

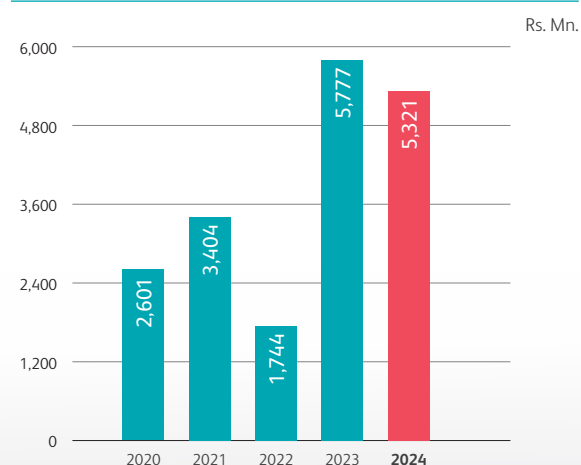
The Company's return on equity (ROE) for the financial year 2024 was 18%, reflecting a significant improvement from 7% reported in the FY 2023. However, due to changes in the asset structure compared to the previous year, investment income from financial assets declined by 7.8% year-on-year, amounting to Rs. 5,321 Mn. in 2024, compared to Rs. 5,777 Mn. in 2023.

Financial Instruments	Amounts (Rs. Mn.)
Governments securities	11,228
Fixed deposits	3,310
Debenture	5,852
Listed/unlisted stocks	10,320
Commercial papers	1,718
Unit trusts	3,096
Total financial investment	35,524

Investment Composition



Investment Income from Financial Investments

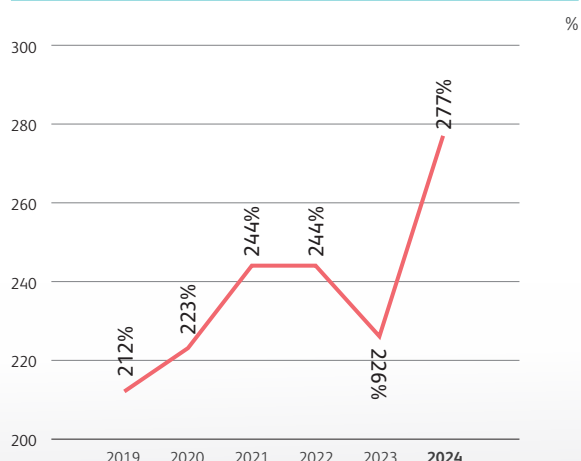


Stability of General Insurance Business

In accordance with Section 26 (1) of the Regulation of Insurance Industry (RII) Act, all insurers are required to maintain sound solvency and Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Ratios (CAR) for their General Insurance Business.

Sri Lanka Insurance General Business has consistently maintained its CAR well above the minimum regulatory requirements over last five years strengthening stakeholder confidence and trust in our financial stability. For the FY 2024, the Company reported a CAR of 277%, reflecting a significant improvement from 226% recorded in the FY 2023.

Capital Adequacy Ratio



Manufactured Capital

SLICGL's strategic focus is on investing in assets that create sustainable value, contribute to economic growth, and reinforce a commitment to long-term stability.

OUR MANUFACTURED CAPITAL AND ITS VALUE CREATION PROCESS

SLICGL's manufactured capital comprises its offices, branches, computers and equipment, digital channels, and network infrastructure. The physical network extends to 142 branches, 59 Agency Business Development Centres (ABDCs), and one counter at the Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC. Our network covers all 9 provinces and 25 districts in Sri Lanka.

While we value in-person interactions, we also provide virtual communication channels to ensure convenient accessibility for our customers. Our 24-hour call centre is available for customer support and our corporate website is also available 24/7, providing information and access to our products and services.

To further enhance convenience and competitiveness, we offer mobile payment solutions and other integrated channels, ensuring seamless access to our services in today's dynamic marketplace.

MEETING VALUE CREATION OBJECTIVES

Branch Expansion and Relocation

SLICGL has a well-planned strategy for branch expansions that focuses on business potential. We target emerging small and medium-sized townships with rapid urbanisation for branch expansion. Our approach involves setting up new branches or Agency Business Development Centres in areas with optimal branch penetration ratio, adequate population density, and sufficient income levels. This helps us balance costs and new business opportunities. We also follow the same strategy for branch relocation, based on which the City Office branch was relocated in during 2024.

Promoting Branch Efficiency

When it comes to enhancing the effectiveness of our branch network, we focus not only on expansion but also on improving efficiency and the physical appearance of our branches. We have recently upgraded five of our branches, including the construction of new SLICGL-owned building in Puttalam giving the branch a refreshed new look. The renovation was completed during 2024.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



4

ABDCs opened



1

Branch Relocated



1

Branch Revamped

INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS

	FY 2024 Rs. '000	FY 2023 Rs. '000	FY 2022 Rs. '000	FY 2021 Rs. '000	FY 2020 Rs. '000
Additions to fixed assets	147,144	371,582	515,245	256,147	231,437
NBV of fixed assets	611,198	12,644,259	12,763,092	12,737,635	10,867,358

Note: The 2024 figures are only for SLICGL (Refer Note 39 Segregation for segregation information) while comparative figures are for SLIC.

BRANCH PENETRATION VS POPULATION DENSITY

Province	FY 2024 Rs. '000	FY 2023 Rs. '000	FY 2022 Rs. '000
	Branch penetration (Number of branches including ABDCs, including counter at LHC)	(Number of branches/branch penetration including ABDCs)	(Number of branches/branch penetration including CSCs)
Western	64	65	69
Southern	32	32	32
Central	15	18	17
Northern	18	14	10
North Central	15	13	12
Eastern	11	11	11
North Western	25	25	25
Sabaragamuwa	12	13	13
Uva	10	10	09

PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 2024 PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2025



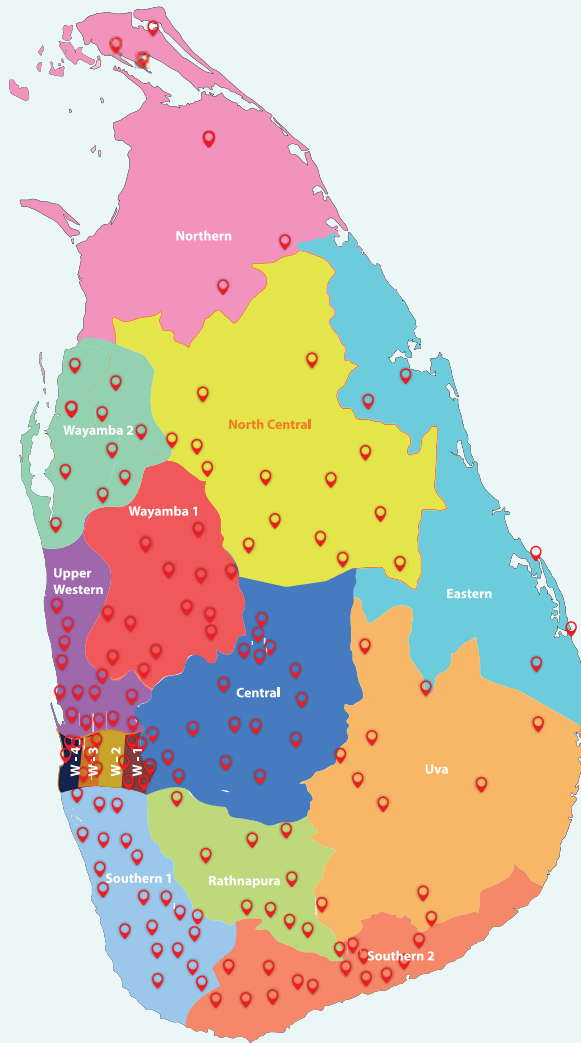
Projects completed in 2024

- New ABDCs at Mulankavi, Manipay Pallai, and Naiwala
- City office branch was relocated
- Puttalam branch was refurbished

Looking ahead – plan for year 2025

- New branch openings – 0
- Relocations – 5
(Kamburupitiya, Hambanthota, Kalawana, Wattala, Giriulla)
- Refurbishments – 2
(Rikillagaskada – Owned property, Bakamoona – Rented Building)
- New construction project at SLIC own properties – 5
(Nuwaraeliya, Badulla, City office Colombo, Kaluthara and Jaffna)
- Increasing ABDCs, we plan to broaden our network further by establishing new 29 Agency Business Development Centres, in areas identified by the adaptation of the specific methodology, to increase SLICGL's island-wide penetration

SLIC REGIONAL MAP – 2024



Central

Branch – 12

Digana, Gampola, Kandy City, Kandy Main, Katugasthota, Kegalle, Matale, Mawanella, Mawathagama, Nawalapitiya, Pilimathalawa, Rikillagaskada

ABDCs – 5

Aranyaka, Bulathkohupitiya, Galagedara, Peradeniya, Wattegama

Eastern

Branch – 5

Akkarapattu, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Kanthale, Trincomalee

ABDCs – 3

Kaluwanchikudy, Pothuwil, Muttur

Eastern 02

Branch – 2

Ampara, Samanthure

North Central

Branch – 10

Anuradhapura, Aralaganwila, Bakamuna, Dehiattakandiya, Hinguragoda, Horowpathana, Kaduruwela, Kekirawa, Medawachchiya, Padavi Parakramapura

ABDCs – 3

Habarana, Mahaoya, Medirigiriya

Northern

Branches – 8

Chankanai, Chavakachcheri, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Nelliady, Vavunia

ABDCs – 5

Chunnakam, Mallavi, Kaithady, Visuwamadu, Kodikamam

Rathnapura

Branches – 9

Avissawella, Balangoda, Eheliyagoda, Embilipitiya, Kahawatta, Kalawana, Pallededda, Ratnapura, Ruwanwella

ABDCs – 2

Deraniyagala, Hanwella

Southern 1

Branches – 12

Aluthgama, Ambalangoda, Baddegama, Bandaragama, Elpitiya, Galle, Horana, Kalutara, Mathugama, Panadura, Thalagawala, Udugama

ABDCs – 6

Baduraliya, Habaraduwa, Karapitiya, Pitigala, Thanipolgaha, Uragaha

Southern 2

Branches – 7

Akuressa, Kamburupitiya, Deniyaya, Dickwella, Hakmana, Matara, Weligama

ABDCs – 9

Deyyandara, Imaduwa, Kamburupitiya, Kekanadura, Middeniya, Morwaka, Suriyawewa, Urubokka, Walasmulla

Southern 3

Branches – 6

Tangalle, Beliatta, Ambalantota, Neluwa, Tissamaharamaya, Hambanthota

Upper Western

Branches – 11

Gampaha, Ja-Ela, Kandana, Kochchikade, Marawila, Minuwangoda, Negombo, Nittambuwa, Veyangoda, Wennappuwa, Yakkala

ABDCs – 11

Dankotuwa, Divulapitiya, Ganemulla, Kirillawala, Kirindiwela, Mahabage, Mirigama, Pugoda, Udugampola, Urapola, Weliveriya

Uva

Branches – 10

Badulla, Bandarawela, Bibila, Hatton, Mahiyangana, Monaragala, Nuwaraeliya, Welimada, Wellawaya

ABDCs – 3

Passara, Siyambalanduwa, Hettipola

Wayamba 1

Branches – 10

Giriulla, Kuliapitiya, Kurunegala City, Kurunegala Main, Melsiripura, Narammala, Polgahawela, Rambukkana, Rideegama, Warakapola

ABDCs – 5

Alawwa, Hettipola, Ibbagamuwa, Katupotha, Pannala, Polpitigama

Wayamba 2

Branches – 9

Anamaduwu, Chilaw, Dambulla, Galewela, Galgamuwa, Maho, Nikaweratiya, Puttalam, Thambuttegama, Wariyapola

ABDCs – 2

Anamaduwu, Norochcholai

Western 1

Branches – 8

Battaramulla, Colombo City Office, Dehiwala, Kirulapone, Moratuwa, Nugegoda, Pitakotte, Ratmalana

ABDC – 1

Moratumulla

Counter – 1

Lanka Hospital Counter

Western 2

Branches – 9

Colombo Metro 1, Colombo Metro 10, Colombo Metro 11, Colombo Metro 2, Colombo Metro 3, Colombo Metro 4, Colombo Metro 6, Kadawatha, Kiribathgoda

ABDCs – 0

Western 3

Branches – 8

Athurugiriya, Homagama, Ingiriya, Kaduwela, Kottawa, Maharagama, Malambe, Piliyandala

ABDCs – 1

Padukka

Western 4

Branch – 7

Bambalapitiya, Borella, Kotahena, Kotikawatta, Pettah, Ragama, Wattala

ABDCs – 1

Wellawatta

SLICGL's Intellectual capital is crucial to maintaining our ongoing effectiveness and competitiveness in the market as a pioneer in information driven insurance services.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO UN SDGs



- Investment for the development of IT systems grew by 30% in 2024 in comparison to the previous year.
- Setting up a new global precedent by launching GIPA Award (General Insurance Pinnacle Achiever Award), a dedicated recognition and achiever scheme for general insurance professionals in the Salesmen layer with 05 pillar Metrix towards recognising inevitable salesmanship. This was a necessary innovation for the distribution strategy in line with the segregation to meet the gap of MDRT scheme in Life Category.



- Industry Number 01
- Most loved insurance brand

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS



Investment in ICT

CAPEX investment on ICT is increased to

Rs. 192 Mn.

and the total spend on ICT is increased to

Rs. 316 Mn.

during 2024.

Note: Figures reflects the full year's performance for comparison purpose.

BRAND EQUITY

As a market leader holding the title of the Nation's Insurer, the company's excellent service has enhanced its brand value despite volatile economic and social conditions. General Insurance brand value stands at Rs. 3.2 Bn. and its asset base increased to Rs. 51.1 Bn. These accomplishments solidify the Company's position as Sri Lanka's largest and strongest general insurance provider.

BRAND ACHIEVEMENTS

SLICGL as a brand has continued to grow in value which is demonstrated by its winning number of awards and accolades. In 2024, LMD recognised SLIC General Insurance brands as "Most Loved Insurance Brand" of the year, an accolade that was repeated for the 6th consecutive year. With its strong track record, brand image, and repository of institutional knowledge built over the years SLICGL is well positioned to deliver on its brand promise to all stakeholders. Given our size, market, knowledge, and competencies, we have been able to expand our clientele through differentiated value propositions. SLICGL has a broad product portfolio to cater to the needs of its diverse customers, supported by best-in-class service.

SLICGL has a Quality Policy in place, aligned with ISO 9001:2015 since 2008, which stringently implements, the requirements of the ISO 9001:2015 Standard and meets the needs and expectations of SLICGL customers, employees and regulatory bodies.

The policy epitomises the Company's goals "Customer first in everything we do". This philosophy has been internalised and implemented by all teams. The policy lays down minimum operational standards for all products, services and processes which are implemented at all locations; The scope of this certification covers underwriting, claims, settlement, and support services of SLICGL.



ICT STRATEGY AND POLICY

The ICT strategy for SLICGL is built on leveraging technology to offer new products at a faster go-to market speed, enhance customer experience, strengthen digital channels and streamline operations, and mitigate risks.

We prioritise data management and analytics to gain deeper insights into customer behaviour, claims trends, and risk assessment, enabling personalised offerings and proactive risk management strategies. This helps management towards a data driven decision making culture across the organisation.

Regular monitoring and adaptation to emerging technologies is integral to our strategy, ensuring that we remain agile and competitive in the dynamic and highly competitive insurance landscape.

OUR KEY FOCUS AREAS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Digital Customer Experience: Digital touchpoints such as mobile apps, websites, and social media platforms enable us to provide a seamless and personalised customer experience. Customers can access policy information, make payments, file claims, and receive assistance through these digital channels with ease, leading to greater satisfaction and loyalty. Mobile app and online portals enable our valued customers to engage with us 24x7 – to pay, intimate and obtain the claim status. We enhanced our online offering beyond Travel and Motor renewals and introduced policy purchase of Third Party Motor policies and "Medi60" plus during the year under review.

Legacy Core-System Modernisation and Cloud Adoption:

We keep on investing in the IT modernisation, which is essential for us to stay competitive, improve efficiency, enhance security, and drive innovation in today's rapidly evolving digital landscape. We enhance our investment in augmenting our core system with other systems via APIs with smooth integration. This helped us to improve agility, scalability, and interoperability.

We also started moving our applications to cloud for scalability, flexibility, and cost-efficiency. The suitability of public, private, or hybrid cloud deployment models, according to the desired functionality, were evaluated prior to the migration.

Digital Transformation and Operational Efficiency:

We are focused on digital transformation initiatives to adapt to changing market dynamics, customer expectations, and emerging technologies. Change management processes were implemented to ensure smooth adoption of new technologies and processes by all stakeholders.

SLICGL nurtured partnerships and collaborations with technology vendors, insurtech startups, industry associations, and regulatory bodies to leverage expertise, resources, and best practices.

Data Analytics and Business Intelligence

We utilised data analytics to gain insights into customer behavior, improve underwriting accuracy, detect fraud, and optimise claims processing. The latest IBM Cognos platform offers a comprehensive suite of Business Intelligence and data analytical tools, that empower SLICGL to make better decisions, improve business performance, and drive growth. Its advanced analytics, reporting, and visualisation capabilities, combined with self-service Business Intelligence and mobile access, make it a valuable asset for our sales team, agents, claim officers, management team and support teams.

Information Security, Governance and Compliance

We focused on strengthening the information and cyber security measures to protect sensitive customer data and prevent data breaches. As a part of this effort, we have Implemented multiple protective solutions such as, Cloud based WAF and Inhouse WAF to protect web applications, enhanced Spam Gateway solution and continued vulnerability and penetration testing. All these endeavors helped us to secure the ISO/IEC 27001 certification in 2023 as a composite organisation and we have initiated the recertification process in 2024 to upgrade to 27001:2022, which is a testament to our relentless pursuit of excellence in information security.

We recognise the importance of safeguarding our customers' sensitive information and have invested considerably in ensuring the highest standards of data protection. In 2024 we have implemented a robust Extended Detection and response solution along with a 24x7 SOC operation, which monitors all our digital assets.

The knowledge-intensive nature of the insurance industry underscores the importance of maintaining high-quality human resources. Our well-trained professional team, whose skills are continually updated, ensures the strong visibility of our products across the country.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO UN SDGs



Employee physical well-being, including the health and safety policy



Employee training programs



Maintaining gender balance – 55% to 45%



Diverse and inclusive growth



- Maintaining employee age diversity
- Maintaining strong regional representation in work force
- Transparency and impartiality in recruitment process

OUR HR PRACTICES

Protecting human rights and creating a non-discriminatory work environment that allows for diversity, equality and inclusion are the foundational pillars that uphold our HR practices, and HR strategies.

HR POLICY FRAMEWORK

Non-discriminatory and equal opportunity employment	The Company maintains a non-discriminatory policy at all stage of the employee life cycle, from recruitment to retirement
Diversity and inclusion	SLICGL has created an environment where all employees are treated equally regardless of race, religion, gender, or age. We strive to provide possible opportunities for disabled people.
Health and safety	<p>Given the nature our industry, employees are not exposed to major occupational risks. Nevertheless, we make our working environment as safe as possible. SLICGL has a comprehensive health and safety policy in place to facilitate maintaining of employee's health. Assessing of risks is done in consultation with many stakeholders.</p> <p>SLICGLs Risk Management Department carries out regular assessment of health risks and takes corrective action. The HR Department, in coordination with other departments, carries out programmes to raise health and safety awareness.</p>

Ethics and integrity	<p>We instill in our employees the importance of carrying out all their duties in the most ethical manner. Our code of conduct is disseminated to all employees, and all are expected to adhere to it, as well as to the terms and conditions laid down in their letters of appointment.</p> <p>We strictly prohibit all forms of child labour, forced labour, and compulsory labour.</p>
Employee Grievances	<p>SLICGL has a comprehensive procedure for handling employee grievances, which any employee may avail himself of without any fear of adverse consequences. This may be used in connection with both personal and official grievances, and for individual or group issues.</p> <p>Procedures to report grievances and deal with grievances are clearly laid down.</p> <p>A Grievance Handling Committee handles grievances, under the auspices of the Human Resources Board Subcommittee.</p>
Recruitment strategies	<p>Recruitment policies and procedures have been crafted to ensure that all employees have the necessary knowledge, skills, experience, attitudes, and aptitudes. To ensure these new recruits have to complete a series of aptitude tests. When recruiting we are conscious of the demands the fast paced nature of the industry places on employees.</p> <p>When recruiting for higher positions, the first preference, is always given to internal applicants. Outsiders are considered only if no suitable internal applicant is available.</p> <p>Recruitment panelists include both subject matter specialists and members of the Senior Management Team. All panel evaluations follow pre-set standards. Following standards and transparency in the process is ensured by an HR representative being present at all interviews. An induction programme is conducted for all new hires to help them get acquainted with the Company and get inculcated into the SLICGL culture.</p>
Retention and succession	<p>Retaining talented staff is imperative given the competitiveness and fast-moving nature of the industry, and the need to maintain brand image. We not only strive to retain them, but also seek to groom them into future leaders of the Company.</p> <p>SLICGL has a systematic succession plan that also is a motivating factor for talented and committed employees. Our Performance Appraisal System selects promising employees for inclusion into a talent pool. The talent pool is a group of outstanding performers who will be potential candidates to fill vacancies when they arise. Members of the talent pool are given the opportunity of participating in hard and soft skills training and mentorship programmes.</p>
Benefits	<p>To retain and motivate employees we offer remuneration packages that is competitive with the best the market has to offer. We also offer our employees a diversity of benefits other than their basic remuneration.</p> <p>The Company adjusts its practices keeping in mind any hardships employees may be facing. During the energy crisis we introduced flexible working hours on a case by case basis.</p> <p>SLICGL scrupulously adheres to all statutory provisions relating to working conditions, to ensure the well-being of employees. This includes maternity benefits for female employees. The employees have the option of requesting an extended period of up to two months without pay. Genuine requests for paternity leave are considered favourably. The Company also provides medical coverage for all employees and their families.</p> <p>Work-life balance of our employees is an area we are greatly concerned with. For their physical and mental well-being, we provide a well-equipped gymnasium and yoga classes. The gym is staffed with a qualified instructor who provides guidance.</p> <p>We maintain three holiday homes in Nuwara Eliya, Anuradhapura, and Kataragama which are available for use by our employees. These homes are equipped with all modern facilities and are staffed by competent caretakers.</p> <p>The Company provides educational support for employees' children, including seminars for students sitting for the Grade 5 Scholarship Examination.</p> <p>In line with our vow of being "Like a Father, Like a Mother" SLICGL also takes a sympathetic approach at times of bereavement and extends a helping hand. The Company provides death benefits, as well as emotional and psychological assistance to employees and their families.</p> <p>Our staff have the use of a library with about 1,800 books, both fiction and non-fiction. The non-fiction section includes books on insurance, management, finance, marketing, and sales. This gives them an opportunity to broaden their knowledge.</p>

KEY STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Staff by Category

	2024	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*	2019*
Permanent staff	1,586	2,514	2,513	2,535	2,517	2,527
Contract staff	257	170	130	232	109	133
Total	1,843	2,684	2,643	2,767	2,626	2,660

*The comparative figures are for both Life and General

Age Analysis

Age Group	Male	Female	Percentage
18-24	48	20	3.7
25-29	129	89	11.8
30-34	182	125	16.7
35-39	166	120	15.5
40-44	210	65	14.9
45-49	160	33	10.5
50-54	134	126	14.1
55 and Above	93	143	12.8
Total	1,122	721	100.0

Service Analysis

Number of Years Working at SLICGL	Male	Female	Percentage
0-5	386	110	26.9
6-10	152	156	16.7
11-15	198	108	16.6
16-20	250	68	17.3
21 and Above	136	279	22.5
Total	1,122	721	100.0

Employment by Grade and Gender

Grade	Number			Composition Percentage (%)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Senior managerial	44	11	55	80	20
Managerial	146	45	191	76	24
Assistant manager	63	31	94	67	33
Executive	227	276	503	45	55
Clerical	379	346	725	52	48
Technical	171	0	171	100	0
Non-clerical	58	4	62	94	6
Minor	34	8	42	81	19
Total	1,122	721	1,843	61	39

Career Development to Enhance Workforce Productivity

Our employee development programmes have been drawn up to align with SLICGL growth. The training needs of the Company are identified by the Performance Appraisal System, and we have developed a mechanism to prioritise and implement these training needs. The results in terms of skills and competencies developed are regularly assessed.

We also have a succession planning and Talent Management Pool Plan, to support this we have developed a training module to develop potential leaders from each department. We also support professional development of our staff by providing financial support for employees who wish to obtain further qualifications. We also reimburse professional membership fees to support continued professional growth.

Investment in Training and Development

Type	2024 Mn.
In-house training	20.7
External training	0.7
Conferences	1.7
Overseas training	4.5
Insurance and professional education	1.4
Professional memberships	1.0

Reimbursement of Examination Expenses

Type	2024 Rs. Mn.	2023* Rs. Mn.	2022* Rs. Mn.	2021* Rs. Mn.	2020* Rs. Mn.	2019* Rs. Mn.
Total investment on employees	1.5	9.4	5.4	3.2	3.1	3.9

*The comparative figures are for both Life and General

Training Programmes

Type	2024	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*	2019*
Number of programmes	61	81	97	70	85	186

*The comparative figures are for both Life and General

Induction Programmes

Type	2024	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*	2019*
Number of programmes	5	4	2	2	–	3

*The comparative figures are for both Life and General

RECOGNITION AND REWARDS

A reward system is in place to drive performance, which aligns with SLICGL's growth and development. This alignment is achieved through a Performance Appraisal System which has been developed to cater to both individual and corporate development. The PAS is built on the ethos of "striving for excellence". It evaluates all employees fairly and transparently. All employees are required to complete a biannual self-evaluation, where they have the opportunity of grading their own performance against pre-set KPIs. Post which employees face a performance appraisal interview with their respective line manager. This gives an opportunity for a comprehensive and open discussion on performance, training needs, and long-term career goals. Employees whose appraisal is below the required standard rating are given opportunities for further development. In such situations the HR Department will provide a customised individual development plan, in cooperation with the immediate supervisors.

Based on the outcomes of performance appraisals, salary increments are awarded to employees based on their final achievements. This initiative was launched in 2023 and achieved significant success, playing a crucial role in fostering a performance-driven culture within the Organisation.

This platform is accessible to all staff members, excluding sales categories and Senior Management from the Head Office and Branches. Its purpose is to enhance employee contributions across the Company's value chain in a structured manner. By recognising and motivating the human capital of the Organisation at various levels, the Outstanding Employee's Award Scheme aims to bridge gaps in rewarding and empowerment areas.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS

Employees by Region

Region	Number
Central	129
Eastern	42
Head Office	712
North Central	64
Northern	34
Ratnapura	68
Southern 1	100
Southern 2	53
Southern 3	34
Upper Western	120
Uva	70
Wayamba 1	83
Wayamba 2	60
Western	23
Western 1	81
Western 2	46
Western 3	66
Western 4	58
Total	1,843

Employee Recruitment

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
18-24	61	17	32	27
25-29	64	44	52	37
30-34	42	9	21	17
35-39	21	4	15	9
40-44	17	1	14	6
45-49	10	–	6	3
50-54	3	–	1	1
55 and above	–	–	–	–
Total	218	75	293	100

Employee Turnover

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
18-24	20	2	22	10
25-29	32	12	44	20
30-34	39	9	48	22
35-39	25	8	33	15
40-44	20	5	25	11
45-49	9	2	11	5
50-54	3	2	5	2
55 and above	13	21	34	15
Total	161	61	222	100

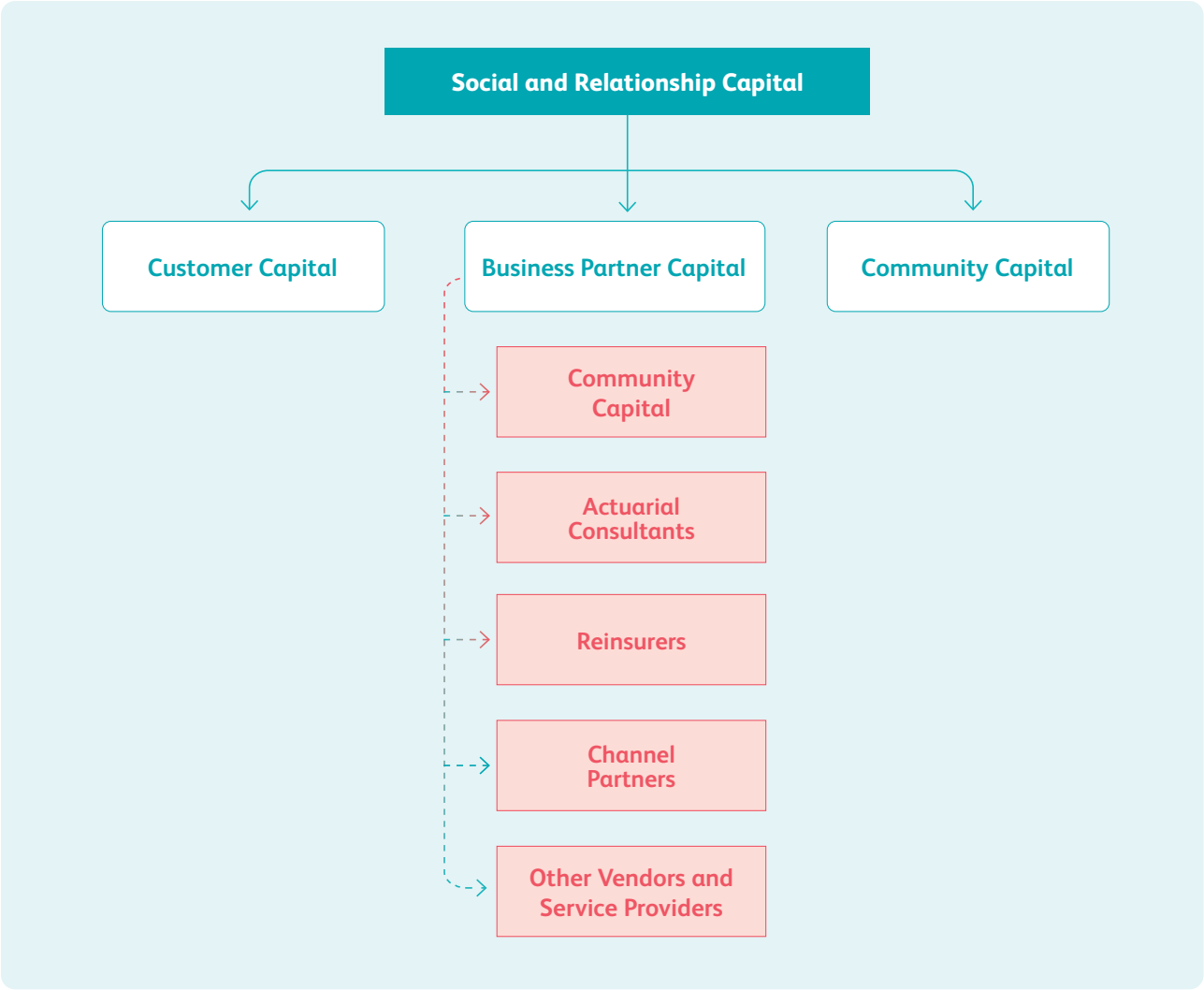
Staff Retention Rate

	2024	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*	2019*
Number of staff	1,843	2,684	2,643	2,767	2,626	2,660
Staff retention rate	88.6	91.4	95.4	96.2	98.0	91.5

* The comparative figures are for both Life and General

Social and Relationship Capital

SLICGL’s social and relationship capital is built on robust networks with diverse stakeholders. These valuable relationships foster trust and enable us to cultivate mutually beneficial partnerships, driving sustained value for both the company and the communities we serve.



GENERAL INSURANCE PRODUCT PORTFOLIO



HEALTH INSURANCE SOLUTIONS



BUSINESS INSURANCE SOLUTIONS



MOTOR INSURANCE SOLUTIONS



HOUSE HOLDERS INSURANCE SOLUTIONS



TRAVEL INSURANCE SOLUTIONS



PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE SOLUTIONS



Product Category	Solutions	Target Customers	Description
Individual Medical Insurance	Medi 60	Senior citizens between the ages of 60 and 70 years	"Medi 60" is a health insurance policy designed to cater to the needs of senior citizens. It offers three packages for the customers to choose from based on their financial investment.
	Medi Plus	Sri Lanka citizens between the ages of 18 and 59 years	Individual health insurance policies which cover a wide range of in-patient health insurance needs. The policy is renewable annually and includes a special no-claim bonus that increases the sum insured of the policy every no-claim year.
Motor	Motor Plus Ladies Only	Ladies who own private cars and private dual-purpose vehicles	A motor insurance policy that contains special features catering to the customers specific vehicle insurance needs.
	Motor Plus Tuk	Tuk drivers	Motor insurance policy designed to cater to the insurance needs of the three-wheels segment.
	Motor Plus Rider	Riders	Insurance policy designed for motorcyclists.
	Motor Plus Commercial	Owners of commercial vehicles	Provides exclusive motor insurance coverage for commercial vehicles (hiring cars, dual-purpose vehicles, private and hiring lorries) that contribute to the nation's economy.
	Motor Plus Drive 60	Motor Insurance Cover for senior citizens	<p>The following special benefits are offered under Drive 60 insurance product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free towing covers up to Rs. 10,000/- • Call and move facility for vehicles above sum insured of Rs. 5 Mn. (private car and private dual-purpose vehicles) • Cashless repair facility from SLIC registered garages • Bee Express fast track settlement facility for claims below Rs. 100,000/- • Waiving the after-repair inspection for claims under Rs. 100,000/- • Special repair offers for claims • Waiving off salvage parts for claims below Rs. 50,000/- • Discounts up to 75% (70% NCB and 5% MR)
	Motor Plus Pinnacle	Premium vehicle owner market segment	Sri Lanka Insurance Motor Plus Pinnacle is a premier motor insurance product that provides comprehensive coverage against a wide range of risks. It also offers enhanced personal accident cover, emergency breakdown assistance cost reimbursement, emergency accommodation cost reimbursement, hassle-free claim process, and premium add-on options. With SLICGL Motor Plus Pinnacle, consumers can expect a level of service that surpasses all expectations, setting new benchmarks in the local insurance landscape.
Householders	Burglary Insurance		Protects your house and family from property loss or damage caused by break-ins.
	Fire Insurance for Dwelling Houses Home owners		Insures your house, whether it's finished, occupied, or under construction, from a variety of fire and fire-related risks.
	Home Protect Insurance		Covers your home, your family and your valuables and your domestic staff in the event of a disaster.
	Home Protect Lite		First-loss basis pre-underwritten householder insurance policy. This can be purchased over the counter.

Product Category	Solutions	Target Customers	Description
Travel	Travel Protect	For all travellers	Provide coverage against medical emergencies, trip cancellation, lost baggage, or unforeseen travel disruption and ensures travellers focus on enjoying their trip without any hassle.
Personal Accident	<i>Jana Rekuma</i>	Labour force of Sri Lanka	Provides comprehensive coverage for individuals against accidents that can happen anywhere and anytime (24x7 worldwide)

BUSINESS

Property	Insurance for Business Premises	Business owners	Provides coverage for loss or damage to your industrial or commercial property.
	Sri Lanka Insurance Business Club Traders Combined Insurance Policy	SME sector	Provides them with a comprehensive and holistic solution in one policy, including fire and allied hazards, plate glass, money, electronic equipment, and stock deterioration insurance and other related perils.
	Tea Factory Insurance	Plantation Sector in Sri Lanka	Includes tea plantations, factories, and storage, as well as risks to their machinery, structures, stocks, and ongoing activity.
	Hoteliers Comprehensive Insurance	Hoteliers in Sri Lanka	A comprehensive insurance coverage for hoteliers in Sri Lanka because the tourism business encounters unique obstacles over time.
	Contractors All Risks Insurance	Contractors undertaking construction projects	A comprehensive insurance for contractors to address the multiple risks involved with today's fast-paced and high-demand construction business.
	Erection All Risks Insurance	Construction Projects	Covers machinery and equipment installations.
	Electronic Equipment Insurance	Business premises and factories	A custom coverage that protects your company from risks that could damage your electronic gear and tools.
	Machinery Breakdown Insurance	Business premises and factories	Coverage for unforeseen and sudden physical loss or damage to insured items, allowing for urgent repair and/or replacement.
	Contractors Plant and Machinery Insurance	Construction projects	Provides protection for contractors' plant and machinery against all types of risks encountered on the job site.
	Deterioration of Stock Insurance	Business premises and factories	Covers the risks of even minor temperature changes in cold storage for items like food, pharmaceuticals, etc., owing to mechanical problems, as well as the quick deterioration of such commodities under unforeseen circumstances.
	Machinery Loss of Profits Insurance	Business premises and factories	Covers the actual loss of gross profit suffered as a result of disruptions (machinery failure in any manufacturing or industrial facility disrupts routine operations and damages income streams) caused by machinery.
Marine	Marine Hull and Machinery Insurance	Fishing boat owners and owners of vessels	Provides total protection for the hull and machinery of ocean-going and other boats/vessels operating on waterways from damage caused by various types of risks.
	Marine Cargo Insurance	Exporters and Importers	Designed specifically to meet the regulatory requirements of exporters and importers.
Employee Related	Workmen's Compensation Insurance	Factories, manufacturing companies, and offices	Highlights employer responsibilities under the recently updated Workmen's Compensation Act No. 10 of 2005, which provides compensation to workers injured while on the job.
	Personal Accident Cover	Factories, manufacturing companies, and offices	Provides compensation for death and bodily injuries caused by assault, accident, or other external and visible methods and protects the policyholder in the event of such unforeseeable events.

Product Category	Solutions	Target Customers	Description
	Group Medical Insurance	All types of organisations/ companies	Group medical insurance provides coverage for the employee, management, and the Board of Directors of companies/organisations against medical and health-related perils.
Special Motor Categories	Motor Fleet Solutions	Individual and company-owned car fleets	Accident risk and damage coverage for corporate-owned car fleets.
	Agricultural vehicles and Special vehicles	Individual and company-owned agricultural or special vehicle types	Agricultural and special vehicle insurance solutions are designed to cater the specific needs of the respective category considering the nature of usage of the vehicle and vehicle type.

Other Policies

- Bankers Indemnity
- Rubber Factory
- Professional Indemnity
- Aircraft Insurance
- Public Liability
- Products Liability

New Products launched to the market in FY 2024

New products were introduced to the market in FY 2024 as part of SLICGL's continued efforts to broaden its offering. These include the following:

Protecting the Future – “SURAKSHA” Free Student Insurance Scheme



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கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education



For All Sri Lankan Students,

✓ A free Insurance Scheme which covers medical expenses, personal accident, and compensation for the death of parents.

A Gift of Free Insurance Cover from the Education Ministry to all Sri Lankan Students

Please visit our website for more information, terms and conditions

Call our 24-hour HOTLINE in the event of an accident

<https://www.srilankainsurance.lk/suraksha/>

Contact Us

0112 357 357

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) is proud to support the “SURAKSHA” Insurance Scheme, a flagship initiative by the Ministry of Education aimed at safeguarding the well-being of students across Sri Lanka.

