

Over half a century of service to the people of Sri Lanka, somethings have not changed...

People's Bank has remained...the people's bank. Our founding reason for being, prevails unchanged to this day... to serve the people we were set up to serve. Of course we've grown over the years; our reach and product portfolio have widened; our prosperity too has grown in tandem with that of our customers.

Yet in name and style we remain...People's Bank.

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People's Bank was set up in 1961 to mobilise rural savings and channel it towards the process of development. It was established to provide banking services to population groups that had previously been excluded from the financial services industry. Thus over fifty years we have used financial products to catalyse development in rural and urban areas and to provide support to an economy in transition.

The Bank commenced business in a very different economic environment. The country had received independence a mere 13 years previously and many parts of the financial services industry were at an early stage of development. There was an emphasis on state-led economic growth and state-owned enterprises were seen as the driver of the economy.

Today we function in a very different environment. The country's per capita GDP has crossed the US\$ 2,500 threshold and the state and private sector work together to drive development. We are looking at doubling the per capita GDP over the next five years and joining the ranks of emerging economies of the world.

A state-of-the-art financial services industry is crucial if the country is to sustain its present growth rates. The current moment calls for innovation, proactive engagement with new market segments and calculated risks. People's Bank is today ready to play this new role. It has a pool of highly-motivated employees, a sound risk management strategy, a customer base in excess of 14 Mn, 728 branches and service centres, 420 ATMs and an asset base of Rs. 873 Bn. We are constantly strengthening our product portfolio and enhancing customer service. Our pre-tax profit of Rs. 15.2 Bn and post-tax profit of Rs. 10.9 Bn in 2012 coupled with a low non-performing loan ratio of 2.8% make us well placed to support Sri Lanka's growth drive in the years to come.

Our Vision

To be the Bank of the aspiring People of Sri Lanka: Empowering People to become value creating, competitive and self-reliant.

For our Owners

To generate benefits for the national economy whilst being independent and commercially viable.

Our Mission

For our Customers

To take pride in providing an excellent service in the most caring, responsive and professional manner.





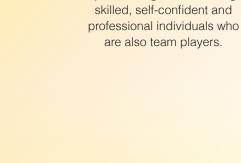
Our Values

We recognise that the primary reason for our existence is to create value for people of the nation.

- In all our activities we exercise our duty with utmost care in the interest of our depositors.
- We promote long-term ethical relationships with our customers through true and fair dealing.
- We put our customers at the centre of everything, by minimising bureaucracy, demanding hands on management, quick decision making and implementation.
- We empower staff and require them to be accountable.
- We demand the highest standards of personal integrity at all levels, putting the Bank's interest ahead of individuals.
- We create an environment of mutual respect and trust where employees can demonstrate their performance and achieve their full potential.
- We develop our business by encouraging high performing teams that recognise and support the skills, commitment and links to the community of every employee.
- We are committed to comply with the spirit and letter of all laws and regulations, adhering to the highest standards of Corporate Governance, transparency, disclosure and ethical conduct.
- We conduct ourselves as good citizens promoting the environment and sustainable development.

For our Society

To support empowerment and sustainable development by contributing to the upliftment of education, culture and environment island-wide.



For our Employees

To create opportunities for

our employees to benefit

from their high performance

by becoming value creating,



Operational Highlights



More than 50 years in banking services.



Customer accounts over 14 Mn.



Entire branch network is now online and interconnected.



ATM locations increased to 420 covering almost all parts of the island.



Rs. 12.3 Bn paid in taxes, dividends and levies to the Government of Sri Lanka.



Bank ratings were upgraded - Fitch Rating AA+ and RAM Ratings AAA.



Profit after tax reached Rs. 10.9 Bn.



Number of banking outlets increased to 347 and service centres increased to 381, expanding the total branch network to 728, the largest in Sri Lanka.

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Financial Highlights

	2012	2011	%
Bottom Line Performance			
Profit after Taxation (Rs. Mn)	10,894	10,446	4.3
Capital and Reserves (Rs. Mn)	29,205	23,089	26.5
Productivity			
Net Revenue (Rs. Mn)	43,310	36,431	18.9
Cost/Income Ratio (%)	55.8	56.1	_
Head Count (Permanent)	7,823	8,249	(5.2)
Profit per Employee (Rs. '000)	1,393	1,266	10.0
Year End Data			
Gross Loans and Receivables (Rs. Mn)	660,624	508,235	30.0
Deposits (Rs. Mn)	683,951	550,226	24.3
Total Assets (Rs. Mn)	873,107	662,077	31.9
Key Performance Indicators			
Return on Assets - Before Tax (%)	2.0	2.6	_
Return on Equity (%)	41.7	49.2	_
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14.0	14.8	_
Non-Funded Income/Net Income (%)	21.7	16.8	_

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Chairman's Message



On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2012, which endorse the success story of the Bank over the last 51 years. This success story manifests the Bank's sustainable operations in creating social values for the people of the nation.

The financial services sector is a key support driver in the country's development and this was well-evidenced when in total assets, the banking sector accounted for Rs. 5,210 Bn. By the end of 2012, the banking sector amassed a total of 2,193 bank branches, 4,103 other banking outlets and 2,331 ATMs.

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THE ECONOMY AND THE BANKING SECTOR

Globally the banking industry emerged from global crises and more localised challenges in 2012 and slowly moving through different stages of response. The US and Europe continue to be the primary forces behind structural changes to the banking industry; authorities in Asia and Japan seem unlikely to opt for major reforms. The Sri Lanka economy too encountered heightened global and domestic challenges in 2012. Globally, the European sovereign debt crisis, fiscal cliff in the US and persistently high petroleum prices challenged the economic development whereas the excessive credit demand and high imports and inclement weather conditions affected locally.

Amidst these adverse conditions,
Sri Lanka's economic growth prospects
have improved following the end of the
civil war and subsequent move in the
Government's focus toward boosting the
economy and diversifying sources of
growth. The economy is expected to
record a GDP growth of around
6.5% in 2012 which is an admirable
accomplishment viewed against the
backdrop of a turbulent world economy
as well as many external and domestic
challenges that were experienced in the
early part of the year.

The financial services sector is a key support driver in the country's development and this was well-evidenced when in total assets, the banking sector accounted for Rs. 5,210 Bn. By the end of 2012,

Encapsulating our ethos of being the People's Bank, we carried out our mandate of providing banking facilities to the needs of both corporations as well as individuals including providing microfinance facilities to the rural communities.

the banking sector amassed a total of 2,193 bank branches, 4,103 other banking outlets and 2,331 ATMs. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), playing a proactive role in ensuring this accessibility concept, added continuous supervision and guidance to its speedy approval process for new outlets, while rationalising approval procedures,

safety mechanisms and reviewing current classifications of banking outlets. It is also pertinent to note that the Capital Adequacy Ratio was maintained well above the minimum level of 10% with the Basel II standards being implemented and monitored. Under Pillar 2 of Basel II, the Consultation Paper on the implementation

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The Bank has faired well in its overall performance, posting a Profit after Tax of Rs. 10.9 Bn which is an increase of 4% over last year, while the Group itself recorded a Profit after Tax of Rs. 11.9 Bn in 2012

of ICAAP (Internal Capacity Adequacy Assessment Process) and Supervisory Review Process (SRP) was also issued.

Several significant factors impacted on migrant remittances which saw quite a meteoric rise of up to US\$ 6 Bn, an increase of 16.8% and shown at 10% of GDP. There were strategic promotional initiatives,

which included those by People's Bank, to encourage Sri Lankan expatriates to open NRFC accounts which were fully supported by an impressive expansion of the global network and presence. This was an initiative mooted by various Sri Lankan commercial banks, primarily in the Middle East, Australia, France, Canada and Singapore. Web-based products including our very own People's eRemittance also

added significantly to the increase. There was an increase of 9.9% in departures for foreign employment in the first half of 2012 and an increase of 33% in the professional category of migrant workers.

Encapsulating our ethos of being the People's Bank, we carried out our mandate of providing banking facilities to the needs of both corporations as well as individuals including providing microfinance facilities to the rural communities. The People's Bank has been an important catalyst of implementing Mahinda Chinthanaya and accordingly, our policies were in parallel to the path to the country's progress, ensuring that it remains truly a 'People's Bank'.

FINANCIAL POSITION

I am very pleased to report that the Bank has faired well in its overall performance, posting a Profit after Tax of Rs. 10.9 Bn which is an increase of 4% over last year, while the Group itself recorded a Profit after Tax of Rs. 11.9 Bn in 2012. This upward pattern continued to be the norm in turnover as well for the Bank and the Group, wherein a growth of 39% and 38% was seen in the figures of the Bank and the Group, which is Rs. 94.8 Bn and Rs. 110 Bn respectively. Net operating income increased by 10% to stand at Rs. 39.4 Bn at year end, while our capital and reserves increased this year to Rs. 29.2 Bn. It is also notable that the dividends and taxes paid to the Treasury of Rs. 12.3 Bn is our contribution to national development projects, vital for the progress of the country.

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People's Bank has been consistent as seen in the rankings given by Fitch Ratings Lanka of AA+ (stable) and the fact that we have continued to record healthy earnings each year, for the last two years.

The impressive performance displayed by People's Bank is well-grounded in the fact that it remains true to its founding philosophy, of truly being a people's Bank. The fact that we concentrate heavily on increasing our penetration so that we are accessible to all parts of the country, that our products encompass citizens from the cradle to their twilight years, that we remain partners in economic development whether by assisting micro and small and medium entrepreneurs or mega corporations, ensuring that we invest astutely and proactively, so that the returns on investment will always be above par all point to one fact-our success.

These are some of the reasons that the Bank continues to remain ahead of competition, despite operating in volatile and challenging environments, especially given the high interest regime seen in 2012 and the intense competition prevalent within the sector.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The awards we have been conferred with have been numerous; for six years consecutively, we have been presented the title of being the most popular bank in Sri Lanka at the SLIM-Nielsen People's Awards, which evidences that our recipe for being a true partner with the nation is recognised. From a sustainable performance perspective too, People's Bank has been consistent as seen in the rankings given by Fitch Ratings Lanka of AA+ (stable) and the fact that we have continued to record healthy earnings each year, for the last two years.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

We are well-positioned to carry out our 2009-2016 Strategic Plan and to make headway creating sustainable value to all the stakeholders of the Bank. During the year, the construction sector posted an impressive growth, expanding 17.9% in the aforementioned period, supported by sustained rebuilding and capacity building. With the Government's focus on accelerated infrastructure development,

there are considerable opportunities for the sector to grow, in addition to the focused development in the ports, aviation, leisure, maritime and energy sectors all presenting myriad opportunities for growth.

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In addition, 2016 will surely be the forerunner of change for many key sectors including the banking sector. The CBSL is projecting total assets to stand at Rs. 9,334 Bn within this sector, while deposits are earmarked to reach Rs. 6,500 Bn and loans and advances to be notched at Rs. 6,000 Bn by 2016. Private sector credit is estimated to reach Rs. 4,143 Bn. The equity market too should take on added vibrancy as there is concerted effort to introduce wider investment opportunities and broader investment groups. The Corporate Bond

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Market will reach Rs. 1,000 Bn in 2016, propelled by long-term funds and a growing corporate sector. We are well-geared to reap the benefits of this economic boost of the country.

With the North and the East seeing burgeoning development, the Bank has enhanced its role in these two areas as well, identifying the immense potential that exists. From a strong entrepreneurial culture, to agricultural prowess, the North and the East have always connoted energy and vibrancy. We intend channelling that energy and vibrancy into productive sustainability, which we believe this will fuel the country's economic development even further. We strive to continue our true commitment of truly being a People's Bank by uplifting the financial stability of the nation in every nook.

APPRECIATION

None of this would have been possible without the commitment and dedication of the management team of the Bank headed by the CEO/GM and I convey my heartfelt appreciation for the management team in their relentless efforts in execution of the 2009-2016 Strategic Plan of the Bank. Also, we are an integral partner of the Government's ten-year vision and to play a meaningful role, it is our duty to ensure that all necessary imperatives are established and implemented. To map out this path to

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progress, we engage in communication processes with numerous stakeholders including our customers and valued business partners, who are extremely committed to being partners in this process. Accordingly, I wish to convey my sincere thanks to our customers, valued business partners and the communities around us, for the constant feedback, dialogue and discussion you engage with us to ensure that we remain true to our fundamentals.

Also, I take this opportunity to express my deepest condolence over the untimely demise of the Bank's former Chairman Mr. W. Karunajeewa whose visionary thinking and stewardship led the Bank to its present success.

Operating in speedily transforming environments can be challenging and I remain most grateful to the Governor and officials of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Secretary to the Treasury and the Board of Directors, for the guidance and leadership you have extended ensuring that governance, ethics, transparency and accountability are always a high priority.

I am positive that the committed support of all the stakeholders of the Bank, which is the basis of all our plans will be forthcoming as we face the challenges of the future.

Gamini Senarath Chairman

27th March 2013

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Chief Executive Officer/General Manager's Review



The landscape that we worked in during 2012 was considerably challenging; the expected recovery of the global economic slowdown was slower than anticipated and this did have its permeating impacts on the larger external environment.

With this in mind and observing the impact of this slow recovery, coupled with rising oil prices, ramifications of the continuing fall out of the Arab Spring, unabated extremes in natural disasters, the Eurozone dealing with its continuous battles, bail outs and even bankruptcies of some countries and the Asian region, which was tipped to be the new economic superpower also having to contend with all these problems, Sri Lanka also prudently re-looked at her projected growth targets. This was brought down to under 7% and saw the country achieve a GDP of 6.5% by end 2012, well above the world average and certainly aligned to the rest of the region.

The country's KPIs continued to perform on target but certain adjustments had to be made to ensure sustainability of the country's fiscal environment, which in retrospect, was the backdrop that People's Bank operated in.

I am very pleased to report therefore that the Bank, despite the challenges mentioned above in addition to challenges experienced in the interest and exchange rate regimes, once again achieved a milestone. As has been the norm in the past, we have been consistent with our profit curve moving upwards, continually bettering the previous year's figures albeit profit before tax this year was marginally below Financial Year 2011 owing to the salary adjustments made to permanent staff members via the new collective agreement 2012-14. Notwithstanding the Bank's profit after

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taxation recorded a modest growth of 4.3% over previous year which amounted to Rs. 10.9 Bn owing to a lower tax chance.

I must commend my team, spearheaded by a very competent management team whose motivation and dynamism to ensure that we meet and in some areas exceed our targets, has surely been the core of this success. The prudent management strategy, aligned to the Strategic Plan of 2009-2016 which is the current management blueprint we are following and the pragmatic transformations we executed aligned to the emerging trends we observed, added to our success story.

OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

While I mentioned the modest profit after tax above, there are a number of other financial highlights which should be noted. Fuller details are available in our Statement of Accounts.

Being a Bank that has always partnered the State in its development agenda, we know that in these current times, when an accelerated development programme is being pursued, we have an even more important role to play. While we continue to develop and innovate our product and service portfolio, we are also aware that the taxes and dividends we pay to the Government, which is our largest shareholder, goes directly to fund the much needed infrastructure and development projects that form the backbone of the national vision. This year, we contributed Rs. 12.3 Bn to Government of Sri Lanka and out of which Rs. 4.5 Bn was dividends.

Being a Bank that has always partnered the State in its development agenda, we know that in these current times, when an accelerated development programme is being pursued, we have an even more important role to play

Our total assets increased by 31.9% to Rs. 873.1 Bn this year, above Rs. 662.1 Bn posted last year. The initiatives we employed to encourage savings saw our deposits increase significantly to Rs. 684 Bn, which is a 24.3% increase from last year. The NPL ratio meanwhile stands at 2.8%, a real low for the Bank.

OUR **ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The operating environment was challenging, but People's Bank's ethos of always being able to overcome challenges has been the panacea to this. The environment was intensely competitive; the financial sector's product and service portfolios expanded immensely with every niche market being explored, fiscal decisions, albeit for longterm sustainability, did not make it easy to grow some business areas and the vagaries of the weather struck some of our more

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vulnerable customers in the micro and SME sectors. However, our name says it all: we are the 'People's Bank' and that is our ethos. Hence, challenges can be overcome if analysed and worked on astutely and that is what bore fruition this year.

Methods used to ensure that our targets are met included product development and innovation as well as value addition to our product portfolio. We concentrated heavily on reaching out to demographic areas that were not or less bankable, we concentrated on further inculcating the savings habit among the student population, we began extensively promoting our 'cradle to twilight years' concept in our product portfolio so our customers know that we will always be with them and we made ourselves accessible. not only through branch expansion, but through mobile banking initiatives, infusing technology for SMS and Internet banking and networking our branches.

Deposit mobilisation was a major focus area of business, as not only are we given the responsibility as a State Bank to encourage a savings culture among the people but also, to direct those funds to be used in the larger scope of national development. We were most successful in growing our deposit portfolio to Rs. 684 Bn this year, which is an increase of 24.3%. Encouraging savings during the Vanitha Wasana Month based on the International Women's Day initiative that includes a prize draw, promoting the very popular Jaya Sri Rewards Savings programme to gather momentum and at Independence Day celebrations, encouraging parents to save for their new born children were some of the campaigns undertaken. We also gave encouragement

to our migrant workers, issuing a specially designed pre-generated People's International VISA Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Employment.

One of our most impressive achievements during the year was the launch of SME Business Centres, aligned to the Mahinda Chinthana Idiri Dakma programme, aiming to add impetus to the small and medium business sectors. We opened four such state-of-the-art business centres in Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Matara and Kandy, equipped with all facilities and manned by trained staff who will aid and assist this segment of our customer to develop their business and add value to the economy. We intend opening SME Business Centres in all districts in the island.

We have always walked the talk, turned vision into action and made communities sustainable

A key ingredient to the success of the Bank is accessibility. While technology plays a major role in ensuring that we are continually accessible, we also believe that penetration and visibility is an imperative. Adding to our branch network, therefore was an accomplishment, although we did slow

down our expansion plan, due to the beforementioned macro constraints six branches were added and upgraded in strategic locations, adding to the SME Service Centres, ATMs, Mobile Banking Centres and Technology Driven Internet and SMS Banking, which now increases our touch points to an impressive number, affirming our status of being the People's Bank.

Information technology forms the axis upon which the Bank functions. With the continuous focus on automation, we added 40 ATMs bringing the total to 420, possess 728 total customer service points due to the implementation of the Centralised Online Branch Network, can accept cheques until 5.30 p.m. daily. We also successfully rolled out the Treasury Management System, brought in 200 POS machines to be TLE (Terminal Line Encryption) compliant and implemented an Automated Mini Call Centre at our Card Centre.