SURAKSHA is a free insurance scheme provided by the Government of Sri Lanka, covering all students enrolled in government schools, government-approved private institutions, and special needs schools. The scheme provides comprehensive coverage, including medical expenses, personal accident protection, and financial assistance in the event of a parent’s loss, ensuring that every child has the security they need to pursue their education with confidence.

This initiative reflects the nation's commitment to child welfare and educational equity, and SLICGL is honoured to play a key role in implementing and managing this impactful programme that secures the future of Sri Lanka’s next generation.

“Gurubuhuman” product

Launched by Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General (SLICGL) on 04 December 2024, “GuruBuhuman” Insurance is a specially designed insurance solution created exclusively for school teachers. For just Rs. 6,000 per year, this comprehensive one year policy offers a valuable combination of Personal Accident Cover and Home Insurance Cover, ensuring peace of mind both at work and at home.

This thoughtful initiative reflects SLICGL's deep respect and gratitude toward the teaching community, providing essential protection to those who dedicate their lives to shaping the future.

Motor Third Party Total Loss Plus

Motor Third Party Total Loss Plus is typically a value-added enhancement offered on top of a standard Third Party Motor Insurance Policy. While basic third-party insurance only covers liability for injury, death, or property damage to third parties, “Total Loss Plus” provides limited own damage coverage in certain defined situations – especially in total loss scenarios.

Responsible Marketing and Transparent Communication

SLICGL's customer interaction strategy is focused on providing clear, concise, and accurate information to empower customers to make swift and informed decisions. We strive to minimise the complexity customers may encounter when faced with a wide range of options. Accordingly, in designing our promotional and marketing materials, we strictly adhere to all regulatory disclosure requirements. Our goal is to set industry benchmarks by providing all necessary and relevant information, enabling customers to make prudent decisions when engaging with us.

Customers receive information about our products and services through multiple channels, including both electronic and print media. In addition, all branch staff are trained to respond to inquiries in a professional manner, explain the risks associated with our products and services, and guide customers towards the most suitable solutions for their needs. The introduction of online insurance solutions further enhances the convenience and transparency we offer to our customers.

MARKETING CAMPAIGNS

Awards and recognition

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited has been awarded the Best Insurance Company for Customer Satisfaction – Sri Lanka 2024 by Global Brand Awards.

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) was honoured with the Best Insurance Company for Customer Satisfaction – Sri Lanka 2024 award by Global Brands Magazine. This prestigious recognition highlights SLICGL's unwavering commitment to delivering exceptional customer service and its dedication to understanding and addressing the evolving needs of its clientele.



Partnerships

Strategic Customer Benefits through Partnership with Mastercard

In 2024, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) launched a targeted customer benefit campaign in collaboration with Mastercard, aimed at increasing affordability and accessibility of essential insurance products.

As part of this initiative, customers were offered a 10% discount on three key insurance plans when payments were made using a Mastercard.

SLIC General Home Protect – covering residential property and contents

Medi60 – a health insurance plan specially designed for senior citizens

Medi Plus – comprehensive health coverage for individuals and families

This promotion was rolled out to strengthen customer acquisition and retention while enhancing value through strategic financial partnerships. The offer remains valid until 28 February 2025, enabling customers to benefit from long-term security solutions at a reduced cost.

This initiative reflects SLICGL's commitment to delivering affordable insurance options through meaningful collaborations, improving customer satisfaction and engagement in line with our brand promise.



Motor Plus Loyalty Rewards

Seasonal Engagement through Motor Plus Loyalty Rewards – Christmas 2024

As part of the enhanced Customer Relationship Management (CRM) strategy, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) activated Motor Plus Loyalty Rewards during the 2024 festive season. Tailored exclusively for Motor Plus comprehensive policyholders, this campaign delivered a series of special offers in celebration of the Christmas season.

Policyholders enjoyed exclusive discounts and benefits at selected partner outlets, reinforcing the value of remaining insured with SLICGL while promoting the practical benefits of loyalty.

This seasonal activation reflects the broader CRM vision of fostering long-term relationships through thoughtful, experience-driven engagement strategies.



SLICGL at the Colombo Motor Show 2024

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) was proud to support the Colombo Motor Show 2024, attracting thousands of motor enthusiasts, industry professionals, and families from across the country.

As a prominent sponsor, SLICGL leveraged this premier automotive event to enhance brand visibility, engage with potential customers, and showcase our market-leading Motor Plus insurance solutions. Interactive booths, customer education, and exclusive on-site offers contributed to a strong brand presence throughout the three-day event.

Our participation reflects SLICGL's continued commitment to aligning with national events that resonate with our customer base while reinforcing our leadership in the general insurance sector.



Supporting Worker Safety at NIOSH 2024 – Climate Change in Focus

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) was honoured to serve as the official insurance partner of the NIOSH 2024 Annual Conference, which focused on the growing impact of climate change on occupational health and worker safety.

This strategic collaboration underscores SLICGL's commitment to safeguarding the nation's workforce and empowering industries through comprehensive insurance solutions. By aligning with NIOSH's mission, SLICGL continues to champion proactive risk management and resilience in the face of emerging environmental and occupational challenges.

Our participation reaffirmed our role not just as an insurer, but as a partner in national development, promoting sustainable practices and protecting those who drive Sri Lanka's economic growth.

Honouring Excellence at the GIPA Awards 2023 – A Landmark Moment in General Insurance

On 22 November 2024, in the dynamic city of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) proudly hosted the inaugural General Insurance Pinnacle Achiever (GIPA) Awards 2023, celebrating 18 outstanding individuals whose contributions exemplify the core values of dedication, innovation, and service excellence.

The GIPA Awards represent a bold step in recognising and rewarding top-performing professionals in the general insurance sector – reinforcing our belief in cultivating a culture of performance, quality business practices, and empowerment.

This prestigious international event brought together the Chairman, Board of Directors, Group Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and members of the Leadership Team, along with our Distribution Team and valued partners, all of whom played a crucial role in making the celebration a resounding success.

The GIPA Awards reaffirm SLICGL's commitment to raising industry standards, encouraging professional growth, and positioning Sri Lanka's general insurance talent on the global stage.



Fuelling Excitement and Safety – Official Insurance Partner of the SLARDAR Giriulla Rally 2024

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) proudly served as the Official Insurance Partner for the SLARDAR Giriulla Mahameruwa Rally, held on 31 August and 01 September 2024.

This thrilling motorsport event, organised under the banner of the Sri Lanka Association of Racing Drivers and Riders (SLARDAR), brought together adrenaline-fuelled competition and passionate rally enthusiasts. SLICGL's partnership played a pivotal role in elevating the safety standards of the event, while showcasing our commitment to excellence, precision, and risk management – values deeply aligned with both motorsport and insurance.

Our participation reinforced SLICGL's presence in dynamic public events and underlined our dedication to ensuring safety while enabling unforgettable experiences for communities and stakeholders alike.



Bringing Insurance Closer to Communities – On-Ground Activation at Gannoruwa Junction

As part of its ongoing commitment to customer outreach and community engagement, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) conducted a successful on-ground activation at Gannoruwa Junction, creating direct access to essential insurance solutions for the local community.

The initiative aimed to raise awareness and provide personalised guidance on a range of general insurance offerings, reinforcing SLICGL's mission to protect what matters most to individuals and families across the country.

Through this regional presence, SLICGL continues to build trust, expand its footprint, and make insurance more accessible – ensuring that every Sri Lankan has the opportunity to safeguard their future with confidence.



Ensuring Road Safety During Esala Perahera – Free Vehicle Clinic Initiative

In line with its ongoing commitment to customer safety and well-being, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL), in collaboration with Totachi Sri Lanka and Indra Traders, launched a free vehicle clinic during the auspicious *Esala Perahera* season in 2024.

Running until 19 August, the initiative was designed to support pilgrims and travellers by offering comprehensive vehicle health checks and on-the-go discounts, ensuring safer and smoother journeys during one of Sri Lanka's most significant cultural festivals.

This seasonal campaign reinforced SLICGL's role as a responsible insurer and road safety advocate, proactively supporting motorists and communities during peak travel periods.

We're here for you During the Kandy Esala Perahera



The Kandy Esala Perahera, is a time of great significance, and we know how important it is for you to have a safe and worry-free journey. That's why **Motor Plus** is stepping up to offer support when you need it most.

FREE CAR INSPECTION

Make sure your vehicle is ready for the journey ahead. Drop by for a free inspection to avoid any surprises on the road.

Dates: August 16-17
Where: Indra Traders Head Office Car Park, Kandy.
For Bookings: Thimira - 070731321

ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE

Dates: August 16-19
Services: **Free Towing:** If your car breaks down within Kandy, we'll tow it for free.
Quick Repairs: We'll handle repairs at our ISP premises once you approve the estimate.
Tyre Change: Got a flat? We'll replace your spare tyre at no cost.
Battery Jump Start: If your battery gives out, we'll jump-start it for you, free of charge.

We're Available 24/7 from August 16th to 19th
 Throughout the Perahera, our team is on call, day and night. You can count on our expert technicians along with our reliable carriers to be there when you need them.

Whom to Contact: Project Coordinator: Mr. Nissanka (0777604115)
 Breakdown Technician: Mr. Jayawardana (0777871579)

At Motor Plus, we care about your safety and your peace of mind. Let us take care of your vehicle so you can focus on the spiritual experience of the Kandy Esala Perahera.

Warm regards,
Motor Plus Team








Protecting Tomorrow's Champions – Official Insurance Partner for Schools Rugby Player Insurance Programme

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) is proud to serve as the official insurance partner for the new player insurance programme for schools rugby, initiated by the Ministry of Sports in 2024.

This forward-thinking programme is designed to ensure the safety and well-being of young athletes, providing comprehensive insurance coverage tailored to the unique risks associated with competitive school-level rugby. Through this collaboration, SLICGL underscores its commitment to nurturing youth talent, promoting safe sporting environments, and supporting the holistic development of future sports professionals.

By aligning with national efforts to strengthen sports infrastructure and youth welfare, SLICGL continues to play a proactive role in empowering the next generation of champions – both on and off the field.



Pilgrimage Support Initiative – (Anuradhapura, June 2024)

As part of our ongoing efforts to deliver value-added services through the Motor Plus Loyalty Rewards Programme, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) provided exclusive on-ground support for Motor Plus Comprehensive policyholders travelling on pilgrimage to Anuradhapura from 21 to 23 June 2024.

Recognising the importance of uninterrupted travel during spiritual journeys, SLICGL collaborated with Sampath Motors and Line 360 to offer roadside assistance within Anuradhapura.

Key support included:

Sampath Motors:

- Free towing within Anuradhapura city limits
- Free labour for minor breakdown repairs
- Jump-start services
- Assistance coordination through a dedicated contact

Line 360:

- Discounted towing services
- 25% discount on labour for mechanical and electrical repairs

This initiative reflects SLICGL's proactive approach in delivering real-time, location-specific support to policyholders, enhancing customer trust and satisfaction through meaningful engagement beyond standard insurance services.

During this Poson Poya season, Motor Plus Comprehensive Vehicle Insurance Policyholders visiting Anuradhapura are eligible for special vehicle breakdown services.

This exclusive deal is offered by TOTACHI, a partner of the Sri Lanka Insurance Motor Plus Loyalty Rewards Scheme.

Our service partners
Sampath Motors / Line 360

0112 357 357

SLIC GENERAL

Recognition for Excellence in Training – SLIM Night of Honour and Gratitude Ceremony 2024

On 13 June 2024, during the SLIM Night of Honour and Gratitude Ceremony held at the Kingsbury Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited's Training Department was proudly recognised for its outstanding contribution to the Certificate in Sales Management course for Branch Managers.

The Sri Lanka Institute of Marketing (SLIM) presented an Appreciation Plaque to the Training Department in recognition of their efforts in coordinating and facilitating this crucial programme. The course, aimed at enhancing the leadership and sales management skills of branch managers, played a pivotal role in strengthening the Company's sales capabilities.

This recognition highlights SLICGL's commitment to continuous employee development and fostering a culture of learning and growth within the organisation.



Milestone Achievement – Successful Business Submission under the Bancassurance Partnership with Union Bank

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) marked a significant milestone in 2024 with the successful completion of the first business submission under the newly formed bancassurance partnership with Union Bank. This key achievement took place on 11 June 2024, at the Union Bank Head Office.

This partnership opened new avenues for both organisations to offer comprehensive financial and insurance solutions to a broader client base. The occasion was graced by Mr Manisha Fernando, Vice President of Union Bank, and Mr Dasun Siriwardana, Head of Bancassurance and Remittances at Union Bank, whose support played a vital role in launching this collaboration.

Special appreciation was also extended to Mr Roshan Collas, AGM – Bancassurance, Alternate Distribution and Business Retention, and Mrs Dilini Gallage, Manager – Channel Development (Banks and Partnerships) of SLICGL, for their pivotal roles in initiating and facilitating this partnership.

This milestone underscored SLICGL's strategic direction in expanding distribution channels and deepening financial sector collaborations through bancassurance.



Insurance Partner for Single Tree Hill Climb 2024

On 08 and 09 of April 2024, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) proudly served as the Official Insurance Partner of the Single Tree Hill Climb racing event held in the scenic town of Nuwara Eliya.



This partnership showcased our continued commitment to motorsport safety and community engagement, providing comprehensive coverage and on-ground support for an exhilarating and memorable event. SLICGL's presence at the event reinforced our dedication to promoting safe and responsible sporting environments across Sri Lanka.

National Sales Drive – Sinhala and Tamil New Year 2024

On 05 April 2024, the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL) team embarked on a nationwide journey as part of a dynamic National Sales Drive, extending warm Sinhala and Tamil New Year wishes while promoting protection and security for all Sri Lankans.

This campaign served as a platform to introduce new products, services, and value additions, offering tailored insurance solutions to communities across the island. From meticulous planning to seamless execution, the drive reflected the passion and dedication of the SLICGL team.

Through this initiative, we strengthened customer relationships, built deeper engagement with stakeholders, and reinforced public awareness of our exceptional offerings. The campaign stood as a true testament to SLICGL's mission of making insurance accessible, relevant, and responsive to the evolving needs of our citizens.



General Insurance Summit 2023 – Celebrating Our Sales Champions

The General Insurance Summit 2023, held on 22 and 23 February 2024 at Jetwing Blue, Negombo, was a grand celebration of the exceptional talent and dedication that fuels the continued success of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL).

The summit recognised and rewarded top-performing sales professionals and emerging talents across the organisation. It served as a platform to celebrate excellence, share strategic insights, and strengthen the unity of the distribution force. From recognition ceremonies to knowledge-sharing sessions, the event showcased the power of teamwork, innovation, and performance-driven culture.



SLICGL proudly saluted the efforts and achievements of its sales champions who continue to drive growth and uphold the Company's values. The summit was not only a moment of recognition but also a reaffirmation of our commitment to investing in people and celebrating success at every milestone.

International Women's Day 2024 Celebrations at Sri Lanka Insurance Life and General

Sri Lanka Insurance Life and Sri Lanka Insurance General proudly celebrated International Women's Day 2024, honouring the outstanding contributions of the women within our Organisation.

The week-long celebration featured inspirational quotes, a specially designed photo backdrop to capture memorable moments, and a powerful guest lecture on "Empowering Women: Navigating Work-Life Balance and Professionalism in the Corporate World." The keynote was delivered by Professor Arosha Adikaram, whose thought-provoking insights energised our staff and offered practical guidance on balancing career and personal aspirations.

The event concluded with a message of motivation for all women to embrace their journeys, pursue excellence, and celebrate their accomplishments. It was a true reflection of our ongoing commitment to gender equity, empowerment, and inclusion.



Comprehensive Coverage for Evolving Risks

At Sri Lanka Insurance General, we recognised the dynamic nature of business risks and provided tailored coverage to address a wide range of challenges. Whether it was production risk, electronic device-related risks, cyber attacks, or the impact of natural disasters, we ensured that our clients received comprehensive coverage that met their unique needs.

Our solutions were designed to offer robust protection, allowing businesses to focus on growth while we safeguarded their assets and operations. As the business landscape continued to evolve, we adapted our offerings to ensure they remained relevant and effective.



Empowering Businesses with Confidence

Sri Lanka Insurance General hosted an exclusive forum on Contractors All Risk Insurance, providing valuable insights to our corporate clients. The event focused on equipping businesses with the knowledge and tools needed to mitigate risks and confidently undertake large-scale projects.

We remain committed to supporting businesses by offering tailored insurance solutions and fostering a deeper understanding of industry-specific risks. Stay tuned for more events aimed at enhancing the growth and security of your business.



Steady Growth in the Non-Motor Sector

We were proud to mark a steady growth of 27% in the Non-Motor sector of Sri Lanka Insurance General Limited, significantly outperforming the industry's average growth of 12%. This remarkable achievement reflects our commitment to diversifying our portfolio and providing tailored insurance solutions that meet the evolving needs of our customers.

Our growth in this sector underscores the trust our clients have placed in us and our ability to deliver value-driven products and services.



Growth in the Motor Insurance Market Share

Despite the market downturn, Sri Lanka Insurance General demonstrated remarkable growth in the Motor Insurance market share, increasing by 5.2% compared to 2022. Our market share rose from 20% in 2022 to 21% in 2023, reflecting our continued commitment to offering competitive, reliable, and customer-centric motor insurance solutions.

This growth highlights the resilience of our brand and our ability to maintain strong customer loyalty even in challenging market conditions.



Ceylon Motor Trader's Association (CMTA) Six-A-Side Cricket Tournament

Sri Lanka Insurance General was proud to be part of the thrilling Ceylon Motor Trader's Association (CMTA) six-a-side cricket tournament on 27 January at the MCA grounds. Our partnership with CMTA reached new heights as staff from member organisations showcased exceptional cricketing talent.

As the insurance partner, Sri Lanka Insurance General was honoured to recognise and celebrate the winners and special award recipients for their remarkable performances.

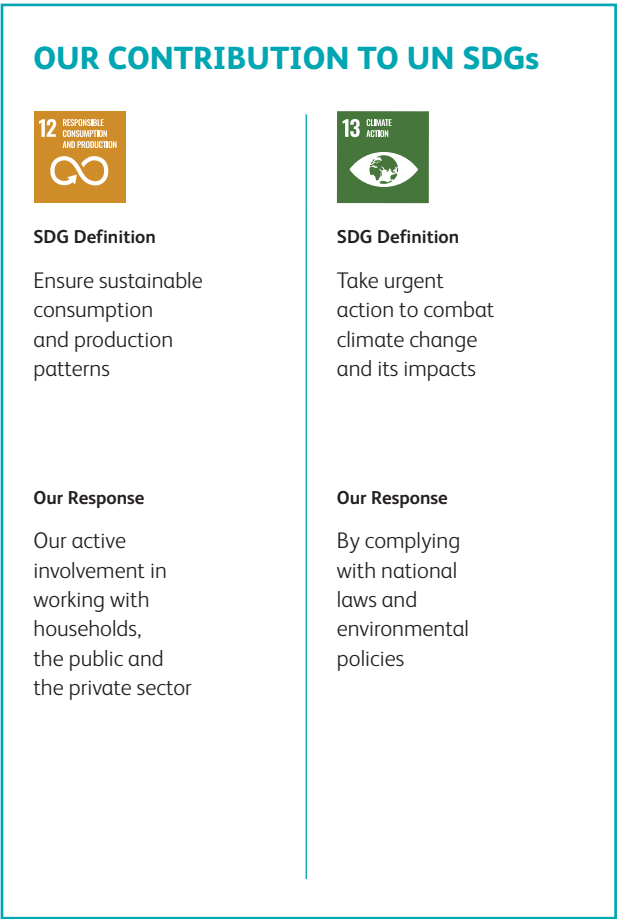
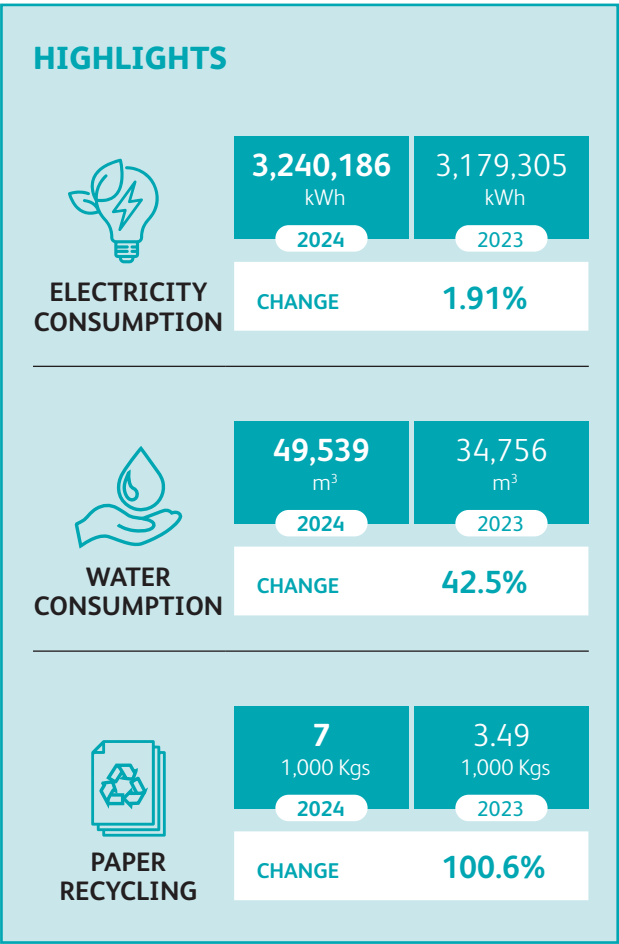
Congratulations to all the teams for their outstanding achievements on the field!



SLIC General's operations have minimal impact on this scarce but valuable resource. Nonetheless, its responsible use is a vital part of our sustainability initiatives.

A RESPONSIBLE APPROACH

Our business operations are information-intensive rather than material and energy intensive. Our consumption of the natural resource, therefore, is limited to the usage of water, electricity, fuel, paper, and waste (food, paper, and e-waste). We are aware that to some degree, our consumption and waste management will impact the environment either to enhance the natural capital or deplete its limited resources. Nevertheless, believing in the saying, “If we surrender to earth’s intelligence, we could rise, rooted like trees” (*Rainer Maria Rilke*), we treat every aspect of this limited resource with the respect it mandates.



OPPORTUNITIES

Growth opportunities for general insurance in Sri Lanka is buoyed by economic recovery, regulatory development, and evolving consumer needs.

Digital Transformation and InsurTech	Micro-insurance and Inclusive Coverage	Climate and Disaster Risk Insurance	Corporate and SME Insurance Growth	Regulatory and Policy Advancements
Growth in cyber insurance, digital insurance platforms, AI driven underwriting and claims processing offer easy access and timeliness in the field.	Rising demand for insurance in the farming communities, health microinsurance and for affordable insurance products for the low income groups.	Space for parametric insurance, flood insurance and the government's partnership with public and private insurance schemes.	Expansion of business interruption insurance for SMEs, liability insurance for corporate risk management, and trade credit insurance due to volatile global macroeconomic conditions.	Strengthened insurance penetration, introduction of mandatory insurance policies, and enhanced consumer protection laws that bolster trust in the insurers.

CHALLENGES

Economic and Market Stability	Regulatory and Compliance Pressure	Climate and Disaster Risks	Digital and Technological Competition	Workforce Requirements
Low insurance penetration has been a legacy issue for the insurance industry. This was exacerbated by interest rate fluctuations that impacted investment returns and further impacted by currency fluctuations.	Risk Based Capital (RBC) requirement, stringent application to anti-money laundering and fraud prevention measures and taxation affected profitability.	Several periods of extreme weather conditions increased claim payouts, while low levels of parametric insurance limited disaster insurance uptake.	Increased demand for seamless and easily accessible insurance products pushing the boundaries for investment in digital infrastructure to remain updated in an extremely competitive industry.	Limited resource availability in the actuarial and insurance risk management, the need for continuous training, and retention posed significant challenges as the brain-drain and mass migration took effect in the ensuring year.

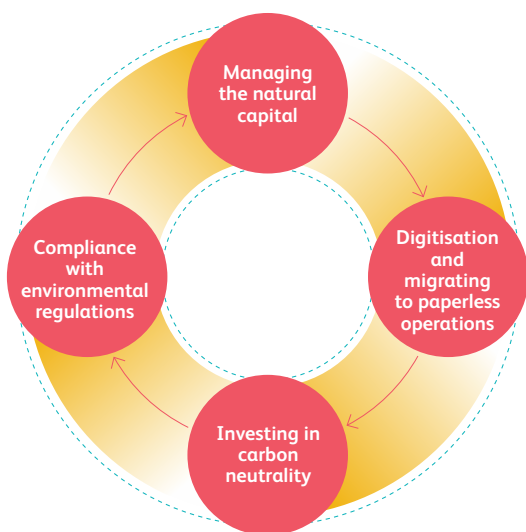
CAPITAL LINKAGES

Financial Capital	Manufactured Capital	Intellectual Capital	Social and Relationship Capital	Human Capital
Sustainable use of the natural capital ensures long-term cost saving and profitability, risk reduction, and creates market opportunities.	Responsible use of the natural capital ensures resource efficiency, infrastructure longevity, regulatory compliance, and innovation and sustainability.	Helps in brand building and brand reputation, strategic decision-making, knowledge-sharing, innovation and research.	Ensures community well-being, builds trust and collaboration, contributes towards economic equity.	Contributes towards a healthy environment, stronger workforce, pleasant working surroundings, and economic growth.

MANAGING OUR NATURAL CAPITAL

Our governance structure which encompasses systems, policies, procedures, and processes are designed to manage responsible consumption of natural capital, with a view to retaining sustainability that is essential for human well-being and the preservation of the planet. We conduct our operations with due diligence towards environmental preservation and continually invested in reducing our carbon footprint. We are committed to digitisation and automating our systems and processes to reduce the paper consumption, as a key criterion for sustainability.

Our strategy for managing the natural capital is based on a three-pronged plan.



COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Our compliance with environmental regulations embedded in the National Environmental Policy is voluntary, as SLICGL is a service organisation. We are, however, cognisant of our responsible stewardship towards the limited usage of the natural capital and apply a meticulous tracking and monitoring mechanism in measuring the usage of water, energy, and generation of waste. This has enabled us to reduce our natural resource usage and our carbon footprint.

Digitisation and Migrating to Paperless Operations

Reduced Paper Consumption

With digitisation, the Company migrated to paperless operations in many operational processes, that included HR, Finance, Procurement, and general administrative work. We embarked on a digital document storage, electronic signatures, and online form-filling to further reduce the need for paper usage, thereby contributing to save trees and reduced deforestation. Indirect benefits are the reduction in emissions that are inherent in paper production, transportation, and disposal.

Energy Efficiency

By adopting energy efficient hardware, renewable energy usage by data centres and public cloud providers, we optimised power consumption in storage and processing a significant volume of data that generally consume large amounts of energy. Remote platforms that were used for online meetings further reduced electricity consumption in office spaces, reducing our costs and contributing to saving energy.

Reduced Usage of Fossil Fuel

Our digital platforms and automated services allowed our workforce to carry out their tasks remotely, reducing the need for road-travel, leading to reduced carbon emission and avert contributing to environmental pollution.

Overall, automation and digitisation in the insurance industry have the potential to reduce carbon footprint through efficiencies and reduced paper usage. Efforts to optimise energy usage, adopt renewable energy sources, and promote sustainable practices can further enhance the positive environmental impact of automation and digitisation in insurance.

Investing in Carbon Neutrality

GHG emission assessment of SLIC commenced in 2021 and is continually carried out from the results of this we hope to progressively realise carbon neutrality.

We continue to maintain the Carbon Footprint Certification received in 2021, 2022, and 2023, which was also granted in 2024 which is currently under the audit process during the submission of this report as required by the Greenhouse Gas Verification audit by complying with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018 and verified with a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with the specifications of ISO-14064-3:2019.

Awareness sessions were conducted to our employees to inculcate the sustainability practices as applicable to GHG emissions and gain their participation in achieving carbon neutrality.

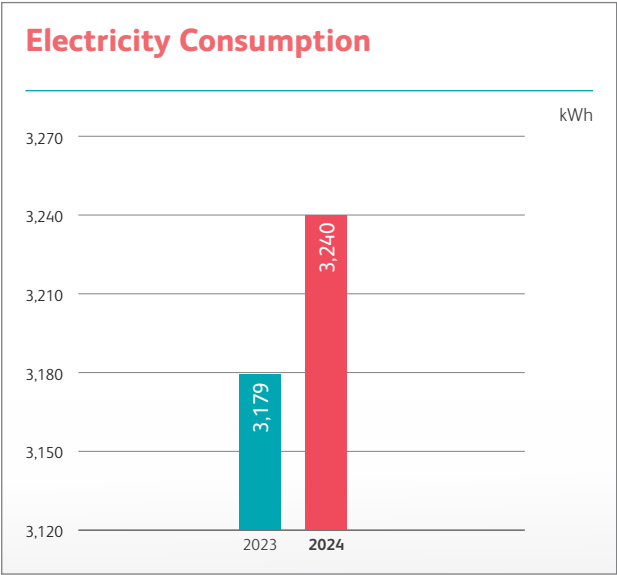
POLICY FRAMEWORK

To achieve our objectives, we work within a robust policy framework which also defines the procedure and the process involved, across our operations. These include the following, and are reviewed periodically for relevance and where necessary, amended to incorporate current requirements and operational requirements.

- Policies and procedures
- Board level oversight
- Appropriate due diligence processes
- Responsible supply chain management
- Transparency and risk management
- Business and tax strategy governance

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

We work within a strong policy structure in managing energy consumption, allowing us to be a responsible corporate citizen in consumption and usage.

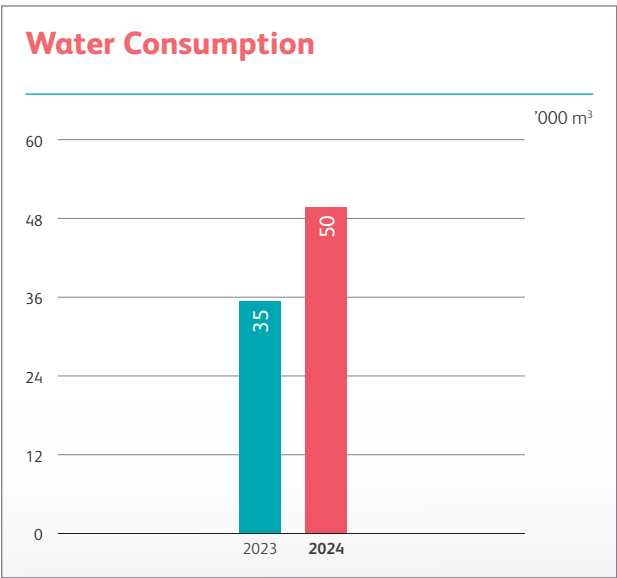


Fuel Usage

Fuel Type	Total Litres	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)			
		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total
Petrol	568,061.650	1,290.518	18.31307	16.26835	1,325.0997
Diesel	36,260.9	97.051997	0.152218	0.214536	97.41875

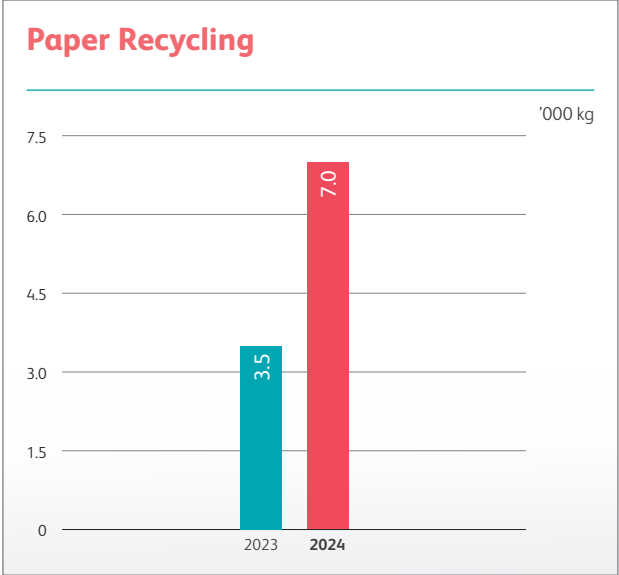
WATER MANAGEMENT
Responsible Consumption

Optimising the use of water efficiency in our office premises is our contribution to conserving the water resource, thereby supporting environmental sustainability.



Effective waste management is a crucial aspect of our sustainability strategy. As an information-intensive service organisation, our efforts are concentrated on minimising paper usage and applying paperless policy issuance, digital claims processing, and maintaining energy-efficient office spaces. We encourage green workplace practices by initiating paper recycling, and stringent compliance with national environmental regulations.

Waste and Effluents Management



EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

The company will improve energy efficiency to reduce the carbon emission arising mainly from the use of electricity to its maximum possible effect as electricity has the highest impact on the overall GHG emissions of SLICGL and the following aspects are considered:

- LED lamps installed in most sections of the company
- Thermostats of air conditioners set between 24°C and 26°C in office areas
- Tinted stickers pasted on glasses to prevent heat build up
- Conducted frequent awareness sessions for staff to switch off lights, computers, printers, photocopy machines, fax machines and close lobby doors to prevent air conditioners energy being wasted in unoccupied spaces and on the importance of energy conservation

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

As a service organisation, the mostly used material is paper, which we have successfully reduced as we aim to achieve a paperless operation.

Future Focus

As the overall ethos of our business is preservation and mitigation, we will continue to ensure responsible usage of the natural capital, as the core of our sustainable business operations.

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Corporate Governance Report

CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (SLICGL), being a State-Owned Enterprise has entrenched sound governance practices premised on accountability, transparency, ethical management and fairness, across the business, with the purpose of having nimble and swift decision-making, which includes having a clear code of ethics and conduct, regular risk assessments and strong financial controls.

The Board sets the tone and shares values for the way in which the Company operates on four pillars of corporate governance; namely, responsibility, accountability, transparency and fairness. As per Direction, No. 17, issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, we comply with the provisions of the "Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance-2017", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka as revised in November 2023.

We have embraced the fundamentals of the Guidelines on Corporate Governance and Operational Manual for State-Owned Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance in 2021.

To enhance our corporate governance practices, the Board has adopted a "Schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board" This document clearly outlines the issues that fall under the Board's responsibilities versus those that can be delegated. It helps clarify things for stakeholders, allows the Board to concentrate on strategic priorities, and reduces risks.

Over the past financial year that's being reviewed, our approach to corporate governance included the following:

We worked to maintain strong governance practices across the Company. The Board of Directors and its various Subcommittees, with their combined expertise, continued providing oversight and strategic guidance. They set clear policies and procedures to uphold our governance framework.

The Board met regularly, nearly every month, to monitor Management's performance and ensure we're operating effectively. Non-Executive Directors provide constructive feedback and offer specialist advice.

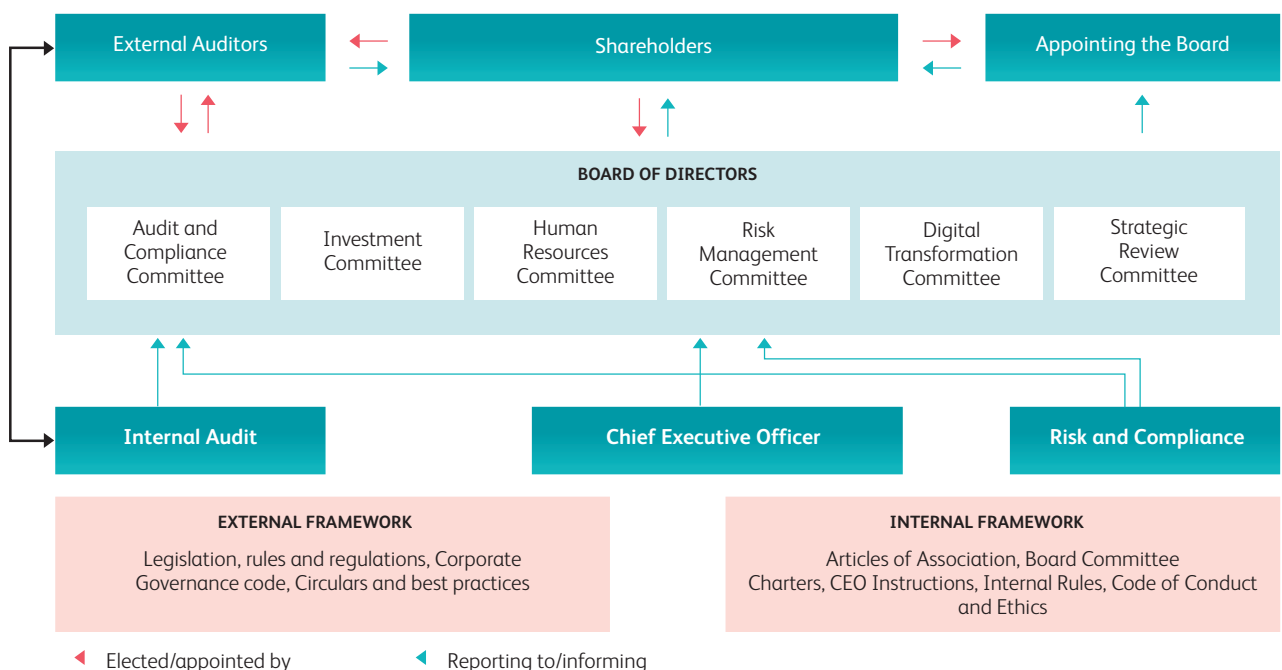
We believe robust corporate governance is vital for our long-term business success. As such, we remain committed to continuing to enhance our governance over the coming year, as you'll see detailed in the following reports.

Nusith Kumarathunga
Chairman

03 June 2025

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The Company through its Board of Directors and Board Subcommittees maintains a governance framework in all areas of its operations including formalised policies, procedures, guidelines, and relevant management reporting lines.



BOARD COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD

As of the reporting date, the Board of Directors (Board) comprised seven (07) Directors. Non-Executive Directors are renowned professionals in their individual fields. The Board is of the view that the composition of the Board provides the extensive relevant business experience required to oversee the effective operations of the Company, while individual Directors bring a diverse range of skills, knowledge and expertise. The Company, being a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE), the Board acts as an intermediary between the State, as the main shareholder, and the Company and its management. The Board is responsible for the overall stewardship and provides leadership both directly and indirectly to the stakeholders. The main role of the Board is oversight and planning. The Company's financial and commercial performances are regularly assessed by the Board. In addition, the Board reviews and assesses the adequacy of the management of all risks the Company may be exposed to.

THE COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary of a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) is responsible for ensuring the integrity of the governance framework, extending beyond traditional administrative duties to include strategic advisory and compliance functions. The obligations and responsibilities of the Company Secretary are primarily guided by the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007, and specific directions and guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), along with the Corporate Governance Code. All Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, who is accountable to the Board for ensuring compliance with Board procedures.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

The Board members meet once a month to ensure that all its duties are discharged effectively. In addition, the Board members meet as needed for specially scheduled meetings. The number of Board meetings held during the financial year and the attendance of each Director are provided below.