The emphasis on enhancing our advances is aligned to the heart of what we want to be - the People's Bank. We believe that by supporting the people to sustainably develop and thereby uplift their lifestyles while contributing towards the country's economy, will help Sri Lanka meet her ambitious goals. Our retail advances portfolio grew considerably this year due to this focus. It must be remembered that this performance was achieved in an environment where a credit ceiling prevailed, prompting us to pursue alternative and innovative channels to grow our loan book. In tandem, loan recoveries too were undertaken aggressively. but with an undertone that the Bank must remain one with the people and therefore be supportive.

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Despite a challenging marketplace, the Bank's Treasury also contributed significantly to our good performance. Foreign exchange income grew by 76.0% due to a very competent team having perceived the trends and worked on those to our advantage. We strengthened our reputation as a market maker in the US\$/LKR currency pair in the spot and forward markets, while substantial revenue was garnered through debt trading via capital gains and interest earnings.

The Treasury continued to gain accolades as the Primary Dealer Unit having the highest trading volumes on the Bloomberg's FIQ trading platform launched this year and the Investment Banking Unit was selected as Co-Manager, together with Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Barclays Capital, Citibank and HSBC for the Government of Sri Lanka's very successful US\$ 1 Bn sovereign bond issue.

DEVELOPING THE RURAL ECONOMY

We have been concentrating on the newly blooming economies prevalent in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, working on initiatives with those communities to bring them into the development arena. We went live in the Northern Peninsula which served to strengthen operations and drive regional business expansion. Aligned to the Government's Ten-Year Development Plan, the Bank's focus on developing the micro and SME sectors was entrenched further in these two geographic areas, giving impetus to entrepreneurs and specifically farmers in

both dairy and agricultural produce. In addition, the focus on the rural economy remained most pervasive, aligned with the Government's vision of uplifting the micro and SME sectors to become the backbone of the economy, with the Bank providing an impressive number of financing opportunities via microfinancing and development loans.

Deposit mobilisation was a major focus area of business, as not only are we given the responsibility as a State Bank to encourage a savings culture among the people but also, to direct those funds to be used in the larger scope of national development

The loans aligned to the Awakening North,
Awakening East, Provincial Development,
Smallholder Plantation Entrepreneurship
Development Programmes and Post-Tsunami
Coastline Rehabilitation and Resource
Management have been highly successful
in not only uplifting the regional economies,
but also in optimising resource utilisation in
those regions, generating employment and
alleviating poverty.

For the latter, we also introduced the Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project Loan Scheme and the related Revolving Fund Loan Scheme, extended to community groups and targeted primarily towards women on the concept of social mobilisation for economic empowerment.

The Vanitha Navodya Loan Scheme which is primarily for women affected by natural disasters has been instrumental in empowering a large number of displaced widows. The New People's Fast Loan Scheme and Saubhagya Loan Scheme adds fillip to launch new industries and ameliorate existing industries, while the Viskam Loan Scheme facilitates innovations in the agro industry, developing the small and medium scale farmer.

Another unique initiative in our endeavours of regional development is that 245 villages based in community groups were brought under the microfinance village programmes, in order to spur entrepreneurship and self-development. Self-employment projects are encouraged through rehabilitation loans, coconut-related industries gaining assistance through the *Kapruka Nipeyum Diriya* Loan Scheme and in supporting farmers to gain fair market prices and relief from drought.

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EMPOWERING OUR TEAM

It has certainly been a year that has tested our team's prowess and a test that has seen them succeed and the results we posted this year are tangible proof. I do believe that the transformational culture we infused some years ago, coupled with change management has been a key driver in the fruition of milestones, achievements and objectives. That training and development philosophy coupled with a knowledge gaining culture that permeates the entirety of the Bank continues. This year too, our HR Department spearheaded strategic training and development programmes

that used the expertise of both internal and external personnel, adding value in identified competencies to ensure that the competitive edge we possess with our team, will be further honed.

GIVING TO OUR COMMUNITIES

A corporate steward is one who believes in walking the talk. We have always walked the talk, turned vision into action and made communities sustainable. Our very ethos is one of corporate social responsibility, where from our products and services and even the very strategies we infuse, are conceptualised, constructed and implemented for long-term sustainability of our stakeholders.

As is emblematic of our overarching philosophy of being a true partner to the people, throughout 2012 we continued assisting in numerous projects and initiatives mooted by various community segments. From paying our respects to the founder of People's Bank Hon. T.B. Illangarathna, to partnering Asia's largest cultural pageant the Esala Perahera which assuredly highlights Sri Lanka's extraordinary cultural heritage and in similar vein to sponsoring various arts and cultural events; we invested in the development of sports including netball where the Bank was a significant partner at the 8th Asia Cup Netball Championship and also cycling, fuelling the building of a strong and well-rounded nation; we empowered women through various women-oriented projects and fostered tolerance and unity in our multi-religious country by partnering numerous religious events that celebrate the various religions being practiced in Sri Lanka.

As is emblematic of our overarching philosophy of being a true partner to the people, throughout 2012 we continued assisting in numerous projects and initiatives mooted by various community segments

MOVING AHEAD AMID CHALLENGES

The credit ceiling is no longer applicable for 2013 and that gives the Bank opportunity to grow our credit portfolio at manageable levels. We plan to consolidate our branch network and various touch points albeit will be focused expanding on SME, Microfinance and the Retail Sector.

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However, we observe the volatile milieu in the exchange rate and interest rate areas being a challenge to achieving our strategic objectives, which have been clearly detailed in the Strategic Plan for 2009 to 2016. Having been a Bank that has a history spanning over five decades of which, most have been challenging, we are consistently infusing pragmatic intents and initiatives that support our Strategic Plan. Among these is the need to increase our non-funded income avenues to support our future plans.

Our compliance strategies remain aligned to the directives of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and other regulatory authorities, including being on par with the new Accounting Standards which came into effect in 2012. All these ensure better governance and compliance within the financial services sector.

From a fiscal perspective, the country is surely setting the right tone for the banking industry and the corporate sector to flourish. This is seen in corporate taxation being further reduced to 28% and Financial VAT to 12%, while we see the abolition of the Debit Tax as a definite positive for the furtherance of the business sector. There's also a concerted effort to harness private sector investment and to moot Public-Private Partnerships in infrastructure and development projects across the country, with special emphasis on the North and the East, all of which give the country the added buoyancy to meet its vision of becoming South Asia's Economic Hub by 2015.

From a fiscal perspective, the country is surely setting the right tone for the banking industry and the corporate sector to flourish

APPRECIATIONS

We look forward to 2013 being a year of further achievement and one that is conducive to accelerated growth. To do this, I rely on the advice and guidance extended to me by the late Chairman and Board of Directors, which I received in abundance during 2012. In this regard, I would like to place on record our late Chairman Mr. W. Karunajeewa's untiring efforts which helped transform the Bank to where it is today. Helping a bank with over 10,500 strong team, spread across strategic locations in the country requires great vision, strategy and leadership. In addition, to have achieved the results we have this year, amid the volatility and challenges is surely a result of that vision, strategy and leadership.

My thanks go out to all our employees for the dynamism and commitment they have demonstrated.

I also thank the Secretary to the Treasury, officials of the Ministry of Finance, Governor of Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Officials of the Central Bank, the Monetary and Regulatory Boards, Auditor General and his staff for their guidance and support extended towards People's Bank.

I'm also grateful to our customers and valued business partners, who continue to place their confidence in us, being unwaveringly loyal and supportive in our endeavours. We draw immense strength from the communities we work in as it is these stakeholders who rely on us to forge paths for them to travel, knowing that our plans are always chartered for long- term sustainability.

It suffices to proclaim that we will always remain the People's Bank - working with the people, for the people and by the people, where our vision, goals and objectives will be aligned to the country's vision and thereby, be the key driver in giving the nation the imperative trusses to grow.

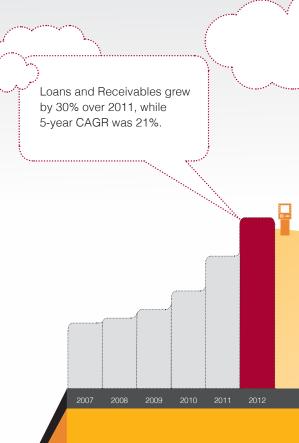
N. Vasantha Kumar Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager

27th March 2013



CUSTOMERS

As the 'People's Bank' we live to provide a customer friendly service with the highest levels of convenience, as manifested by our network of delivery points, service standards and internal processes.