BOARD APPOINTED SUB COMMITTEES

The Board has formed sub-groups to enhance expertise, increase efficiency, improve oversight, and enhance accountability, including assessing internal controls and processes.

Board appointed subcommittees play a crucial role in effective corporate governance by focusing on specific areas of the organisation's operations, strategy, and oversight. Their primary responsibility is to provide in-depth analysis, informed recommendations, and diligent oversight to the full Board on matters within their designated charters. This delegated authority allows the Board to address complex issues more efficiently and thoroughly, ensuring specialised expertise is applied to critical functions such as Audit and Compliance, HR & Rem. Com., and Risk Management etc. Subcommittees are accountable for conducting thorough due diligence, developing policies and procedures, monitoring performance against objectives, and reporting their findings and recommendations regularly to the full Board, thereby strengthening the Board's decision-making capabilities and enhancing overall organisational accountability and performance.

The Committees are governed by Board approved charters, policies, and procedures and report to the Board at periodic Board meetings.

For the year 2024, meetings of the Board-approved Subcommittees could not be convened as scheduled per their charters, due to unavoidable administrative and practical delays arising from the legal segregation of companies. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors remained compliant with all requirements and held subcommittee meetings during the review year, as detailed below.

01. **Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC):** This Committee oversees the organisation's risk management framework. It's responsible for developing, updating, enforcing, and monitoring the risk-management policy, taking actions to mitigate risks, and ensuring that risk assessment is integrated into decision-making and aligns with the Board's risk appetite levels.
02. **Investment Committee (IC):** The IC aims to optimise investment returns while adhering to strict risk and regulatory guidelines. It ensures an efficient and effective investment decision-making process by thoroughly screening investments and analysing various risks like liquidity, credit, price, and concentration.
03. **Audit and Compliance Committee (ACC):** Primarily, the ACC is tasked with ensuring the accuracy of the Company's Financial Statements. It also verifies that the Company operates in compliance with ethical standards and all relevant regulatory requirements.
04. **Human Resource and Remuneration Committee (HR and Rem. Com.):** The HR and Rem. Com of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Ltd. (SLICGL) ensures effective governance of the organisation's human resource functions. Guided by industry best practices and a data-driven, people-centric culture, the committee oversees recruitment, training, performance management (KRs and KPIs), employee engagement, compensation and benefits, industrial relations, and administration. It also makes strategic HR recommendations to the Board.

The committee comprises at least four members: two Non-Executive Directors (one serving as Chair), the GCEO, and the DGM-HR. Meetings are held monthly or as needed to deliberate on key HR policies and decisions. The HR and Rem. Com approves non-monetary policy changes, structural adjustments, and disciplinary actions for staff below senior manager level, referring major decisions to the Board. Minutes are shared with the Board to ensure transparency, and the committee conducts an annual review of its performance and charter.

05. **Strategic Review Committee (SRC):** The SRC supports the Board of Directors by providing recommendations and guidance on the creation and execution of the Company's strategic plan. This includes reviewing the Company's long-term objectives, key initiatives, and the risks associated with its strategic direction.
06. **Digital Transformation Committee (DTC):** The Digital Transformation Committee assists and advises the Board of Directors regarding the Company's digital strategy and implementation of new, innovative technological solutions that facilitate the effective integration of digital technologies and procedures throughout the entire organisation, ensuring their widespread adoption and success. The committee is Chaired by a Non-Executive Director who is a renowned IT professional.

BOARD MEETINGS – 2024

There were twelve (12) Board meetings held during 2024.

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Nusith Kumaratunga, Appointed w.e.f. 23 October 2024	03
Mr Ronald C Perera, P. C., Resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024	09
Mr Anil Koswatte, Resigned w.e.f. 02 January 2025	07
Mr Nishantha Dayananda, Resigned w.e.f. 31 December 2024	12
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte, Appointed w.e.f. 29 April 2024	07
Dr Kithsiri Manchanayakke, Resigned w.e.f. 09 October 2024	04
Mr Naomal Pelpola, Resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024	09
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya, Appointed w.e.f. 29 April 2024	06

AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS (ACC)

There were two (02) ACC during the year 2024.

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte, (Chairman of the Committee)	02
Mr Nishantha Dayananda, Resigned w.e.f. 31 December 2024	02
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya	02

As at the date of Annual Report members of the ACC: Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte, (Chairman of the Committee), Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya, Mr Rohan Philip Buultjens

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS (IC) – 2024

There were five (05) Investment Committee meetings during 2024. A Non-Executive Director chaired the meetings.

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya (Chairman of the Committee)	05
Mr Ronald C Perera, P. C., Resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024	04
Dr Kithsiri Manchanayakke, Resigned w.e.f. 09 October 2024	04
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte	05
Mr Nusith Kumaratunga, Appointed w.e.f. 18 October 2024	01

As at the date of Annual Report members of the IC: Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya (Chairman of the Committee), Mr Nusith Kumaratunga, Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte, Mr Rajiv Dharmendra.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS (BRMC) – 2024

There were three (03) Risk Management Committee meetings during 2024. The Committee has a broad membership that represents different spectrums of risk managers from finance, investments, actuarial, reinsurance, compliance, internal audit, human resources management and ICT departments. The meetings were chaired by a Non-Executive Director.

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Naomal Pelpola (Chairman of the committee) Resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024	02
Dr Kithsiri Manchanayakke, Resigned w.e.f. 09 October 2024	02
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte (Chairman of the Committee, appointed w.e.f. 13 December 2024)	03
Mr Nishantha Dayananda, Resigned w.e.f. 31 December 2024	01
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya	01

HUMAN RECOURSE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS
(HR AND REM. COM.) – 2024

There were five (05) Human Resources Committee meetings during 2024.

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Nishantha Dayananda (Chairman of the Committee), Resigned w.e.f. 31 December 2024	05
Mr Ronald C Perera, P. C., Resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024	04
Dr Kithsiri Manchanayakke, Resigned w.e.f. 09 October 2024	04
Mr Nusith Kumaratunga, Appointed w.e.f. 23 October 2024	01

As at the date of Annual Report members of the HR and Rem.Com: Mr Niel D.B.Unabboowa (Chairman), Mr Nusith Kumarathunga, Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte.

STRATEGIC REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETINGS (SRC) – 2024

There was one (01) Strategic Review Committee meeting during 2024.

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Ronald C Perera, P. C., Resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024	01
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya	01
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte	01

As at the date of the Annual report members of the SRC: Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte (Chairman), Mr K Rajiv Dharmendra, Mr Neil D B Unamboow, Mr Rohan Philip Buuljens.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
COMMITTEE MEETINGS – 2024

There was one Digital Transformation Committee meetings during 2024.

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEES

In addition to the above mentioned Board Subcommittees, in order to assist the GCEO, other operational committees include the Executive Committee (EXCO), Reinsurance Committee, Audit Follow-up Committee, the Branch Management Outlook Committee, the Legal Committee and the Sales and Marketing Review Committee, all of which play an essential role in the governance structure. Members are drawn from within the Company and in accordance with their relevant areas of expertise. EXCO manages day-to-day activities of the business through developing and implementing strategy, operational plans, policies, procedures and budgets etc. EXCO and Board work jointly on the development and the implementation of the corporate strategy. The Committee meets monthly and otherwise as required. Meetings of the Committee are called by the Chair of the Committee who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, at any time to consider any matters falling within its Terms of Reference.

INFORMATION FLOW

The Directors are supplied with detailed papers in advance of all Board meetings and Subcommittee meetings to disseminate the required information enabling the Board to make an informed decision at the Board and Subcommittee meetings. Members of the Executive Management team and other key employees attend and make representations as appropriate at meetings. The Directors are authorised to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense in performance of their duties as Directors. In addition, all the Directors have access to the services of the Company Secretary, who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are observed and advising the Board on corporate governance matters. All Directors have access to Board and respective Subcommittee papers through an electronic platform which ensures timely and secure delivery of information to Directors whilst at the same time reducing the environmental impact of Board/Committee meetings. Minutes of all the Board Subcommittee meetings are submitted to the Board periodically.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Audit and Compliance Committee Report

The Audit and Compliance Committee (ACC) is primarily responsible for overseeing the accuracy of the Company's Financial statements, ensuring they accurately represent the Organisation's financial position. Additionally, the Committee ensures the Company operates in compliance with ethical standards and regulatory requirements. The ACC is chaired by a Non-Executive Director who also serves on the Board. The Company Secretary functions as the secretary for the meetings. While both the compliance and audit functions report to the ACC, their operational independence is preserved through a clear separation of duties.

The ACC is supported by senior professionals with expertise in finance, auditing, and insurance, enabling the Committee to effectively fulfil its responsibilities, including overseeing financial reporting, internal controls, compliance, and external audits.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of reference for the Audit and Compliance Committee of SLICL are clearly outlined in the Charter of the Board's Audit and Compliance Committee. This Charter is aligned with guiding principles and best practices for audit committees, including the "Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance" jointly issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka (SEC) and The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (2023), as well as the Guideline on Corporate Governance for SOE Companies issued in 2021. The Committee supports the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting, internal controls, compliance, and both internal and external audit. These functions are carried out to ensure the integrity of the Company's Financial Statements and the effectiveness of its governance framework. The Committee reports regularly to the Board and provides recommendations, as appropriate, throughout the year. It also involves monitoring the management of business risks established by the Management and the Board. The Committee is accountable to the Board of Directors and provides regular reports on its activities to the Board.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

During the financial year ended 31 December 2024, two meetings of the Committee were held. The proceedings of the Committee meetings are recorded with adequate details and are reported regularly to the Board of Directors. Representatives from the Auditor General attend the meetings by invitation.

The attendance of the Committee members at the meetings in 2024 is stated below:

Name of the Director	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya (appointed as the Chairman of the Committee with effect from 26 February 2024)	02
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte (Served as the Chairman of the Committee – from 31 August 2022 to 26 February 2024)	02
Mr Nishantha Dayananda	02

As at the reporting date, the following Non-Executive Directors serve the Audit and Compliance Committee: Mr K R Pathmapriya, Mr D Thotawatte and Mr Nishantha Dayananda.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Organisation operates an Internal Audit Department, led by a qualified Chartered Accountant. The Audit Committee approves the internal audit strategy and regularly assesses and oversees the internal audit and inspection processes to ensure their independence and adherence to high standards. The Committee ensures that the Department is provided with the necessary authority and resources to fulfil its duties effectively. During scheduled meetings, the Committee reviews reports from the Head of Internal Audit to monitor the progress of the internal audit plan and evaluate key findings.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The Auditor General was appointed as the External Auditor in accordance with Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. In line with Article 154 (4) of the Constitution, Messrs BDO Partners were appointed by the Auditor General as a qualified auditor to assist in the annual audit of the Company's Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2024. Additionally, the Committee reviewed the management letter along with the Management's response to the findings and recommendations provided by the External Auditor.

INFORMATION FLOWS TO THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The ACC confirms that it has received adequate, trustworthy, and timely information from both the Management and External Auditors. This enables the ACC to fulfill its responsibilities effectively.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities and Impairment

Given the growing reliance on fair value accounting and its substantial impact, the Audit Committee ensures that significant assumptions used in determining fair values are transparently disclosed, thoroughly reviewed, and questioned as necessary. Additionally, the Committee confirms that the procedures for assessing impairment are satisfactory.

ADOPTION OF IFRS

The Audit Committee oversees the progress of adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) within the Organisation. It provides regular updates to the Board of Directors on the status and developments in the implementation of these standards during periodic Board meetings.

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL ADVICE

The Charter of the Audit Committee permits it to obtain independent external advice, where appropriate.

ACCESSIBILITY OF HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT AND HEAD OF COMPLIANCE AND SENIOR MANAGER RISK TO THE MEETING OF ACC

The Heads of Internal Audit, Head of Compliance and Senior Manager Risk have direct access to the ACC, which in turn is directly accountable to the Board.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year Committee assessed all non-audit services provided by the external auditor to ensure that provision of such services does not impair the auditor's independency and the objectivity.

COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The corporate compliance function is tasked with overseeing the operations of the compliance programme and supporting related policies and procedures. The Head of Compliance, Senior Manager Risk, and the Chief Financial Officer, with the support of compliance coordinators in each department, are responsible for implementing the compliance programme. The reporting structure between the Compliance Officer and the ACC addresses specific issues and risks that may arise throughout the year. Department heads, designated as responsible officers, are accountable for ensuring compliance with specific obligations.

The Company has adopted a "stand-alone" model for compliance to manage costs efficiently while maintaining a robust, independent compliance function. Compliance coordinators in each department play a crucial role in ensuring effective engagement.

During the review period, the compliance function was strengthened to incorporate best practices across key operational areas. The Organisation has fostered a compliance culture to ensure the compliance function is viewed as an integral part of the Company rather than an additional burden.

CONCLUSION

The Committee is satisfied with the effectiveness and independence of both the Internal Audit Department and the External Auditors over the past year. It also approves of the application of the accounting policies and considers the Company's Financial Statements to be reliable. Furthermore, the Committee is content with the Company's compliance framework, ensuring full adherence to all relevant laws and regulations, as disclosed in the External Auditors' Report. Corrective and preventive actions have been taken for any instances of non-compliance identified during the review period.



Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte

Chairman – Audit and Compliance Committee

03 June 2025

Investment Committee Report

OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Objectives of the Investment Committee (IC) entails optimising investment returns within stringent risk and regulatory parameters, making the investment decision-making process and the investment activity efficient, effective, and timely whilst conforming to best practices in the industry.

The IC screens all investments thoroughly prior to execution. Risks such as liquidity risk, credit risk, price risk, and concentration risk are given analysed by the IC.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Sri Lanka's economic landscape in 2024 was marked by a notable resurgence across several key indicators, signaling a significant stride towards recovery following a period of acute economic distress. The nation witnessed a commendable 5% GDP growth, a stark contrast to previous contractions. Fiscal discipline began to bear fruit, with Government revenues increasing substantially and the primary balance achieving a surplus, beyond IMF targets. Supportive monetary policies, characterised by a gradual reduction in interest rates, fostered early signs of credit expansion. Furthermore, the external sector exhibited strength with growing reserves, increased remittances and tourism earnings and strengthening of the Sri Lankan Rupee. This period of economic progress coincided with the conclusion of a Presidential Election, which brought a new administration into power. Adding to these pivotal developments, Sri Lanka also achieved a crucial milestone in its economic recovery journey with the substantial conclusion of external debt restructuring efforts, paving the way for greater financial stability and renewed investor confidence. The conclusion of the external debt restructure in December 2024 gave strong confidence to investors, marking an upgrade in the country's sovereign rating to CCC+ (Fitch Ratings) from its default status. This will result in the resumption of interest and principal payments to sovereign bondholders from 2025 onwards.

The knowledge, expertise, and experience of members of the IC was put into good effect to earn higher than expected investment income for SLIC General. Nimble decision-making by the IC facilitated ensuring attractive returns on fixed income instruments. Asset durations were extended to reap benefits of likely monetary policy easing. A strong rebound in the equity market also facilitated a solid growth in investment income.

MONITORING AND CONTROL

Investment performances are monitored regularly. The Committee remains vigilant of developments in the external factors and focuses on making use of them to achieve investment targets within risk guidelines. Investment Front Office, Middle Office, and Back Office liaise efficiently to facilitate an efficient investment process.

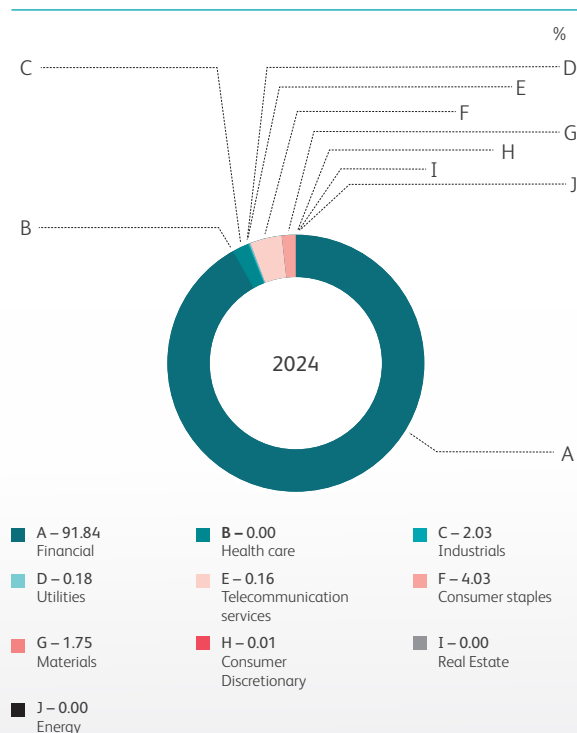
YEAR UNDER REVIEW – SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

The General Insurance Fund stood at Rs. 20.4 Bn.

SAFETY AND STABILITY OF INVESTMENTS

Portfolio diversification is a key theme of the IC in order to minimise non-systematic risks. The pie charts below illustrate allocation of investment assets of the General Insurance Fund as at 31 December 2024 (values are based on market values).

Sector Allocation – Listed Equity General Fund as at 31 December 2024



INVESTMENT INCOME

Total investment income for the year stood at Rs. 3.9 Bn. for General Insurance. During the reporting period, investment income amounted 16.4% of the total revenue for General Insurance.

ALM CONSIDERATIONS

The IC focuses on Asset and Liability Management. Running mismatches in favour of the fund remains a key focus. The IC consciously decided to invest in longer duration assets as interest rates were trending down during 2024. We expect the Sri Lankan economy to consolidate and show strong recovery providing sound returns for equity and fixed income investments. The Investment Committee will strive to achieve even greater heights during the ensuing years.



Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya

Chairman – Investment Committee

03 June 2025

Risk Management Report

INTRODUCTION

SLICGL has progressed beyond conventional financial governance by establishing a comprehensive Risk Management Framework that addresses multiple critical domains, including information security, information technology, third-party relationships, governance risk, and regulatory compliance.

The Company recognises that effective risk management is integral to achieving its strategic, operational, and business objectives, as well as to delivering sustainable business value. Accordingly, SLICGL has developed a structured and robust framework, aligned with the ISO 31000 standard, to facilitate the systematic identification, assessment, and mitigation of its primary business and strategic risks.

The framework is as graphically presented below:



During the assessment phase, both the probability/likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact of each risk are evaluated to determine its overall risk classification. This evaluation is typically illustrated using a risk matrix, which visually represents the relationship between the probability of occurrence and the severity of impact, thereby indicating the overall level of risk.

RISK GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of SLICGL is supported by the Board Risk Management Subcommittee in its oversight of the Company's overall risk management function. The Subcommittee plays a critical role in embedding risk management into the core of SLICGL's organisational strategy. Its key responsibilities include ensuring that the Company's risk management policies and procedures are consistently aligned with SLICGL's strategic objectives, as well as its defined risk appetite and tolerance levels. In addition to the Risk Management Subcommittee, the Board has established other specialised subcommittees such as the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Investment Committee to facilitate focused risk oversight in their respective areas of responsibility.

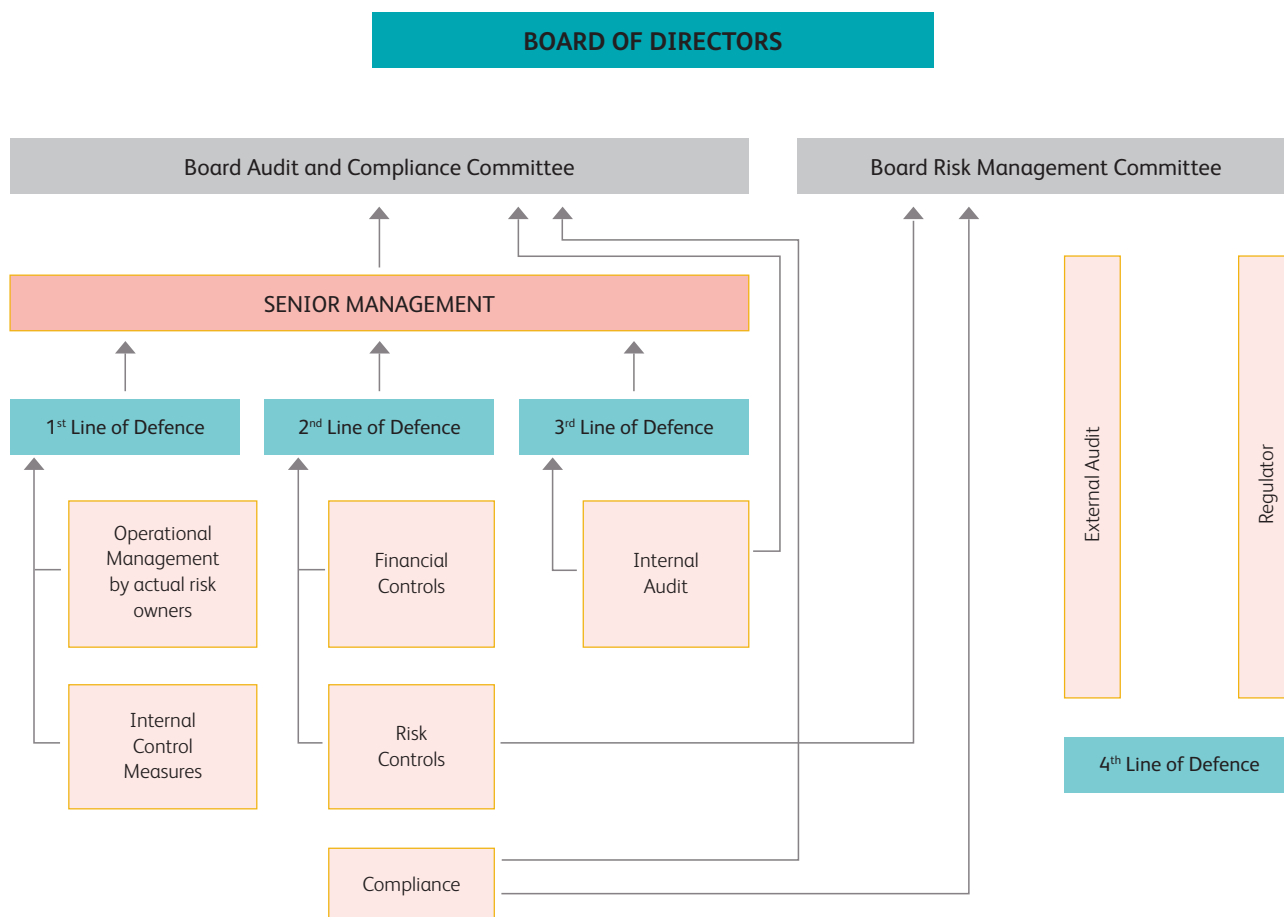
OVERSIGHT STRUCTURE

Risk management is at the strongest stage when there are four separate and clearly identified lines of businesses, as given below:

- "Operational management by actual risk owners" as the First Line of Defence (owns and manage risk)
- "Financial controls, risk controls and compliance" as the Second Line of Defence. (oversee the risk)
- "Internal Audit" the Third Line of Defence (independent assurance)
- "External Auditors and the Regulators" as the Fourth Line of Defence (proper communication)

The articulation of the Fourth Line of defence entails enhanced collaboration among Internal Auditors, External Auditors, and Supervisory Authorities. In the context of the insurance sector, regulatory oversight is primarily exercised by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka.

Reporting to the Audit Committee ensures the independence of audit functions, while reporting to the Risk Management Committee safeguards the integrity of the risk management agenda, ensuring it remains distinct and not subordinate to audit priorities.



RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The Company has consistently advocated for and supported the adoption of effective risk management practices. To achieve this goal, it has implemented an internal control framework that aligns with the thirteen principles outlined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

SOLVENCY POSITION

SLICGL's strong risk management foundations provided a strong platform for managing risks in 2024. SLICGL continued to maintain its Risk Based Capital Adequacy Ratio well above the required levels in 2024. The Risk Based Capital Adequacy Ratio for the General Insurance Business is 277.3% in FY 2024 compared to 226.6% in FY 2023.

IMPACT OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ELEMENTS

The prevailing economic conditions have had a significant impact on the insurance industry. As a result, each meeting of the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) has included thorough discussions on the effects of key economic factors, with particular emphasis on headline inflation, food inflation, employment trends, monetary policy, market interest rates, government securities yields, fiscal deficits, government borrowing and debt servicing, fluctuations in the exchange rate of the rupee against major currencies, tourism revenue, workers remittances,

and other relevant economic variables. Additionally, from a risk management perspective, we work closely with main divisions such as Finance, Investment, Life, Non-Life, and other departments to develop strategies that address these risk factors. The BRMC also recognises that the restoration of the economy, supported by the gradual easing of monetary policies and improved external sector performance which is crucial for sustaining Sri Lanka's economic growth.

GENERAL INSURANCE RISK

From 01 January 2016, as per the mandatory requirement by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, IRCSL, SLICGL fully implemented the Risk Based Capital (RBC) solvency framework which is required under RBC regime.

Under this, the claim liability is defined as the combination of the central estimate of claim liability and the risk margin. Premium Liability is defined as the Central Estimate of the Unexpired Risk Reserve along with the risk margins.

PRUDENCE IN SETTING UP RESERVES

There are two main components in General Actuarial reserves, namely the Premium Liability and the Claim Liability. SLICGL set up Claim Liability (Outstanding claims reserve plus Incurred but not (enough) reported claims [IBN(E)R] at 75% confidence level and that includes the Central Estimate of Claim Liability (CECL), attached claim handling expenses (CHE) for future settlements of the claims and provision for adverse deviation in central estimate liability and CHE. Premium Liability also set up at 75% confidence level and that is calculated based on the central estimate Unexpired Risk Reserve which is determined by taking the average of the central estimate Ultimate Loss Ratio for the last two to three accident years and provision for adverse deviation as to reflect the additional volatility as the exposure is yet to occur.

CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

Table below presents changes in the historical non-life reserves, net of reinsurance. The top line of the table shows the estimated gross reserves for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses as of each balance sheet date, which represents the estimated amount of future payments for losses incurred in that year and in prior years. The cumulative paid portion of the table presents the cumulative amounts paid through each subsequent year in respect of the reserves established at each year end. Similarly, the cumulative reported losses section details the sum of the cumulative paid amounts and the net outstanding position at the end of the financial year.

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Gross reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses	9,602	9,675	11,856	9,549	7,862	7,311
Reinsurance recoverable	(1,740)	(1,656)	(3,104)	(1,888)	(1,395)	(1,061)
Net reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses	7,862	8,018	8,751	7,661	6,466	6,250
Cumulative paid as of December 31:						
One year later	7,984	7,948	6,790	6,995	5,371	7,723
Two years later	–	9,949	9,271	9,312	7,043	9,451
Three years later	–	–	9,695	9,537	7,093	9,589
Four years later	–	–	–	9,624	7,170	9,666
Five years later	–	–	–	–	7,211	9,724
Six years later	–	–	–	–	–	9,772
Cumulative Reported as of December 31:						
One year later	9,782	9,651	8,893	8,980	6,493	9,153
Two years later	–	10,246	9,682	10,015	7,255	9,718
Three years later	–	–	10,025	10,030	7,322	9,852
Four years later	–	–	–	9,874	7,367	9,898
Five years later	–	–	–	–	7,367	9,881
Six years later	–	–	–	–	–	9,907

*The above figures are in Rs. Mn.

SENSITIVITIES ANALYSIS FOR GENERAL INSURANCE RISK

The following table shows the sensitivity of net income before tax and the sensitivity of net assets, as a result of adverse development in the reported claims outstanding by one percentage point. Such an increase could arise from either higher frequency of the occurrence of the insured events or from an increase in the severity of resulting claims or from a combination of frequency and severity. The sensitivities do not indicate a probability of such an event and do not consider any non-linear effects of reinsurance.

Here we assumed that the central estimate IBN(E)R is also affected by one percentage point along with the claims outstanding amount and the CHE is not affected. Based on the assumptions applied in the presentation of the sensitivity analysis in the table below, each additional percentage point increase in the reported claims outstanding would lead to a linear impact on net income before tax and net assets. In addition, the company monitors insurance risk by evaluating extreme scenarios, taking into account non-linear effects of reinsurance contracts.

	Change in Assumptions %	Reported Gross Claim Outstanding Rs. Mn.	Reported Net Claim Outstanding Rs. Mn.	Impact on Gross Liabilities Rs. Mn.	Impact on Net Liabilities Rs. Mn.	Impact on Profit Before Tax Rs. Mn.	Impact on Equity (After Tax) Rs. Mn.
31 December 2024	+1	6,783	5,121	90	72	(72)	(50)

INVESTMENT RISK MANAGEMENT

Restructuring external debt, following the economic crisis, was the focal point during 2024 which was an election year. Hence volatility due to uncertainty seemed to have been the theme of the market during the early part of 2024. The economy showed signs of stabilising and growing during the second half of the year once these factors were sorted out during the said period. SLIC Group worked towards maximising investment income and used market volatility to its advantage during the period

The Investment Committee (IC) worked towards extending the duration of Fixed Income instruments due expectations of monetary and fiscal policy easing, whilst holding on and investing in equity counters in its portfolio which had potential to go up as the market recovered. Investment risk management was done whilst exercising utmost care and prudence.

Investment portfolio continued to be diversified in order to mitigate unsystematic risks. liquidity, credit, concentration, and reinvestment risks also received due respect by the Investment Committee.

Investment income continued to hit record high numbers as investment decision-making continued to remain nimble and efficient.

Strict adherence to risk management principles and applicable IRCSL guidelines helped to mitigate regulatory risks.

MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates or shape of the yield curve negatively affecting the value of an investment or a financial position. It's especially relevant for bonds and other fixed-income securities, but it can also impact loans, savings, and even stocks to a certain degree. Whenever possible, SLICGL consciously invested in longer duration assets, taking cognizance of declining interest rates.

Reinvestment risk

Reinvestment risk is the risk that future cash flows like coupon payments from a bond or principal repayments will have to be reinvested at a lower interest rate than the original investment. Reinvestment risk remained high, as interest rates declined during the year and are expected to remain at low levels into the foreseeable future.

Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk, also known as currency risk or foreign exchange (FX) risk, is the risk that changes in foreign currency exchange rates will negatively impact the value of an investment, asset or liability.

During 2024 the US Dollar continued to depreciate against the Sri Lankan Rupee. The US Dollar however, may remain stable during 2025 as the Sri Lankan economy recovers and foreign investments and income from tourism increases, although vehicle imports were expected to increase.

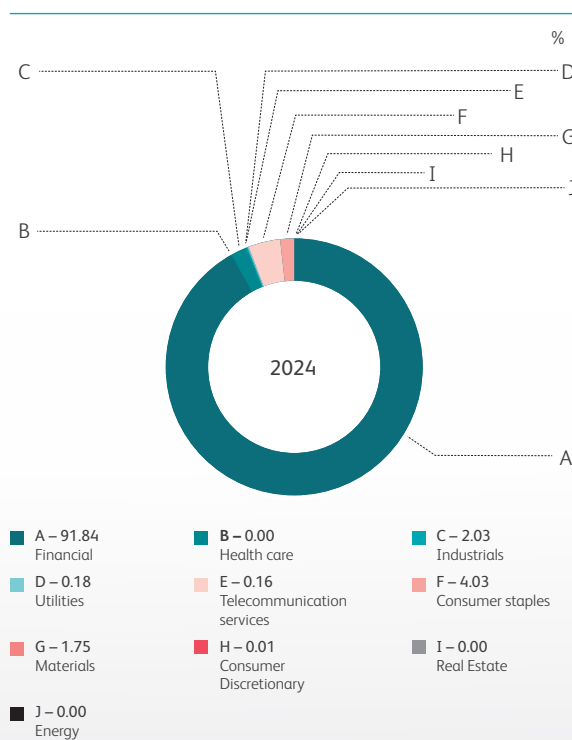
Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk of losing money because the value of equities goes down.

Both the Sri Lankan indices recorded significant gains during 2024, as pre-election uncertainties cleared and the economy entered in recovery mode.

Although SLICGL has reduced unsystematic risks through diversification as depicted below, equities inherently are exposed to systematic risk which is the uncertainty inherent to the entire market.

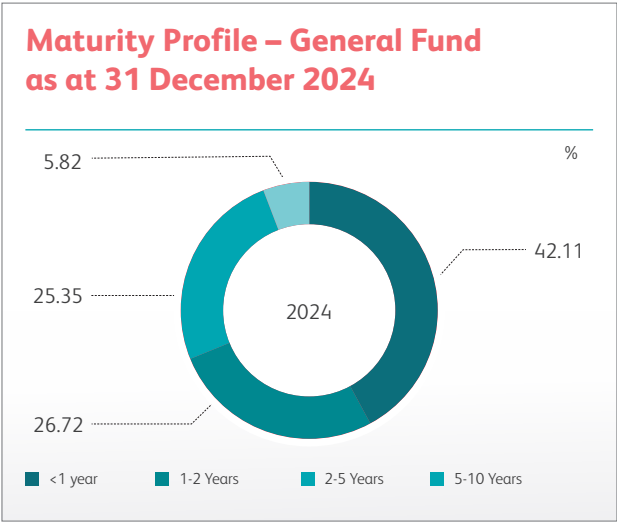
Sector Allocation – Listed Equity General Fund as at 31 December 2024



Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to buy or sell an asset quickly without significantly affecting its price.

The bulk of SLICGL's assets are invested in highly liquid assets such as Treasury Bonds.



Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower defaults on a loan repayment when the obligation falls due on a coupon or principal repayment. A stringent internally developed credit rating criteria governs SLIC's investments.

Concentration Risk

Concentration risk is the risk of loss due to too much exposure to a single investment, sector, borrower, or geographic area. The IC ensures there is sufficient fragmentation of investments in order to minimise concentration risks.

ICT Risk Management

ICT risk management involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks associated with IT systems and processes. Given the critical nature of financial and personal data and transactions, effective risk management in IT is crucial to ensure data integrity, confidentiality, availability, and compliance with regulatory requirements. We regularly review and update risk management strategies, policies, and controls based on evolving threats, technologies, and business requirements.

Our key focused areas and strategies for improving ICT risk management:

1. **Risk Assessment:** Established a robust framework and conducting regular risk assessments to identify potential vulnerabilities, threats, and risks associated with IT systems, applications, and processes. This includes evaluating the security of hardware, software, networks, and data storage solutions.

2. **Cybersecurity Measures:** Implemented comprehensive cybersecurity measures to protect against unauthorised access, data breaches, malware, phishing attacks, and other cyber threats. We have implemented multiple protective solutions such as, Cloud based WAF and Inhouse WAF to protect web applications, eXtended Detection and Response (XDR) solution with 24x7 manages SOC, Enhanced Spam Gateway solution and continues vulnerability and penetration testing.
3. **Compliance Management:** Stay updated with regulatory requirements and industry standards related to information security and cybersecurity in insurance sector. We secured the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certification in 2023, which is a testament to our relentless pursuit of excellence in information security. Now pursuing to upgrade and gearing to secure ISO 20000 for ITSM.
4. **Incident Response Plan:** Developed and implemented an incident response plan to effectively manage and mitigate the impact of IT security incidents and data breaches. This should include clear roles and responsibilities, communication protocols, and procedures for incident detection, reporting, and remediation. As a part of this, we have established a 24x7 managed SOC.
5. **Employee Training and Awareness:** Provide regular training and awareness programmes for employees to educate them about IT security best practices, policies, and procedures. Encourage employees to report suspicious activities and adhere to security protocols to minimise human errors and insider threats.
6. **Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery:** Developed a comprehensive business continuity and disaster recovery plans to ensure the resilience and availability of critical IT systems and services in the event of disruptions, disasters, or unforeseen incidents. This includes regular testing, updating, and refining of recovery strategies and plans.

Human Resources (HR) Risk

SLICGL has managed HR risks by implementing various strategies and practices, some of which are as given here: hiring the right people through a thorough screening process that includes background checks, reference checks, and skills assessments; developing clear policies and procedures that govern all HR-related activities, addressing issues such as employee conduct, disciplinary procedures, discrimination, harassment, and confidentiality; regular training and development; adopting effective performance management practices including regular feedback and coaching; compliance with the applicable laws and regular communication with employees.

Managing Fraud and Misconducts

A variety of laws and regulations applicable to us, as given below, provide an array of criteria to incorporate into our anti-fraud and misconduct efforts:

- A. Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing legislation: Prevention of Money Laundering Act No. 5 of 2006 (PMLA), Financial Transactions Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006

(FTRA) as amended, Insurers (Customer Due Diligence) Rules No. 01 of 2019, UN Sanctioned lists, Rules and Regulations made by the Financial Intelligence Unit and Guidelines given by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka. At SLICGL, AML framework is driven by the Board approved AML procedure and we have implemented a robust AML framework.

- B. Assets and Liabilities Declarations Act No. 01 of 1975 and The Bribery Act No. 11 of 1954 were repealed and Anti-corruption Act No. 09 of 2023 was introduced: The relevant officers are in the process of declaring their assets and liabilities annually, as required by this Act and we are committed to providing our fullest support to all inquiries conducted under the purview of the Act.
- C. Corporate Governance Codes – We have embraced the fundamentals as required by such Code in preventing frauds and the Fraud Management Policy is also in place.

DATA PROTECTION RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company has implemented a strong framework for managing data protection risks, in accordance with the Data Protection Act No. 09 of 2022, to identify, assess, and manage risks associated with the collection, processing, storage, and disposal of personal data. To ensure compliance with the legislation, the Company has appointed a Data Protection Officer, and published a Privacy Policy on its website. The Company has been working on obtaining policyholder consent for the retention and processing of personal data. Staff members have received relevant training to comply with the legislation. Additionally, the Company uses the “Triple-A” approach, which includes Authentication, Authorisation, and Audit, as part of its overall data protection risk management framework.

SOCIAL MEDIA RISK MANAGEMENT

SLICGL has established a robust Social Media Risk Management Plan comprising structured processes to safeguard its social media presence and stakeholder communications. This initiative aims to mitigate potential business risks by defining account access rights, publishing authority and measures to uphold the brand's online integrity.



Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte

Chairman-Board Risk Management Subcommittee

03 June 2025

Compliance Report

OUR APPROACH TO COMPLIANCE

In the insurance industry, proactive compliance risk management has become increasingly vital in light of evolving regulatory mandates and transformations within the business environment. This encompasses an enhanced emphasis on customer and data protection, privacy, and other legal obligations. Insurance providers are required to uphold transparency through strict adherence to established compliance standards. At SLICGL, compliance requirements are embedded within day-to-day business operations. The speed and complexity of regulatory developments continue to present ongoing challenges for insurers, while the introduction of the new financial reporting standard, IFRS 17, signifies a major shift in insurance accounting practices. As a government-owned institution, SLICGL is obligated to comply with a wide array of laws, rules, and regulations applicable to limited liability companies, insurance entities, and state-owned enterprises.

SLICGL is committed to complying with all applicable laws and regulations and has implemented a formal compliance framework that encompasses the identification, monitoring, reporting, and assurance of compliance. The compliance mandate provides guidance for the establishment and functioning of the corporate compliance function, which is under the purview of the Head of Compliance. Who provides regular reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Board. The Executive Committee also supports compliance efforts by ensuring that the “tone at the top” is effectively translated into a strong compliance culture across the Organisation.

Compliance risk is defined as the risk or harm to SLICGL's integrity arising from non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, internal policies, procedures, and principles. Failure to manage compliance risk effectively may expose SLICGL to fines, as well as civil and criminal penalties. SLICGL's business principles require all employees, at all levels, to act not only in compliance with laws and regulations but also with integrity and accountability. The Company recognises that effective compliance risk management involves meeting the expectations of customers and other stakeholders.

COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

The Board of Directors holds the responsibility for defining SLICGL's compliance risk appetite, striking a balance between mandatory risks such as regulatory requirements and industry codes and discretionary risks, including business strategy, objectives, and internal corporate policies. Effective management of compliance risk necessitates a coordinated approach, integrating all control functions across the Organisation, including risk management, internal control, legal, and human resources.

To manage compliance risk, SLICGL follows a Four Lines of Defence model:

1. Departments as the First Line of risk ownership;
2. The Risk Management Committee and Audit and Compliance Committee as the Second Line;

3. Internal Audit as the Third Line, specifically for the AML function;
4. The regulator, IRCSL, and External Auditors as the Fourth Line.

To emphasise the importance of compliance risk, the Compliance Department reports to both the Risk Management Committee and the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The Compliance Department has identified the divisions responsible for relevant laws, rules, and regulations and implements a collaborative process to ensure compliance requirements are met. As part of a proactive approach, the Compliance Department provides guidance to management on anticipated future regulations. This proactive business process management strategy equips the Company with the necessary tools to address new regulatory requirements in a cost-effective manner.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING (AML) GOVERNANCE

The Company's policy strictly prohibits and actively seeks to prevent money laundering and any activities that facilitate money laundering or the financing of terrorism. SLICGL is committed to adhering to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) compliance in accordance with applicable laws and mandates that its management, staff, and appointed agents follow these standards to prevent the misuse of its products and services for money laundering purposes.

AML TRAINING

Additionally, SLICGL has developed an internal e-learning module to provide employees with a comprehensive understanding of money laundering, its methods, and the preventive measures. Employees are required to pass an examination, which is linked to their performance appraisals.

ADVANCED DUE DILIGENCE

To strengthen its AML compliance framework, SLICGL has invested in the World-Check Refinitive database system, a risk-intelligence tool that underpins Know Your Customer (KYC) and due diligence for thorough onboarding screening. Key features of the system includes:

- Monitoring Politically Exposed Persons (PEP)
- Filtering Sanctions and Watchlist entities and/or individuals
- Adverse Media Screening
- Third Party Due Diligence

Throughout the year, the Compliance Department worked closely with the Enterprise Risk Department to conduct training sessions and awareness campaigns focusing on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) topics, specifically targeting branch managers and staff members.

WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

SLICGL has established a Whistleblowing Policy, with the Compliance Officer serving as the Whistleblowing Officer responsible for overseeing its implementation.

THE CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

The “Code of Business Conduct and Ethics” for Directors, Key Management Personnel, and all employees is designed to ensure that organisational members adhere to principles, rules, values, standards, and legal compliance when conducting business activities.

The likelihood of compliance risk is minimised through the integration of compliance and risk monitoring, the promotion of open and transparent reporting, and the development of strong stakeholder relationships. Compliance issues and incidents are escalated to the Board and its Subcommittees for corrective and preventive actions, thereby further reinforcing the compliance framework, ethics, and best practices.

CUSTOMER DATA PROTECTION

The Company has taken significant steps towards strengthening its data protection framework in line with applicable regulations, including raising awareness through staff training programmes to reinforce data protection practices across the Organisation. Key policy documents have been developed and are progressing through the internal approval process. Data Protection Officers have been nominated, and operational matters in this regard are being addressed. Measures to enhance transparency and obtain consent from policyholders have been initiated, with further actions underway to ensure full compliance, including the publication of a privacy policy on the corporate website.

During the year under review, the Company adhered to all statutory requirements, rules, and regulations, except as disclosed in the External Auditor's Report, Notes to the Financial Statements, and the Corporate Governance Report. Furthermore, the Company received an extension from the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL) for the submission of certain regulatory reports. Regulatory and Statutory Compliance – Submission of returns and payments to regulatory/monitoring authorities for the period from 01 February 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Regulatory and Statutory Compliance – Submission of returns and payments to regulatory/monitoring authorities

Compliance Report for the Period from 01 February 2024 to 31 December 2024

Regulatory/ Statutory Requirement	Frequency of Submission of Return/Payment	Due Date of Submission/Payment	Executed Date	Compliance and Remarks
Regulatory/Statutory returns/payments fall due in the period				
INSURANCE REGULATORY COMMISSION OF SRI LANKA (IRCSL)				
Quarterly Returns to IRCSL as stipulated under Sec 49 (b) of RII Act				
Revised Quarterly Returns to IRCSL as stipulated under Sec 49 (b) of RII Act with effect from 01 April 2012 (49 Formats)				
Determination formats	Quarterly within 30 days of end of quarter	1st QR (24) – 30 April	10 June 2024	Extension requested due to the segregation process
		2nd QR (24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	
Risk Based Capital (Formats)	Quarterly within 30 days of end of quarter	1st QR (24) – 30 April	10 June 2024	Extension requested due to the segregation process
		2nd QR (24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	
Balance Sheet and Profit Loss Account (Formats)	Quarterly within 30 days of end of quarter	1st QR (24) – 30 April	10 June 2024	Extension requested due to the segregation process
		2nd QR (24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	
Quarterly Certification by COO/Principal Officer and CFO under the IRCSL circular 12 (Certification A)	Quarterly within 30 days of end of quarter	1st QR (24) – 30 April	10 June 2024	Extension requested due to the segregation process
		2nd QR (24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	

Regulatory/ Statutory Requirement	Frequency of Submission of Return/Payment	Due Date of Submission/Payment	Executed Date	Compliance and Remarks
Quarterly Certification by COO/Principal officer, CFO and compliance officer under the IRCSL circular 12 (Certification B)	Quarterly within 30 days of end of quarter	1st QR (24) – 30 April	10 June 2024	Extension requested due to the segregation process
		2nd QR (24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	
Further Returns				
Facultative arrangement	Quarterly	1st QR (24) – 30 April	10 June 2024	Extension requested due to the segregation process
		2nd QR (24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	
PAYMENTS				
Cess 0.4% of Net Premium	Quarterly	1st QR (24) – 30 April	30 April 2024	
		2nd QR (24) – 31 July	31 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 31 October	30 October 2024	
Annual fees	Annually	30 April 2024	30 April 2024	
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT				
RETURNS				
VAT returns	Quarterly	1st QR (24) – 30 Apr	30 April 2024	
		2nd QR (24) – 31 July	31 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 31 October	31 October 2024	
Stamp duty	Quarterly	1st QR (24) – 15 April	11 April 2024	
		2nd QR (24) – 15 July	15 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 15 October	15 October 2024	
SSCL	Quarterly	1st QR (24) – 20 April	19 April 2024	
		2nd QR (24) – 20 July	19 July 2024	
		3rd QR (24) – 20 October	18 October 2024	
AIT	Annually	2023 – 30 April 2024	30 April 2024	
APPIT Return	Annually	2023 – 30 April 2024	30 April 2024	
Crop Insurance Levy	Quarterly	1st QR(24) – 30 July	30 July 2024	
		2nd QR(24) – 30 October	30 October 2024	
PAYMENTS				
VAT	Monthly	20th of the following month	Executed on due date	
APPIT	Monthly	15th of the following month	Executed on due date	
Income Tax	Quarterly	on or before15 August	Executed on due date	
		on or before 15 November	Executed on due date	
Stamp Duty	Quarterly	1st QR (24) – 15 April	Executed on due date	
		2nd QR (24) – 15 July	Executed on due date	
		3rd QR (24) – 15 October	Executed on due date	
SSCL	Monthly	20th of following month	Executed on due date	
Crop Insurance Levy	Quarterly	1st QR(24) – 30 July	Executed on due date	
		3rd QR(24) – 30 October	Executed on due date	
AIT	Monthly	15th of following month	Executed on due date	

Regulatory/ Statutory Requirement	Frequency of Submission of Return/Payment	Due Date of Submission/Payment	Executed Date	Compliance and Remarks
Central Bank of Sri Lanka				
EPF Returns	Bi Annually	31 January and 31 July	Executed on due date	
AML (Anty Money Laundering) Returns				
Cash Transaction Report	Monthly	Within 31 days from the transaction date	Executed on due date	
EPF Contribution	Monthly	One day before the last working day of the following month	Executed on due date	
Employees Trust Fund Board				
ETF Returns	Bi Annually	31 January and 31 July	Executed on due date	
ETF Contribution	Monthly	One day before the last working day of the following month	Executed on due date	
Registrar of Motor Vehicles				
Payment – Luxury and Semi Luxury Tax	Monthly	10th of the following month	Executed on due date	
Ministry of Transport				
Payment – Road safety fund	Monthly	15th of the following month	Executed on due date	
National Insurance Trust Fund				
Payment – SRCC and Terrorism Fund	Monthly	Motor – Within 75 days from end of the month	Executed on due date	
		Non Motor – Within 45 days from end of the month	Executed on due date	
Registrar of Companies				
Registration of Financial Statements	Annually	Within 20 working days after the Financial Statements of the Company	Executed on due date	
Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation				
Renewal of License – Workmen's Compensation Insurance	Annually	Before 30 May	Executed on due date	

Statement of Internal Control

The Board exercises ultimate oversight and provides strategic direction for internal controls and risk management, ensuring the establishment and maintenance of a robust system of internal controls. It remains informed of developments in risk management and governance to uphold the effectiveness of these systems in protecting the interests of stakeholders.

The Board of Directors of the Company acknowledges that robust internal controls and risk management practices are essential components of the Company's overall risk management framework. The internal control system is designed to manage risks to an acceptable level, rather than to eliminate all risks of failure in achieving anticipated results and strategic objectives.

To support this objective, the Board has established six principal Board subcommittees and a clearly defined organisational structure that sets out lines of accountability and delegated authority. The six Board subcommittees are the Audit and Compliance Committee (ACC), the Risk Management Committee, the Human Resource & Remuneration Committee (HR & Rem.Com), the Investment Committee, the Strategic Review Committee and the Digital Transformation Committee. These key Committees operate under Board-approved Charters and adhere to the fundamental principles of good governance.

The Audit and Compliance Committee plays a critical role in supporting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in areas such as financial reporting, internal control systems, risk management systems, and the internal and external audit functions.

The Internal Audit Department is responsible for verifying the compliance of operations with established policies and procedures, as well as assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems. Significant findings relating to any non-compliance are duly highlighted. Audits are conducted across all units and branches, with their frequency determined based on the assessed level of risk, ensuring the provision of independent and objective evaluations of operational and management activities.

The annual audit plan is reviewed and approved by the Audit and Compliance Committee, and audit findings are presented to the Committee for review during its periodic meetings. Additionally, a dedicated subcommittee has been established to discuss the findings arising from branch audits.

Internal control over financial reporting is a critical component of the Company's governance framework. The Audit and Compliance Committee bears primary responsibility for overseeing internal controls related to financial reporting. While management is tasked with establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal controls, the ACC is responsible for overseeing these controls and reviewing the overall effectiveness of the system.

The performance of the internal control system is evaluated through ongoing monitoring activities, separate evaluations such as internal audits, and procedures embedded within the organisation's operations to monitor the appropriateness and effectiveness of identified controls.

A robust compliance management system, integrated into the Institution's overall risk management strategy, is in place, as further detailed in the Compliance Risk Management chapter. The compliance programme covers adherence to legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the Company, including those under the Companies Act as a limited liability company, the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act as a registered insurer, and other legal frameworks governing state-owned limited liability companies.

To safeguard the integrity and stability of the operational framework, a comprehensive Anti-Money-Laundering (AML) framework has been implemented. This framework includes customer screening against designated databases, customer due diligence processes, an e-learning module incorporated into employee performance appraisals, annual internal audits, and periodic AML risk assessments.

The Board has delegated the risk management function to a dedicated Risk Management Committee, which focuses on overseeing the Company's most critical risks and risk management capabilities. The Directors are satisfied that the risk management policies and procedures established by the Company align with its overall strategy and risk appetite, while promoting an enterprise-wide culture of risk awareness.

The Risk Department provides representations to the Board-appointed subcommittees — namely, the Risk Management Committee and the Investment Committee as well as to several management-level committees, including the Executive Committee, Audit Follow-up Committee, and Product Development Committee, among others. Through this process, Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) offers independent insights from a risk perspective, enabling both Management and the Board to make informed decisions with due consideration of potential risk impacts.

Mr Nusith Kumarathunga
Chairman

Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte
Chairman – Audit and Compliance Committee
03 June 2025

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Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Company

The Board of Directors of the Company is pleased to present its Annual Report, for the year 2024 to the members, together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2024.

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Report of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the Auditor's Report thereon. The content of this report has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 (as amended), and the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995, along with all relevant amendments thereto. In addition, the report adheres to the best practices of corporate governance.

CORPORATE BACKGROUND OF THE COMPANY

In 2011, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited (SLIC) was required to separate the Long-Term Life and General Insurance businesses of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited (SLIC) under the mandatory requirement set forth by the Regulation of Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act No. 3 of 2011. Accordingly, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited was incorporated on 25 July 2014, with its sole shareholder being Sri Lanka Investment Holdings Limited.

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited was incorporated as a fully owned subsidiary of Sri Lanka Investment Holdings Limited on 25 July 2014 from its inception. The Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited ownership was transferred to SLIC with effect from 16 October 2023 for the purpose of segregation plan in the year 2023.

Accordingly, the General Insurance Business operation of SLIC was transferred to the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited with effect from 01 February 2024 with the segregation of SLIC.

In accordance with the Regulation of Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act No. 3 of 2011 and the Cabinet decision 23/0431/604/046 dated 17 March 2023, SLIC has been legally segregated into two separate legal entities. Consequently, the SLIC segregated its operations into two wholly owned subsidiary companies, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited and Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited under the management of holding Company. Effective from 01 February 2024, SLIC now functions as a holding company.

INFORMATION ON SHAREHOLDING

The sole shareholder of the Company is SLIC, of which 99.98% of the shares are vested with the Secretary to the Treasury on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka.

REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office and the head office of the Company is at No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The primary activity of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited is to conduct General insurance business including Motor, Fire, Marine, Health and miscellaneous classes of insurance with effect from 01 February 2024. There were no major changes to the principal activities of the Company during the year under review.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Directors are responsible for preparation and presentation of financial statements of the Company to reflect a true and fair view of its affairs. The Directors' responsibilities include designing, implementing, maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error, selecting and adopting accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors are of the view that the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, Significant Accounting Policies and notes thereto in the Annual Report have been prepared in conformity with the Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 and Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 are prepared based on the Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. The financial statements of the Company are duly signed by the Chief Financial Officer and the two members of the Board of Directors. These financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Auditor General was appointed as the External Auditor in terms of Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Messrs. BDO Partners, a firm of Chartered Accountants, has been appointed by the Auditor General as the qualified auditor to assist the Auditor General in the annual audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024, in terms of Article 154 (4) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The Auditor's report on financial statements which form an integral part of the report of the Board of Directors is given in the Annual Report.

FEES ON AUDIT AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES

The amount paid for audit fees during the year under review and the amount paid as other related services are given below. The Directors are aware that the auditors do not have any relationship interest in the Company other than those disclosed in this paragraph.

	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Statutory audit fees	3,211	64
Non-audit related services	394	—

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are given in the annual report.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Board of Directors of the Company has implemented and oversees the risk management function of the Company.

The Company has implemented sound internal control policies and procedures and such policies and procedures are monitored by the Internal Audit Department of the Company. Audit and Compliance Committee oversees the internal control function of the Company.

The Board is satisfied with the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management function of the Company for the year under review.

GOING CONCERN

During the year, there were no events or conditions identified that could cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and no material uncertainties were noted in this regard. The Board of Directors, having considered the Company's financial position, operational performance, cash flows, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements, is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

TURN OVER/GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM (GWP)

The total turnover of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited for the year 2024 was recorded at Rs. 20,199 million, while the total Gross Written Premium (GWP) amounted to Rs. 23,571 million. A detailed analysis of the total GWP achieved by the company is given in the financial statements.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

	2024 Rs. '000
Profit before taxation (PBT)	3,573,323
Income tax expenses	(911,984)
Profit after taxation	2,661,339
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(126,638)
Unappropriated profit brought forward	76,345
Profits available for appropriation	2,611,046
Dividends paid	—
Unappropriated profit carried forward	2,611,046

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors has proposed to declare a Final Dividend of Rs. 0.18 per share (totaling a sum of Rs. 250,000,000), for the financial year 2024.

Before payout the dividends, the company should ensure compliance with Direction No. 4 of 2024 issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), as well as with the requirements stipulated by the External Auditor in accordance with Section 57 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

DONATIONS

During the year 2024, there were no any donation made by the company.

PROVISION FOR TAXATION

The tax position of the company is disclosed in the financial statements.

RESERVES

The movement in reserves during the year is set out in the Statement of the Changes in Equity Statement.

INSURANCE LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

The Directors have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that adequate provisions were made for all known liabilities and commitments.

Gratuity liability was also valued by an independent Actuary as required by the LKAS 19 Employee Benefits.

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render inadequate provisions made in the financial statements.

INVESTMENTS

The value of investments held by the company as at 31 December 2024 amounted to Rs. 39,585 Mn. A detailed breakup of the investments held is disclosed in the Financial Statements.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The details of Property, Plant and Equipment are given in the Annual Report.

MARKET VALUE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTIES

The Company uses the cost method as the accounting policy for recording Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company's policy for revaluing the assets is once in every three years. Accordingly, Motor vehicles were revalued in the financial Year 2024 by Mr A A M Fathihu (MRICS) Independent Chartered Valuer with appropriate experience in the valuation of properties. The results of such revaluation were incorporated in the Financial Statements from its effective date which is 31 December 2024.

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Events occurring after the reporting date has disclosed in the note No 41 to the Financial Statements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Related Party transactions as per the Sri Lanka Accounting standards (LKAS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, which is adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements are given in this Annual Report.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

All Directors have been appointed as Non-Executive Directors based on the nomination made by the Secretary to the Treasury, who is the principal shareholder of the Company, in accordance with the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, subject to approval from the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL).

The Directors of the Company holding office as of 31 December 2024, are as follows;

Mr Ronald C Perera, P. C.

Appointed on 24 October 2022 – Resigned on 08 October 2024

Mr Naomal M Pelpola

Appointed on 24 October 2022 – Resigned on 08 October 2024

Dr S M P Kithsiri Manchanayake

Appointed on 29 April 2024 – Resigned on 09 October 2024

Mr S Nishantha Dayananda

Appointed on 24 October 2022 – Resigned on 31 December 2024

Mr Anil Koswatte

Appointed on 29 April 2024

Mr K Ravindra Pathmapriya

Appointed on 29 April 2024

Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte

Appointed on 29 April 2024

Mr P Nusith S Kumaratunga

Appointed on 23 October 2024

The composition of the Company's Board of Directors as of the date of this Report

1. Mr P Nusith S Kumaratunga
2. Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte
3. Mr K Ravindra Pathmapriya
4. Mr Rohan P Buultjens
Appointed on 01 January 2025
5. Mr K Rajiv Dharmendra
Appointed on 01 January 2025
6. Mr N D B Unamboowe, P. C.
Appointed on 01 January 2025

Retirement of Directors by rotation or otherwise and their Re-election

1. Ordinary Resolutions

Mr Kandegamage Ravindra Pathmapriya and Mr Palawinnege Nusith Samarasee Kumaratunga retire by rotation in accordance with Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Company's Articles of Association, and they are both eligible for re-election.

2. Special Resolution – 01

To appoint Mr Somadasa Paliawardena [who is over seventy (70) years of age] to the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited.

The Company received a formal notice under Section 212 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 from Mr Somadasa Paliawardana informing that he is 71 years old and will turn 72 on 07 June 2025.

Accordingly, the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited resolved to appoint him to the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited, subject to the approval of its shareholders as specified in the Notice.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS WITH THE COMPANY

The Directors' interests in contracts are disclosed in the financial Statements. These interests have been duly disclosed at the meeting of Directors. Directors do not hold any shareholding of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATIONS

The Directors' fees and emoluments paid during the year was Rs 1,988,000.

STATED CAPITAL

The Stated Capital of the Company as at 31 December 2024 was Rs. 14,000 Mn., in Compliance with the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. As at 31 December 2024, 100% shares were vested with Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

STATUTORY PAYMENTS

The Directors to the best of knowledge and belief are satisfied that all statutory payments in relation to the Government, the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL) and in relation to the employees have been made on time.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets as at 31 December 2024 have been recorded in the financial statements of the Company.

ENVIRONMENT

The Company operates with the relevant environmental laws and regulations and has not engaged in any harmful activities.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Company has complied with all applicable laws and regulations during the financial year as otherwise disclosed in the Independent Auditors' Report. The compliance department monitors the compliance functions of the company and reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Risk Management Committee. Further, periodic compliance reports are submitted to the Board.

THE APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2025.

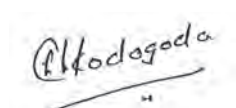
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will take place on 30 June 2025, at 12.00 P.M, in the Board Room of the Company at its registered office at No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

As required by section 168 (1) (k) of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007, the Board of Directors does hereby acknowledge the contents of this report.

By Order of the Board



Shiromi Kodagoda
Company Secretary

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



Nusith Kumaratunga
Chairman/Director
28 April 2025



Ravindra Pathmapriya
Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibility

The responsibility of the Directors in relation to the Financial Statements is set out in the following statement.

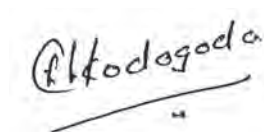
As per the provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Directors are required to prepare, for each financial year, and place before a General Meeting. The Auditors' responsibility for the Financial Statements is explained in the Auditors' Report, which is included in the Annual Report.

As per the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Financial Statements of the Company provide a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at the Balance Sheet Date, including its profit or loss or income and expenditure for the accounting period ending on that date. The Financial Statements must also present a fair representation of the Company's overall state of affairs.

The Directors are required to ensure that the Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs), the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standard Act No. 15 of 1995, and the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000.

The Directors affirm that they have consistently applied appropriate accounting policies and exercised sound judgement and estimates in preparing the Financial Statements. Additionally, they have a reasonable expectation that the Company possesses adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and have, therefore, adopted the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

By order of the Board,



Shiromi Kodagoda

Company Secretary

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited

30 May 2025

Chief Financial Officer's Statement of Responsibility

The Financial Statements of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Ltd, as at 31 December 2024, have been prepared and presented in compliance with the requirements of the following:

- i. Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards (SLFRS/LKASs) and statement of recommended (SORP) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka);
- ii. The Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.
- iii. The Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000, as amended.

The formats used in the preparation of the Financial Statements and the disclosures therein comply with the prescribed formats issued by relevant regulatory authorities, and align with the disclosure requirements of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

We confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the Financial Statements, Significant Accounting Policies, and other financial information included in this Annual Report fairly represent, in all material respects, the financial position, performance, and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Furthermore, we confirm that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and thus, the going concern basis of accounting has been adopted in preparing the Financial Statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. As the Chief Financial Officer, I am responsible for establishing and maintaining sound accounting policies, procedures, and internal controls over financial reporting. The management has implemented a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the accuracy, completeness, and integrity of the Financial Statements. We believe that these controls are sufficient to ensure the reliability of the financial records, the safeguarding of assets, and the proper preparation of Financial Statements.

The internal audit function of SLICGL conducts periodic reviews to ensure consistent adherence to internal controls and procedures.

The Board has appointed an Audit Committee, chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director. The Audit Committee has reviewed the internal audit processes, audit follow-up reports, and the Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been audited by the Auditor General of Sri Lanka, in accordance with the provisions of Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the shareholders. The Auditor General has full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee and may meet independently of Management if necessary.

We further confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that:

- i. The Company has complied with all applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines, as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements;
- ii. There are no material non-compliances, except as otherwise disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements;
- iii. All taxes, duties, and statutory payments due by the Company and on behalf of employees as at the reporting date have been paid or adequately provided for;
- iv. The reserving and solvency guidelines have been complied with, and all reserves are supported by matching admissible assets;
- v. The Company's equity capital meets the minimum capital requirements as stipulated by applicable regulations.



Malaka Mihira Bandara
Chief Financial Officer

16 May 2025

Certificate of Incurred but not (Enough) Reported Claims



9 April 2025

To the shareholders of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited 31 December 2024 Net IBNR and LAT Certification

I hereby certify that the 75% confidence level IBNR provision of LKR 2,749,084,709 is adequate in relation to the Claim Liability of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited as at 31 December 2024, net of reinsurance (undiscounted). This IBNR provision, together with the Case Reserves held by the Company, is expected to be adequate at a 75th percentile to meet the future liabilities, including the claim handling expenses, in respect of the Company's incurred claims obligations as at 31 December 2024, in many but not all scenarios of future experience. (The undiscounted 75% confidence level IBNR provision, gross of reinsurance, including an allowance for CHE is LKR 2,827,243,767).

At the end of each reporting period, companies are required to carry out a Liability Adequacy Test ('LAT') as laid out in SLFRS4. The LAT is performed to assess the adequacy of the carrying amount of the Unearned Premium Reserve ('UPR'). I hereby certify that the UPR provision of LKR 10,098,370,461 set by the Company, net of reinsurance and DAC, is adequate at a 50th percentile in relation to the unexpired risks of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited as at 31 December 2024, in many but not all scenarios of future experience. As such, there is no premium deficiency to be recognised by the Company.

The results have been determined in accordance with internationally accepted actuarial principles.

I have relied upon information and data provided by the management of the above Company and I have not independently verified the data supplied, beyond applying checks to satisfy myself as to the reasonableness of the data.

Roberto Malattia
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (FIA)
For and on behalf of NMG Financial Services Consulting
Dated 9 April 2025

Independent Auditors' Report



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

INF/A/01/SLIC-GENERAL/AR/2024

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

30 April 2025

The Chairman
Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial statements

1.1 Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies as set out on pages 116 to 165, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(l) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course. To carry out this audit I was assisted by a firm of Chartered Accountants in public practice.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Opinion

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

1.3 Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 39 of the financial statements, which describe the status of segregation process implemented as per the section 53 of the Insurance Regulatory Act No. 3 of 2011 and the status of the administrative process in respect of Sec. 30 of Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act No 03 of 2011. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

1.4 Other information included in the Company's 2024 Annual Report.

The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2024 Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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

When I read the Company's 2024 Annual Report, if I conclude that there are material misstatements therein, I am required to communicate that matter to those charged with governance for correction. If further material uncorrected misstatements are existed those will be included in my report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution that will be tabled in due course.





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



2. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

2.1 National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 and Companies Act, No. 7 of 2001 include specific provisions for following requirements.

2.1.1 I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as per the requirement of section 163 (2) of the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2001 and section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.1.2 The financial statement of the Company complies with requirement of section 151 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

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

2.1.4 The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (l) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

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

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

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

In compliance with Section 53 of the insurance Regulatory Act No 03 of 2011, SLIC has segregated its business operations effective from 01st February 2024 to General Insurance Business and Life Insurance Business ("the Company"). The assets of Sri Lanka insurance corporation have been transferred to the company as per segregation guidelines and the scheme of arrangement endorsed by high court and the transfer was effected as per section 256 of the companies Act No 07 of 2007.

However, the formalities including the administrative name changes with the third parties are still in progress.

Further, the company has requested for an extension from the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), as certain administrative matters including administrative name change related to the segregation are still ongoing and being addressed as part of the broader post- segregation implementation and in the process of receiving a written response from IRCSL.

Accordingly, due to these ongoing operational and administrative challenges, a potential non-compliance related to administrative procedures under section 30 of the Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act No 03 of 2011 has been noted.

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

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

G H D Darmapala
Auditor General (Acting)

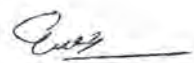
Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December

	Note	Page	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Assets				
Intangible assets	5	120	61,879	–
Property, plant and equipment	6	122	611,198	–
Deferred tax assets	7	124	254,677	–
Financial investments	8	125	36,982,166	–
Reinsurance receivables	9	130	1,972,225	–
Premium receivables	10	131	5,144,352	–
Other assets	11	131	1,583,253	1,905
Deferred expenses	12	132	732,566	–
Cash and cash equivalents	13	132	3,791,489	579,400
Total assets			51,133,805	581,305
Liabilities and equity				
Equity				
Stated capital	14	132	14,000,000	500,000
Restricted capital reserve	15	133	1,000,000	–
Revaluation reserve	16	133	185,236	–
Available for sale reserve	17	133	4,182,152	–
Revenue reserves	18	133	2,611,046	76,345
Total equity			21,978,434	576,345
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	19	133	20,441,265	–
Employee benefit liabilities	20	135	1,391,859	–
Reinsurance payables	21	137	1,751,702	–
Current tax liabilities	22	137	404,367	4,876
Other liabilities	23	137	4,898,032	84
Bank overdrafts	24	137	268,146	–
Total liabilities			29,155,371	4,960
Total liabilities and equity			51,133,805	581,305

The accounting policies and notes on pages 116 to 165 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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



Malaka Mihira Bandara
Chief Financial Officer

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

Those Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf ;



Nusith Kumarathunga

Chairman
Colombo

28 April 2025



R P Buultjens

Director

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	Page	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Revenue	25	138	20,199,038	19,798
Gross written premium	26	138	23,570,648	–
Change in reserve for gross unearned premium	27.1	139	420,875	–
Gross earned premium			23,991,523	–
Premium ceded to reinsurers	27.2	139	(6,998,145)	–
Change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium	27.3	139	(432,281)	–
Net earned premium	27	138	16,561,097	–
Other income				
Investment income	28	139	3,987,625	19,798
Net realised/unrealised losses	29	140	(419,807)	–
Other income	30	140	70,123	–
			3,637,941	19,798
Revenue			20,199,038	19,798
Benefits, losses and expenses				
Net benefits and claims	31	140	(9,482,391)	–
Underwriting and net acquisition costs	32	141	(221,274)	–
Other operating and administrative expenses			(6,922,050)	(114)
Net benefits, losses and expenses			(16,625,715)	(114)
Profit before tax	33	142	3,573,323	19,684
Income tax expense	34	142	(911,984)	(4,876)
Net profit for the year			2,661,339	14,808
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that are or may be re-classified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	17	133	4,349,529	–
Deferred tax effect on fair value of available-for-sale reserve	17	133	(167,377)	–
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>				
Net gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	16	133	264,623	–
Deferred tax effects on realisation of revaluation of reserve on property, plant and equipment	16	133	(79,387)	–
Actuarial losses on retirement benefit obligation	18	133	(180,910)	–
Deferred tax effect on actuarial gains/(losses)	18	133	54,272	–
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			4,240,750	–
Total Comprehensive income for the year			6,902,089	14,808
Basic/diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	35	143	2.07	0.03

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 116 to 165 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Colombo

28 April 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	Page	Stated Capital Rs. '000	Revaluation Reserve Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January 2023			100,000	–
Shares issued			400,000	
			500,000	–
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year			–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year			–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2023			500,000	–
Balance as at 01 January 2024			500,000	–
Shares issued from segregation			13,500,000	–
Restricted capital reserve			–	–
Balance as at 01 February 2024			14,000,000	–
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year			–	–
Other comprehensive income				
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets, net of tax	17	133	–	–
Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipments, net of tax	16	133	–	185,236
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans, net of tax	18	133	–	–
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax			–	185,236
Total comprehensive income for the year			–	185,236
Balance as at 31 December 2024			14,000,000	185,236

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 116 to 165 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Colombo

28 April 2025

	Restricted Capital Reserve Rs. '000	Available-for-Sale Reserve Rs. '000	Retained Earnings Rs. '000	Total Equity Rs. '000
	—	—	61,537	161,537
				400,000
	—	—	61,537	561,537
	—	—	14,808	14,808
	—	—	14,808	14,808
	—	—	76,345	576,345
	—	—	76,345	576,345
	—	—	—	13,500,000
	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
	1,000,000	—	76,345	15,076,345
	—	—	2,661,339	2,661,339
	—	4,182,152	—	4,182,152
	—	—	—	185,236
	—	—	(126,638)	(126,638)
	—	4,182,152	(126,638)	4,240,750
	—	4,182,152	2,534,701	6,902,089
	1,000,000	4,182,152	2,611,046	21,978,434

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	Page	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Premium received from customers			22,887,058	–
Reinsurance premium paid			(6,480,361)	–
Insurance claims and benefits paid			(10,199,723)	–
Reinsurance receipts in respect of claims and benefits			1,537,161	–
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees			(4,324,150)	–
Other operating cash payments			(502,037)	13,394
Cash flows from operating activities	A		2,917,948	13,394
Gratuity paid	20	135	(77,555)	–
Income tax paid	22	137	(379,465)	(393)
Net cash from operating activities			2,460,928	13,001
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of financial investments			(11,773,912)	–
Proceeds from financial investments			9,169,116	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			5,310	–
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6	122	(147,143)	–
Acquisition of intangible assets	5	120	(42,730)	–
Interest received			2,551,522	–
Dividend received			211,213	–
Staff and Field officers loan granted			(214,296)	–
Staff and Field officers loan recovered			460,281	–
Net cash from investing activities			219,361	–
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from SLIC on segregation			683,461	–
Proceeds from issuance of shares			–	400,000
Net cash from financing activities			683,461	400,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			(419,807)	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,943,943	413,001
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			579,400	166,399
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	B		3,523,343	579,400

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 116 to 165 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Colombo

28 April 2025

Note A – Reconciliation of operating profit with cash flow from operating activities

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Cash generated from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,573,323	19,684
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	129,860	–
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,173)	–
Net fair value gains	(881,008)	–
Provision for employee benefits	179,579	–
Losses on foreign exchange transaction	419,807	–
Interest received	(2,551,522)	–
Dividend received	(211,213)	–
Amortised staff and field officers cost	145,674	–
Profit before working capital changes	800,327	19,684
Net change in operational assets		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	123,239	(1,198)
Net change in operational liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in unearned premium	11,406	–
Increase/(decrease) in claims provisions	(200,147)	–
Increase/(decrease) in payables	2,183,123	(5,092)
Net cash from operating activities	2,917,948	13,394
Note B – Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,189,148	–
Short-term investments	2,602,341	–
Bank overdrafts	(268,146)	–
Cash and cash equivalents	3,523,343	–

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 116 to 165 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Colombo

28 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (“the Company/SLICGL”), is an unlisted public limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the Company is located in the District of Colombo and the principal place of business is located at “Rakshana Mandiraya”, No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02.

With segregation of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (SLIC), the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRC SL) granted insurance licenses effective from 01 February 2024 to the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited to carry out the general insurance business, while SLIC’s license was terminated accordingly. (Refer Note 39 – Segregation)

1.2 Parent Company and Ultimate Parent Company

The Company’s immediate and ultimate parent Company is Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd, incorporated in Sri Lanka. 100% of the ordinary shares are owned by the parent company.

1.3 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activity of the Company is to undertake and carry on all classes of general insurance businesses for individuals and corporates.

1.4 Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of Financial Statements.

1.5 Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (LKASs/SLFRSs) and Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 and the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No.43 of 2000.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items, which are measured on an alternative basis.

Item	Measurement Basis	Note	Page
Financial assets			
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value	8	125
Available for sale financial assets	Fair value	8	125
Non-financial assets/liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	Actuarially determined values	19	133
Defined benefit obligation	Actuarially valued and recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation	20	135
Inventory – Salvage stock	Fair value	11	131
Motor vehicle	Fair value	6	122

The Company presents its statement of financial position using a liquidity-based format, as permitted under LKAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

2.3 Financial Period

The Financial Statements are prepared in respect of the financial year ending on 31 December 2024.

2.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements including other information have been presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.), which is the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2.5 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Company’s Financial Statements in accordance with SLFRSs and LKASs requires management to exercise judgment and make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimation uncertainty arising from judgment and estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and significant changes, if any, are recognised prospectively.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Use of Estimates and Judgements (Cont'd)

Current Economic Condition of the Country and estimation uncertainty

The Sri Lankan economy showed a faster recovery than expected in 2024 as a result of continued actions such as following cost-reflective utility pricing, prudent monetary and fiscal policy, domestic and bilateral debt restructuring. With stabilisation of key economic indicators such as interest rates, inflation and appreciation of the local currency in 2024, there were no material uncertainties in the material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions made when preparing these Financial Statements.

Information about assumption and estimation uncertainty that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements is included under the following notes:

	Note	Page
Assumption		
Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions	20	135
Provision for impairment of non-financial assets and financial assets: key assumptions underlying	8	125
Measurement of insurance provision for non-life including IBNR/IBNER and UPR	19	133
Measurement of Deferred Acquisition Cost (DAC)	12	132
Fair value measurement of unquoted instruments and fair value through profit or loss financial investments	8	125
Determination of the fair value of motor vehicles with significant unobservable inputs	6	122
Impairment of intangible assets	5	120
Measuring insurance and reinsurance contracts: key assumptions	19 & 25	133 & 138
Liability Adequacy Test	19	133
Judgements		
Measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts: determining the techniques for estimating risk	19 & 25	133 & 138
Classification of financial assets	8	125

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 under LKAS 1 – “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

2.7 Comparative Information

Comparative figures have been re-classified, where relevant for better presentation and to be comparable with those of the current year.

The Company commenced insurance business activities with effect from 01 February 2024 after the license is granted by Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka. The Company did not conduct any insurance related activities in the prior years.

2.8 Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, being satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for a foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In preparing these Financial Statements, management has assessed the current economic conditions and confirmed the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of preparation. The Company has been evaluating the resilience of its businesses, considering a wide range of factors such as profitability, revenue streams, working capital management, capital expenditure, cash reserves, and cost management initiatives implemented by the Company in order to be able to continue business under current global and local economic conditions. Based on the analysis and future outlook based on available information, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern.

Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these Financial Statements. The accounting policies are presented along with the respective notes.

Material Accounting Policies	Note	Page
Recognition of assets and liabilities		
Intangible assets	5	120
Property, plant and equipment	6	122
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	7	124
Financial investments	8	125
Reinsurance receivables	9	130
Premium receivables	10	131
Other assets	11	131
Net deferred expenses-insurance contract	12	132
Cash and cash equivalents	13	132
Stated capital	14	132
Insurance contract liabilities	19	133
Retirement benefit obligation	20	135
Reinsurance payables	21	137
Other liabilities	23	137
Bank overdrafts	24	137
Recognition of income and expenses		
Revenue	25	138
Gross written premium	26	138
Net earned premium	27	138
Investment income	28	139
Net realised/unrealised gains/(losses)	29	140
Other income	30	140
Net benefits and claims	31	140
Underwriting and net acquisition costs	32	141
Income tax expense	34	142
Shareholder related		
Basic/diluted earnings per share	35	143
Dividends per share	36	144
General		
Related party disclosures	40	162
Events after the reporting date	41	165
Provisions and contingencies	42	165

3.1 Other Significant Accounting Policies not Covered with Individual Notes

The following accounting policies which have been applied consistently by the Company, are considered to be significant but are not covered in any other section.