Market Share 19% Loans

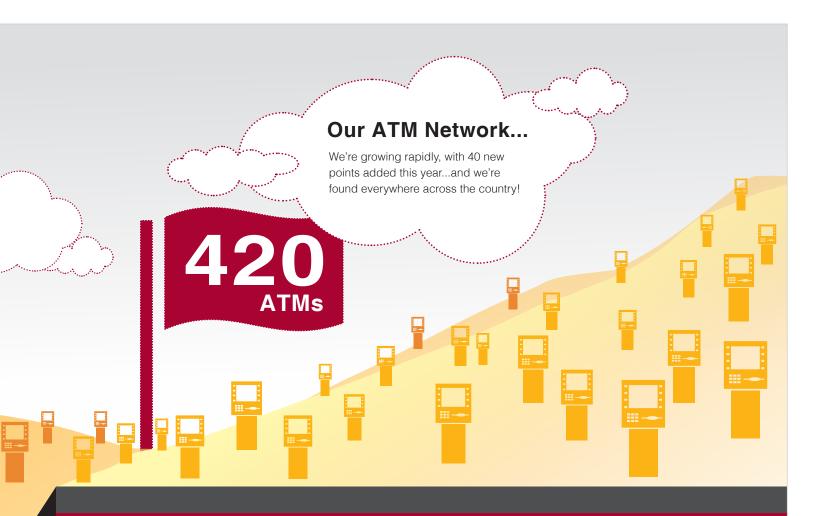
18% Deposits

16% Assets



661Bn

Loans & Receivables





14.3_{Mn}

No. of Customer Accounts



684Rs.Bn

Value of Deposits



728

Branches and Service Centres

Board of Directors



Mr. Gamini S. Senarath

Chairman

Mr. Gamini S. Senarath assumed duties as Chairman of People's Bank on 14th February 2013. He is also the Chairman of People's Leasing & Finance PLC, People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd., People's Leasing Property Development Ltd., People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd. and People's Microfinance Ltd.

Mr. Senarath is a reputed officer in the Sri Lanka Administrative Service and currently functions as the Chief of Staff to H.E. the President, in addition he is the Chairman of State-owned Litro Gas Lanka Ltd., Litro Gas Terminal Lanka (Private) Ltd. and Sri Lanka Insurance Resorts and Spa (Private) Ltd. and the former Chairman of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

He holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Science from the University of Colombo and a B.Com (Special) degree from the University of Kelaniya.

Mr. Senarath has functioned as an Assistant Government Agent, Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller of the Department of Immigration & Emigration and also served in the capacity of Secretary to the Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation and as the Commissioner General of Motor Traffic.



Mr. W. Karunajeewa

Chairman up to January 2013

Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa was Chairman of the People's Bank Group from May 2007 till his untimely demise in January 2013. He was also Chairman of People's Leasing Company PLC, People's Finance PLC, People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd., People's Leasing Property Development Ltd. and People's Insurance Ltd.

Prior to this, he served as Chairman and working Director at Employees' Trust Fund (ETF) Board and Ceylon Fisheries Corporation.

An Honorary Fellowship was awarded to him by the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka (IBSL) in recognition of the contribution, commitment and outstanding services rendered to the Sri Lanka Banking Industry.

He was a senior and reputed Attorneyat-Law and held a B.Com. Degree from the University of Ceylon.



Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody

Director

Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody was appointed to the Directorate of People's Bank in 2007. He is also on the Board of People's Leasing Company PLC and People's Finance PLC. He is a Management Consultant.

Obtained Ph.D. in Management from International University of America (UK). Graduated in B.Sc., Public Administration an MBA from PIM of Sri Jayewardenepura University. A Fellow Member of IPFDA, Member of the Institute of Management of Sri Lanka and Member of Institute of Internal Auditors. Functioned as an Accountant, Chief Internal Auditor, Deputy General Manager and Additional General Manager. Was a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Business Studies and Finance at Wayamba University and a Visiting Lecturer in University of Colombo for Faculties of Management & Finance and Graduate Studies. Member of NLDB Board of Directors and a Member of National Labour Advisory Council, Ministry of Labour. Served as a Reserve Assistant Superintendent of Police.



Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga

Director

Mr. Jehan Amaratunga is a Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and Fellow Chartered Management Accountant. He was awarded First in Order of Merit Prize at the final level examination of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka

Mr. Amaratunga currently serves as the Executive Deputy Chairman of MTD Walkers PLC Sri Lanka, which is a leading infrastructure development company that is listed on the Main Board of the Colombo Stock Exchange. He is presently the Chairman of People's Insurance PLC and a Director at People's Merchant Bank PLC.

He has over 25 years of extensive experience in Finance and Management and has been a Consultant and Director to a large number of corporations and private entities. Amongst his many achievements was the presentation of a paper titled "Value for Money Accounting" at the National Conference of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. He was also a Member of the Governing Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

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Mr. Ajith Panditharatne

Director

Mr. Panditharatne was appointed to the Directorate and to its Associate People's Merchant Finance PLC as the Chairman in June, 2010. He is the Executive Director of Sri Lanka Export Development Board and Consultant/ Director (Special Projects) of Globe/ Monta Group of Companies. He had served on the directorates of National Paper Corporation as Working Director and subsequently as the Chairman during the year 2001, Working Director - Lanka Cement Ltd. from January 2002 to April 2004 and Chairman - Paranthan Chemicals Corporation from October 2003 to April 2004. His experience in serving directorates counts over 10 years.

He is also the Chairman of the People's Merchant Finance Co. Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the People's Merchant PLC and a Director of the People's Leasing Property Development Ltd., which is a subsidiary of People's Leasing Company PLC.



Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara

Director

Ms. L.K. Sangakkara was appointed to the Board of Directors of People's Bank in May 2010. She is also the current Chairperson of People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd., a subsidiary of People's Bank, and serves as a Board Member of People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd. and Sri Lankan Airlines.

She is an Attorney-at-Law.

Ms. Sangakkara served in the Directors Board of Sellers Sportswear Garments, Ronbro International Garments, and Sun Island Village Holiday Resort. Ms. Sangakkara has a vast amount of experience, around 31 years in the fields of Law, Management, Marketing, Hospitality and Apparels.



Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila

Director

Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila was appointed to the Board of Directors of People's Bank in May 2010 as a Non-Executive Director. She is also a member of the Board of People's Insurance Ltd.

Ms. Gammampila is an Attorneyat-Law and Notary Public and a registered Company Secretary of Sri Lanka and a Solicitor of England and Wales. She counts over 35 years experience in England and Sri Lanka. She held the position of Company Secretary of Forbes and Walker Ltd. and was Director - Legal and HR of the subsidiary companies of the Forbes and Walker Group for a period of thirteen years. Whilst, currently serving as Director in private Companies involved in plantations, travel, tourism and hospitality. Ms. Gammampila is actively involved in the practice of Corporate Law, Employment Law and Conveyancing.



Ms. Visakha Amarasekere

Director

Ms. Amarasekere was appointed to the Directorate of People's Bank in June 2010 as the representative of the Treasury, Ministry of Finance & Planning.

She holds a MA in Development Economics (2007) from Vanderbilt University, U.S.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) in Economics and Management (ISE) (2002). She is a passed finalist of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (1999) UK and a Member of the Institute of Public Finance **Development Accountancy** (Sri Lanka).

She is at present attached to the Department of Public Enterprises as a Deputy Director and she also represents the Treasury on the Boards of several State-Owned Enterprises.

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Mr. Priyantha Mayadunne

Director

Mr. Priyantha Mayadunne holds a Bachelor's Degree in B.Sc. (Business Administration), offered by the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and a Master of Public Administration Degree, attained from the Postgraduate Institute of Management of University of Sri Jayewardenepura. He is an Attorney-at-Law and has obtained his Bachelor of Law Degree (LLB) offered by the Open University of Sri Lanka and holds a Diploma in Professional Diplomacy and World Affairs, obtained from the Bandaranaike International Diplomatic Training Institute.

As a SLAS Officer he has gathered experience in Regional Administration as well as in Departmental and Ministerial Level Administration. He has also served in statutory institutions on secondment basis. Mr. Mayadunne has been involved in improving productivity and quality assurance in the Public Sector.



Mr. Pawara Dassanayake

Director

Mr. Pawara Daasanayake was appointed to the Directorate of the People's Bank on 21 February 2011.

He is an eminent entrepreneur who counts more than 15 years experience in the field of business.

Mr. Dassanayake is also the Chairman of Building Material Corporation Ltd.

Corporate Management



Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar

Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager

Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration and counts over 32 years of experience in Treasury Management. He joined the People's Bank in March 2001, prior to which he served as Treasurer at ANZ Grindlays Bank, Colombo for many years.

He took over as the Chief Executive Officer/General Manager of People's Bank on 22nd February 2011.

He is a Director of People's Leasing Company PLC, People's Insurance Ltd., People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd., Credit Information Bureau and National Payment Council. He is a Member of the Governing Board in the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka. He is currently the Chairman of Lanka Financial Services Bureau, Financial Ombudsman Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Ltd. and Sri Lanka Banker's Association (Guarantee) Ltd.

He is a past president of the Association of Primary Dealers and of the Sri Lanka Forex Association.



Mr. Ahamed Sabry Ibrahim

Senior Deputy General Manager -Risk Management

Mr. Ibrahim has over 29 years of banking experience both locally and internationally, primarily in the areas of Corporate Banking, Treasury Management and Risk Management. He holds an Honours Degree (B.Sc.) from the University of Colombo and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers - UK (FCIB).



Mr. Deepal Abeysekera

Head of Marketing, Public Affairs & Corporate Social Responsibility

Head of Marketing and Public Affairs of People's Bank is better known for his capabilities in brand building and strategic business development.

He has been responsible for setting up sales, marketing and strategic business development operations in financial sector organisations and has successfully lead corporate brands to the top positions in their respective industries in brand value.

He is a Chartered Marketer and a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Marketing - UK, a member of the Chartered Management Institute (CMI)-UK and a Member of the Institute of Certified Management Accountants (CMA).

He also holds an MBA from the University of Southern Queensland -Australia. He is currently the President of the Board of Management of The Management Club (TMC) and a Council Member of the Association of Professional Bankers, and Country Advisory Council Member - Global Marketing Network - UK.



Mr. Yohan A. Soza

Head of Finance

Mr. Soza Joined the Bank as Head of Finance in May 2007.

He is a Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and holds an MBA from the University of Southern Queensland -Australia. He is experienced in the disciplines of Finance, Management Information, Strategic Planning and Equity Research. He received his professional training at Ernst & Young before joining LOLC Group and previous to People's Bank served AMBA Research Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

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Ms. Chandani Werapitiya

Deputy General Manager -Corporate Banking

Ms. Chandani Werapitiya is in charge of the Corporate Credit in the entire Bank including Offshore Banking Unit.

She holds a B.Sc. in Business
Administration (Hons.) with a
Second Class Upper and M.Sc.
(Management) from the University
of Sri Jayewardenepura and has
professional banking qualification
AIB - Sri Lanka.

She joined the Bank in June 1987 as a Management Trainee and counts nearly 25 years of experience in the fields of Customer Services, SME/ Project Lending, Branch Operations, Corporate and International Banking and Credit Management.

She currently heads the Corporate Banking of the Bank.



Mr. K.B. Rajapakse

Deputy General Manager -Domestic Credit

Mr. Rajapakse is in charge of the Domestic Credit Department. He joined as a Management Trainee and counts 25 years of experience in the People's Bank.

He holds a 2nd Class Honours Degree (B.Sc.) in Public Administration, Fellow of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka, Attorney-at-Law of Sri Lanka and Diploma from the Institute of Credit Management of Sri Lanka.

He has gained wide experience in various management level capacities in the Bank and at present serves as the Head of Domestic Credit and Credit Card functions of the Bank.

Mr. Rajapakse serves as a Director of Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka and an Alternate Director of the Credit Information Bureau of Sri Lanka.



Mr. S.A.R.S. Samaraweera

Deputy General Manager -Human Resources

Mr. Samaraweera is the Head of Human Resources. He joined the Bank as a Management Trainee and possesses over 25 years of experience in the Banking service. During this period he has served in the areas of Branch Banking, Corporate Banking, Development Banking and Credit Recoveries.

He holds a B.Sc. Second Class Upper Degree in Management from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and also he is an Associate Member of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka.

His overseas and local exposure includes Management Development, Small & Medium Entrepreneur Management, Rehabilitation of ailing projects and Strategic Human Resources Management.



Mr. T.A. Ariyapala

Deputy General Manager -Development, Co-operative & SME

Mr. Ariyapala has being functioning as in charge of Development, Co-operative & SME Banking since 2010.

He holds a B.Sc in Business
Administration Graduate and Degree
in Bachelor of Laws. He is an Attorneyat-Law and a Fellow Member of the
Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka
(FIBSL). He is also an Associate
Member of the Institute of Accounting
Technicians of Sri Lanka (MAAT).

His career experience is over 34 years in the Bank.

He has received extensive local and overseas training and gathered experience in Co-operative, Project Lending, Microfinance, Human Resource Management and Branch Business/Banking.

He has been responsible for rejuvenating SME Banking & Development Lending in People's Bank

He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Regional Development Bank (RDB).



Mr. Rohan Pathirage

Deputy General Manager/ Secretary to the Board of Directors

Mr. Pathirage was appointed as Secretary to the Board of Directors in August 2010. He holds a Law Degree (LL.B.) from the University of Colombo, Postgraduate Diploma in Banking and Master of Management in Banking from Massey University, New Zealand. He is an Attorney-at-Law.

He is also the Company Secretary of People's Leasing & Finance PLC, People's Fleet Management Ltd., People's Property Development Ltd., People's Insurance Ltd. and People's Travel's (Pvt) Ltd.

He has over 17 years of experience in the Bank



Ms. Srima Arsacularatne

Deputy General Manager -Compliance

Ms. Arsacularatne joined the Bank's service at Grade II level as a Finance Officer and counts over 27 years of service in the Bank.

She has been an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants - UK for the past 31 years. She is a Chartered Global Management Accountant, a Fellow Member of the Institute of Certified Management Accountants - Sri Lanka and a Licentiate of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. She is an Attorney-at-Law and also holds a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the Open University of Sri Lanka.

She has gained wide experience in the fields of Management /Financial Accounting, Management Information, Logistics and Administration. Prior to joining the Bank she had her career training at Ceylon Ceramics Corporation and served three State Institutions as Accountant.



Ms. G.P.R. Jayasinghe

Deputy General Manager -Retail Banking

Ms. Renuka Jayasinghe joined the Bank in 1987 as a Management Trainee and counts over 25 years of experience in the field of banking.

During her career, she has covered the Branch Banking area at the levels of Branch Manager, Zonal Senior Manager, Regional Manager and the Assistant General Manger (Banking Support Services). Since 2011, she has been working as the Deputy General Manager (Retail Banking).

She holds a First Class Honours Degree in B.Com from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and has a professional banking qualification AIB - Sri Lanka. She is a life member of Association of Professional Bankers of Sri Lanka and Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka

During her banking career, she has participated in various exposure programmes both local and overseas.



Mr. Clive Fonseka

Head of Treasury & Investment Banking

Mr. Fonseka is a member of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka and holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Postgraduate Institute of Management of University of Sri Jayewardenepura. Furthermore he has received a Distinction for the ACI Dealing Certificate and counts nearly 20 years experience in Treasury Management.

He joined People's Bank in 2002, prior to which he served at American Express Bank and Standard Chartered Bank.

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Mr. M.A. Bonniface Silva

Deputy General Manager Operations

Mr. Silva joined the Bank in 1987 as a Management Trainee and counts over 25 years of service at People's Bank.

His career experience of over 25 years, covers the areas of Branch Business Banking at the levels of Branch Manager, Regional Manager, Zonal Assistant General Manager and presently in charge of the branch network of People's Bank.

He served in charge of over 150 branches, which were categorised under 08 regions with higher volumes of business until he was chosen to steer the entire branch network of the Bank.

He holds a degree (B.A.) from the University of Peradeniya and has a professional banking qualification AIB - Sri Lanka and also he is an associate member of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka.

During the period, he has gained extensive local and overseas training and exposure in Branch Business/Banking.



Mr. B.M. Premanath

Deputy General Manager -Banking Support Services

Mr. B.M. Premanath counts over 25 years of service at People's Bank. He joined the Bank in 1987 as a Management Trainee and has served the Bank as Manager in several Branches, as Assistant Regional Manager in Matale Regional Head Office, as Regional Manager in Polonnaruwa Regional Head Office and as Assistant General Manager in the Central Zone. He was promoted as Deputy General Manager (Banking Support Services) on 15th June 2012.

He holds a 2nd Upper Degree in B.Com from the University of Colombo and AIB-Intermediate. Sri Lanka.

During his banking career, he has participated in various exposure programmes both local and foreign.



Ms. N.S. Thilakarathne

Chief Internal Auditor

Ms. Nandanie Thilakarathne was appointed as the Chief Internal Auditor since 15th June 2012.

She is an Associate Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and holds a Second Class Honours Degree (B.Sc.Mgt.) in Business Administration from The University of Sri Jayewardenepura. She is an Associate Member of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka. She holds a Diploma in Information Systems Security Control and Audit conducted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka with the technical collaboration of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

She joined the Bank in March 1990 as an Assistant Finance Officer and counts nearly 23 years of experience in the field of Project Lending and Auditing.



Mr. Jayantha Newunhella

Deputy General Manager -International Banking

Mr. Newunhella has had varied exposure in the Bank and in addition. had stints in several countries relating to business and career development. At present, he is in-charge of the Trade Services, Financial Institution Division, Overseas Customer Services, and the Treasury Back Office of the Bank.

He holds a B.Sc. (Management) degree and an MBA from Postgraduate Institute of Management (PIM) of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. He is also a Fellow of Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka (FIBSL).

Mr. Newunhella is presently the President of the Trade Finance Association of Bankers of Sri Lanka. He also serves as a panel lecturer of several institutions on International Trade and Human Resources.



Ms. G. Ekanayake

Chief Law Officer

Ms. Gnana Ekanayake is an Attorneyat-Law and also holds a LLB Degree from the University of Colombo.

She holds a LLM Degree from University of Wales, two Diplomas in International Trade Law, Banking and Insurance and Solicitors Final United Kingdom.

She commenced her career as a professional assistant at Messrs Wijesinghe and Jayasekera and De Silva & Gurusinghe, Law firms. She joined Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation as a Legal Officer.

Subsequently, she joined the People's Bank in 1985 and worked in Galle, Matara, Colombo Outer Regions, and Corporate Banking Division and presently attached to the Head Office.

Her experience covers the areas of Banking Law, Credit, Recoveries, Corporate Law, Labour Law and Commercial Agreements.



Mr. Sobitha Weerasekera

Acting Head of Information Technology

Mr. Sobitha Weerasekera joined People's Bank in 2007 and was appointed as Acting Head of Information Technology in September 2010.

Mr. Weerasekera has 25 years of experience in the Banking Sector. Apart from his vast exposure on banking ICT area he holds an MBA from the Postgraduate Institute of Management (PIM), University of Sri Jayewardenepura, M.Sc. in Information Management from Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology, FBCS, MACS and Professional Banking (ACBF).

Mr. Weerasekera represents People's Bank in various Technical Evaluation Committees (TEC) which includes National Payment Council of CBSL, Common ATM Switch TEC, and Banking Technical Advisory Committee and as Vice-Chairman of SWIFT user Group.