3.2 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit and loss.

3.3 Insurance Contracts

Product Classification

SLFRS 4 requires contracts written by insurers to be classified as either "insurance contracts" or "investment contracts" depending on the level of insurance risk transferred.

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

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its remaining contract period, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the direct method of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS) 7 "Statement of Cash flows".

For cash flow purposes, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AS AT THE REPORTING DATE

4.1 New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments Adopted from 01 January 2024

The Company applied certain standards and amendments for the first time, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2024.

Accounting standard	Description
Amendments to LKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, non-current liabilities with covenants
Amendments to SLFRS 16 Leases	Lease liability in a sale and leaseback
Amendments to LKAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and SLFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Supplier finance arrangements
Amendments to LKAS 12	International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rule

Above amendments do not materially impact to the financial performance and financial position of the Company.

4.2. Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective Which May Have an Impact

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka has issued the following new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards which will become applicable for financial periods beginning on or after 01 January 2025 or at a later date.

The new and amended standards that are issued but are not yet effective at the date of issuance of these Financial Statements are disclosed below.

Accounting standard	Description	Effective date
Amendments to LKAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Lack of exchangeability	01 January 2025
SLFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability related Financial Information	To disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that are useful to users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions	01 January 2025
SLFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	To disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions	01 January 2025
SLFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts	Measure Insurance Contract Liability at a current fulfilment value and provide a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts	01 January 2026
Amendments to SLFRS 9 and SLFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of financial instruments	01 January 2026

Temporary Exception from SLFRS 09

SLFRS 09 – “Financial instruments”

This standard replaces the existing guidance in LKAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. SLFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets and new general hedge accounting requirements. SLFRS 09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The Company (SLICGL) is predominantly based on the proposed amendments to SLFRS 04 “Insurance contracts”, and the entities whose predominant activity is issuing insurance contracts are permitted to defer the full application of SLFRS 09 until adopting the revised SLFRS 04, which commenced in 2022. Consequent to the Global deferment of IFRS 17 – Insurance contract effective date from 01 January 2026, the Company expects the temporary exemption to be deferred until January 2026.

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

- It has not previously applied any version of SLFRS 09, other than only the requirements for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Its activities are predominantly connected with insurance, at its annual reporting date that immediately precedes 01 April 2016, or at a subsequent annual reporting date.

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

- the carrying amount of its liabilities arise from contracts within the scope of this SLFRS, which includes any deposit components or embedded derivatives unbundled from insurance contracts, is significant compared to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities; and
- the percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities is:

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AS AT THE REPORTING DATE (CONT'D)**4.2. Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective Which May Have an Impact (Cont'd)****Temporary Exception from SLFRS 09 (Cont'd)**

- I. greater than 90 per cent; or
- II. less than or equal to 90 per cent but greater than 80 per cent, and the insurer does not engage in any significant activity unconnected with insurance.

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

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

SLFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

SLFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted along with the adoption of SLFRS 09 and SLFRS 15. SLFRS 17 supersedes SLFRS 04 Insurance contracts. The Company intends to adopt the new standard on its mandatory effective date.

SLFRS 4 permitted insurers to continue to use the statutory basis of accounting for insurance assets and liabilities that existed in their jurisdiction prior to January 2005. SLFRS 17 replaces this with a new measurement model for all insurance contracts.

SLFRS 17 requires liabilities for insurance contracts to be recognised as the present value of future cash flows, incorporating an explicit risk adjustment, which is updated at each reporting date to reflect current conditions, and a contractual service margin (CSM) that is equal and opposite to any day – one gain arising on initial recognition. Losses are recognised directly in the income statement. For the measurement purposes contracts are grouped together into contracts of similar risk profitability profile and issue year, with further divisions for contracts that are managed separately.

Profit for insurance contracts under SLFRS 17 is represented by the recognition of the service provided to policy holders in the period (release of CSM), release from non-economic risk (release of risk adjustment) and investment profit.

The CSM is released as profit over the coverage period of the insurance contract, reflecting the delivery of services to the policyholder. For certain contracts with participating features (where a substantial share of the fair value of the related investments and other underlying items is paid to policyholders) the CSM reflects the variable fee to shareholders. For these contracts, the CSM is adjusted to reflect the changes in economic experience and assumptions. For all other contracts the CSM is only adjusted for non-economic assumptions.

SLFRS 17 introduces a new measure of insurance revenue, based on the delivery of service to policyholders and excluding any premiums related to the investment elements of policies, which will be significantly different from existing premium revenue measures, currently reported in the income statement. In order to transition to SLFRS 17, the amount of deferred profit, being the CSM at transition date, needs to be determined.

SLFRS 17 requires, the CSM to be calculated as if the standards had applied retrospectively. If this is not practical, an entity is required to choose either a simplified retrospective approach or determine the CSM by reference to the fair value of the liabilities at transition date. The approach for determining the CSM will have a significant impact on both shareholders' equity and on the amount of profit on in-force business in future reporting periods.

SLFRS 17 is expected to have a substantial change in the presentation of the Financial Statements and disclosures, as the requirements of the new standard are complex and require a fundamental change to accounting for insurance contracts as well as the application of significant judgement and new estimation techniques. The effect of changes required to the Company's accounting policies as a result of implementing these standards are currently uncertain, but these changes can be expected to, among other things, alter the timing of profit recognition.

With the implementation of SLFRS 17, the shadow accounting to insurance related assets and liabilities will not be applicable.

The Company has an implementation programme underway to implement SLFRS 17. The programme is responsible for setting accounting policies and developing application methodologies, establishing appropriate processes and controls, sourcing appropriate data and implementing actuarial and finance system changes.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**ACCOUNTING POLICY****RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT**

In accordance with LKAS 38 – Intangible Assets, the Company recognises an intangible asset if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

BASIS OF MEASUREMENT – SOFTWARE

Subsequent to initial recognition, software assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is systematically allocated over the estimated useful life of the asset, ensuring a fair representation of its economic benefits.

The Company recognises expenditure on internally developed software as an asset when it can demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and utilise the software in a manner that generates future economic benefits. Additionally, the costs to complete the development must be reliably measurable.

Capitalised costs of internally developed software include all directly attributable expenditures incurred during the development phase, along with capitalised borrowing costs where applicable. These costs are amortised over the software's estimated useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost, net of accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

SUBSEQUENT EXPENDITURE

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it enhances the future economic benefits of the specific asset to which it relates. Any other expenditure that does not meet this criterion is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

DERECOGNITION

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of such assets is recognised in Other Operating Income in the Income Statement in the period in which the asset is derecognised.

TREATMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COST

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset only when the Company can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- its intention and ability to complete and either use or sell the asset
- the potential for the asset to generate future economic benefits
- the availability of sufficient resources to complete the development
- the ability to reliably measure the expenditure incurred during development
- the ability to effectively use the intangible asset once generated

The Company has not incurred any research and development costs for the financial year 2024.

USEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT

Intangible Assets with Finite Lives

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over their estimated economic life, commencing from the date they are available for use. This approach ensures that amortisation reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Additionally, intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The useful life, amortisation method, and residual value of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. Any changes in the expected useful life or the expected future economic benefits embodied in the asset are assessed, and modifications to the useful life, amortisation method, or residual value are made as appropriate.

Amortisation Expenditure

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating and administration expenses.

Useful Life, Residual Value and Amortisation Method

Intangible asset	Estimated useful life/ amortisation period	Residual value	Amortisation method
Computer software	5 years	Nil	Straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use.

The Company does not have intangible assets with indefinite useful life as at the reporting date.

Impairment Review of Intangible Assets

The Company assesses intangible assets for impairment at each reporting date and whenever there are indications that an asset may be impaired. Finite-Life Intangible Assets, (e.g., capitalised development costs, patents, trademarks) are amortised over their useful life and reviewed for impairment when indicators exist.

The impairment review compares the carrying amount of the asset with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of:

- (1) Fair value less costs to sell – the amount recoverable from selling the asset in an orderly transaction
- (2) Value in use – the present value of future expected cash flows from the asset, using a suitable discount rate

If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

5.1 Reconciliation of Carrying Amount of Intangible Assets

	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Cost		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	354,609	–
Additions	42,729	–
Balance as at 31 December	397,338	–
Amortisation		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	324,407	–
Amortisation charge	11,052	–
Balance as at 31 December	335,459	–
Carrying value		
Net Balance as at 31 December	61,879	–

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

The Company adheres to the principles of LKAS 16 – “Property, Plant, and Equipment” in accounting for its owned assets. These assets, which are utilised for service provision, rental activities, or administrative functions, are recognised based on their expected usage period exceeding one year.

BASIS OF RECOGNITION

Property, plant and equipment are recognised when it is likely that the asset will generate future economic benefits for the Company and when its cost can be reliably measured.

BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

An item of property, plant, and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its acquisition cost. This cost comprises all expenditures directly attributable to the purchase or construction of the asset, as well as any subsequent costs incurred to enhance its functionality, excluding routine maintenance expenses and recoverable taxes. In the case of self-constructed assets, the cost includes materials, direct labour, and other directly attributable costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use.

DERECOGNITION

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of such assets is recognised in Other Operating Income in the Income Statement in the period in which the asset is derecognised.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Cost Model

The Company applies the cost model for all property, plant, and equipment other than motor vehicles. These assets are recorded at their purchase cost, inclusive of any directly attributable expenses, and subsequently measured net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Revaluation Model

The Company applies the revaluation model for motor vehicles after initial recognition, measuring them at their revalued amounts, which represent fair value at the date of revaluation, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses recognised after valuation. To ensure that the carrying amounts reflect fair value, motor vehicles are revalued by independent professional valuers once in three years.

Any increase in the carrying amount of a revalued asset is recognised in the revaluation reserve within equity through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or used to reverse a previous revaluation decrease recorded in the Income Statement. Such an increase is recognised as income only to the extent that it reverse a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Conversely, any decrease in the carrying amount is recorded as an expense in the Income Statement or deducted from the revaluation reserve in equity through OCI, but only to the extent of any existing credit balance in the revaluation reserve for that asset. Upon disposal or retirement of a revalued asset, any remaining balance in the revaluation reserve related to that asset is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a component of property or equipment is capitalised as part of the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the Component will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised.

Repairs and Maintenance

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed to the Income Statement in the period in which they are incurred. However, the cost of major renovations is capitalised as part of the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that the renovation will generate future economic benefits exceeding the asset's previously assessed standard of performance and replaces an identifiable component of the asset.

USEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE, RESIDUAL VALUES AND DEPRECIATION

Depreciation

The Company provides for depreciation from the date an asset is available for use until its disposal. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of various asset categories. For revalued asset classes, depreciation is determined based on the remaining useful life at the time of revaluation.

The Company applies the component approach to depreciation, where significant parts of an item of property, plant, and equipment with differing useful lives are depreciated separately. Each component is depreciated over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method, ensuring that the depreciation expense reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be realised.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense under other operating and administrative expenses in the Income Statement.

USEFUL ECONOMIC LIVES, DEPRECIATION RATE AND RESIDUAL VALUES

The Company conducts a comprehensive review of the residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods of its property, plant, and equipment at each reporting date. While certain asset categories, such as motor vehicles, may possess significant residual values, the Company has adopted a conservative approach by not considering residual values in its depreciation calculations. Instead, depreciation is systematically charged over the full useful life of the asset to ensure prudent asset valuation.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS (CONT'D)

Any necessary adjustments to residual values, useful lives, or depreciation methods are made based on the outcome of these periodic reviews.

Class of Asset	Depreciation rate %	Estimated Useful life Years	Residual value
Furniture and fittings	15	6 2/3	Nil
Office and other equipment	15	6 2/3	Nil
Computer equipment	20	5	Nil
Motor vehicles	20	5	Nil
CCTV camera	33.33	3	Nil
Name board	25	4	Nil

IMPAIRMENT REVIEW OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At each reporting date, the Company evaluates whether there are any indicators of impairment for its Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE). If such indicators are identified, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognised. Any impairment losses are recorded in accordance with applicable accounting standards to ensure the accurate reflection of asset values in the Financial Statements.

RECOVERABLE AMOUNT ASSESSMENT

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of:

1. Fair value less costs to sell – The price that would be received from selling the asset in an orderly transaction, minus disposal costs.
2. Value in use – The present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset, discounted using an appropriate rate.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The reversal is limited to the asset's carrying amount, net of depreciation, as if no impairment had been recognised.

FAIR VALUE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Latest revaluation was carried out by the Company for its entire Motor vehicle class as at 31 December 2024. As per the Company policy motor vehicle should be valued every three years and the next valuation will be on 31 December 2027.

REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As per the Company policy revaluation should be carried out once in three years for the Motor vehicle asset class. Before the segregation of the Company. The last valuation was carried out for the financial year 2021. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was determined by FM Valuers, an external independent chartered valuation surveyor, who had relevant experience in the category of assets being revalued.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

In compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (LKAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment) and SLFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement, the Company applies the fair value hierarchy in assessing the valuation of its property, plant, and equipment.

Level 1	Based on quoted prices in active markets,
Level 2	When derived from observable market inputs such as recent transactions of similar assets
Level 3	When relying on unobservable inputs, including professional appraisals and management assumptions

Other than motor vehicles, have been revalued as at 31 December 2024 by FM Valuers an external independent chartered valuation surveyor, who had relevant experience in the category of assets being revalued.

The Company primarily determines the fair value of PPE using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs, based on independent valuations, market comparisons, and cost-based approaches where applicable. Valuations are conducted periodically to ensure the carrying amounts of assets reflect their fair value.

FULLY DEPRECIATED ASSETS

The initial cost of fully depreciated Property, Plant and Equipment which are still in use as at the reporting date is as follows;

Class of Asset	2024 Rs. '000
Furniture and fittings	81,563
Office and other equipment	19,395
Computer equipment	112,519
Total	213,477

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS (CONT'D)

6.1 Reconciliation of Carrying Amount of Property, Plant and Equipment

	Equipment Rs. '000	Furniture and Fittings Rs. '000	Motor Vehicles Rs. '000	Others Rs. '000	Total 2024 Rs. '000	Total 2023 Rs. '000
Cost/revaluation						
Balance as at 01 January	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	476,680	186,820	228,145	–	891,645	–
Additions during the year	104,034	39,065	–	4,045	147,144	–
Revaluation surplus	–	–	264,623	–	264,623	–
Transferred of accumulated depreciation on revalued assets	–	–	(210,825)	–	(210,825)	–
Disposals during the year	–	–	(5,875)	–	(5,875)	–
Balance as at 31 December	580,714	225,885	276,068	4,045	1,086,712	–
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 January	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	269,196	111,028	192,045	–	572,269	–
Depreciation charge during the year	79,865	14,315	23,518	1,110	118,808	–
Transferred of accumulated depreciation on revalued assets	–	–	(210,825)	–	(210,825)	–
Disposals during the year	–	–	(4,738)	–	(4,738)	–
Balance as at 31 December	349,061	125,343	–	1,110	475,514	–
Carrying value						
As at 31 December	231,653	100,542	276,068	2,935	611,198	–

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax is recognised by accounting for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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

RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised.

RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is not recognised for Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

SET-OFF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

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

IMPACT FROM THE CHANGE IN CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE

There was no change in the corporate tax rate during the year.

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (CONT'D)

7.1 Analysis of Recognised Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December	2024			2023		
	Temporary Difference Rs. '000	Tax Rate %	Tax Effect Rs. '000	Temporary Difference Rs. '000	Tax Rate %	Tax Effect Rs. '000
Deferred tax assets on;						
Deductible temporary differences						
Employee benefits	1,391,857	30	417,557	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	370,083	30	111,025	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities on;						
Taxable temporary differences						
Property, plant and equipment	(355,093)	30	(106,528)	–	–	–
Provisions on trade receivables	(557,923)	30	(167,377)	–	–	–
Net recognised deferred tax assets as at 31 December	–	–	254,677	–	–	–

7.2 Movement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

As at 31 December	Transfer from SLIC	Recognised in Income Statement	Recognised in OCI	Net Balance at 31 December 2024	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, plant and equipment	–	(27,141)	(79,387)	(106,528)	–	(106,528)
Retirement benefit obligation	302,697	60,587	54,273	417,557	417,557	–
Available for sale financial assets	–	–	(167,377)	(167,377)	–	(167,377)
Provisions on trade receivables	277,499	(166,474)	–	111,025	111,025	–
	580,196	(133,028)	(192,491)	254,677	528,582	(273,905)

8. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

FINANCIAL ASSETS

A financial asset is any asset that falls into one of several categories. It includes cash and equity instruments of another entity. Additionally, a financial asset can be a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially favorable conditions. Furthermore, a financial asset can also be a contract that may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments, such as a non-derivative requiring the receipt of a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled in a way other than exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Classification of financial assets based on the following key considerations.

- Business Model and Purpose**
The intention behind holding the asset (e.g., trading, long-term holding, or collection of contractual cash flows) Whether the entity plans to sell the asset before maturity
- Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics**
Whether the asset has fixed or determinable payments
If the asset includes interest payments and principal repayment
- Market Quotation and Liquidity**
Whether the asset is actively traded in financial markets
If the asset is listed or has a quoted price
- Ability and Intention to Hold to Maturity**
For Held-to-Maturity (HTM) investments, the entity must demonstrate the ability and intention to hold the asset until maturity
Early sales of HTM assets may result in tainting, requiring re-classification to Available-for-Sale (AFS)
- Embedded Derivatives**
If a financial asset includes an embedded derivative, the entity must assess whether it should be separated and accounted for separately.
- Risk and Volatility Considerations**
Financial assets subject to frequent price fluctuations (e.g., equity investments) are typically classified as FVTPL or AFS.

8. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

The Company's existing financial assets and their classifications are as follows.

(1) FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

Initial Measurement

Financial assets classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) are initially recognised at fair value on the trade date, which is the date the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial instruments are expensed immediately in profit or loss.

Basis for Classification

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL based on the following criteria:

- (1) Held for Trading – Financial instruments acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or part of a portfolio managed for short-term profit-taking.
- (2) Designated at Fair Value – An entity may irrevocably designate a financial asset at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
 - it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch)
 - the financial instrument is managed on a fair value basis, in accordance with the entity's risk management or investment strategy

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded under 'Fair value gains and losses' in the Income Statement.

Interest is accrued and presented in finance income using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Dividend income is recorded in the "Finance Income" when the right to the payment has been established."

Derecognition

A financial asset classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) is derecognised when:

- (1) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire; or
- (2) The asset is transferred, and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party.

Upon derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration received is recognised in the Income statement. Any previously recognised fair value changes remain in the Income statement and are not re-classified to equity.

(2) HELD TO MATURITY (HTM)

Initial Measurement

Held-to-Maturity (HTM) investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, which the entity has the positive intention and ability to hold until maturity.

Upon initial recognition, HTM investments are measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Basis for Classification

Financial assets are classified as HTM investments only if:

- (1) They have fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity
- (2) The Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until maturity
- (3) They Are not designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or available-for-sale (AFS)

If an entity sells or re-classifies a significant portion of HTM investments before maturity (except for allowed reasons such as credit deterioration), it must re-classify all remaining HTM investments as available-for-sale (AFS) and cannot classify assets as HTM for the next two financial years.

Subsequent Measurement

HTM investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR).

- (1) Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the EIR method.
- (2) The amortised cost of an investment is determined by taking its initial cost, adjusting for principal repayments, and systematically amortising any premiums or discounts over the asset's life, while also accounting for impairment losses if applicable.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, HTM investments are assessed for impairment if there is objective evidence of a credit loss event,

- (1) If impairment is identified, the carrying amount is reduced, and the loss is recognised in profit or loss.
- (2) The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.
- (3) If a subsequent event reverses the impairment, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss, but it cannot exceed the previously recorded impairment loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset classified as HTM is derecognised when:

- (1) The contractual rights to the cash flows expire.
- (2) The asset is sold or transferred, and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

Upon derecognition, any gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, except for impairment losses, which are not reversed through profit or loss if the asset is sold.

(3) LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (L&R)

Initial Measurement

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

8. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

For staff loans issued at below-market interest rates, fair value is determined by discounting the future cash flows using a market-related interest rate (such as the prevailing rate for similar risk-profile loans). The difference between the loan amount granted and the fair value is recognised as an employee benefit expense in accordance with LKAS 19 – Employee Benefits.

Basis for Classification

To classify a financial asset as a loan and receivable under LKAS 39, the following factors must be met:

- (1) The asset should have fixed or determinable payments.
- (2) The asset should not be quoted in an active market.
- (3) The asset should not be designated at FVTPL or AFS.
- (4) The asset should typically be with customers, employees, or other debtors (including staff loans and trade receivables)
- (5) Credit risk must be assessed to evaluate the recoverability of the asset

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

- (1) Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the EIR method.
- (2) Any gain or loss arising from derecognition or impairment is recognised in profit or loss.
- (3) Staff loans, even if granted at below-market rates, accrue interest at the EIR, which is based on the market discount rate applied at initial recognition.

The carrying amount is adjusted for repayments, and any difference between the nominal interest charged and the effective interest rate is unwound over the loan term.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses loans and receivables for impairment due to the objective evidence of credit risk.

If impairment is identified:

- (1) The carrying amount is reduced through an allowance for doubtful accounts.
- (2) The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original EIR.

The loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For staff loans, if an employee leaves before repaying the loan, any outstanding balance is assessed for impairment. If recoverability is uncertain, the remaining balance is written off or offset against final settlements.

If a previously impaired loan recovers:

the reversal is recognised in profit or loss, but the carrying amount cannot exceed its original amortised cost.

Derecognition

Loans and receivables, including staff loans, are derecognised when:

- (1) The contractual rights to receive cash flows expire.
- (2) The asset is transferred, and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.
- (3) For staff loans, when repayment is completed through payroll deductions or final compensation adjustments, or when deemed uncollectible and written off.

Upon derecognition, any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

(4) AVAILABLE FOR SALE (AFS)

Initial Measurement

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified into any other categories such as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). AFS financial assets are typically investments in equity and debt instruments that the Company intends to hold for an indefinite period but may sell in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates, or equity prices.

AFS financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, which includes transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The initial recognition is done on the trade date.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value, with the following treatment.

- (1) **Equity instruments:** These are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised directly in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in a separate component of equity (AFS reserve) until the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- (2) **Debt instruments:** These are also measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised directly in OCI, unless the asset is impaired, in which case, the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Gains and Losses on Available for Sale Assets

- (1) **Unrealised gains and losses:** Changes in fair value are recorded directly in OCI for both debt and equity instruments. For debt instruments, unrealised gains or losses are included in OCI until the asset is sold or impaired.
- (2) **Realised gains and losses:** When an AFS financial asset is sold or derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.
- (3) **Impairment losses:** If there is objective evidence that an AFS financial asset is impaired (e.g., a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost), the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, and the cumulative loss is removed from OCI and recognised in the income statement.

8. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

Impairment

AFS financial assets are tested for impairment at each reporting date to assess whether there is any objective evidence of impairment, such as:

- (1) Significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost.
- (2) Financial difficulty of the issuer (for debt instruments).
- (3) Issuer default or other evidence of significant credit deterioration.

If impairment is identified:

- (1) Debt instruments: The cumulative loss that has been recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss.
- (2) Equity instruments: The impairment loss is not reversed through profit or loss. However, if there is a recovery in the fair value of an equity instrument in subsequent periods, the recovery is recognised directly in OCI, not profit or loss.

Re-classification

Re-classification of financial assets under LKAS 39 is highly restrictive and only permitted under rare circumstances.

Key Considerations for Reclassification

Factor	Impact
Measurement basis	The asset must be measured based on the new classification
Profit and loss effect	Unrealised gains/losses may need to be transferred from OCI to P&L
Reversibility	Once reclassified, assets typically cannot be moved back under LKAS 39
Regulatory compliance	Reclassification must align with LKAS 39 rules and be justified in Financial Statements

Reclassification Rules under LKAS 39

From	To	Allowed	Conditions/Restrictions
FVTPL	AFS, HTM, L&R	Rarely	Only permitted under rare circumstances, such as a significant change in business model.
AFS	HTM	Yes	If the Company decides to hold the asset until maturity; unrealised gains/losses in OCI remain and are amortised over time.
HTM	AFS	Yes	Allowed, but if a significant amount is re-classified, the entire HTM portfolio must be re-classified to AFS for two years.
L&R	AFS	Yes	Allowed if the company no longer intends to hold the asset until maturity.
HTM or L&R	FVTPL	No	Re-classification to FVTPL is not allowed under LKAS 39.

The Company's non-derivative financial assets and their classifications are summarised as follows;

Financial Asset	HTM	L&R	AFS	FVTPL
Treasury bonds	√		√	
Listed debentures	√		√	
Unlisted debentures		√		
Commercial papers			√	
Term deposits		√		
Unit trusts			√	√
Listed shares			√	√
Staff loans and receivables		√		
Reinsurance receivables		√		
Premium receivables		√		
Other financial assets		√		
Cash and cash equivalents		√		

8. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

The Company's financial investments are summarised as follows;

As at 31 December	Note	2024		2023	
		Carrying Value Rs. '000	Fair Value Rs. '000	Carrying Value Rs. '000	Fair Value Rs. '000
Financial investments					
Held to maturity (HTM)	8.1	3,048,129	3,051,119	—	—
Loans and receivables (L&R)	8.2	7,337,968	7,337,968	—	—
Available for sale (AFS)	8.3	23,611,511	23,611,511	—	—
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	8.4	2,984,558	2,984,558	—	—
Total financial investments		36,982,166	36,985,156	—	—

8.1 Held to Maturity (HTM)

Treasury bonds	1,029,294	1,032,284	—	—
Listed debentures	2,018,835	2,438,835	—	—
	3,048,129	3,471,119	—	—

8.2 Loans and Receivables (L&R)

Unlisted debentures	2,569,781	3,197,881	—	—
Term deposits	3,310,237	3,310,237	—	—
Staff loans and receivables	1,457,950	1,457,950	—	—
	7,337,968	7,966,068	—	—

8.3 Available for Sale (AFS)

Listed shares	8,873,396	8,873,396	—	—
Unit trusts	1,557,712	1,557,712	—	—
Listed debentures	1,263,668	1,263,668	—	—
Commercial papers	1,717,952	1,717,952	—	—
Treasury bonds	10,198,783	10,198,783	—	—
	23,611,511	23,611,511	—	—

8.4 Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

As at 31 December	2024		2023	
	Carrying Value Rs. '000	Fair Value Rs. '000	Carrying Value Rs. '000	Fair Value Rs. '000
Listed shares	1,446,350	1,446,350	—	—
Unit trusts	1,538,208	1,538,208	—	—
	2,984,558	2,984,558	—	—

During the financial year, no impairment losses were recognised, and no reclassifications of financial assets were made.

8. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

8.5 Movement of Carrying Values in Financial Investments

	Available For Sale Financial Assets Rs. '000	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss Financial Assets Rs. '000	Held To Maturity Financial Assets Rs. '000	Loans and Receivable Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
As at 01 January 2024	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	17,696,626	2,642,060	3,561,270	7,225,211	31,125,167
Impact on actual assets allocation at the time of segregation	3,722	(94,184)	–	273,404	182,942
Purchases	2,045,244	–	–	9,942,964	11,988,208
Maturities	(1,512,000)	–	(450,000)	(9,828,003)	(11,790,003)
Disposals	–	(444,685)	–	–	(444,685)
Exercise of subscription right (Right issue)	747,755	27	–	–	747,782
Net fair value gains recorded in other comprehensive income	4,331,506	–	–	–	4,331,506
Realised gains/(losses) recorded in income statement	(39,376)	59,544	–	–	20,168
Fair value gains and foreign currency translation recorded in profit or loss	–	821,796	–	(215,052)	606,744
FV adjustment	–	–	–	87,988	87,988
Net change in accrued interest	346,627	–	(69,769)	(148,544)	128,314
Amortisation adjustment	(8,593)	–	6,628	–	(1,965)
As at 31 December 2024	23,611,511	2,984,558	3,048,129	7,337,968	36,982,166

9. REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

Refer accounting policy in Note 8.

The Company transfers insurance risk in the ordinary course of business across all its operations through reinsurance arrangements. Reinsurance receivables represent amounts due from reinsurers, with recoverable amounts being estimated in alignment with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims related to the respective reinsurance policies. These estimates are determined in accordance with the terms of the relevant reinsurance contracts.

IMPAIRMENT OF REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

The Company has assessed the potential impairment loss on reinsurance receivables as at the reporting date, considering objective evidence of impairment such as financial standing, default or delinquency in payments, observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows and regular reviews on creditworthiness of the reinsurance. Based on this assessment, adequate provisions have been recognised in the Financial Statements to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to uphold the integrity and reliability of the Company's financial reporting.

The carrying value of reinsurance receivables approximates the fair value at the reporting date.

REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES ON OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

Reinsurance receivables on outstanding claims represent amounts recoverable from reinsurers in accordance with the terms of reinsurance contracts.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of these amounts based on the financial standing of reinsurers, claims settlement patterns, and contractual obligations. This includes reinsurance reserves on claims that have not been paid and the reinsurance receivables that have not been received.

9.1 Breakup of the Reinsurance Receivables

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Reinsurance receivables on settled claims	289,315	–
Reinsurance receivables on outstanding claims	1,740,034	–
Impairment on reinsurance receivables	(57,124)	–
Balance as at 31 December	1,972,225	–

10. PREMIUM RECEIVABLES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Refer accounting policy in Note 8.

Insurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Collectability of premiums is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

According to the Premium Payment Warranty (PPW) directive issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), Insurance policies are issued subject to PPW and are cancelled upon the expiry of 60 days if not settled.

IMPAIRMENT

Impairment losses on premiums receivable are measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, with the impairment losses recognised in the Income Statement. The assessment of impairment is based on objective evidence, including indicators such as significant financial difficulty of the counterparty, default or delinquency in payments, probability of bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and adverse changes in economic conditions that affect the debtor's ability to settle the outstanding amounts.

In cases where receivables exhibit signs of impairment, appropriate provisions for bad debts are recognised, and overdue accounts are reviewed potential to be written off, when recovery is deemed unlikely. The Company continuously monitors premium receivables, analysing credit risk exposure based on observable data and historical trends.

As at 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Premium receivable from policyholders	10.1	2,541,727	–
Premium receivable from agents and brokers and intermediaries	10.2	2,602,625	–
		5,144,352	–

10.1 Premium Receivable from Policyholders

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
As at the beginning of the year	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	3,163,904	–
Net change during the year	(489,674)	–
Premium receivable from policyholders	2,674,230	–
	2,674,230	–
Impairment on premium receivable		
As at the beginning of the year	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	(509,721)	–
Reversal made during the year	377,218	–
As at the end of the year	(132,503)	–
Premium receivable from policyholders	2,541,727	–

10.2 Premium Receivable from Agents, Brokers and Intermediaries

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
As at the beginning of the year	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	2,165,181	–
Net change during the year	617,482	–
Premium receivable from agents, brokers and intermediaries	2,782,663	–
	2,782,663	–
Impairment on premium receivables		
As at the beginning of the year	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	(358,602)	–
Reversal made during the year	178,564	–
As at the end of the year	(180,038)	–
Premium receivable from agents, brokers and intermediaries	2,602,625	–

The Company has assessed the potential impairment loss on premium receivables as at the reporting date and adequate provisions have been made in the Financial Statements.

11. OTHER ASSETS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Refer accounting policy in Note 8.

INVENTORIES

Inventories, which include printed forms, stationery, marketing materials, and salvage stock, are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value, except for salvage stock. Cost is generally determined using the weighted average cost method, while net realisable value represents the estimated market price in the ordinary course of business, less any estimated selling expenses.

Salvage stock arising from claims settlements is recognised as an asset when the insurance company obtains control of the salvaged item and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. The valuation of salvage stock is based on current market conditions, recent auction results, and historical recovery experience. Salvage recoveries are offset against gross claims incurred in the statement of profit or loss. The Company regularly reviews the carrying amount of salvaged assets until sold and updates the valuation to reflect changes in market prices or other relevant factors. This approach is consistent with the company's accounting policy on claims recoveries and complies with the applicable financial reporting framework.

OTHER RECEIVABLE AND DUES FROM RELATED PARTIES

Other Receivable and Dues from related parties are recognised at cost less allowances for bad and doubtful receivables.

11. OTHER ASSETS (CONT'D)**11.1 Analysis of Receivables and Other Assets**

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Financial assets		
Staff and agent related receivables	477,551	–
Amounts due from SLIC – Related party	805,847	676
Other receivables	34,709	1,229
Total financial assets	1,318,107	1,905
Non-financial assets		
Inventories	174,818	–
Advances and prepayments	90,328	–
Total non-financial assets	265,146	–
Total other assets	1,583,253	1,905

12. DEFERRED EXPENSES**▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY**

Direct costs incurred during the financial period arising from the new or renewal of insurance contracts are deferred and amortised over the period in which the related revenues are earned. All other acquisition costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Reinsurance commissions that relate to acquisition costs are also deferred and recognised over the same period in which the related gross written premiums are earned.

In accordance with the regulatory guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), both Deferred Acquisition Costs and Deferred Reinsurance Commission Income are calculated on a 365-day basis. These balances are presented on a net basis in the Financial Statements as Net Deferred Acquisition Cost, representing deferred acquisition costs net of related deferred reinsurance commission income. The net deferred balance is derecognised when the related insurance or reinsurance contracts are either settled or disposed of.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Net deferred acquisition expenses		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	743,475	–
Increase in deferred acquisition expenses	105,075	–
Balance as at 31 December	848,550	–
Deferred reinsurance commission		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	(111,026)	–
Increase in deferred acquisition expenses	(4,958)	–
Balance as at 31 December	(115,984)	–
Net deferred acquisition expenses	732,566	–

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise reverse repurchase agreements, cash balances and call deposits 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 Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Bank overdrafts, if any, that form an integral part of the Company's cash management are classified as a component of cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows. However, in the Statement of Financial Position, bank overdrafts are presented under liabilities.

As at 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Cash in hand and at bank		1,189,148	401,413
Short-term investments		2,602,341	177,987
Total cash and cash equivalents		3,791,489	579,400
Bank overdrafts	24	(268,146)	–
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flow		3,523,343	579,400

14. STATED CAPITAL**▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY****ORDINARY SHARES**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Company has the ability to purchase or acquire its own shares, either in accordance with the provisions of the Act or based on a court order. This provision allows companies flexibility in managing their share capital and ownership structure, subject to legal and regulatory requirements.

As at the reporting date, the total stated capital of the Company is Rs. 14 Bn. During the year, the Company issued 1,350,000,000 ordinary shares at a consideration of Rs. 10 per share, subject to the requirement of segregation. All shares issued are fully paid. Holders of ordinary shares are also entitled to receive dividends as declared by the Board of Directors from time to time.

14.1 Movements in Ordinary Shares

As at 31 December	No of Shares Qty '000	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Issued and fully paid			
Balance as at 01 January	50,000	500,000	100,000
Shares issued	1,350,000	13,500,000	400,000
	1,400,000	14,000,000	500,000

14. STATED CAPITAL (CONT'D)

14.2 Rights of Ordinary Shareholders

The Company has only one class of ordinary shares in issue. All issued shares carry equal voting rights, with shareholders entitled to one vote per share at general meetings.

15. RESTRICTED CAPITAL RESERVE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

As at the date of segregation, the Board of Directors allocated an additional Rs. 1 Bn. to a Special Reserve, demonstrating the Company's ongoing commitment to financial prudence and long-term stability. This Restricted Capital Reserve was established in accordance with the approved Cabinet Memorandum, as outlined in the letter (MF/LA/022/CM/2023/305) dated 05 December 2023.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Special reserve	1,000,000	—
	1,000,000	—

16. REVALUATION RESERVE

Nature and Purpose of the Reserve

On revaluation of an asset, any increase in the carrying amount is recognised in the revaluation reserve in equity through OCI or used to reverse a previous loss on revaluation of the same asset, which was charged to the income statement. In this circumstance, the increase is recognised as income only to the extent of the previous written down value. Any decrease in the carrying amount is recognised as an expense in the income statement or charged to the revaluation reserve in equity through OCI, only to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of that asset. Any balance remaining in the revaluation reserve in respect of an asset, is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January	—	—
Revaluation surplus during the year	264,623	—
Related tax (Deferred tax)	(79,387)	—
Balance as at 31 December	185,236	—

17. AVAILABLE FOR SALE RESERVE

Nature and Purpose of Reserve

The Available for Sale reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of Available-for-Sale financial assets until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January	—	—
Net change in fair value of AFS financial assets	4,349,529	—
Related tax (Deferred tax)	(167,377)	—
Balance as at 31 December	4,182,152	—

18. REVENUE RESERVES

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January	76,345	61,537
Profit for the year	2,661,339	14,808
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses	(180,910)	—
Related tax (Deferred tax)	54,272	—
Balance as at 31 December	2,611,046	76,345

19. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Insurance contract liabilities include the outstanding claims provision including IBNR and IBNER, the provision for unearned premium and the provision for premium deficiency.

The valuation of Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) is performed in accordance with guidelines of the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 (i.e. based on the 365 basis). However, for those contracts for which the period of risk differs significantly from the contract period, premiums are earned over the period of risk in proportion to the amount of insurance coverage provided.

The Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) and Incurred But Not Enough Reported (IBNER) claims reserve are actuarially computed.

No provision for equalisation or catastrophe reserves is recognised. The liabilities are derecognised when the obligation to pay a claim expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

As required by the SLFRS 04 – "Insurance Contracts", the Company performed a Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) in respect of insurance contract liabilities with the assistance of the external actuary.

19. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)**TITLE INSURANCE RESERVE**

Title insurance reserve is maintained by the Company to pay potential claims arising from the title insurance policies. Title insurance policies are normally issued for a long period such as five years or more. Thus, no profit is recognised in the first year of the policy given the higher probability of claims occurring in that year. From the second year onwards, profit is recognised by amortising the premium received and will be distributed throughout the remaining period of the policy using the straight-line method. Profit for the first year will only be recognised in the second year and thereafter it is periodically recognised.

If the corresponding loan of the Title Insurance Policy issued is settled before the maturity, full premium of such policies remaining as at the date of settlement of such loan is recognised in profit or loss upon confirmation of the same by the respective Bank.

The Insurance Reserves as shown in the Statement of Financial Position represent the following:

As at 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Reserves for net unearned premium	19.1	10,106,019	–
Reserves for title insurance and unexpired risk reserve	19.2	724,919	–
Reserves for gross outstanding claims	19.3	9,610,327	–
		20,441,265	–

19.1 Reserve for Net Unearned Premium

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Reserve for unearned premium		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	11,930,292	–
Transfer during the year	(497,104)	–
Balance as at 31 December	11,433,188	–
Reserve for unearned reinsurance premium		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	(1,759,450)	–
Transfer during the year	432,281	–
Balance as at 31 December	(1,327,169)	–
Total reserve for net unearned premium	10,106,019	–

19.2 Reserve for Title Insurance and Unexpired Risk Reserve

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Reserve for title insurance		
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	648,690	–
Transfer during the year	76,229	–
Balance as at 31 December	724,919	–
Total reserve for title insurance and unexpired risk reserve	724,919	–

19.3 Reserves for Gross Outstanding Claims

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	7,082,893	–
Claims incurred during the year	9,899,914	–
Claims paid during the year	(10,199,723)	–
Balance as at 31 December	6,783,084	–
IBNR/IBNER balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	2,727,581	–
Increase/decrease in IBNR/IBNER	99,662	–
IBNR/IBNER balance as at 31 December	2,827,243	–
Total reserves for gross outstanding claims	9,610,327	–

Significant delays occur in the notification of claims and a substantial measure of experience and judgment is involved in assessing outstanding liabilities, the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty as of the reporting date. The reserves are determined based on the information currently available. However, it is inherent to the nature of the business written that the ultimate liability may vary as a result of subsequent developments.

19.4 Reconciliation Between Insurance Contract Liabilities and Technical Reserves

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Insurance contract liabilities	20,441,265	–
Reserve for net deferred acquisition expenses	(732,566)	–
Reinsurance on claims reserves	(1,740,034)	–
Technical reserves	17,968,665	–

19. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

19.5 Claims Development Information

The table below presents changes in the historical non-life reserves, net of reinsurance. The top line of the table shows the estimated gross reserves for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses as of each balance sheet date, which represents the estimated amount of future payments for losses incurred in that year and in prior years. The cumulative paid portion of the table presents the cumulative amounts paid through each subsequent year in respect of the reserves established at each year end. Similarly, the cumulative reported losses section details the sum of the cumulative paid amounts shown in the triangle below and the net outstanding position at the end of the financial year.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000	2020 Rs. '000	2019 Rs. '000
Gross reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses	9,601,884	9,674,573	11,855,930	9,549,407	7,861,686	7,310,845
Reinsurance recoverable	(1,740,034)	(1,656,462)	(3,104,431)	(1,888,143)	(1,395,321)	(1,060,735)
Net reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses	7,861,850	8,018,111	8,751,499	7,661,264	6,466,365	6,250,110
Cumulative paid						
One year later	7,983,827	7,948,365	6,790,213	6,994,929	5,370,767	7,723,147
Two years later	—	9,949,287	9,271,432	9,312,011	7,043,437	9,451,250
Three years later	—	—	9,694,934	9,537,176	7,092,891	9,589,406
Four years later	—	—	—	9,624,465	7,169,932	9,666,070
Five years later	—	—	—	—	7,211,162	9,723,979
Six years later	—	—	—	—	—	9,771,600
Cumulative Reported						
One year later	9,782,133	9,650,801	8,892,648	8,980,052	6,492,661	9,152,921
Two years later	—	10,246,257	9,681,923	10,014,973	7,255,303	9,718,009
Three years later	—	—	10,025,269	10,029,949	7,321,827	9,851,857
Four years later	—	—	—	9,874,325	7,366,908	9,898,280
Five years later	—	—	—	—	7,367,255	9,881,032
Six years later	—	—	—	—	—	9,907,343

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

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 contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employment benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

As per Section 10 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act No. 15 of 1958 every employer is required to contribute 12% of an employee's total earnings to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), while 8% is deducted from the employee's earnings, making a total contribution of 20%.

However, the Company exceeds the minimum statutory requirement by contributing 15% on behalf of the employer and deducting 10% from the employee, resulting in a total EPF contribution of 25%. This practice complies with the Act while providing enhanced retirement benefits to employees

As per Section 16 of the Employees' Provident Trust Fund Act No. 46 of 1980, the Company contribute 3% of an employee's total earnings to the Employees' Trust Fund (ETF).

DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Ltd provides for the defined benefit obligation as required under the prevailing laws and regulations. The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, using the projected unit credit (PUC) method. The PUC method is the benchmark method recommended by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 19.

The valuation of the Retirement Benefit Obligation has been carried out by M/S Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Limited, a firm of qualified and independent actuaries.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, which attributes benefit costs to periods of service. Actuarial gains and losses, arising from experience adjustments or changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI) and presented directly in equity under retained earnings. These re-measurements are not subsequently re-classified to profit or loss in future periods.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)**PLAN ASSETS**

Plan assets are assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and are designated solely for the purpose of meeting employee benefit obligations. These assets are legally separated from the Company and cannot be accessed by the Company's creditors, nor can they be returned directly to the Company.

Plan assets are measured at fair value at the reporting date, reflecting the market value of the fund's investments.

CURRENT SERVICE COST

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

RECOGNITION OF ACTUARIAL GAIN/LOSS, CURRENT SERVICE COST AND INTEREST COST

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in Other Comprehensive Income within the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The current service cost and interest cost related to defined benefit plans are recognised as part of employee benefit expenses in the Income Statement.

When the benefits of a defined benefit plan are amended or the plan is curtailed, any resulting change relating to past service costs or gains and losses on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company also recognises any gains or losses arising from the settlement of a defined benefit plan at the date the settlement occurs.

20.1 Movement in Retirement Benefit Obligation

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January	–	–
Transfer from SLIC	1,108,925	–
Recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Current service cost	57,598	–
Interest cost	121,982	–
Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement losses on obligation	180,910	–
Other		
Payments during the year	(77,556)	–
Balance as at 31 December	1,391,859	–

20.2 Principal Actuarial Assumptions Used

The defined benefit obligation liability of the Company is based on an actuarial valuation carried out by M/S Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd, an Independent Actuary. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates and future salary increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation and the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, the defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company has considered the impact on the defined benefit obligations due to changes in economic factors as a result of the prevailing macroeconomic conditions, with the support of the independent actuarial expert.

Due to the discount rate and salary increment rate assumptions used, nature of non-financial assumptions and experience of the assumptions of the Company, there is no significant impact to employment benefit liability as a result of prevailing macro economic conditions.

Assumptions	2024	2023
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	11.50%	–
Salary increment rate		
– Year 2025	10.00%	–
– From year 2026 onward	7.00%	–
Demographic assumptions		
Staff turnover factor	9%	–
Retirement age	60 years	–

20.3 Maturity Analysis of the Payments

The following payments are expected on employee benefit liabilities in future years.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Within the next 12 months	216,867	–
Between 1 and 2 years	332,942	–
Between 2 and 5 years	392,004	–
Over 5 years	440,782	–
Total expected payments	1,382,595	–

The above maturity analysis does not include staff welfare gratuity payments (Rs. 9,263,200).

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

20.4 Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined obligation by the amounts shown below.

Increase/(Decrease) in Discount Rate %	Increase/(Decrease) in Salary Increment %	Change in Employee Defined Benefit Liability
1	–	(1,323,223)
-1	–	1,447,388
–	1	1,455,605
–	-1	(1,314,748)

21. REINSURANCE PAYABLE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Reinsurance payables represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire, or when the contract is transferred to another party.

In accordance with LKAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, reinsurance payables denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Subsequent payments made to foreign reinsurers are settled in the respective contractual foreign currency. Any exchange differences arising between the initial recognition, reporting date remeasurement, and final settlement are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Domestic reinsurer – National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF)	446,533	–
Domestic reinsurers – others	510,302	–
Foreign reinsurers	794,867	–
Balance as at 31 December	1,751,702	–

22. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

Refer accounting policy in Note 34.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Balance as at 01 January	4,876	5,269
Income tax charge for the year	778,956	4,875
Income tax settlements made during the year	(379,465)	(5,268)
Balance as at 31 December	404,367	4,876

23. OTHER LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Other liabilities include employee benefits payable, other payables and accrued expenses. The Company ensures that these liabilities are measured reliably and settled in accordance with contractual terms and regulatory requirements.

OTHERS INCLUDING ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses include accrued operational expenses, unpaid obligations for services received, and other miscellaneous payables incurred in the normal course of business. Accrued expenses are recognised based on the matching principle, ensuring that costs are recorded in the period in which they are incurred, even if payment is made later. The Company maintains robust controls over these liabilities to ensure timely settlement, regulatory compliance, and accurate financial reporting, contributing to overall financial stability and transparency.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Financial liabilities		
Agency commission payables	1,154,074	–
Staff/agent related payables	298,358	–
Amounts due to SLICLL – Related party	1,064,392	21
Total financial liabilities	2,516,824	21
Non-financial liabilities		
Policyholder advance payments	169,967	–
Other accrued payables	2,211,241	64
Total non-financial liabilities	2,381,208	64
Total other liabilities	4,898,032	84

24. BANK OVERDRAFTS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Bank overdrafts are recognised as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. They are typically used for cash management purposes and are classified under current liabilities due to their short-term nature. Bank overdrafts are subject to interest charges and are repaid based on the terms agreed with the financial institution. The Company ensures that these liabilities are monitored and managed effectively to maintain financial stability and meet its short-term obligations in compliance with regulatory requirements.

However, the overdraft balance reflected in the Financial Statements includes an accounting book overdraft, which does not represent an actual bank overdraft facility. This arises solely due to timing differences between the recording of issued payments in the accounting system and the actual clearance of those payments by the Bank. Accordingly, this book overdraft is not subject to interest or repayment terms with a financial institution and does not indicate the existence of an approved overdraft facility.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Bank overdrafts	268,146	–
Total financial liabilities	268,146	–

25. REVENUE

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and when both the revenue and the related costs, whether incurred or to be incurred, can be measured reliably.

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Gross written premium	26	23,570,648	–
Net change in reserve for unearned premium	27.1	420,875	–
Gross earned premium		23,991,523	–
Premium ceded to reinsurers	27.2	(6,998,145)	–
Net change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium	27.3	(432,281)	–
Net earned premium		16,561,097	–
Investment income	28	3,987,625	19,798
Net realised/unrealised losses	29	(419,807)	–
Other income	30	70,123	–
		20,199,038	19,798

26. GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

Gross written premium comprises the total premiums received/receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Upon inception of the contract, premium is recorded as written and is earned primarily on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage.

Rebates that form part of the premium rate, such as no-claim rebates, are deducted from the gross written premium.

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fire and engineering	2,842,920	–
Motor	13,189,328	–
Marine	872,291	–
Workmen's compensation	179,285	–
General accidents	6,486,824	–
Total gross written premium	23,570,648	–

27. NET EARNED PREMIUM

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

Net earned premium represents the portion of gross written premium, net of reinsurance, that relates to the period of risk covered during the financial year.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in an year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned Premium Reserve represents the portion of the premium written in the year but relating to the unexpired term of coverage.

Unearned premiums are calculated on 365-day basis in accordance with the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000. However, for those contracts for which the period of risk differs significantly from the contract period, premium is earned over the period of risk in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premium which is included under liabilities.

Gross reinsurance premiums on insurance contracts are recognised as an expense on the date on which the policy commences. Reinsurance premium is decided based on rates agreed with reinsurers.

Unearned reinsurance premium is those proportions of premium written in an year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premium is deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts (using 365 basis in accordance with the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000. However, for those contracts for which the period of risk differs significantly from the contract period, premium is earned over the period of risk in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided).

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Gross written premium	26	23,570,648	–
Change in reserve for unearned premium	27.1	497,104	–
Gross earned premium		24,067,752	–
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	27.2	(6,998,145)	–
Change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium	27.3	(432,281)	–
Gross reinsurance premium		(7,430,426)	–
Transfer to title insurance reserve	27.1	(76,229)	–
		(7,506,655)	–
Net earned premium		16,561,097	–

27. NET EARNED PREMIUM (CONT'D)

27.1 Net Change in Reserve for Unearned Premium

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Change in reserve for unearned premium	19.1	497,104	—
Transfer to title insurance reserve	19.2	(76,229)	—
		420,875	—

27.2 Premiums Ceded to Reinsurers

For the year ended 31 December		2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fire		1,558,067	—
Motor		150,618	—
Marine		572,311	—
Miscellaneous		1,827,898	—
Amounts ceded to NITF		2,889,251	—
Total premium ceded to reinsurers		6,998,145	—

27.3 Net Change in Reserve for Unearned Reinsurance Premium

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Net change in reserve for unearned reinsurance premium	19.1	(432,281)	—
		(432,281)	—

28. INVESTMENT INCOME

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Investment income comprises interest income on funds invested, dividend income and realised/unrealised gains or losses.

INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial asset (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all 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.

REALISED/UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES

Capital gains and losses on investments comprise both realised and fair value movements. Realised gains and losses, including those arising from the sale of financial assets, are recognised in the income statement and are calculated as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the date of disposal. In the case of investments classified as Available-for-Sale (AFS), any cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are re-classified to the income statement upon derecognition. In addition, fair value gains and losses arising from financial assets classified at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) are also recorded in the income statement as they arise.

DIVIDEND INCOME

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established.

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Investment Income from;			
Held to maturity (HTM)	28.1	1,212,476	19,798
Loans and receivables (L&R)	28.2	231,492	—
Available for sale (AFS)	28.3	1,584,201	—
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	28.4	959,456	—
		3,987,625	19,798

28.1 Investment Income from Held to Maturity (HTM)

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Interest income		
Treasury bonds	125,380	—
Listed debentures	395,001	—
Unlisted debentures	439,237	—
Reverse repurchase agreements	57,341	—
Fixed deposits	195,517	19,798
Total investment income from Held to maturity (HTM)	1,212,476	19,798

28.2 Investment Income from Loans and Receivables (L&R)

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Interest income		
Interest on staff and agent loans	227,420	—
Call deposits	4,072	—
Total investment income from Loans and Receivables (L&R)	231,492	—

28. INVESTMENT INCOME (CONT'D)**28.3 Investment Income from Available for Sale (AFS)**

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Interest income		
Listed shares	181,141	–
Treasury bonds	1,098,582	–
Listed debentures	220,121	–
Treasury bills	11,756	–
Commercial papers	120,976	–
	1,632,576	–
Realised losses		
Losses on sale of subscription rights	(48,375)	–
	(48,375)	–
Total investment income from Available for Sale (AFS)	1,584,201	–

28.4 Investment Income from Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Dividend income		
Listed shares	30,073	–
	30,073	–
Realised gains		
Listed shares	59,544	–
	59,544	–
Unrealised gains		
Listed shares	597,744	–
Unit trust	272,095	–
	869,839	–
Total investment income from fair value through profit or loss	959,456	–

29. NET REALISED/UNREALISED LOSSES**ACCOUNTING POLICY**

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses primarily arise from the conversion of foreign currency-denominated investment assets and from foreign currency transactions related to reinsurance activities. These fluctuations are the result of movements in exchange rates during the reporting period, impacting both the valuation of assets held in foreign currencies and the settlement of transactions conducted in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company.

For the year ended 31 December

	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Foreign currency losses	(419,807)	–
	(419,807)	–

30. OTHER INCOME**ACCOUNTING POLICY**

Other income primarily comprises fee and commission income earned during the year, along with sundry income including profit on disposal of assets and rental income.

For the year ended 31 December

	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fees and commission income	35,858	–
Sundry income	34,265	–
	70,123	–

31. NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS**ACCOUNTING POLICY****RECOGNITION OF GROSS CLAIMS**

Insurance claims represent all claims incurred during the reporting period, whether reported or not, and include direct claims handling costs associated with the processing and settlement of claims. The claims are presented net of expected recoveries, including salvage and other reimbursements. The liability for outstanding claims is determined through a detailed review of individual claim files, supported by actuarial assessments and estimates of the ultimate cost of settling both reported and unreported claims, including any revisions to prior year estimates.

The provision in respect of claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) and claims Incurred But Not Enough Reported (IBNER) is actuarially valued to ensure a more realistic estimation of the future liability based on the past experience and trends. Actuarial valuations are performed on a quarterly basis.

Whilst the Company considers that the provisions for claims are fairly stated on the basis of information currently available, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events. This may result in adjustments to the amounts provided. Such amounts are reflected in the Financial Statements for that period.

The methods used to estimate claims and the estimates made are reviewed regularly.

31. NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS (CONT'D)

RECOGNITION OF REINSURANCE CLAIMS

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract.

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Gross benefits and claims incurred	31.1	(9,899,914)	—
Claims recovered from reinsurers	31.2	476,889	—
Gross change in contract liabilities	31.3	(99,663)	—
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	31.4	40,297	—
Total gross benefits and claims incurred		(9,482,391)	—

31.1 Gross Benefits and Claims Incurred

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fire	(521,175)	—
Motor	(6,138,929)	—
Marine	(182,805)	—
Miscellaneous	(3,057,005)	—
Total gross benefits and claims incurred	(9,899,914)	—

31.2 Claims Recovered from Reinsurers

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fire	379,280	—
Motor	6,555	—
Marine	84,742	—
Miscellaneous	6,312	—
Total claims recovered from reinsurers	476,889	—

31.3 Gross Change in Contract Liabilities

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fire	96,636	—
Motor	(23,120)	—
Marine	87,634	—
Miscellaneous	(260,813)	—
Total gross change in contract liabilities	(99,663)	—

31.4 Change in Contract Liabilities Ceded to Reinsurers

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fire	(17,420)	—
Motor	19,967	—
Marine	(5,804)	—
Miscellaneous	43,554	—
Total change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	40,297	—
Total net benefits and claims	(9,482,391)	—

32. UNDERWRITING AND NET ACQUISITION COSTS (INCLUDING REINSURANCE COMMISSION)

ACCOUNTING POLICY

RECOGNITION OF UNDERWRITING AND DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

Acquisition expenses comprise commissions that vary with, and are directly attributable to, the acquisition of new and renewal insurance business. These costs are deferred and amortised over the period in which the related written premiums are earned, in line with the recognition of revenue. Reinsurance commissions are also accounted for in the same manner and included within deferred acquisition costs.

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Acquisition cost	1,429,521	—
Net change in reserve for deferred acquisition cost (DAC)	(101,395)	—
	1,328,126	—
Reinsurance commission received	(1,096,553)	—
Net change in reserve for unearned commission (UCR)	(10,299)	—
	(1,106,852)	—
Net acquisition cost (Including reinsurance commission)	221,274	—

33. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before taxation is stated after charging all expenses including the following:

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Auditors remuneration		3,211	64
Fees for non-audit services		394	–
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6.1	118,808	–
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	11,052	–
Consolidated salaries		2,428,615	–
EPF		331,043	–
ETF		66,756	–
Other salary related cost		2,100,086	–

34. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

Income tax expense comprises the current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

CURRENT TAX

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the Financial Statements and computed in accordance with the Sections 67 of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments.

For the General Insurance business, all other sections are applicable and gain and profit of such business are taxed at 30%.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Current tax expenses			
Current tax year		778,956	4,876
Deferred tax expenses			
Origination of temporary differences		133,028	–
Income tax expenses reported in the income statement	7.2	911,984	4,876

34.1 Amounts Recognised in OCI

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Tax on:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	7.2	(54,272)	–
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	7.2	79,387	–
Fair value changes in available for sale financial assets	7.2	167,377	–
		192,492	–

34.2 Crop Insurance Levy (CIL)

The Crop Insurance Levy was introduced under the provisions of Section 14 of the Finance Act No. 12 of 2013, and came into effect from 01 April 2013. It is payable to the National Insurance Trust Fund and liable at 1% of the Profit after Tax.

34. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

34.3 Income Tax Reconciliation

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Current tax expense		
Income tax on current year's profits	778,956	4,876
	778,956	4,876
Deferred income tax		
Origination of deferred tax liability	273,906	—
Origination of deferred tax assets	(528,583)	—
	(254,677)	—
Income tax expense reported in the statement of income	911,985	—
Income tax expense reported in the statement of changes in equity	192,491	—
	1,104,476	—
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit for the year	3,573,323	—
Tax adjustment based on the inland revenue act		
Income exempt from income tax	(556,796)	—
Aggregate allowable expenses	(205,690)	—
Aggregate disallowable expenses	(214,316)	—
Statutory income	2,596,521	—
Income tax at 30%	778,957	—
Deferred taxation charge	133,028	—
Current tax expense	911,984	4,876

35. BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

During the year, the Company issued 1.35 Bn. ordinary shares; however, the associated administrative processes were completed on 18 December 2024. As such, these shares were included in the weighted average number of shares from that date onward.

There were no potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at any time during the year. Accordingly, the diluted earnings per share are equal to the basic earnings per share.

For the year ended 31 December	2024	2023
Amounts used as the numerators		
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Rs. '000)	2,661,339	14,808
Number of ordinary shares used as denominators		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	1,285,342	500,000
Basic/diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	2.07	0.03

36. DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY

Final dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends approved by the Board of Directors and dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid. Dividends proposed by the Board of Directors after the reporting date is not recognised as a liability and is only disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

36.1 Dividends Proposed During the Year

For the year ended 31 December	2024	2023
Dividend Proposed (Rs. '000)	250,000	–
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares in Issue (Rs. '000)	1,400,000	–
Dividend per share (Rs.)	0.18	–

36.1 (a) Compliance with Sections 56 and 57 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007

As required by Section 56 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Board of Directors of the Company should authorise the proposed dividend subject to the satisfaction of the solvency test in accordance with Section 57.

36.2 Dividend Paid During the Year

No dividends were paid by the Company during the financial year (2023 – Nil)

37. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

37.1 Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at 31 December 2024		Fair value Through Profit or Loss Rs. '000	Available- for-Sale Rs. '000	Held-to- Maturity Rs. '000	Loans and Receivables Rs. '000	Carrying Value Rs. '000	Fair Value Rs. '000
	Note						
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Listed shares	8	1,446,350	8,873,396	–	–	10,319,746	10,319,746
Unit trusts	8	1,538,208	1,557,712	–	–	3,095,920	3,095,920
Listed debentures	8	–	1,263,668	–	–	1,263,668	1,263,668
Commercial papers	8	–	1,717,952	–	–	1,717,952	1,717,952
Treasury bonds	8	–	10,198,783	–	–	10,198,783	10,198,783
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Listed debentures	8	–	–	2,018,835	–	2,018,835	2,018,835
Treasury bonds	8	–	–	1,029,294	–	1,029,294	1,029,294
Unlisted debentures	8	–	–	–	2,569,781	2,569,781	3,197,881
Term deposits	8	–	–	–	3,310,237	3,310,237	3,310,237
Staff loans and receivables	8	–	–	–	1,457,950	1,457,950	1,457,950
Reinsurance receivables	9	–	–	–	1,972,225	1,972,225	1,972,225
Premium receivables	10	–	–	–	5,144,352	5,144,352	5,144,352
Other financial assets	11	–	–	–	1,318,107	1,318,107	1,318,107
Cash and cash equivalents	13	–	–	–	3,791,489	3,791,489	3,791,489
Total financial assets		2,984,558	23,611,511	3,048,129	19,564,141	49,208,339	49,836,439
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Reinsurance payables	21	–	–	–	1,391,859	1,391,859	1,391,859
Other financial Liabilities	23	–	–	–	2,516,824	2,516,824	2,516,824
Total financial liabilities		–	–	–	3,908,683	3,908,683	3,908,683

37. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

37.2 Fair Value Hierarchy for Assets Carried at Fair Value

The Company uses the fair value hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments. The following note shows an analysis of financial investments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

Level	Fair value measurement method
Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Techniques for which, all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value, are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3	Techniques, which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value, are not based on observable market data

As at 31 December 2024	Level 1 Rs. '000	Level 2 Rs. '000	Level 3 Rs. '000	Total fair value Rs. '000
Available for sale (AFS) financial assets				
Listed shares	8,873,396	–	–	8,873,396
Unit trusts	1,557,712	–	–	1,557,712
Listed debentures	1,008,853	254,815	–	1,263,668
Treasury bonds	10,198,783	–	–	10,198,783
Commercial papers	–	–	1,717,952	1,717,952
Total	21,638,744	254,815	1,717,952	23,611,511
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) financial assets				
Listed shares	1,446,350	–	–	1,446,350
Unit trusts	1,538,208	–	–	1,538,208
Total	2,984,558	–	–	2,984,558
Held to maturity (HTM) financial assets				
Treasury bonds	1,032,284	–	–	1,032,284
Listed debentures	2,018,835	–	–	2,018,835
Total	3,051,119	–	–	3,051,119
Loans and receivables (L&R) financial assets				
Unlisted debentures	–	2,569,781	–	2,569,781
Term deposits	–	3,310,237	–	3,310,237
Total	–	5,880,018	–	5,880,018
Total financial assets	27,674,421	6,134,833	1,717,952	35,527,206

37.3 Valuation Techniques Used in Determining Fair Values

- The fair values of Listed Shares, Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds are based on their market prices as they are traded in active markets.
- The fair values of Unlisted Floating Rate Debentures are estimated to be equal to their amortised cost.
- The fair values of Term Deposits are estimated to be equal to their amortised cost as maturities do not exceed one year.
- The fair values of Unlisted Fixed Rate Debentures are arrived at discounting the future cash flows at market yields of comparable newly issued Corporate Debt instruments carrying similar maturities and credit ratings.
- The fair values of Listed Debentures, which are traded in active markets, are based on their market prices.
- The fair values of Listed Debentures, which are not traded in active markets, are arrived at discounting the future cash flows at market yields of comparable newly issued Corporate Debt instruments carrying similar maturities and credit ratings.
- The fair values of Unit Trusts are based on their bid prices as quoted by the Unit Trust management companies.
- The fair values of Unlisted Shares, where the Company pays regular Dividends, are derived using the Discounted Cash Flow method. Otherwise, the fair value will be based on the Net Asset Value.

37. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

All outstanding balances with Government Related Entities which are significant for the users of this annual report are listed below.

Nature of the transaction/Name of the Company/entity As at 31 December 2024	Bank of Ceylon Rs. '000	People's Bank Rs. '000	Sri Lanka Telecom PLC Rs. '000	Ceylon Electricity Board Rs. '000
Listed debentures	501,027	–	–	1,008,602
Unlisted debentures	1,001,589	507,013	–	–
Term deposits	1,626,710	–	–	–
Listed shares	–	–	17,004	–
	3,129,326	507,013	17,004	1,008,602

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The main types of risks to which the Company is exposed and related policies/processes for measuring and managing such risks are given below.

- Strategic Risk
- Insurance Business Risk
- Financial Risk
- Operational Risk

The Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks, along with the objectives, policies, and processes established for measuring and managing these risks, in accordance with the requirements of SLFRS 4 and SLFRS 7. The note also includes the relevant quantitative disclosures related to these risks.

Risk Management Framework

SLICGL adopts ISO 31000 (2018) Risk Management framework for its Enterprise Risk Management. The primary objective of the Company's risk management framework is to protect the Company's shareholders from events that could hinder the sustainable delivery of financial objectives. The risk management process comprises the identification and evaluation of existing and potential risks associated with the Company's operations and strategy, followed by appropriate management responses such as tolerance, mitigation, transfer, avoidance, termination or a combination of such responses.

The Company's Board of Directors (the Board) has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. SLICGL's Board of Directors receives assistance from the Board Risk Management Subcommittee in overseeing the overall risk management of the company. The Subcommittee plays a pivotal role in ensuring that risk management is an integral part of SLIC's organisational strategy. The responsibilities of this Subcommittee include ensuring that risk management policies and procedures are aligned with SLICGL's strategy and risk appetite and tolerance. The Company's risk management policy is established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to the limits. As per the Guidelines on corporate governance for State owned Enterprises which requires to allocate regular and adequate time at the Board meetings for discussions about risk management, with focus not only on financial issues, but also on operational issues including cyber security, sustainability issues related to the degree of mechanisation, and availability of the necessary skills in the workforce.

The Enterprise Risk Management Policy is reviewed annually and after any major incident.

The Board Risk Management Committee (BMRC) is responsible for the implementation of the risk management framework. The BRMC Comprise of a minimum of three Board members, a majority of whom should be non-executive directors and be chaired by an independent non-executive director. The chief executive officer and chief financial officer are required to attend all meetings of the Committee. The chief information officer and heads of strategic business units are invited to attend as necessary. The BRMC has an oversight role in developing, updating, enforcing, and monitoring the implementation.

Financial risk management can be qualitative and quantitative. As a specialisation of risk management, financial risk management focuses on when and how to use financial instruments to manage costly exposures.

Regulatory Framework

The Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL) safeguards policyholders through supervisory control of insurance companies in line with the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 and subsequent amendments. The Company needs to comply with rules with respect to the solvency position and the determination requirements to ensure the Company maintains appropriate level of admissible and approved investments in excess of liabilities to meet risks arising from unforeseen events. Further the Company is in compliance with the Risk Based Capital (RBC) requirement as per IRCSL guidelines. In addition, the Corporate Governance Code 2023, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL), which insurance companies are bound to comply by virtue of Direction 17 of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of SL (IRCSL) provides the governance framework pertaining to the risk management.

The Company has adequate Total Available Capital (TAC) to support the Risk based Capital Required (RBC).

The operations of the Company are also subject to oversight by various other regulators such as the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka (SEC), the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) and the Department of Inland Revenue, etc. The Company is also regulated by the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Regulatory Framework (Cont'd)

The TAC and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the Company as of 31 December 2024 are as follows;

As at 31 December 2024	Company	Minimum Regulatory Requirement
Total available capital (TAC) (Rs. '000)	21,285,844	500,000
Risk-based capital required (RCR) (Rs. '000)	7,674,812	416,667
Risk-based capital adequacy ratio (CAR) (%)	277.35	120

38.1 Strategic Risk

Strategic risk arises from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or failure to respond to industry, regulatory, or macroeconomic changes. These risks can result in failure to achieve corporate objectives, reduced competitiveness, and reputational damage.

Risk Response Strategies

Company has set up the Strategic Review Committee with the representation of the Board of Directors Review and evaluate the company's strategic plans, goals, and objectives, ensuring alignment with the company's mission, vision, and core values. Further, the Committee continuously monitor and evaluate the company's progress towards its strategic objectives, analysing key performance indicators and assessing the progress made towards stated goals.

38.2 Insurance Business Risk

A General insurance contract is an agreement between the policyholder and the insurer where the insurer agrees to compensate the policyholder in the event of a specified unforeseen event which adversely affects the policyholder occurs, in exchange for a premium.

The Company primarily issues Motor, Fire, Engineering, Marine, Medical, Title, Workmen Compensation and Miscellaneous insurance contracts. General Insurance contracts are predominantly issued for a one-year period. The exceptions are; Marine insurance contracts where coverage period is less than one year and title insurance and certain Fire and Engineering contracts which may be issued for a period exceeding a year.

The table below shows the Group's concentration of risk within the general insurance business by line of business based on direct written premiums before reinsurance and after reinsurance.

As at 31 December 2024	GWP	Reinsurance	Amounts ceded to NITF	NWP	%
Class	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	
Motor	13,189,328	150,618	1,975,623	11,063,087	67
Fire	2,842,920	1,558,067	826,491	458,362	3
Marine	872,291	572,311	7,206	292,774	2
Other	6,666,109	1,827,898	79,931	4,758,280	29
	23,570,648	4,108,894	2,889,251	16,572,503	100

38.2.1 Product Design Risk

Risk of General Insurance product pricing being inadequate due to outdated/ inaccurate assumptions on effects of climate change, natural disasters, terrorist activities, behavioural trends of people due to changing life styles, epidemics and medical science/ technology improvements in the case of medical insurance, the steady escalation of costs due to currency rate changes and inflation in respect of spare parts in the Motor industry etc. resulting in losses.

Risk Response Strategies

- Diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas and increasing the number of policies issued to spread risk.
- Considering adequate reinsurance arrangements in pricing.
- Monitoring external factors such as floods, terrorist activities, political climate and economic factors and updating pricing accordingly.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

38.2.2 Underwriting Risk

This risk arises due to insufficiency of premiums received from policyholder to cover claims if the insured event or contingency occurs.

Risk Response Strategies

Careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies designed to ensure risks diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits.

Training and development of underwriting staff and distribution network team including through “ General Insurance Academy”, an internal training and development school, set up targeting the improvement of technical knowledge.

Statistical databases maintained on all customer profiles and loss-making customers strategically reviewed.

Strict controls are maintained on the issuance of temporary cover notes and limiting such notes to 60 days validity period.

Daily monitoring of Motor average premium based on risk appetite.

Internal flood mapping and alignment with the past catastrophe incidents considered in underwriting.

Both the underwriters and the distribution managers are assigned Key Performance Indicators on both top-line and profitability, ensuring alignment of the Company objectives.

Motor Insurance pricing determined based on a risk-based pricing grid.

Financial authority limits in place for underwriting clearly prescribing the limits to underwrite based on the sum assured and risk.

38.2.3 Reinsurance Risk

Reinsurance risk arises due to retention of risks beyond the Company's net retention capacity without having adequate reinsurance and/or the inability of reinsurers to meet their commitments due to insufficient financial strength and inability to meet obligations on time.

Reinsurance recoveries on claims are based on the cession made in respect of each risk and is estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provisions made for the loss. Although we mitigate our exposures through prudent reinsurance arrangements, the obligation to meet claims emanating from policyholders rests with the Company. Default of reinsurers does not negate the obligation and in that respect the Company carries a credit risk up to the extent ceded to each reinsurer.

The Company reinsurance placement is arranged in a manner that is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract. All reinsurance contracts are reviewed annually and renewed based on careful selection of reinsurers. All General Insurance reinsurance contracts are with companies holding credit ratings above the minimum stipulated by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka.

Risk Response Strategies

- Adequate reinsurance arrangements have been placed within the guidelines of the IRCSL and are continuously reviewed for the adequacy of covers in light of catastrophic/extreme events.
- Majority of proportional reinsurance is quota-share reinsurance to reduce the overall exposure of the subsidiary to most of the classes of business. Non-proportional reinsurance used as primarily excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the subsidiary's net exposure to catastrophic losses. Retention limits for these arrangements differ by product line and territory.
- Strict controls to ensure that no insurance cover is issued without a proper reinsurance arrangement backing the cover.
- Limiting reinsurer panel to globally trusted and stable portfolio of reinsurance companies with high ratings by Standard & Poors, AM Best or Fitch with the exception of reinsurance placed with National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF), a reinsurer operating under Government of Sri Lanka.
- Periodic review of the credit rating and ensuring all reinsurers maintain the rating throughout the year.
- Outstanding reinsurance receivables are reviewed on a monthly basis to ensure that all dues are collected or set off against payables on time.
- Clearly defined financial authority for reinsurance arrangements.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**38.2.3 Reinsurance Risk (Cont'd)****Reinsurance Credit Rating**

The following table shows the credit ratings of the reinsurance companies with whom the subsidiary has arrangements at the end of the reporting period.

Reinsurer	Country of Origin	Credit Rating	Financial strength Rating	Name of the Rating Agency
Abu Dhabi National Insurance Company	UAE	A	a	A. M. Best
AEGIS Managing Agency Limited	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Africa Reinsurance Corporation	Nigeria	A-	A-	S&P
AIG Asia Pacific Insurance Pte. Ltd	Singapore	A+	a+	A. M. Best
AIG MEA Limited	UAE	A+	a+	A. M. Best
Allians Global Corporate & Specialty SE	Germany	A+	aa	A. M. Best
Allied World Managing Agency Limited	Bermuda	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
AM First Specialty Insurance Ltd	America	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Antarah Ltd	UAE	A+	A+	S&P
Aon Underwriter Managers	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Apollo Syndicate Management Limited	England	A	a	A. M. Best
Arch Managing Agency Limited	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Ark Syndicate Management Limited	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Ascot Underwriting Limited	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Aurora P&I Club	England	AA-	AA-	S&P
AXA XL	France	AA-	AA-	S&P
AXIS Managing Agency Limited	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Bajaj Allians Inausurance Co.Ltd	India	Aa2	Aa2	Moody's
Beasley Furlonge Limited	England	A	a+	A. M. Best
Berkshire Hathaway Specialty Insurance	America	AA+	AA+	S&P
Best Maridian Inter'l Ins. Company	America	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Canopius Managing Agents Ltd	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Castel Underwriting Agencies Ltd	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
CFC Underwriting Ltd	England	A	aa-	AM Best
China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation Singapore Branch	China	A	a	A. M. Best
Chubb European Group SE	France	A++	aa+	A. M. Best
CHUBB Underwriting (DIFC) Ltd	America	A++	aa+	AM Best
Convex Insurance UK Limited	England	A	a	A. M. Best
Echo Reinsurance Limited	Switzerland	A-	a-	S&P
ELSECO DIFC	England	AA-	AA-	S&P
Everest Insurance (Ireland) Designated Activity Company	Ireland	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Fidelis Underwriting Ltd	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Gard Marine & Energy Limited (Singapore branch)	Bermuda	A+	A+	S&P
General Insurance Corporation of India	India	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Generali China Insurance Co.Ltd	Italy	A	a+	A. M. Best
Generali IARD S.A	Italy	A	a+	A. M. Best
Globe Underwriting Ltd	England	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Great Lakes Insurance Ltd	Germany	AA-	AA-	S&P
Greenlight Rinsurance Ltd	Ireland	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Hannover Ruck SE Malaysia Branch	Germany	A+	aa	A. M. Best
Hardy (Underwriting Agencies) Limited	England	A	a+	A. M. Best
HDI Global Specialty SE, Hannover, Scandinavian Branch	Germany	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Helvetia Assurances S.A., Le Havre, France	Switzerland	A+	A+	Fitch

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**38.2.3 Reinsurance Risk (Cont'd)**

Reinsurer	Country of Origin	Credit Rating	Financial strength Rating	Name of the Rating Agency
Huatai Property and Casualty Insurance Company Ltd	China	A+	A+	Fitch
Korean Reinsurance Company	South Korea	A	a	A. M. Best
Kuwait Reinsurance Company	Kuwait	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Lancashire Syndicate Ltd	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Liberty Mutual Insurance Europe SE - UK Branch	England	A	A	S&P
Liberty Specialty Markets MENA Limited	England	A	a	A. M. Best
Liberty Specialty Markets Singapore PTE Limited	Singapore	A	a	A. M. Best
Malaysian Reinsurance Berhad	Malaysia	A-	a-	A. M. Best
Mapfre Re Compania de Reaseguros SA	Spain	A	a+	A. M. Best
Markel International Singapore Pvt. Ltd	Singapore	A	a+	A. M. Best
Marlin Underwriters (Lloyds)	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Mena Re Underwriters Ltd	UAE	A-	A-	S&P
MMA IARD S.A., Le Mans, France	France	AA-	AA-	S&P
MS Amlin Llyod's Syndicate No. 2001	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
MS First Capital Insurance Ltd	Singapore	A	a+	A. M. Best
Munchener Ruckversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Munich Re)	Germany	AA-	AA-	S&P
Munich Re Syndicate Singapore Pte Limited	Singapore	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
NASCO France	France	A	a+	A. M. Best
Navium Marine Ltd	England	A	a	A. M. Best
Nexus Underwriting Limited	England	A-	a-	A. M. Best
PICC Property and Casualty Company Ltd	China	A-	A-	S&P
Pine Walk Capital Limited	England	A	a	A. M. Best
Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China	China	A	a+	A. M. Best
Probitas Managing Agency Limited	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
PVI Insurance Corporation	Vietnam	A-	a-	A. M. Best
QBE Europe SA/NV	Belgium	A	a+	A. M. Best
Redbridge Insurance Company Ltd	Barbados	B++	bbb	A. M. Best
Royal Sun Alliance Insurance Ltd (DIFC)	England	A	a+	A. M. Best
Samsung Reinsurance (Pvt) Ltd	South Korea	A++	aa+	A. M. Best
Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited (Singapore Re)	Singapore	A	a	A. M. Best
Sinopec Insurance Ltd	China	A+	A+	S&P
SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation (publ)	Sweden	A-	a-	A. M. Best
SMA SA	France	A+	A+	S&P
Starr International (Europe) Ltd	England	A	a+	A. M. Best
Starr International Insurance (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Labuan Branch	Singapore	A-	a	A. M. Best
Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Ltd	England	A+	aa-	A. M. Best
Sukoon Insurance, formerly knowns as Oman Insurance Company	UAE	A	a	A. M. Best
Swiss Re International SE, Labuan Branch	Luxembourg	AA-	AA-	S&P

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

38.2.4 Claims Risk

This is the risk of actual claim experience differing from expectation resulting in losses for the Company.