Mr. G.B.R.P. Gunawardana

Acting Deputy General Manager -Credit Control/Risk

Mr. Rasitha Gunawardana counts over 25 years of service in the People's Bank. He joined the Bank as a Senior Finance Officer in 1987.

His exposure in the Bank covered areas of Finance, Performance Management, Corporate and Commercial Credit, Treasury Operations and IT Project Implementations.

Prior to joining the People's Bank, he had gained experience in both the private and the public sectors, in industries covering Travel and Hotels, Plantations Management and Construction.

He is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK. He holds a distinction level pass for ACI Treasury Operations Certificate.



Mr. Lionel Galagedera

Acting Deputy General Manager -Recoveries

Mr. Lionel Galagedera is in charge of Credit Recoveries Division of the Bank. He joined the Bank as a Management Trainee and counts over 25 years of service at the Bank. His variety of experience covers the areas of Retail Banking, Trade Finance, Lending, Credit Administration and Recoveries.

He holds a B. Com (Special) Degree from University of Sri Jayewardenepura and (LLB) Degree from Open University of Sri Lanka. He is also an associate member of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka and an Attorney-at-law.

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Executive Management



Mr. S. Wanniarachchi Assistant General Manager -

Off-shore Banking



Ms. S. Prathapasinghe Assistant General Manager -

Credit





Ms. S.W.A.D.S. Kalyani

Assistant General Manager -Finance & Management Accounting



Mr. H.C. Fernando

Assistant General Manager -Marketing & Product Development



Mr. W.K.S.B. Nandana

Deputy Chief Law Officer -Recoveries



Mr. A.W. Wipulaguna

Deputy Chief Law Officer -HR & Operations



Mr. E.A.D.J. Priyashantha

Deputy Chief Internal Auditor



Ms. P.R. Madurawala

Assistant General Manager -Credit Control



Ms. N.C. Mudalige

Assistant General Manager -Branch Operations



Ms. V.K. Narangoda

Assistant General Manager - Credit Unit I - Corporate Banking Division



Ms. A.S. Liyanarachchi

Assistant General Manager - Credit Unit III - Corporate Banking Division



Mr. S.J. Karunaratne

Assistant General Manager -Banking Support Services

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Mr. M.D.P. Kularatne

Assistant General Manager -Recoveries - Branches



Ms. D.Y.S. Mendis

Assistant General Manager - Operations



Ms. K.N. Senaratne

Assistant General Manager -Asset Products



Mr. A.N. Liyanapatirana

Assistant General Manager -Co-operative & Development



Mr. L.L. Ranasinghe

Assistant General Manager -Liability Products



Mr. P.R.S. Jayatissa

Assistant General Manager -Human Resources - Administration



Ms. P.S.J. Kurukulasooriya

Assistant General Manager -Human Resources Development



Mr. R.M.A.K. Bandara

Assistant General Manager Operations



Ms. G.M.R.P. Wijeratne

Deputy Head of Primary Dealer Unit - Treasury



Mr. A.K. Arthur

Acting Assistant General Manager -Treasury Back Office



Mr. L. Withana

Acting Assistant General Manager -Investigation and Inquiries

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Zonal Management



Mr. R.M.S.B. Ratnayaka

Zonal Assistant General Manager -Central Zone



Mr. R. Ranathunga

Zonal Assistant General Manager -Western Zone I



Mr. W.M.S. Weerakoon

Zonal Assistant General Manager -North Central Zone



Mr. T.D. De Z. Gunawardena

Zonal Assistant General Manager -Western Zone II



Mr. N.G. Dissanayake

Zonal Assistant General Manager -Wayamba Zone

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Business Review

We are a state-owned bank that has infused a progressive proactive stance into our operations but has continued to maintain an overarching philosophy of social inclusivity as the platform for national growth

We are a nation that has surely astounded critics and enthusiasts alike. Sri Lanka has, despite the world being on a downward spiral, continued to move upwards, improving on global comparative indices, gaining middle income country status and being well positioned to achieving her vision of becoming South Asia's Economic Hub by 2015. We are focused on ensuring that all fundamentals are in place to maintain a strong and secure country. Being the bank for the people, by the people has unequivocally been an imperative rudiment in this progress. We are a state-owned bank that has infused a progressive proactive stance into our operations but has continued to maintain an overarching philosophy of social inclusivity as the platform for national growth. Undoubtedly therefore, the name

'People's Bank' denotes the quintessence of what we stand for, what we believe in and what we aspire to be.

Being the people's bank, we know that we are tasked with immense responsibility; a responsibility and an obligation that focuses on our priority - the nation. And it is this responsibility to the nation that we continue to use as our founding principle in everything we do. The business review seen in the next few pages, details each of our initiatives, developments and inclusive approaches, all of which are conceptualised, designed, developed and expanded to reflect our true personality - that of being a name that the people of Sri Lanka rely on, are confident about and will always remain loyal to.

PERSONAL BANKING

The broad and diverse product portfolio that truly encompasses every demography, whether in age, location, knowledge levels or socio-economic perspectives, coupled with unparalleled service excellence has been the competitive edge that the Bank has continued to develop in its over five decades of existence. Remaining true to the ethos of being a bank with the people for the people, our personal banking product portfolio has a rich coterie of products that is renowned to partner a person from the cradle to their twilight years, whether in rural or urban surrounds, or hailing from various social strata, aligned to their needs and aspirations.

Our portfolio ranges from credit cards to personal loans, saving deposits to fixed term deposits and young savers' accounts to pension plans, supported ably with customer services that has over the decades become a hallmark of the Bank. Our focus has been on developing long-term relationships with our clients and on being proactive in meeting their different needs.

Our astute investment in technology over the years enables us to offer our customers technology savvy products for easy, efficient, accessible, penetrative and hassle free banking anytime anywhere. These include Internet banking, Palm Top banking, Visa debit cards, Mobile banking and SMS banking. Last year, the Bank partnered with the Foreign Employment Bureau to issue a 'Migrant Debit Card', which has proved to be a boon to expatriate workers.

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Our Products



Isuru Udana

Aimed at new-born infants, the Isuru Udana savings account can be opened with a nominal Rs. 100/-, offering interest rates above the norm and exciting gifts. The 'Isuru Udana' gift certificates are also unique and can be used to open a new account or credit an existing one. Once the account holder reaches the age of five, the account automatically converts to a 'Sisu Udana' account.



Sisu Udana

For account holders between 6 to 18 years of age, this account can be opened with a nominal Rs. 100/-. Exciting gifts, special cash awards and rewards for young achievers in the Year Five Scholarship and Ordinary Level Examinations add to the attractions. At 18, the account holder will have the 'Sisu Udana' account automatically converted to a YES account.



Yes

'Yes' is specifically designed for young people stepping out into the real world. Opened with a deposit of Rs. 2,000/-, the account offers free standing orders, credit card facilities, leasing facilities as well as loan facilities for housing, vehicle purchases and higher education. The account incorporates a 1% bonus interest when the balance exceeds Rs. 25,000/-.



Swarna Pradeepa

This is the gold pawning product aimed at meeting urgent cash requirements and has very competitive interest rates.

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Aswenna

'Harvest', as the name denotes is a product aimed specifically for farmers who work on seasonal incomes and can be opened with an initial deposit of Rs. 1,000/-. Entitled to a bonus interest rate of 1% once the balance exceeds Rs. 10,000/-, these account holders are also granted concessionary interest rates and agricultural loans.

INDICATORS



The People's Bank Gift Voucher

Available in denominations of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1,000/-, People's Bank Gift Vouchers can be deposited into any account at any branch and is valid for six months from the date of issue.



Vanitha Vasana

Celebrating the myriad roles played by women in the country, the *Vanitha Vasana* account gives interest rates above the norm and can be opened with an initial deposit of Rs. 500/-. It has the added advantage of loan facilities being granted for small entrepreneurship ventures, purchase of property or housing and higher education.



Parinatha

The 'Parinatha' account, which can be opened with Rs. 500/- and offers attractive interest rates, is customised for senior citizens and encompasses a range of attractive benefits including a pilgrimage to India for 25 selected customers.

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Janajaya

For those with a steady monthly income, this account, which can be opened with a minimum deposit of Rs. 2,000/- offers special loan and leasing facilities, concessionary rates for overseas travel and attractive interest rates.



Jaya Nivasa

The 'Jaya Nivasa' housing loan helps you build your dream home with convenience, providing flexible loan facilities with competitive interest rates to suit your individual needs. Loans can be obtained to purchase land, build a house or to add an extension or renovate a house. The loan schemes grant a six month grace period, with loans offered up to 75% of the value of the property etc.



Ethera Isura

The 'Ethera Isura' NRFC account secures higher interest for your foreign earnings, and is also the fastest way to receive money from abroad through the islandwide network of 728 branches and service centres of People's Bank.



Doodaru Ethera Isura Specially-designed for children whose parents/guardians are employed in foreign countries, the Doo Daru Ethera Isura Minor Accounts come with an extra 1% added to the prevailing interest rates for NRFC/RFC Accounts. The savings account can be opened with a minimum deposit of US\$ 25 or equivalent in any designated foreign currency, while a fixed deposit can be opened with a minimum balance of US\$ 1,000 or equivalent in any designated foreign currency.

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SMS Banking

Checking balances, transaction histories, ordering chequebooks and transferring funds are just a few value additions brought in by our SMS banking service.