Risk Response Strategies

- Claim intimation is carried out through a 24-hour fully fledged Call Centre Unit (CCU) to reduce time lag.
- Assessments are carried out by an independent expert panel of assessors/loss adjusters working throughout the Island on a 24-hour basis.
- Claims are assessed immediately upon intimation and reserved accordingly.
- Comprehensive estimation of costs and high-quality service to customers granted through garages located island-wide.
- Significant outstanding claims are subjected to monthly reviews by the management.
- Service of a qualified Actuary is obtained quarterly to assess the adequacy of reserves made in relation to Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) and Incurred But Not Enough Reported (IBNER) claims.
- All third-party claim intimations are separately reviewed with the support of the Legal Division.
- Adequate claim reserves are maintained according to the agreed methodology adopted by the Company.

- Claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are established to reduce the risk exposure.
- Financial authority limits are set for claim limit giving the maximum limit to the Claims Panel which is involved in taking decisions on significant/problematic claims and appeals made in respect of claims.

Valuation of Liabilities in General Insurance

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that Company's future claims development may follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgments are also used to assess the extent to which liabilities may arise in the future, but exclude one-off occurrences, changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming, economic conditions, and internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and Government Legislation affect the estimates.

The following analysis is performed for possible movements in Claims Outstanding with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, Profit Before Tax and Equity. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear.

Sensitivity of Claims Outstanding

As at 31 December	Change in Assumptions %	Reported Claim Outstanding Rs. '000	Impact on Gross Liabilities Rs. '000	Impact on Net Liabilities Rs. '000	Impact on Profit Before Tax Rs. '000	Impact on Equity (After Tax) Rs. '000
2024	+/-10	6,783,084	678,308	678,308	678,308	474,816
2023		6,972,431	697,243	697,243	697,243	488,070

Claims Development Information

For detailed information on claim development over the past seven years, please refer to Note 19.5.

38.3 Financial Risks

Restructuring external debt, following the economic crisis, was the focal point during 2024 which was an election year. Hence volatility due to uncertainty seemed to have been the theme of the market during the early part of 2024. The economy showed signs of stabilising and growing during the second half of the year once these factors were sorted out during the said period. The Company worked towards maximising Investment Income and used market volatility to its advantage during the period.

The Investment Committee is responsible for mitigating those risks and optimising the investment returns.

The Investment Committee (IC) worked towards extending the duration of Fixed Income instruments due to expectations of monetary and fiscal policy easing, whilst holding on and investing in equity counters in its portfolio which had potential to go up as the market recovered. Investment risk management was done whilst exercising utmost care and prudence.

Investment portfolio continued to be diversified in order to mitigate unsystematic risks. Market risk, Investment Concentration, Liquidity and credit also received due respect by the Investment Committee.

Investment Income continued to hit record high numbers as investment decision making continued to remain nimble and efficient.

Strict adherence to risk management principles and applicable IRCSL guidelines helped mitigate regulatory risks.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**38.3 Financial Risks (Cont'd)****38.3.1 Market Risk**

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

38.3.1.a Equity Price Risk

Equity risk is the risk of losing money because the value of equities goes down.

Both All Share Price Index (ASPI) and Standard and Poor's Sri Lanka 20 Index (S&P SL20) recorded significant gains during 2024, as pre-election uncertainties cleared and the economy entered in recovery mode.

The Company maintains the maximum exposure limit for the equity in managing the investment portfolio. Further, the Company has diversified the investment portfolio into different sectors to mitigate the unsystematic risks.

Although SLIC has reduced unsystematic risks through diversification as depicted below, equities inherently are exposed to systematic risk which is the uncertainty inherent to the entire market.

Risk Response Strategies

- The Company's Investment Policy guides the management to set/monitor objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans as well as limits on equity exposure in order to manage the equity price risk.
- Equity portfolios are reviewed by the Investment Committee on a quarterly basis.
- Impact from the market movement is monitored basis by the DGM Investment.
- Total exposure to equity investments is made strictly within the agreed target asset allocation and sectorial equity limits.
- Equity investments are made in fundamentally sound stocks, which are identified after an in-depth research and evaluation process by the investment management team.

Portfolio Diversification of Equity Risks

As at 31 December		2024		2023	
Sector	Industry Group	Market Value Rs. '000	%	Market Value Rs. '000	%
Financials	Banks	9,046,511	88.00	—	—
	Diversified financials	431,322	3.90	—	—
Consumer discretionary	Consumer durables and apparel	923	0.10	—	—
Industrials	Capital goods	209,616	2.00	—	—
Telecommunication services	Telecommunication services	17,004	0.10	—	—
Materials	Materials	181,050	1.90	—	—
	Food, beverage and tobacco	415,277	3.90	—	—
Utilities	Utilities	18,043	0.10	—	—
Total		10,319,746	100	—	—

Equity Market Sensitivity

As at 31 December 2024		Rise of Market		Fall of Market	
		Impact on Profit Rs. '000	Impact on OCI Rs. '000	Impact on Profit Rs. '000	Impact on OCI Rs. '000
Shock level:					
5%		72,317	443,670	(72,317)	(443,670)
10%		144,635	887,340	(144,635)	(887,340)

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**38.3 Financial Risks (Cont'd)****38.3.1.b Exchange Rate Risk**

Exchange rate risk, also known as currency risk or foreign exchange (FX) risk, is the risk that changes in foreign currency exchange rates will negatively impact the value of an investment, asset or liability.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on investments in financial assets that are denominated in a currency other than Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR). The foreign currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are United States Dollars (USD).

During 2024 the US Dollar continued to depreciate against the Sri Lankan Rupee. The US Dollar however, may remain stable during 2025 as the Sri Lankan economy recovers and foreign investments and income from tourism increases, although vehicle imports were expected to increase.

Risk Response Strategies

- The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Sri Lankan Rupees.
- Regular review for timing of foreign currency requirements and collaborating with relevant stakeholders to acquire required foreign exchange.
- Continuous monitoring process of foreign exchange rate effect on Financial Statements under various stressed scenarios.

Exposure to Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts;

As at 31 December Carrying Value	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Fixed Deposits:		
USD	3,277,537	—
	3,277,537	—

The following significant exchange rates were applicable during the year;

Currency	Average Rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
USD (1\$ = LKR)	304.88	341.36	288.75	321.00

Sensitivity Analysis

A strengthening of the LKR, as indicated below, against the USD as at 31 December 2024 would have increased/(decreased) the forex gain/loss and interest income by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

As at 31 December 2024	Exchange Rate Shock Level		
	1.0% Rs. '000	1.5% Rs. '000	2.0% Rs. '000
Fixed rate instruments			
USD	32,775	49,163	65,551
	32,775	49,163	65,551
Fixed rate instruments			
USD	2,330	3,496	4,661
	2,330	3,496	4,661

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**38.3.1.c Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in interest rates, including the changes in the shape of the yield curve while credit spread risk describes the sensitivity of the values of assets and liabilities due to changes in the level or the volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate yield curve.

Interest rate risk is managed over each major maturity bucket with adherence to the aggregated positions with risk limits. The Investment Committee proactively managed the fixed income portfolio by strategically shifting from low-yielding investments to relatively high-yielding ones, mitigating the pressure on interest income while closely monitoring the duration of mismatches.

Risk Response Strategies

- A considerable portion of the investments is made in risk free investments of government securities with adherence to the rules and regulations issued by the IRCSL in maintaining risk free investments.
- The major part of the investment portfolio is made in rated financial institutions or in rated instruments.
- The Investment Committee makes the investment decisions and approval from the Board of Directors is sought wherever necessary.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

As at 31 December	2024		2023	
	Fixed Interest Rate Rs. '000	Variable Interest Rate Rs. '000	Fixed Interest Rate Rs. '000	Variable Interest Rate Rs. '000
Held-to-maturity (HTM)				
Treasury bonds	1,029,294	–	–	–
Listed debentures	2,018,835	–	–	–
	3,048,129	–	–	–
Loans and receivable (L&R)				
Unlisted debentures	2,569,781	–	–	–
Term deposits	3,310,237	–	–	–
Staff loans and receivables	1,457,950	–	–	–
	7,337,968	–	–	–
Available-for-sale (AFS)				
Listed debentures	1,263,668	–	–	–
Treasury bonds	10,198,783	6,249,282	–	–
Commercial papers	1,717,952	–	–	–
	13,180,403	6,249,282	–	–
Total exposure to interest rate risk	23,566,500	6,249,282	–	–

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and interest income by the amounts shown below.

As at 31 December 2024	+100 basis points		-100 basis points	
	Impact on Interest Income Rs. '000	Impact on Equity Rs. '000	Impact on Interest Income Rs. '000	Impact on Equity Rs. '000
Financial investments				
Loans and receivable (L&R)	62,443	–	(62,443)	–
Available for sale (AFS)	–	(58,648)	–	67,705

* In case of a shift in yield curve, there is:

No impact to the Interest Income or to the Equity for the fixed rate debt instruments classified under HTM and L&R

An impact to the Interest Income but no impact to the Equity for the floating rate debt instruments classified under HTM and L&R

No impact to the Interest Income but there is an impact to the Equity for the fixed rate debt instruments classified under AFS

An impact to the Interest Income but no impact to the Equity for the floating rate debt instruments classified under AFS

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

38.3.2 Investment Concentration Risk

Concentration risk is the risk of loss due to too much exposure to a single investment, sector, borrower, or geographic area. The IC ensures there is sufficient fragmentation of investments in order to minimise concentration risks.

Risk Response Strategies

- Investment Committee develops and formulates guidelines for the management of the investment portfolios of the Company.
- Robust monitoring process by Investment Committee to ensure the compliance of investments with available laws and regulations.
- Continuous review of asset allocation limits by Compliance Division.
- The Company continuously reviews and limits the maximum amount that can be invested with a single counterparty.

Investment concentration related to financial investments is given below.

As at 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Government securities		
Treasury bonds	11,228,077	—
Debentures		
Banks, finance and insurance	4,843,682	—
Power and energy	1,008,602	—
Term deposits		
Bank	3,310,237	—
Equity shares		
Banks	9,046,511	—
Diversified financials	431,322	—
Consumer durables and apparel	923	—
Capital goods	209,616	—
Telecommunication services	17,004	—
Materials	181,050	—
Food, beverage and tobacco	415,277	—
Power and energy	18,043	—
Commercial papers	1,717,952	—
Unit Trust	3,095,920	—
Staff loans and receivables	1,457,950	—
	36,982,166	—

38.3.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to buy or sell an asset quickly without significantly affecting its price.

The bulk of the Company's assets are invested in highly liquid assets such as Treasury Bonds.

Risk Response Strategies

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

- The Company follows Asset and Liability Management (ALM) guidelines set out in the Company Investment Policy which is reviewed by the Investment Committee regularly.
- Guidelines are set out for asset allocations, portfolio limit structures and maturity profiles of assets, in order to ensure sufficient funding is available to meet the Company insurance and investment contract obligations.
- Maintaining sufficient cash balances, repurchase agreements and other short tenure investments to accommodate expected obligations and commitments of the Company.
- Determining the maturity profiles of insurance Contract Liabilities and reinsurance assets based on the estimated timing of net cash outflows from recognised insurance liabilities.
- Reviewing the maturity mix of the investment portfolio by the management and the Investment Committee on a regular basis.
- Agreeing with the reinsurers to support by way of cash call, if the need arises.
- Forecasting and planning for all large cash outflows in advance and making necessary arrangements to ensure the availability of funds to meet such outflows.
- The Company forecasts and monitors cash flows and liquidity position on a monthly basis.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

38.3.3 Liquidity Risk (Cont'd)

Maturity Analysis

The table below summarises the maturity profiles of non derivative financial assets and financial liabilities based on the remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and receivable.

As at 31 December	2024							Total Rs. '000
	Carrying Value Rs. '000	No Fixed Tenure Rs. '000	Up to 1 Year Rs. '000	1 to 2 Years Rs. '000	2 to 5 Years Rs. '000	5 to 10 Years Rs. '000	Over 10 Years Rs. '000	
Financial assets								
Held-to-maturity (HTM)	3,048,129	–	1,000,000	–	2,000,000	–	–	3,000,000
Loans and receivables (L and R)	5,880,018	–	3,786,127	1,000,000	1,000,000	–	–	5,786,127
Available-for-sale (AFS)	23,611,511	10,431,108	4,336,596	4,789,000	2,491,596	1,261,109	–	23,309,409
Fair value-through profit or loss (FVTPL)	2,984,558	2,984,558	–	–	–	–	–	2,984,558
Reinsurance receivables	1,972,225	–	1,972,225	–	–	–	–	1,972,225
Premiums receivables	5,144,352	–	5,144,352	–	–	–	–	5,144,352
Other Financial Assets	1,318,107	–	1,318,107	–	–	–	–	1,318,107
Cash at bank	3,791,489	–	3,791,489	–	–	–	–	3,791,489
	47,750,389	13,415,666	21,348,896	5,789,000	5,491,596	1,261,109	–	47,306,267

Above maturity analysis does not include staff loan and receivables.

38.3.4 Credit Risk

The credit risk is the risk of investee companies, reinsurers and other debtors defaulting payments due. Accordingly it refers to the risk that a borrower will default on any type of debt by failing to make payments which it is obligated to do. The risk is primarily that of the lender and includes lost principal and interest, disruption to cash flows, and increased collection costs.

The Company has established its own limits on concentration of investments by single issuers and certain asset classes and also limits investments in illiquid instruments.

No investment has been made in term deposits other than in Licensed Commercial Banks and Licensed Specialised Banks.

Investment grade credit rating for both the entity and the instrument by a recognised credit rating agency is expected for all investments in corporate debentures and commercial papers.

No debt investment has been made in any of the related companies.

A comprehensive credit analysis is carried out internally prior to making any investment in a debt security.

Specific actions undertaken by the Company to mitigate credit risk in financial investments are shown below.

- The Company's investment policy prohibits non-graded investments, unless specifically authorised.
- Appropriate actions are implemented when the Company identifies investments that are expected to be downgraded.
- The Company identifies and selectively reduces unsecured and subordinated credit exposure issued by third parties with weak credit profiles.
- Structured finance exposures are assessed on a look through basis prior to acquisition and not merely on the strength of prevailing credit ratings or credit profiles.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**38.3.4 Credit Risk (Cont'd)****Credit Risk Exposure – General Insurance Business**

As at 31 December

	2024						
	Rating Agency	Held-to Maturity	Loans and Receivables	Available-for-Sale	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Total	
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	%
Financial Investments							
Government securities							
Treasury bonds		1,029,294	–	10,198,783	–	11,228,077	34
Corporate debt securities							
AA-	Fitch	2,018,835	1,061,178	1,008,603	–	4,088,616	12
A	Fitch	–	1,001,589	–	–	–	–
A-	Fitch	–	–	255,065	–	–	–
BBB+	Fitch	–	507,014	–	–	507,014	2
Term deposits							
AA+	Fitch	–	3,049,286	–	–	3,049,286	9
A	Fitch	–	260,951	–	–	260,951	1
Commercial papers							
A	Fitch	–	–	1,717,952	–	–	–
Staff loans and receivables		–	1,457,950	–	–	1,457,950	4
Reinsurance receivables		–	1,972,225	–	–	1,972,225	6
Premiums receivables		–	5,144,352	–	–	5,144,352	16
Other financial assets		–	1,318,107	–	–	1,318,107	4
Cash at Bank		–	3,791,489	–	–	3,791,489	12
		3,048,129	19,564,141	13,180,403	–	32,818,067	100

*Credit Risk on Fixed Deposits is based on Credit risk of the Bank.

Staff Loan and Receivables**Risk Response Strategies**

Company has established an effective Credit Policy which evaluates Staff and Advisor credit worthiness before granting loans.

All loans are fair valued and tested for impairment on a periodic basis. The Company obtains collateral in the form of mortgage over the vehicle for all vehicle loans to staff. An approved policy is followed when granting loans and valuation certificates of vehicles are obtained from a reputed valuer prior to granting.

Reinsurance Receivables**Risk Response Strategies**

- The Company operates a policy to manage its reinsurance counterparty exposures, by limiting the reinsurers that may be used, and applying strict limits to each reinsurer
- Regular review of creditworthiness of reinsurers

Premium Receivables**Risk Response Strategies**

- Strict implementation of Premium Payment Warranty (PPW), ensuring that all General Insurance policies with payments outstanding for more than 60 days are cancelled
- Conducting follow-up meetings on debt collection on a monthly basis
- Using the latest technology (e.g.: mobile text messages) to inform customers on premium reminders and cancellation notices
- Following up with the customer by contacting from our Credit Management Unit on long outstanding balances
- Processing claims only for the premium settled policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Credit risk relating to cash can arise in the event of the bank/ financial institution facing an inability to repay the amounts in credit to the Company.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

38.3.4 Credit Risk (Cont'd)

Given below is the list of banks and financial institutions the Company maintains current/savings accounts with, and their respective credit ratings.

Cash and Cash Equivalent Balances with Respective Credit Ratings

As at 31 December	Rating	Rating Agency	2024 Rs. '000	%
Bank of Ceylon	A	Fitch Rating	743,472	74.51
Bank of China	A	Fitch Rating	1,100	0.11
Commercial Bank of Ceylon	A	Fitch Rating	40,483	4.06
DFCC Bank	A-	Fitch Rating	17,967	1.80
Hatton National Bank	A	Fitch Rating	8,484	0.85
HSBC Sri Lanka	A+	Fitch Rating	155	0.02
National Savings Bank	AAA	Fitch Rating	1,029	0.10
Nations Trust Bank	A-	Fitch Rating	20,647	2.07
Pan Asia Bank	BBB-	Fitch Rating	12,626	1.27
People's Bank	A	Fitch Rating	122,769	12.30
Regional Development Bank	BBB+	Fitch Rating	21,330	2.14
Sampath Bank	A	Fitch Rating	1,043	0.10
Seylan Bank	A-	Fitch Rating	6,202	0.62
Standard Chartered Bank	AAA	Fitch Rating	442	0.04
Cargills Bank	A	Fitch Rating	115	0.01
Total exposure to credit risk			997,864	100.00
Cash in hand			191,284	–
Cash and cash equivalents			1,189,148	–

Risk Response Strategies

The Company maintains savings and current accounts with banks and financial institutions with good credit ratings. As at 31 December 2024, 92.10% of cash was maintained with A and above rated banks and 89% of cash was maintained with banks owned by the government.

As at 31 December Rating	2024 Rs. '000	%
AAA	1,471	0.14
A+	155	0.02
A	917,468	91.94
A-	44,815	4.49
BBB-	12,626	1.27
BBB+	21,329	2.14
Total exposure to credit risk	997,864	100.00
Cash in hand	191,284	–
Cash and cash equivalents	1,189,148	–

38.4 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the possibility of incurring losses resulting from human errors, uninformed decisions, inadequate/failed internal processes and systems or from external events that affect business operations.

Main contributors to the Operational Risk are as follows;

Risk	Description
Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risk	Risk of non-compliances to the rules and regulations
Model Risk	Risk of financial losses or inappropriate business decisions due to inappropriate use or interpretation of various models, their output, use of deficient models, data or assumptions
Human Resources Risk	Unavailability of qualified human resources to deploy in company operations
Third-Party Risk	Unexpected delays from services providers and failures in outsourced business functions
Technology and Information Security Risk	Risk of operational disruptions due to system failure, information security breaches, privacy breaches, cyberattacks, human errors, criminal activity or loss of certain software licensing agreements
Business Continuity Risk	Risk of losses due to disruptions in critical business operations.

38. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

38.4 Operational Risk (Cont'd)

Risk Response Strategies

- The management is responsible for the monitoring and control of operational risk. Compliance is monitored through monthly checklist filled and signed by Heads of Divisions, a summary of which is presented to the Audit Committee.
- Risk and Compliance division monitors compliance with regulations through a monthly checklist a summary of which is tabled at the Board meeting on a monthly basis.
- Each employee is required to adhere to Financial Authority Manual when entering into transactions and discharge of duties.
- Divisional procedure manuals including branch procedure manuals are in place for the employees to follow.
- Human resource planning as part of the corporate plan and staff training on policies and procedures of the Company on a regular basis.
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is cost-effective.
- Ethical business standards.
- Policy guidelines for third party service contracting and process outsourcing.
- The Company has a Business Continuity Plan and annual tests are carried out.
- Employee code of business conduct, integrity reporting policy and share trading policy are in place for the guidance of staff and to streamline controls.
- Segregation of duties is incorporated into each operational area to the highest practicable level.
- Internal audit reviews the internal controls of the Company through audits carried out and shares the findings with the Audit Committee. Corrective actions/implementation of recommendations are also monitored.
- IT division ensures the on time software upgrade to ensure information and cyber security of the Company.

38.5 Capital Management Framework

The Company's Capital Management Framework is formed to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and policyholders.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence the capital position of the Company in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics. The capital requirements are forecasted on a periodic basis by the Management and the Board of Directors.

The Company has made no significant changes, from previous years, to its policies and processes of its capital structure. Thus, there were no changes in the capital structure in the Company during the year.

Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Approach

The Company has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approaches to manage the risks that affect its capital position.

To maintain solvency levels of the Company and subsidiary above the levels stipulated by the regulator and thereby providing a degree of security to Policyholders,

To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that return on capital employed meets the requirements of its Shareholders and Policyholders,

To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity.

To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business,

To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the Policyholders, Shareholders, regulators and other stakeholders,

To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital adequacy ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise Shareholders' value.

The operations of the Company are subject to regulatory guidelines and frameworks. Such regulations are there, not only to prescribe approval and monitor activities, but also to impose certain restrictive provisions such as minimum Capital Requirement, Solvency Margin, Approved Assets Requirements, etc. to minimise the risk of default, insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseeable liabilities as they arise.

The Company has complied with all these regulatory requirements throughout the financial year.

39. SEGREGATION

39.1 Legal Background for the Segregation (IRCSL Requirement)

In accordance with section 53 of the Insurance Industry Regulation (Amendment) Act No. 03 of 2011, Segregation guidelines issued by Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (ref: IBSL/DG/LEG/14/02/089 and IBSL/DG/LEG/13/09/468), and following the Cabinet decision 23/0431/604/046 on 17 March 2023, as well as the approved segregation model under Cabinet Decision No. 23/2397/604/239 on 18 December 2023, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd (SLIC) was restructured into two separate legal entities.

On 22 December 2023, a case was filed in the District Court and obtained a court order for segregation with effect from 02 January 2024. Subsequently on 19 January 2024 SLIC petitioned the Commercial High Court of Colombo as per Section 256 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and obtained approval for the Scheme of Arrangements. Wide powers are conferred upon the Commercial High Court in terms of S. 256 application, including as regards the transfer of assets and liabilities. S. 257(1) (a) of the Companies Act specifically provides for the Court to make the orders; "the transfer or vesting of movable or immovable property, assets, rights, powers, interests, liabilities, contracts and engagements;"

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on 16 January 2024 on order to approve the major transaction arising from segregation. With the requisite Cabinet, court and shareholder's approvals obtained, SLIC has complied with the regulatory requirement mandating the separation of its insurance businesses of Life and General. Consequently, the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL) granted insurance licenses effective from 01 February 2024 to Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited and Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited, respectively.

39.2 Segregation under SLFRS 3 Requirement

In accordance with SLFRS 3 – Business Combinations, transactions between entities under common control are specifically excluded from the scope of the standard. Therefore, the transfer of assets and liabilities between entities that are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties, both before and after the transaction, does not constitute a business combination under SLFRS 3.

Accordingly, such transactions are accounted using alternative accounting policies that reflect the underlying substance of the transaction. In this context, the SLICGL has recognised the transferred assets and liabilities in line with the terms set out in the Scheme of Arrangement and the guidelines on presentation and disclosures issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Sri Lanka in terms of Section 53 of Insurance Industry Regulation (Amendment) Act No. 03 of 2011. No goodwill or gain on acquisition is recognised, ensuring continuity of book values and comparability of financial information across reporting periods.

39.3 Transfer of Business Assets and Liabilities in to the New Two Legal Entities

Prior to this formal segregation, SLIC had been operating its life and general insurance divisions as separate business segments, each with its own profit and loss statements, financial operations, and strategic focuses. This independent management ensured that the assets and liabilities of each business segments were already distinctly allocated.

Allocation of assets and liabilities between the life and general insurance businesses was conducted in accordance with the approved scheme of arrangement, ensuring that each company receive the appropriate assets and liabilities corresponding to their respective lines of business.

Furthermore, the SLICGL followed all applicable laws, regulations, directions of the IRCSL, and accounting standards requirements for this segregation and the allocation of assets and liabilities. It should be noted that all unrealised reserves corresponding to the assets, as well as all liabilities related to retained earnings, were not transferred and were retained with the holding company as per the Scheme of Arrangement approved by the High Court."

As immediately after the segregation, SLICGL total assets amounted to Rs. 41.6 Bn., while total equity and total liabilities stood at Rs. 15.1 Bn. and Rs. 26.5 Bn., respectively. The stated capital of the SLICGL is Rs. 14 Bn., and the Board of Directors has allocated an additional Rs. 1 Bn. to a restricted capital reserve, reflecting the SLICGL's continued commitment to financial prudence and long-term stability.

Accordingly, by virtue of the said Order of Court dated 19 January 2024 and by operation of law, with effect from 01 February 2024 all assets relating to the Long-term Insurance Business of SLIC were legally transferred to SLIC LL, and all assets relating to the General Insurance Business of SLIC were legally transferred to SLICGL.

The legal ownership of the assets transferred have been passed from SLIC to SLICLL and SLICGL as sanctioned by high court order on the scheme of arrangement approved by relevant authorities. However, that recording such transfers in the records maintained by certain relevant authorities requires certain further practical steps to be effected, These would include certain other formalities including administrative name changes where required, for which the Court Order would have to be submitted to the relevant authorities, along with other formalities required by such authorities.

This administrative transition including name changes with third parties is ongoing to ensure all records reflect the new legal ownership as per the Scheme of Arrangement approved by High Court as per Sec. 30 of Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000 in respect of assets being kept in the name of insurer.

39. SEGREGATION (CONT'D)

39.3 Transfer of Business Assets and Liabilities in to the New Two Legal Entities (Cont'd)

Formalities Including Administrative Name Changes

- Administrative name change of motor vehicles from holding company (SLIC) to SLICGL.

In accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement, motor vehicles with a carrying cost of Rs. 228 Mn. were legally transferred to SLICGL as of 01 February 2024. The management is currently engaged in the process of transferring administrative name from the holding company. SLICGL has conducted several discussions with officials from the Department of Motor Traffic and anticipates completing the full administrative transfer process by the end of 2025.

- Administrative name change of financial investments from holding company (SLIC) to the SLICGL.

As per the scheme of arrangement, financial assets with a cost of Rs. 31.3 Bn. were legally transferred to the SLICGL as at 01 February 2024. In parallel, all possible measures have been taken to transfer the administrative name of these financial instruments from the holding company. However, some financial instruments still remain under the name of the holding company.

The status of the transfer process as at 31 December 2024 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Financial Instrument Category	Bank/Entity	As at 31 December 2024	Completed As at 31 March 2025	In progress as at 31 March 2025	% of Completion
Listed shares	CDS Account *	10,319,746	–	10,319,746	–
Listed debentures	CDS Account *	3,282,503	–	3,282,503	–
Unlisted debentures	Bank of Ceylon	1,001,589	1,001,589	–	100
	DFCC Bank PLC	1,061,178	1,061,178	–	100
	People's Bank	507,014	507,014	–	100
Commercial papers	LOLC Holdings PLC	1,717,952	1,717,952	–	100
Term deposits	Bank of Ceylon	3,049,286	2,946,719	102,567	97
	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	203,043	203,043	–	100
	Hatton National Bank ****	57,908	–	57,908	–
Unit trusts	Ceylon Asset Management Co. Ltd ***	3,095,920	–	3,095,920	–
Treasury bonds	Bank of Ceylon **	3,791,482	–	3,791,482	–
	Hatton National Bank PLC **	2,457,800	–	2,457,800	–
	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC **	3,944,310	–	3,944,310	–
	Wealth Trust **	1,034,484	–	1,034,484	–
Reverse repurchase agreements	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	2,602,341	2,602,341	–	100

* The Company is currently in the process of securing the necessary approvals from the Securities and Exchange Commission for the administrative name change of listed shares and listed debentures. All requested documentation has been duly submitted, and the Commission's formal approval is pending as of the date of auditor's report.

** The Company is in the process of submitting the necessary documentation to open CDS accounts with all primary dealers. The company expects to complete the process by the end of 30 September 2025.

*** The Company is currently in the process submitting the relevant documents to facilitate the administrative name change of Unit Trusts. The Company expects to complete the process by the end of 30 September 2025.

**** The Company has handed over the requested information and the bank will change the administrative name by end of 31 May 2025.

39. SEGREGATION (CONT'D)**39.3 Transfer of Business Assets and Liabilities in to the New Two Legal Entities (Cont'd)**

- Administrative name change of bank accounts from holding company (SLIC) to the SLICGL.

As per the scheme of arrangement, legal titles of bank accounts were transferred to the Company (SLICGL) as at 01 February 2024. Furthermore, administrative name of significant number of bank accounts have been changed as of 31 March 2025 and the management is in the process of changing the administrative name of remaining bank accounts from SLIC.

Bank Name	Number of Bank Accounts	Completed as at 31 March 2025	% of Completion
Bank of Ceylon	18	18	100
Cargills Bank*	1	–	–
Bank of China*	1	–	–
Commercial Bank of Ceylon	6	6	100
DFCC Bank*	1	–	–
Hatton National Bank*	6	–	–
National Savings Bank	1	1	100
Nation Trust Bank	1	1	100
Pan Asia Bank*	1	–	–
People's Bank	8	8	100
Regional Development Bank*	1	–	–
Sampath Bank*	2	–	–
Standard Chartered Bank*	7	–	–
Seylan Bank*	1	–	–
	55	34	62

*The Company has handed over the requested information and the Bank will change the administrative name by end of 30 September 2025.

The Company has requested for an extension from the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRC SL), as certain administrative matters including administrative name change related to the segregation are still ongoing and being addressed as part of the broader post-segregation implementation and in the process of receiving a written response from IRC SL as of the date of auditor's report.

40. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**▶ ACCOUNTING POLICY****TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL**

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 24 – “Related Party Disclosures”, key management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly, the Chairman and the Board of Directors have been classified as key management personnel of the Company.

PARENT AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate and ultimate controlling party is Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited, which holds a 100% stake of the Company.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP)

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are the individuals who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of an organisation, either directly or indirectly.

According to that the Chairman & Board of Directors (including executive and non-executive Directors) and selected key employees who meet the above criteria have been classified as KMP of the Company.

40. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)**KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) (CONT'D)**

As at 31 December 2024, the composition of the Board of Directors of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited was as follows,

Director	Directorship in other related entities	Nature of the Directorship	Joined Date	Resigned Date
Mr Nusith Kumaratunga	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited	Chairman/Non-Executive Director	23.10.2024	N/A
	Ceylon Electricity Board	Non-Executive Director		
Mr Ronald C Perera	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited	Chairman/Non-Executive Director	29.04.2024	08.10.2024
	Bank of Ceylon	Chairman/Non-Executive Director	20.01.2023	13.03.2024
	Lanka Hospital Corporation Management Services Rakshana (Private) Limited	Non-Executive Director	01.01.2022	24.10.2024
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited Canwill Holdings (Private) Limited Peoples Bank	Non-Executive Director	29.04.2024	N/A
	LCB Finance PLC	Chairman/Non-Executive Director		
Mr Ravindra Pathmapriya	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited Management Services Rakshana (Private) Limited	Non-Executive Director	29.04.2024	N/A
	Department of Information Technology Management	Director General		
Mr Kithsiri Manchanayake	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited	Non-Executive Director	29.04.2024	09.10.2024
Mr Nishantha Dayananda	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited Canowin Hotels & Spas (Private) Limited Management Services Rakshana (Private) Limited	Non-Executive Director	24.10.2022	31.12.2024
Mr Anil Koswatte	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited	Non-Executive Director	29.04.2024	N/A
	Lakarcade Attidiya Wetpark Resort Private Limited			
Mr Naomal Michael Pelpola	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited Sri Lanka Insurance Life Limited Management Services Rakshana (Private) Limited	Non-Executive Director	24.10.2022	08.10.2024

40.1 Transactions with KMP

Key management personnel compensation comprised of the following:

For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Director fees and allowances	1,988	—

As at the reporting date, there were no receivable/payable amount relating to KMP.

Therefore, no Impairment losses have been recorded against balance outstanding from KMP.

40. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

40.2 Transactions with Immediate and Ultimate Controlling Party and Group Entities of the Ultimate Parent – Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited

Name of the Company	Nature of the Relationship	Nature of Transactions	2024 Rs.'000	2023 Rs. '000
Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd	Parent	Investment related transactions	(16,179,974)	–
		Management expenses	(1,558,970)	–
		Settlement	18,544,791	–
		Premium receivable	2,138	–
		Premium paid	(2,138)	–
		Rent expense due	331,254	–
		Rent expense settle	(331,254)	–
		Utility expense due	(303,512)	–
		Utility expense settle	302,991	–
		Honorerium fee due	915	–
Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Ltd	Affiliate	Investment related transactions	(2,561,845)	–
		Management expenses	(6,991,638)	–
		Settlement	8,489,091	–
		Insurance premium	5,945	–
		Premium settlement	(5,945)	–
		Asset utilisation fee due	(3,238)	–
Litro Gas Lanka Ltd	Affiliate	Insurance premium	213,316	–
		Premium settlement	(105,412)	–
		Claim due	35,230	–
		Claim settlement	(35,230)	–
Litro Gas Terminal Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Affiliate	Insurance premium	68,128	–
		Premium settlement	(31,412)	–
Canowin Hotels & Spas (Pvt) Ltd	Affiliate	Insurance premium	5,528	–
		Premium settlement	(4,184)	–
		Claim due	1,656	–
		Claim settlement	(1,656)	–
Sinolanka Hotels & Spa (Pvt) Ltd	Affiliate	Insurance premium	10,650	–
		Premium settlement	(10,650)	–
		Claim due	36	–
		Claim settlement	(36)	–
The Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC	Affiliate	Insurance premium	66,490	–
		Transfer from holdings - premium	355	–
		Insurance premium settlement	(62,987)	–
		Claim due	12,529	–
		Claim paid	(12,529)	–
		Laboratory services provided	19,745	–
		Laboratory services settlement	(19,709)	–

40. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

40.2 Transactions with Immediate and Ultimate Controlling Party and Group Entities of the Ultimate Parent – Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited (Cont'd)

Name of the Company	Nature of the Relationship	Nature of Transactions	2024 Rs.'000	2023 Rs.'000
Lanka Hospital Diagnostics (Pvt) Ltd	Affiliate	Insurance premium	11,781	–
		Transfer from holdings - premium	4	–
		Insurance premium settlement	(9,014)	–
		Claim due	259	–
		Claim paid	(259)	–
		Laboratory services provided	2,642	–
		Laboratory services settlement	(2,642)	–
Canwill Holdings (Pvt) Ltd	Affiliate	Insurance premium	2,931	–
		Premium settlement	(2,931)	–
		Claim due	2,699	–
		Claim settlement	(2,699)	–

During the year Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited (Parent Company) has transferred the Canwill Holding to the treasury.

41. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the Financial Statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified as events occurring after the balance sheet date:

- Adjusting events – Events that provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date.
- Non-adjusting events – Events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date.

All material post reporting date events have been considered and where appropriate, adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective Notes to the Financial Statements other than for the following;

41.1 Subsequent Changes in Directorships

Name of the Director	Nature of the Directorship	Effective Date
Appointments		
Mr R P Buultjens	Non-Executive	01 January 2025
Mr R Dharmendra	Non-Executive	01 January 2025
Mr N D B Unamboowe, P. C.	Non-Executive	01 January 2025
Resignations		
Mr Nishantha Dayananda	Non-Executive	01 January 2025
Mr Anil Koswatte	Non-Executive	02 January 2025

Other than for those mentioned above there have been no material events occurring after the reporting date, that would require adjustments or disclosure in these Financial Statements.

42. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

PROVISION

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in the profit or loss.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if there is a possible future obligation as a result of a past event, or if there is a present obligation as a result of a past event but either a payment is not probable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities to disclose as at 31 December 2024.

43. ASSETS PLEDGED

There are no assets offered as security for obligations as at the end of the reporting period.

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In accordance with Section 53 of the Insurance Industry Regulation (Amendment) Act No. 03 of 2011, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation (SLIC) was segregated into two separate legal entities with effect from 01 February 2024. SLIC continued to carry out insurance business operations during the financial years 2024.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 do not include comparative information for the insurance business corresponding to the year 2023, as the restructuring resulted in a change in the legal and reporting structure. However, for the purpose of providing a meaningful understanding of the business performance, the financial performance of the General Insurance business for the full year 2024 is presented below alongside the performance of the year 2023.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000
Revenue	22,986,452	21,119,351
Gross written premium	25,332,582	23,145,056
Less: premium ceded to reinsurers	(4,286,565)	(4,516,403)
Amounts ceded to NITF	(2,966,116)	(1,184,412)
Net written premium	18,079,902	17,444,241
Net change in reserve for unearned premium	(9,317)	(987,697)
Net earned premium	18,070,584	16,456,544
Other income		
Income from investments	5,321,189	5,796,446
Other income	(405,322)	(1,133,639)
Total revenue	22,986,452	21,119,351
Benefits and losses		
Insurance claims and benefits (net)	(10,509,917)	(10,017,691)
Underwriting and net acquisition costs	(293,003)	(755,440)
Other insurance related costs*	(8,144,457)	(4,934,071)
Profit before tax	4,039,076	5,412,149
Income tax expense	(753,218)	(1,068,416)
Net profit for the year	3,285,858	4,343,733

*Impairment provision for the Sri Lanka Development Bonds (SLDB) Rs. 2,203 Mn. was fully reversed during FY 2023.

Ten Year Summary Statement of Income



For the year ended 31 December	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000
Gross Written Premium	25,332,582	23,145,056	20,341,448	21,255,023
Premium Ceded to reinsurance	(7,252,680)	(5,700,815)	(5,180,941)	(4,029,008)
Net changes in reserved for unearned premium	(9,317)	(987,698)	1,496,218	(325,424)
Net Earned Premiums	18,070,584	16,456,544	16,656,725	16,900,591
Net benefits and Claims Incurred	(10,509,917)	(10,017,691)	(10,525,781)	(10,206,589)
Underwritting and Net Acquisition cost	(293,003)	(755,440)	(740,074)	(653,821)
Other Operation and administration Expenses	(8,144,457)	(4,933,958)	(8,807,009)	(5,457,312)
Investment and Other Income	4,915,867	(4,643,110)	11,498,623	4,655,818
Profit before Taxation	4,039,076	5,392,465	8,082,484	5,238,687
Income tax expenses	(753,218)	(1,063,540)	(553,331)	(181,339)
Net profit for the year	3,285,858	4,328,925	7,529,153	5,057,348

Note: With the segregation of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited (W.e.f. 01 February 2024),
The asset base of the General Insurance Business (SLICGL) has changed. The Ten Year summary is presented for informational purposes.

	2020 Rs. '000	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000	2017 Rs. '000	2016 Rs. '000	2015 Rs. '000
	20,163,296	18,974,323	18,532,092	18,920,562	15,720,793	14,049,933
	(3,133,728)	(3,358,526)	(2,989,790)	(4,542,029)	(2,556,737)	(2,427,362)
	(1,667,533)	(306,793)	(450,954)	(726,188)	(830,098)	(1,536,333)
	15,362,035	15,309,003	15,091,348	13,652,345	12,333,957	10,086,238
	(7,786,221)	(9,290,432)	(10,028,386)	(9,127,011)	(8,605,127)	(6,628,963)
	(864,830)	(967,782)	(661,317)	(636,080)	(634,481)	(345,480)
	(5,047,881)	(4,546,109)	(4,173,489)	(3,502,864)	(3,181,514)	(2,532,021)
	3,159,227	4,483,050	4,168,839	2,189,129	9,322,418	2,472,765
	4,822,331	4,987,730	4,396,994	2,575,519	9,235,253	3,052,538
	(1,179,070)	(330,151)	(840,326)	(391,642)	(308,911)	(538,488)
	3,643,261	4,657,579	3,556,668	2,183,878	8,926,341	2,514,051

Ten Year Summary Balance Sheet



	2024 Rs. '000	2023 Rs. '000	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000	2020 Rs. '000
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	611,198	12,551,299	12,667,642	12,639,695	10,781,351
Investments	36,982,166	65,883,490	56,422,739	55,176,583	51,492,092
Other assets	13,540,441	14,370,745	16,732,667	16,376,469	14,127,105
Total assets	51,133,805	92,805,534	85,823,048	84,192,747	76,400,548
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	15,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Capital reserve	185,236	8,339,227	8,444,617	9,203,609	7,301,747
Revenue /other reserves	6,793,198	46,809,384	39,844,165	38,279,454	33,899,514
Total equity	21,978,434	61,148,612	54,288,782	53,483,063	47,201,261
Liabilities					
Insurance provision – non-life	20,441,265	20,496,192	21,689,853	20,879,547	18,866,402
Other liabilities	8,714,106	11,160,730	9,844,413	9,830,137	10,332,885
Total liabilities	29,155,371	31,656,922	31,534,266	30,709,684	29,199,287
Total equity and liabilities	51,133,805	92,805,534	85,823,048	84,192,747	76,400,548

2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000	2017 Rs. '000	2016 Rs. '000	2015 Rs. '000
10,985,571	11,075,190	10,072,272	10,187,556	8,070,735
50,817,353	50,194,451	51,222,698	47,386,662	48,020,073
9,622,380	9,584,542	7,860,467	9,929,691	8,551,152
71,425,304	70,854,183	69,155,437	67,503,909	64,641,960
6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
7,296,794	8,291,124	7,633,144	8,115,786	5,822,625
32,900,723	31,289,889	31,466,484	32,487,296	32,758,403
46,197,517	45,581,013	45,099,628	46,603,082	44,581,028
16,648,028	17,806,430	17,128,395	16,517,151	14,916,652
8,579,759	7,466,740	6,927,414	4,383,676	5,144,280
25,227,787	25,273,170	24,055,809	20,900,827	20,060,932
71,425,304	70,854,183	69,155,437	67,503,909	64,641,960

Branch Network



No.	Region	#	Branch	Province	Branch	Branch Code	Branch Address
1.	Central	1	Kandy Main	CP	Kandy Main	16	No. 25, Hill Street, Kandy
		2	Digana	CP	Digana	172	No. 64, Gonawala Road, Digana, Rajawella
		3	Gampola	CP	Gampola	86	No. 176/B, Kandy Road, Gampola
		4	Kandy City	CP	Kandy City	173	No. 6, Wadugodapitiya Road, Kandy
		5	Katugasthota	CP	Katugasthota	414	No. 431, Katugastota Road, Kandy
		6	Kegalle	SG	Kegalle	17	No. 389, Kandy Road, Kegalle
		7	Matale	CP	Matale	35	No. 134, Dharmapala Mawatha, Matale
		8	Mawanella	SG	Mawanella	76	No. 288 1/1, Kandy Road, Mawanella
		9	Mawathagama	NW	Mawathagama	415	No. 54/A, Walawwawatta, Mawathagama
		10	Nawalapitiya	CP	Nawalapitiya	69	No. 79, Kothmale Road, Nawalapitiya
		11	Pilimathalawa	CP	Pilimathalawa	171	No. 211/C, Colombo Road, Pilimathalawa
		12	Rikillagaskada	CP	Rikillagaskada	88	No. 68, Ragala Road, Rikillagaskada
		13	Aranayaka – ABDC	CP	Mawanella	543	No. 839-D, Dippitiya, Aranayake
		14	Bulathkohupitiya – ABDC	CP	Kegalle	504	No. 63/4, Avissawella Road, Bulathkohupitiya
		15	Galagedara – ABDC	CP	Kandy Main	502	No. 125/A/1/2, Sanasa [Sanasa (Pvt) Ltd.] Rambukkana Road, Galagedara
		16	Peradeniya – ABDC	CP	Katugasthota	503	No. 159, Colombo Road, Peradeniya.
		17	Wattegama – ABDC	CP	Digana	215	No. 73/C, Kandy Road, Wattegama
2.	Eastern	18	Batticaloa	EP	Batticaloa	22	No. 64, Bar Road, Batticaloa
		19	Akkaraipattu	EP	Akkaraipattu	343	No. 143/1, Main street Akkaraipattu – 2, Akkaraipattu
		20	Kalmunai	EP	Kalmunai	49	No. 152/90-1/1, Batticalloa Road, Kalmunai
		21	Kanthale	EP	Kanthale	161	No. 62/P, Main Street, Kantale
		22	Trincomalee	EP	Trincomalee	36	No. 46, Main Street, Trincomalee.
		23	Kaluwanchikudy – ABDC	EP	Kalmunai	514	Main Road, Kaluwanchikudy.
		24	Muthur – ABDC	EP	Trincomalee	220	Trincomalee Road, Periyapalam, Mutur
		25	Pothuwil – ABDC	EP	Akkaraipattu	513	Main Street, Pothuwil.
3.	Northern	26	Jaffna	NP	Jaffna	23	No. 600, Hospital Road, Jaffna
		27	Chankanai	NP	Chankani	191	No. 45, Ponnalai Road (Main Street), Chankanai.
		28	Chavakachcheri	NP	Chavakachcheri	355	No. 267, Kandy Road, Chavakachcheri
		29	Kilinochchi	NP	Kilinochchi	362	No. 31, A-09 Road, Karadippokku, Kilinochchi
		30	Mannar	NP	Mannar	187	No. 60/2, Railway Station Road, Panankakaddikoddu, Mannar
		31	Mullaitivu	NP	Mullaitivu	188	No. 41, Main Street, Mullaitivu
		32	Nelliady	NP	Nelliadi	101	No. 146/2, Jaffna Road, Nelliady
		33	Vavunia	NP	Vavunia	24	No. 119/1, Kandy Road, Vavniya
		34	Chunnakam – ABDC	NP	Jaffna	531	No. 122, KKS Road, Chunnakam.

Phone	Fax
081-2234296 081-2234954 081-2228172	081-2201685
081-5630744 081-2376814	081-2376814
081-2351709 081-5675128	081-2351709
081-2224246	037-2299861
081-2229938	081-2229938
035-2222531 035-2222531	035-2222531
066-2233989 066-2224735 066-5671653	066-2222417
035-2249335 035-5672981	035-2249335
037-2299861	037-2299861
054-2222019	054-2222019
081-5630070 081-2575444	081-2575444
081-2365279 081-5674793	081-2365279
035-2249335	N/A
035-2222531	N/A
081-2234954	N/A
081-2229938	N/A
081-5630744	N/A
065-2224470	N/A
067-2279627	N/A
067-2229912	067-5670168
026-2234043	N/A
026-2222434	026-5675025
067-2229912	N/A
026-2222434	
067-2279627	N/A
021-2222023	N/A
021-2250462	021-2250463
021-2270711	N/A
021-2280031	N/A
023-2223236	N/A
021-2290089	N/A
021-2264686	N/A
024-2222380	024-5670021
021-2250462	N/A

No.	Region	#	Branch	Province	Branch	Branch Code	Branch Address
4.	North Central	35	Mallavi – ABDC	NP	Mullaitivu	532	Thunukkai Road, Anichiyam Kulam, Mallavi.
		36	Kodikamam – ABDC	NP	Chavakachcheri	210	1st Floor, A9 Road, Kodikamam
		37	Visuwamadu – ABDC	NP	Mullaitivu	222	Mullathivu rd, Visuwamadu,Mullativu
		38	Puthukudiyiruppu – ABDC	NP	Mullaitivu	209	Paranthan Mullai Road, Puthukudiyiruppu East, Mullaitivu
		39	Anuradhapura	NC	Anuradhapura	18	No. 61, Main Street, 2nd Lane, Anuradhapura
		40	Aralaganwila	NC	Aralaganvila	407	No. 208/14, New Town, Aralaganwila
		41	Bakamuna	NC	Bakamoona	406	No. 10, Samupakara Mawatha, Bakamuna
		42	Dehiattakandiya	EP	Dehiattakandiya	186	No. 256, Garment Place, Dehiattakandiya
		43	Hingurakgoda	NC	Hingurakgoda	37	No. 31, Main Street, Hingurkgoda
		44	Horowpothana	NC	Horowpathana	203	Rest House Junction, Horowpothana
		45	Kaduruwela	NC	Kaduruwela	96	No. 25, Batticaloa Road, Polonnaruwa
		46	Kekirawa	NC	Kekirawa	91	No. 43, Dissanayake Building, Thalawa Road, Kekirawa
		47	Medawachchiya	NC	Medawachchiya	427	Kandy Road, Medawachchiya
		48	Padavi Parakramapura	NC	Padawi Parakramapura	408	Padavi Parakramapura, Padaviya
		49	Habarana – ABDC	NC	Hingurakgoda	529	Dambulla Road, Habarana
		50	Mahaoya – ABDC	EP	Aralaganvila	530	Block B, Wijethunga Building, Mahaoya
		51	Galenbindunuwewa – ABDC	NC	Horowpathana	218	Near the Police Station, Galenbidunuwewa
		52	Medirigiriya – ABDC	NC	Hingurakgoda	164	Fair Road, Medirigiriya
5.	Upper Western	53	Nittambuwa	WP	Nittambuwa	34	New Super Market Complex, Nittambuwa
		54	Veyangoda	WP	Veyangoda	64	No. 166/1/1, Negombo Road, Veyangoda
		55	Gampaha	WP	Gampaha	66	No. 116, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Gampaha
		56	Yakkala	WP	Yakkala	128	No. 80, Colombo Road, Yakkala
		57	Minuwangoda	WP	Minuwangoda	122	No. 21, M P Z Siriwardena Road, Minuwangoda
		58	Negombo	WP	Negombo	19	No. 20, Rajapaksha Broadway, Negombo
		59	Ja-Ela	WP	Ja Ela	29	No. 205/1/1, Negombo Road, Ja Ela
		60	Marawila	NW	Marawila	43	Erik Sooriyasena Mawatha, Marawila
		61	Wennappuwa	NW	Wennappuwa	62	No. 236 /3/ A, Main Street, Wennappuwa
		62	Kandana	WP	Kandana	158	No. 54, Negombo Road, Kandana
		63	Kochchikade	WP	Kochchikade	184	No. 18/1/4, Negombo Road, Kochchikade
		64	Dankotuwa – ABDC	WP	Kochchikade	519	No. 96/1, Pannala Road, Dankotuwa
		65	Divulapitiya – ABDC	WP	Negombo	120	No. 60-5, Circular Road, In Front Bodiya, Divulapitiya
		66	Ganemulla – ABDC	WP	Gampaha	182	No. 187/A/8, Main Street, Ganemulla
		67	Kirillawala – ABDC	WP	Yakkala	520	No. 122/6/5, Pahala Imbulgoda, Imbulgoda, Kirillawala
		68	Kirindiwela – ABDC	WP	Gampaha	130	No. 157/1, Colombo Road, Kirindiwela
		69	Mahabage – ABDC	WP	Kandana	518	No. 562, 1st Floor, Negombo Road, Mahabage

Phone	Fax
021-2290089	N/A
021-2270711	N/A
021-2290089	
021-2290089	N/A
025-2222167 025-5673819	025-2235258
027-2050830	027-2050830
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027-2246345 027-2246295	027-2246345
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031-5674774	N/A
033-5621208	N/A
033-2225522	N/A
033-5621192	N/A
011-2228848	N/A

No.	Region	#	Branch	Province	Branch	Branch Code	Branch Address
		70	Mirigama – ABDC	WP	Veyangoda	131	No. 100, Sri Lanka Insurance, Pasyala Road, Mirigama
		71	Naiwala – ABDC	WP	Gampaha	566	Naiwala, Veyangoda
		72	Pugoda – ABDC	WP	Minuwangoda	129	No. 40/1, Kospitiyana, Pugoda
		73	Urapola – ABDC	WP	Nittambuwa	516	No. 29/G, Urapola
		74	Weliweriya – ABDC	WP	Gampaha	515	No. 480/46/1 A, Palliyawatta, Weliweriya
6.	Ratnapura	75	Ratnapura	SG	Ratnapura	13	No. 284/1, Main Street , Rathnapura.
		76	Avissawella – GI	WP	Avissawella	51	No. 77, Ratnapura Road, Avissawella.
		77	Avissawella – Life	SG	Avissawella	51	No. 31, Kudagama Road, Awissawella
		78	Balangoda	SG	Balangoda	93	No. 115, Old Road, Balangoda
		79	Eheliyagoda	SG	Eheliyagoda	110	No. 334/1, Main Street, Eheliyagoda
		80	Embilipitiya	SG	Embilipitiya	75	No. 67, Pallegama, Nonagama, Embilipitiya
		81	Kahawatta	SG	Kahawatta	94	No. 46/1, 46/1A, Walawwatte Road, Kahawatta.
		82	Kalawana	SG	Kalawana	109	No. 56, Matugama Road, Manana, Kalawana
		83	Pallebedda	SG	Pallebedda	411	Near the Temple, Main Street, Pallebedda
		84	Ruwanwella	SG	Ruwanwella	416	No. 197, Awissawella Road, Ruwanwella
		85	Deraniyagala – ABDC	WP	Awissawella	533	No. 38, Noori Road, Deraniyagala South.
		86	Hanwella – ABDC	WP	Awissawella	534	No. 133D, Main Street, Hanwella.
7.	Sothern 01	87	Galle	SP	Galle	14	No. 54, 50 1/2, Havlock Road, Galle
		88	Aluthgama	WP	Aluthgama	95	No. 433-1/1, 1st Floor, Depot Junction Galle Road, Aluthgama
		89	Ambalangoda	SP	Ambalangoda	30	No. 97, New Road, Ambalangoda.
		90	Baddegama	SP	Baddegama	151	No. 60 1/1, Galle Road, Baddegama
		91	Bandaragama	WP	Bandaragama	121	No. 72, Jayakody Building , Horana Road, Bandaragama.
		92	Elpitiya	SP	Elpitiya	77	No. 18/12, 2nd Lane, Ihalagoda, Elpitiya
		93	Horana	WP	Horana	67	No. 50/09, Graceland Circular Road, Horana
		94	Kalutara	WP	Kalutara	12	No. 326/2/2/1, Galle Road, kalutara South
		95	Mathugama	WP	Mathugama	84	No. 79/1, Kalutara Road, Matugama
		96	Panadura	WP	Panadura	83	No. 534, Galle Road, Panadura
		97	Thalgaswala	SP	Talgaswela	74	New Town , Thalgaswala.
		98	Udugama	SP	Udugama	78	Mavidola, Bar Junction, Udugama
		99	Baduraliya-ABDC	WP	Mathugama	522	Rathnapura road, Baduraliya
		100	Habaraduwa – ABDC	SP	Galle	159	Near the Petrol Shed, Habaraduwa.
		101	Karapitiya – ABDC	SP	Galle	163	No. 86 B, Hirimbura Cross Road, Karapitiya
		102	Pitigala – ABDC	SP	Talgaswela	521	No. 66B , 1st Floor, (Upper floor of DSI Show Room), Main Street, Pitigala.
		103	Thanipolgaha – ABDC	SP	Galle	179	No. 45, H K Edman Mawatha, Galle.
		104	Uragaha – ABDC	SP	Uragaha – ABDC	523	Main Street. Uragasmanhandiya

Phone	Fax
033-2273441	N/A
033-2288027	N/A
033-5621223	N/A
033-2289709	N/A
033-2224710	N/A
045-2222433 045-5674250	045-2231517
036-2222311 036-5672324	036-2222311
036-2222311	
036-2259014	036-2259014
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091-2282605	091-2282604
091-5620286	N/A
091-2296268	N/A
091-2227041	N/A
091-2291365	N/A

No.	Region	#	Branch	Province	Branch	Branch Code	Branch Address
8.	Southern 02	105	Matara	SP	Matara	15	No. 5A, Hakmana Road, Matara
		106	Akuressa	SP	Akuressa	85	No. 49 2/1, Matara Road, Akuressa
		107	Ambalantota	SP	Ambalantota	31	No. 195, Main Steet, Ambalantota
		108	Beliatta	SP	Beliatta	32	No. 74, Tangalla Road, Beliatta
		109	Deniyaya	SP	Deniyaya	33	No. 06, Pallegama Road, Deniyaya
		110	Dickwella	SP	Dikwella	90	No. 95, Matara Road, Dikwella
		111	Hakmana	SP	Hakmana	189	No. 5A, Hakmana Road, Matara
		112	Hambantota	SP	Hambantota	357	No. 145/1/1, Hambantota Road, Wellawaya
		113	Neluwa	SP	Neluwa	413	2nd Floor, Manuka Building, Delwala Road, Neluwa
		114	Tangalle	SP	Tangalle	127	No. 85, Beliatta Road, Thangalla
		115	Tissamaharama	SP	Tissamaharama	97	No. 211, Hambantota Road, Kachcheriyagama, Tissamaharama
		116	Weligama	SP	Weligama	89	No. 352/2, Galle/Matara Middle Road, Weligama
		117	Deyyandara – ABDC	SP	Hakmana	525	No. 01 A, The Court, Deyyandara
		118	Imaduwa – ABDC	SP	Weligama	116	New Shopping Complex, Imaduwa
		119	Kekanadura – ABDC	SP	Kamburupitiya	117	No. 1, Yatiyana Road, Kekanadura
		120	Kamburupitiya – ABDC	SP	Matara	526	No. 154A/1, Matara Road, Kamburupitiya
		121	Middeniya – ABDC	SP	Beliatta	118	Walasmulla Road, Middeniya
		122	Morwaka – ABDC	SP	Deniyaya	527	Commercial Bank Building, Morawaka
		123	Suriyawewa -ABDC	SP	Hambantota	150	Moraketiya Road, Sooriyawewa
		124	Urubokka – ABDC	SP	Deniyaya	125	2nd Floor, Shopping Complex, Main Street, Urubokka
		125	Walasmulla – ABDC	SP	Beliatta	524	No. 14/B, 1st Floor, Weeraketiya Road, Walasmulla
9.	Wayamba 01	126	Kurunegala Main	NW	Kurunegala Main	20	No. 16/1, Dambulla Road, Kurunegala
		127	Giriulla	NW	Giriulla	68	No. 101, Negombo Road, Giriulla
		128	Kuliyapitiya	NW	Kuliyapitiya	41	No. 74/A 1/1, Hettipola Road, Kuliyapitiya
		129	Kurunegala City	NW	Kurunegala City	138	No. 11 1/2, Rajapihilla Road, Kurunegala
		130	Melsiripura	NW	Malsiripura	102	Dambulla Road, Welipathwala, Melsiripura
		131	Narammala	NW	Narammala	108	No. 159/A, Super City building, U.B. Wijekoon Mawatha, Kurunegala Road, Narammala
		132	Polgahawela	NW	Polgahawela	430	No. 130, Godawela, Polgahawela
		133	Rambukkana	SG	Rambukkana	426	Thomas Silva Mawatha, Rambukkana
		134	Rideegama	NW	Rideegama	428	No. 107-A, Kappetigala Road, Rideegama
		135	Warakapola	SG	Warakapola	60	No. 23, Kandy Road, Warakapola
		136	Alawwa – ABDC	NW	Kurunegala Main	107	No. 29, Narammala Road, Alawwa
		137	Hettipola – ABDC	NW	Kuliyapitiya	541	No. 112, Kurunegala Road, Hettipola
		138	Katupotha – ABDC	NW	Narammala	540	Munamaldeniya, Katupotha
		139	Pannala – ABDC	NW	Giriulla	421	No. 38C, Rajapaksha Building, Pannala
		140	Polpithigama – ABDC	NW	Malsiripura	539	Kudawewa Junction, Polpithigama

Phone	Fax
041-2227962 041-2222352	041-2221472
041-2283590 041-5674482	041-2283590
047-2223235 047-5670906	047-2223235
047-2243211 047-5670908	047-2243211
041-2273565 041-5674483	041-2273565
041-2255630 041-5674476	041-2255630
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037-2248920	N/A
037-2245100	N/A
037-2250459	N/A

No.	Region	#	Branch	Province	Branch	Branch Code	Branch Address
10.	Wayamba 02	141	Wariyapola	NW	Wariyapola	82	No. 10, Puttalam Road, Wariyapola
		142	Anamaduwa	NW	Anamaduwa	44	No. 63, Puttalam Road, Anamaduwa
		143	Chilaw	NW	Chilaw	40	No. 43/1, Kurunegala Road, Chilaw
		144	Dambulla	CP	Dambulla	63	No. 738 A, Anuradhapura Road, Dambulla
		145	Galewela	CP	Galewela	39	No. 59-A, Kurunegala Road, Galewela
		146	Galgamuwa	NW	Galgamuwa	65	No. 121, Main Street, Galgamuwa
		147	Maho	NW	Maho	429	No. 97, Nikaweratiya Road, Mahawa
		148	Nikaweratiya	NW	Nikaweratiya	50	No. 196, Puttalam Road, Nikaweratiya
		149	Puttalam	NW	Puttalam	42	No. 80, Kurunegala Road, Puttalam
		150	Tambuttegama	NC	Tambuttegama	123	Mahaweli H Zone, Thambuttegama
		151	Norochcholai – ABDC	NW	Puttalam	216	Kalpitiya Road, Pulachchena, Norochcholai
		152	Ambanpola – ABDC	NW	Galgamuwa	214	No. 06, Anuradhapura Road, Ambanpola
11.	Western 01	153	Nugegoda	WP	Nugegoda	79	No. 310A, High Level Road, Colombo 06
		154	Battaramulla	WP	Battaramulla	28	No. 119, Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla
		155	City Office	WP	City Office	11	No. 50, Hide Park Corner, Colombo 2
		156	Dehiwala	WP	Dehiwela	165	No. 121,1/1, Galle Road, Dehiwala
		157	Kirulapone	WP	Kirulapane	156	No. 88, 1st Floor, High Level Road, Kirulapone
		158	Moratuwa	WP	Moratuwa	111	No. 710, Galle Road, Idama, Moratuwa
		159	Pitakotte	WP	Pitakotte	162	No. 467, Kotte Road, Pita-Kotte
		160	Ratmalana	WP	Ratmalana	72	No. 143-2/4, Galle Road, Rathmalana
		161	Lanaka Hospital Counter	WP	City Office	436	No. 578, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 5
		162	Moratumulla – ABDC	WP	Moratuwa	507	No. 50D, Molpe Road, Molpe, Moratumulla.
12.	Western 02	163	Kiribathgoda	WP	Kiribathgoda	81	No. 318 1/1, Kandy Road, Kiribathgoda
		164	Colombo Metro 01	WP	Colombo Metro 01	353	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		165	Colombo Metro 02	WP	Colombo Metro 02	140	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		166	Colombo Metro 03	WP	Colombo Metro 03	141	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		167	Colombo Metro 04	WP	Colombo Metro 04	147	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		168	Colombo Metro 06	WP	Colombo Metro 06	350	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		169	Colombo Metro 10	WP	Colombo Metro 10	354	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		170	Colombo Metro 11	WP	Colombo Metro 11	170	No. 125, Kynsey Road, Colombo 7
		171	Kadawatha	WP	Kadawata	114	No. 151/5, Kandy Road, Kadawatha

Phone	Fax
037-2267451 037-5673407	037-2267451
032-2263033 032-5675227	032-2263033
032-2222371 032-5671749	032-2222371
066-2284616 066-5671624	066-2284616
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011-2692118	N/A
011-2921567	011-2921567

No.	Region	#	Branch	Province	Branch	Branch Code	Branch Address
13.	Western 03	172	Maharagama	WP	Maharagama	26	No. 128, Opppsite Elhena Road, High Level Road, Maharagama
		173	Athurugiriya	WP	Athurugiriya	412	No. 39/8, Malabe Road, Athurugiriya
		174	Homagama	WP	Homagama	98	No. 96, High Level Road, Homagama
		175	Ingiriya	WP	Ingiriya	423	Padukka Road, Ingiriya
		176	Kaduwela	WP	Kaduwela	27	No. 482/8, Colombo Road, Kaduwela
		177	Kottawa	WP	Kottawa	424	No. 101, 1st Floor, High Level Road, Kottawa
		178	Malambe	WP	Malambe	154	No. 821/3C, New Kandy Road, Malabe
		179	Piliyandala	WP	Piliyandala	80	No. 36/1, Vidyalaya Mawatha, Piliyandala
		180	Padukka ABDC	WP	Padukka ABDC	417	No. 56F, Colombo Road, Padukka
14	Western 04	181	Bambalapitiya	WP	Bambalapitiya	58	No. 22, Duplication Road, Colombo 4
		182	Borella	WP	Borella Branch	144	No. 27, D.S. Senananayake Mawatha, Colombo 8
		183	Kotahena	WP	Kotahena	59	No. 178, Gold Tower, George R De Silva Mawatha, Colombo 13
		184	Kotikawatta	WP	Kotikawatta	422	No. 257/7/5/1, IDH Road, Kotikawatta
		185	Pettah	WP	Pettah	181	No. 101, 2nd Floor, Olcott Mawatha, Colombo 11
		186	Ragama	WP	Ragama	405	No. 36 1/1, Mahabage Road, Ragama
		187	Wattala	WP	Wattala	106	No. 398/2/1, Negombo Road, Wattala
		188	Wellawatta – ABDC	WP	Bambalapitiya	545	No. 9 1/1, Fussels Lane, 1st Floor, New Market Building, Colombo 6
15.	Uva	189	Badulla	UP	Badulla	21	No. 175, Keppettipola Road, Badulla
		190	Ampara	EP	Ampara	48	No. 01, Inginiyagala Road, Ampara
		191	Bandarawela	UP	Bandarawela	70	No. 193, Badulla Road, Bandarawela
		192	Bibila	UP	Bibile	136	No. 68, Badulla Road, Bibile
		193	Hatton	CP	Hatton	87	No. 01, 1/1, Sunday Fair Road, Hatton
		194	Mahiyangana	UP	Mahiyanganaya	38	Rideethotaliyagama, Mahiyanganaya
		195	Monaragala	UP	Monaragala	47	No. 114/1, Wellawaya Road, Monaragala
		196	Nuwaraeliya	CP	Nuwara Eliya	45	No. 60/1, Park Road, Nuwara Eliya
		197	Welimada	UP	Welimada	46	No. 13 2/8, Badulla Road, Welimada
		198	Wellawaya	UP	Wellawaya	73	No. 145, Hambantota Road, Wellawaya
		199	Passara – ABDC	UP	Badulla	135	Jayanthipura Junction, 11th mite post, Badulla Road, Passara
		200	Hettipola – ABDC (Uva)	UP	Mahiyanganaya	500	No. 500, Hettipola, Mahiyangana
		201	Siyambalanduwa – ABDC	UP	Monaragala	501	Main Street, Siyambalanduwa

Phone	Fax
011-2843563 011-5635465	011-2843010
011-2077868	011-2077868
011-2893426 011-5634670	011-2893200
034-2268270	034-2268270
011-2579976 011-5628269	011-2579976
011-2172273	011-2172273
011-2762312 011-5651612	011-2762312
011-2613976	011-2613976
011-2579976	N/A
011-5632790 011-5673296	011-5332427
011-2678480	011-2678480
011-5673345 011-2335254	011-2335254
011-2568502	011-2568502
011-5741820	011-2423752
011-2956371	011-2956371
011-5355531 011-5355532 011-5635480	011-5355532
011-5632790	N/A
055-2230972 055-5670251	055-2222372
063-2222073 063-5670307	063-2222073
057-2223526 057-5670703	057-2223526
055-5675673	055-5675673
051-2222196 051-5670202	051-2222196
055-2257179 055-5670344	055-2257179
055-2276145 055-5670525	055-2276145
052-2222759 052-5670529	052-2222759
057-2245174 057-5670702	057-2245174
055-2274133 055-5673345	055-2274874
055-2230972	N/A
055-2257179	N/A
055-2276145	N/A

Corporate Information

NAME OF THE COMPANY

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited.

REGISTERED OFFICE

No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 2.

CONTACT DETAILS

Tel : +94 11 2357457
Fax : +94 11 2447742
Web : www.srilankainsurance.com

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

Company was incorporated on 25 July 2014 under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 bearing Company Registration PB 5208.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Mr P N S Kumaratunga (appointed w.e.f. 23 October 2024)
2. Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte (appointed w.e.f. 29 April 2024)
3. Mr K. Ravindra Pathmapriya (appointed w.e.f. 29 April 2024)
4. Mr Rohan Philip Buultjens (appointed w.e.f. 01 January 2025)
5. Mr Kulavaratharasa Rajiv Dharmendra (appointed w.e.f. 01 January 2025)
6. Mr Niel Dhanunayake Bandara Unamboowe, P. C. (appointed w.e.f. 01 January 2025)
7. Mr Ronald Chithranjan Perera, P. C. (resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024)
8. Mr Anil Koswatte (resigned w.e.f. 02 January 2025)
9. Mr S A Nishantha Dayananda (resigned w.e.f. 31 December 2024)
10. Dr S M A Kithsiri Manchanayakke (resigned w.e.f. 09 October 2024)
11. Mr Naomal Pelpola (resigned w.e.f. 08 October 2024)

LEGAL FORM

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited is a limited liability company incorporated under the Companies Act No.7 of 2007 of which the sole shareholder is Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited.

TAX PAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)

139052080

VAT REGISTRATION NUMBER

139052080 – 7000

COMPANY SECRETARY

(Appointed w.e.f. 02 April 2024)

Ms Shiromi C M Kodagoda
BA (University of Peradeniya), Attorney at Law
Commissioner of Oaths, Notary Public,
Justice of the Peace (All Island)

HOLDING COMPANY

Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited

AUDITORS

Auditor General
Auditor General's Department

BANKERS

Bank of Ceylon
People's Bank
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
Hatton National Bank PLC
Nations Trust Bank
Standard Chartered Bank
Sampath Bank PLC
Seylan Bank PLC
National Savings Bank
Regional Development bank
Pan Asia Bank
Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon
Cargills Bank Limited
Bank of China Limited

ACTUARY

Appointed Actuary – Sri Lanka insurance Corporation General Ltd

Name of Appointed Actuary: Roberto Malattia, FIA

Appointed Actuary since (date): August-2022

The Company: NMG Financial Services Consulting Pte Limited

Address: 109 North Bridge Road #05-21, Singapore 179097

Tel /Fax: +65 8920 9234

Email: Rob.Malattia@NMG-Group.com

Notice of Annual General Meeting

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SRI LANKA INSURANCE CORPORATION GENERAL LIMITED
(Company Reg. No. PB 5208)
No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited (the Company) for the year 2024 will be held on Monday 30 June 2025, at 12.00 pm at its registered office (Board Room – 07th Floor), No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02 for the following purposes:

(1) To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements

Ordinary Resolution – 01

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, together with the Auditors' Report thereon.

(2) To elect Directors

i. Ordinary Resolution – 02

To re-elect Mr Kandegamage Ravindra Pathmapriya a Director who retires by rotation in terms of Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Pursuant to the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 and Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr Kandegamage Ravindra Pathmapriya shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the year 2024 and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-election as a Director of the Company.

The Board approved the following resolution and recommended the same to the Shareholders for their consideration and approval as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr Kandegamage Ravindra Pathmapriya (NIC No. 711021116V), who is liable to retire by rotation at the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the year 2024, be and is hereby re-elected as a Director of the Company”.

ii. Ordinary Resolution – 03

To re-elect Mr Palawinnage Nusith Samarasee Kumaratunga, a Director who retires by rotation in terms of Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Pursuant to the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr Palawinnage Nusith Samarasee Kumaratunga shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the year 2024 and being eligible, has offered himself for re-election as a Director of the Company.

The Board approved the following resolution and recommended the same to the Shareholders for their consideration and approval as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Article 105 read with Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the company, Mr Palawinnage Nusith Samarasee Kumaratunga (NIC No. 693431514V), who is liable to retire by rotation at the Annual General Meeting of the company for the year 2024, be and is hereby re-elected as a Director of the company”.

(3) To re-appoint the Auditor General as the External Auditor for the year 2025

Ordinary Resolution – 04

To re-appoint the Auditor General as the External Auditor in terms of article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The Board of Directors at its meeting had recommended the re-appointment of the Auditor General of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31 of December 2025, if re-appointed.

The Board approved the following resolution and recommended the same to the Shareholders for their consideration and approval as an Ordinary Resolution

“RESOLVED THAT the Auditor General of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, be and hereby re-appointed as the External Auditor, to hold the office from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the year 2024 until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company and the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to fix their remuneration as per the applicable process and procedures”.

(4) To determine donations for the year 2025

Ordinary Resolution – 05

To authorise the Directors to determine donations for the year 2025 and up to the date of the next Annual General Meeting.

(5) Special Business,

Special Resolution – 01

To appoint Mr Somadasa Paliawardena, (who is over seventy (70) years of age), to the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited.

The Board of Directors has received a request from the Secretary of the Treasury Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilisation, and National Policies to appoint Mr Somadasa Paliawardena, who is over seventy (70) years old, to the Boards of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited, and Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited.

The Company received a formal notice under Section 212 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 from Mr Somadasa Palihawadana informing it that he is 71 years old and will turn 72 on 07 June 2025. A true copy of the aforementioned letters and his CV are attached to this notice.

Accordingly, the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited resolved to appoint Mr Somadasa Palihawadana to the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited, as recommended by the Board of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited, the sole shareholder of the Company.

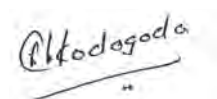
Therefore, the Board of Directors recommends the following resolution to be passed, if thought fit, by the shareholders as a "Special Resolution", with or without any modification:

"RESOLVED THAT, the age limit stipulated in section 210 of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 shall not apply to Mr Somadasa Palihawadana (NIC No. 195315901011) who attained the age of 72 years on 07 June 2025, and Mr Somadasa Palihawadana is hereby appointed as a non- executive Director of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-election subject to the approval of the shareholders".

(6) Any other business of which is due notice has been given.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SRI LANKA INSURANCE CORPORATION GENERAL LIMITED



Shiromi Kodagoda
Company Secretary
03 June 2025

Form of Proxy

SRI LANKA INSURANCE CORPORATION GENERAL LIMITED (COMPANY)
(Reg. No. PB No. 5208)
No. 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 02

I/We* of

being a member/members* of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited hereby appoint of

..... or failing him/her*

Mr Palawinnage Nusith Samarasee Kumaratunga – of Colombo or failing him
Mr Dushmantha Thotawatte – of Colombo or failing him
Mr Kandegamage Ravindra Pathmapriya – of Colombo or failing him
Mr Rohan Philip Buultjens – of Colombo or failing him
Mr Kulavaratharasah Rajiv Dharmendra, – of Colombo or failing him
Mr Niel Dhanunayaka Bandara Unamboowe, P. C. – of Colombo

as my/our* proxy to represent me/us* and to vote as indicated hereunder for me/us* and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited will be held on Monday, 30 June 2025, at 12.00 pm at its registered office (Board Room – 7th Floor) and at every poll which may be taken in consequence of the aforesaid Meeting and at any adjournment thereof.

I /We, hereby direct my/our proxy holder to vote on behalf of me/us for the resolutions as specified in the notice by placing the letter "X" in the appropriate cage below:

RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST
Ordinary Resolution – 01 as specified in the Notice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ordinary Resolution – 02 as specified in the Notice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ordinary Resolution – 03 as specified in the Notice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ordinary Resolution – 04 as specified in the Notice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ordinary Resolution – 05 as specified in the Notice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Resolution – 01 as specified in the Notice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Signed this day of 2025.

.....
Signature of shareholder/s

NOTE:

*Please delete the inappropriate words.

Instructions for completing the Form of Proxy are on the below or reverse side hereof.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FORM OF PROXY

- (1) A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF A MEMBER.
- (2) A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
- (3) IF THE APPOINTER IS A COMPANY OR CORPORATION, THE FORM OF PROXY SHOULD BE EXECUTED UNDER ITS COMMON SEAL OR BY A DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER OF THE COMPANY OR CORPORATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.
- (4) IF THE FORM OF PROXY IS SIGNED BY AN ATTORNEY, THE RELEVANT POWER OF ATTORNEY SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE COMPLETED FORM OF PROXY FOR REGISTRATION, IF SUCH POWER OF ATTORNEY HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY.
- (5) THE COMPLETED FORM OF PROXY MUST BE DEPOSITED AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY AT THE COMPANY SECRETARIAT, SRI LANKA INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD, 8TH FLOOR, NO. 21, VAUXHALL STREET, COLOMBO 02, NOT LESS THAN 48 HOURS BEFORE THE TIME FIXED FOR THE MEETING.



Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited
No. 21, Vauxhall Street
Colombo 02

<https://slicgeneral.lk>

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