INDICATORS



People's Net

Infusing the rudiments of Internet banking, the ease of managing several accounts and effecting a variety of banking transactions makes banking anytime anywhere a true possibility with People's Net.



Mobile Banking

The very versatile mobile phone adds amazing conveniences to the 24x7 banking environment. Over 13 million customers now use mobile banking to pay utility bills and make third party transactions as well.



People's Visa International Debit Card Adding myriad conveniences with the added confidence of secure financial services, this Debit Card can be used at over 30 million merchant outlets and a network of 1.5 million ATMs globally.

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Card Business

A pioneer in the local payment card industry, for nearly two decades, we have been very proactive in facilitating both card issuances and acquisitions. We continue to implement industry sustainable strategies to facilitate the convenience of consumer spending and just this year, imprinted our footprint in the local card industry even more forcefully, to notch a total card base of 750,000, a figure destined to grow aggressively over the coming years. Currently, the Bank is converting its large proprietary card base to Visa Debit Cards for more value addition to customers.

The broad and diverse product portfolio that truly encompasses every demography, coupled with unparalleled service excellence has been the competitive edge that the Bank has continued to develop in its over five decades of existence

Under the current portfolio, the Bank offers Visa Classic and Gold Credit Cards encompassing a wide customer range and premium benchmarked product features at affordable prices. In tandem, our range of cards are meant for all income groups as a significant trait in our market penetration is the fact that we have the lowest rates and tariff structures among credit card issuers in the country. Another advantage is that our cards are issued within a single business day on an applicant's request, devoid of any additional charges and the People's Visa International Debit Cards and pregenerated debit cards can be conveniently obtained over the counter of any People's Bank branch.

These cards provide access to over 24 Mn Visa accredited merchants globally and worldwide Visa ATM network of 1.96 Mn for cash withdrawals. In Sri Lanka, over 2,800 Visa ATMs and 18,000 Visa merchant outlets accept People's Credit and Debit Cards.

The Bank has experienced modest growth within its merchant network accredited for Visa credit and debit cards. There is a concerted effort to grow this network by facilitating aspiring merchants in Sri Lanka to acquire the Visa credit and debit card accreditation at mutually beneficial rates. The Bank's expansive ATM network is also linked to Visa Interchange, providing an inclusive service to all Visa cardholders.

Risk exposure in the card business was also managed successfully given the fact that the industry in general faces substantial losses to fraud. Our prudent initiatives resulted in a minimising of losses and impact to the Bank and cardholders.

OVERSEAS CUSTOMER SERVICES

This is the axis upon which our remittance business and foreign currency deposits revolve and hence, we continue to emphasise on our service levels, which has in turn, infused a remarkable impact on the profitability and growth of the business portfolio.

Remittances

The Bank has continued the extraordinary momentum showcased over the last few years, with the volume of inward remittances showing a remarkable increase of 34.4%, over 2011. The increase is attributable to the value additions infused over the year, which included an enhancement of technology. innovative marketing strategies and constant product enhancements.

Foreign Currency Deposits

Riding on the success achieved from our foreign currency product, Ethera Isura NRFC Vasana - 2012 NRFC promotional campaign and insurance scheme continued, enhancing further awareness of our NRFC products among the Sri Lankan diaspora and notching an increase in our foreign currency savings deposit base.

Worldwide Partners and Representatives

We continued to deploy more team members who are skilled and experienced in strategic locations abroad, primarily in the Middle East region. There are also moves to establish

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new correspondent arrangements with international banks and foreign exchange companies, which will further extend and expand the Bank's overseas network, while strengthening relationships with our worldwide partners.

Western Union

By utilising pioneering technologies and marketing strategies, we entrench our philosophy of customer service excellence continually. This is amply observed in the relationship we have nurtured with the expansive Western Union payments and payment location network, accented further with our highly penetrative branch network for further accessibility and efficiency, permeating both rural and urban areas. This has resulted in tremendous volume growth in the Western Union payment portfolio compared to last year.

DOMESTIC CREDIT

Going the Extra Mile for Sustainable Growth

Moving ahead to meet our strategic vision while contributing to the Bank's profitability and focusing on strengthening the balance sheet, our highly diversified credit portfolio is one which displays quality advances, extended to various sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, services and other non-traditional sectors. This has enabled us to maintain a low non-performing loan ratio, well below the industry standards and to reduce the credit risk exposure of the Bank.

During the year, we implemented new loan schemes and amended existing schemes to suit transforming customer requirements and the business environment, targeting not only profitability but also social development, which is an obligation we take very seriously as a State Bank. We are tasked with fulfilling Government aspirations for the betterment of society and the implementation of the housing loan scheme on concessionary terms for Government employees, in collaboration with the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA), as well as a vehicle loan scheme for media personnel and those involved in the culture and arts. we have taken this dynamic further.

The necessity of providing trade financing facilities to assist exporters, as well as for the importation of raw materials and machinery is a strong kinetic to enhancing our fee-based income. We have extended continuous training to our branch network which has added the apt knowledge and guidance to improve service levels which also includes the structuring of trade finance facilities aligned to customer requirements. Other indirect facilities including Letters of Guarantee have assisted in enhancing our fee-based income given the development observed in growth industries such as construction.

There have been challenges over the year however, including increasing interest rates in the financial markets and intensely high competition. This resulted in price sensitive customers facing difficult decisions although, given our emphasis on ensuring that our relationships with stakeholders are

continually nurtured, the Bank was able to assuage any negativities that may have arisen.

We are in the process of upgrading the Loan Creation and Maintenance Process aligned to gaining more timely information through the Management Information System, which will assuredly give us more clarity, accuracy and speed in our decision-making.

The volume of inward remittances showed a remarkable increase of 34.4%, over 2011

In our bid to further ingratiate a knowledgegaining culture into the entirety of the Bank, Senior Credit Officers and related teams continually attend training and development programmes conducted by external experts, including those from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. This has facilitated our efforts in achieving our strategic objective of increasing the Loan Portfolio by granting of quality advances, while in tandem, strengthening the Bank's assets with minimised risk over a welldiversified portfolio.

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CORPORATE BANKING

With our axiom of being a Bank that truly encompasses every customer segment in the country, as a state-owned commercial bank we have always provided a plethora of wide ranging products and services designed exclusively for both corporate and commercially viable Government entities. From blue chips to multi nationals and large and medium private sector entities, Corporate Banking contributes substantially to the Bank's profitability, while maintaining an equitable distribution of its funding. However, in the current context of the Government's accelerated development plan, the Bank emphasises partnering large private sector clientele engaged in economic development activities encompassing infrastructure projects, exports, import substitution industries and the leisure sector. which are aligned to the Mahinda Chinthana Economic Development Plan.

This year, Corporate Banking contributed Rs. 1.2 Bn towards the Bank's profitability. This excludes 80% of the total non-funded income with FOREX income. The total lending portfolio of Rs. 178 Bn in addition to the non-funded portfolio generates nearly 80% of the total income off a Rs. 124 Bn portfolio.

Corporate banking packages include project lending, syndications and custodial services, namely trade finance, international banking activities and advisory services. The Corporate Banking Unit has posted substantial growth this year attributed primarily through mega state-driven

infrastructure projects. Approximately Rs. 22 Bn was invested in infrastructure, road development and water projects. The Bank funded nearly 25% Government sector business activities including national development projects.

We are most honoured to be the exclusive banker for the Kolonna-Balangoda and Greater Dambulla water projects, which are projects implemented with Belgian and Indian financial support respectively and the development of the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee, Narammala-Giriulla, Katuwana-Alupothdeniya and Ibbagamuwa-Kumbukgate main roads for which we are the exclusive funding partner.

The Corporate Banking Unit is also the only contributor towards Government fertilizer subsidy schemes, providing financial assistance to the two Government-owned fertilizer entities. Being the second largest contributor towards the country's petroleum requirements providing 50% funding and the only financial provider to the stateowned shipping lines and railways, our role as a partner in national development is further entrenched. We have financed nearly 8% of our total loan portfolio for funding and other financial activities, being the exclusive banker for the Sri Lanka Air Force, the Ceylon Electricity Board and a major contributor for power sector including extending funding for wind, mini-hydro power projects and bio mass projects. Rs. 10 Bn has been contributed annually towards the importation of coal and will be supported in future years. The health and pharmaceutical industries too gain much fillip as we remain the second largest lender to these sectors.

Offshore Unit (OBU)

Contributing primarily towards industrial development, especially in the provision of loans focusing on project lending and working capital financing for BOI projects, our interventions include encouraging joint foreign collaborations for those clients who are undergoing restructuring and imparting advisory services to turn-around projects and businesses.

The OBU has contributed US\$ 11.2 Mn towards the Bank's profits this year.

With the country focusing on key industry sectors to drive the economy in the medium term, the focus now lies primarily on the leisure, renewable energy and infrastructure development sectors. However, the national concept of social inclusivity is also a focus and we encourage small and medium scale exporters as well as any initiatives that would develop the rural economy through our branch network to eventually develop these entrepreneurs into the corporate clients of tomorrow.

DEVELOPMENT AND MICROFINANCE BANKING

Achieving significant milestones in this milieu of business in an year that proved to be extremely impressive, the strategies implemented in development financing despite intense competition, gave us the impetus to be crucial contributors to the Government's development agenda.

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Regional Development

The loan schemes, Awakening North, Awakening East, Provincial Development, Smallholder Plantation Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Post-Tsunami Coastline Rehabilitation and Resource Management were implemented and targeted towards the relevant geographic areas. Loans on relaxed securities and concessionary rates of interest were granted and was certainly a facet to its success. The Bank also contributed towards maximising the utilisation of regional resources, minimising rural unemployment and alleviating rural poverty, which was implemented by prioritising the provinces that faced the most economic challenges.

Poverty Alleviation

The Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project Loan Scheme and the related Revolving Fund Loan Scheme implemented during 2012, disbursed loans for income-generating activities on *inter se* guarantees. The facilities were expanded to community groups and targeted primarily towards women, infusing the ideals of social mobilisation and extending non-financial services, while formulating mature knowledgeable groups that can further their economic empowerment.

Women Empowerment

The Vanitha Navodya Loan Scheme extended the concept of women's empowerment, primarily for women affected by natural disasters, with the aim of alleviating poverty in female headed households. It is significant that the Bank was instrumental in uplifting a large number

of displaced young widows through this loan scheme enabling them to sustainably develop themselves and their young families.

Industry Promotion

Financial facilities were provided through the loan schemes New People's Fast Loan Scheme and Saubhagya Loan Scheme to start up new industries and ameliorate already existing industries. This has buoyed the creation of micro, small and medium scale entrepreneurs, while effecting improvements to existing projects, making them sustainable. This also prompted the achievement of rural economic goals while being a harbinger of realising macro economic goals due to the growth of industries, generating employment and thus reducing unemployment and ensuring an indiscriminate distribution of income at regional level.

Value Addition and Innovations for Agro Industries

The Viskam Loan Scheme extended facilities towards innovations in the agro industry innovations and the establishment of Dairy Resource Centres. The specific objective of this scheme is to develop the small and medium scale farmer, instilling entrepreneurship spirit and thereby, improving the value adding dimension in agro-based industries.

Microfinance Village Programmes

245 villages were availed this facility in 2012 based on community-based groups, developing inherent skills and talents prevalent in the village, sparking entrepreneurship teams and self-development initiatives.

The Bank contributed towards maximising the utilisation of regional resources, minimising rural unemployment and alleviating rural poverty, which was implemented by prioritising the provinces that faced the most economic challenges

Kapruka Nipeyum Diriya Loan Scheme

Implemented in collaboration with the Coconut Development Authority from May 2012, this facility is aimed at developing coconut-related industries to enter foreign markets. The scheme also includes an interest rebate feature.

Rehabilitation Loans

Intending to moot self- employment projects, the financial facility is aimed at uplifting livelihoods of those successfully trained

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after completing rehabilitation and social mobilisation conducted by the Rehabilitation Authority. The facilities are at highly concessionary rates and has been a boon to young men and women intent on launching innovative income-generating activities. The loans have been largely extended to areas coming under the purview of branches in the North and the East.

Facilities to Farmers for Collection of Paddy Stocks

This facility is extended to farmers to ensure that their farmer's stocks of paddy are sold at market prices, obtaining a fair and just price for his labour. This also ensures that sufficient stocks of paddy will be available throughout the year and not cause shortages.

Foreign exchange income grew by 76% over the previous year as the market volatility and the changes in forward premiums were read accurately by our knowledgeable dealers

Providing Relief to Farmers Afflicted by Drought

The Bank provided imperative relief to farmers whose cultivations were damaged due to the drought in 2012, deferring payments until yields are harvested in the next season.

Promoting Carbonic Fertilizer Production

Financial sponsorship is being extended to farmers who actively engage in using carbonic fertilizer in paddy cultivation, adding organic more eco-friendly initiatives into Sri Lanka's agricultural practices.

Broader Scope for the *Divi Neguma* Programme

The *Divi Neguma* Programme saw a wider depth and breadth of its scope this year with the establishment of new industries as well as animal husbandry and soft industry projects including home gardening development. This has assuredly been one of the most penetrative and pragmatic initiatives under the Government's *Divi Neguma* Scheme, seeing a tangible impact on improving the standards of living in agricultural based development in rural and semi-urban areas.

Co-operative Sector

The Co-operative Movement gained added impetus this year with much emphasis being focused on developing this vital sector of commerce. Long-term and short-term financial facilities on concessionary rates of interest were extended to co-operatives under the Co-op City Project banner to create further awareness and better service facilities for consumer. This is further augmented with funding being extended for training team members employed in co-operatives.

The Bank was also a sponsor of the International Co-operative Convention and International Co-operative Day, which served in enhancing brand image and stature.

In developing the co-operative movement further, grants were extended to modernise Co-operative Rural Banks, adding a renaissance to the movement and infusing dynamics for more efficient customer service.

SME Banking

The SME sector has continually been positioned as one of the most important growth sectors in an emerging economy, an engine of growth that has in successive budget proposals been identified as such. Aligned to national needs, the Bank has developed a strategic mechanism through eventually establishing 24 dedicated SME Centres across the country, spearheaded by a co-ordinating unit at the Head office. These SME Centres extend not only financial solutions for value adding enterprises, but also non-financial services for financially non-inclusive entrepreneurs. Given the prevalent milieu of high cost borrowing, concessionary loans schemes using refinancing arrangements and Bank's own funds are being disbursed. Credit Appraisal Officers and officials involved in SME business are especially trained on various disciplines continuously locally as well internationally.

We are currently analysing our entire SME strategy, working on repositioning the Bank's SME division as "The most trusted financial service provider to small and medium scale enterprises in Sri Lanka, providing friendly, cost effective, and valuable financial solutions." The envisaged outcome is to develop a value driven sustainable SME Credit culture.

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TREASURY

Performing in an extremely challenging milieu particularly with the global instability experienced and the volatile market conditions experienced during the year, the Treasury Unit's performance during 2012 was highlighted by significant gains from foreign exchange trading. Foreign exchange income grew by 76% over the previous year as the market volatility and the changes in forward premiums were read accurately by our knowledgeable dealers.

Based on positive trade volumes due to credit growth, the Treasury further strengthened our position as a market maker in US\$/LKR currency pair in both spot and forward markets. This enabled pricing advantages to be translated to acquire customer positions by providing competitive rates to importers and exporters, thus attracting significant business volumes.

Substantial revenue was gained through our debt trading business via capital gains and interest earnings. As the interest rate structure in the market changed during the year due to the stable inflation rate, the trading Treasury Bills and Bonds portfolio generated significant capital gains. An accurate reading of the market augmented by entrance into the market at the correct time using the expertise and experience of the Treasury staff contributed to the significant income generated. Selective strategies were employed to gain optimal results on LKR yield curve shifts.

Our Primary Dealer Unit gained kudos as having the highest trading volumes on the Bloomberg's FIQ trading platform launched in July 2012.

The Investment Banking Unit (IBU) consolidated its debt structuring activities and raised Rs. 8 Bn in 2012, via securitisations and commercial papers which yielded a significant fee income to the Bank. The IBU has gained a significant market share in this space and has concluded transactions for a considerable number of corporate debt issuers and corporate investors. Furthermore, the IBU was selected to act as Co-Manager along with four leading international investment banks namely Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Barclays Capital, Citibank and HSBC in the Government of Sri Lanka's US\$ 1 Bn sovereign bond issue in July 2012. This issue is touted as Sri Lanka's best ever sovereign bond issue to date due to the attractive rate, number of investors and the unprecedented over-subscription. The IBU received approval to construct a debt securities portfolio, which has helped gain a significant interest income and capital gains by way of trading.

The Treasury played an important role in sourcing adequate funds to enable the Bank to continue its growth plans, as deposit mobilisation alone was insufficient. The Bank continued to raise local and foreign funds through financial institutions at very competitive rates which benefited overall profitability.

The implementation of the state-of-the-art Integrated Treasury System was implemented, further enhancing our prowess in providing customised solutions to our clients and improve our service delivery.

Our astute investment in technology over the years enables us to offer our customers technology savvy products for easy, efficient, accessible, penetrative and hassle free banking anytime anywhere

INFORMATION **TECHNOLOGY**

Continuing the concept of implementing the Centralised Online Branch network, the Bank upgraded six Service Centres to become fully-operational branches and opened fifteen Service Centres in strategic locations. With these new additions, total customer service points are at 728.

To facilitate continuous demand, the Bank added nearly forty ATMs to encompass a total of 420 in the ATM network, while also being in the process of evaluating a stateof-the-art multifunctional Card Management System with ATM Switching. We opted to join the pilot phase of the Common ATM Switch which is scheduled to go live in early 2013.

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Adding value to People's International VISA card, the Bank issued a specially designed pre-generated card specifically for migrant workers in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Employment. NRFC customers too can withdraw or purchase goods and services with a Debit card at any local or international ATM or VISA merchant outlet.

Another remarkable achievement implemented this year was that any branch can now accept cheque deposits until 5.30 p.m. enabling all cheques deposited being realised on the next business day using the Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System (SLIPS). This also facilitates multiple batch processes, another value addition introduced by us.

The migration to SWIFT Alliance Release 07 was successfully implemented in March 2012, highly-facilitated by the comprehensive training our team gained from the SWIFT User Group of Sri Lanka. With the success of the parallel run prior to this, we successfully rolled over the Treasury Management System in February, now fullyintegrated with the Bank's Core Banking System (SIBS).

The development and implementation of an Automated Mini Call Centre at our Card Centre is another achievement that should extend laurels to the inhouse IT Team. The Card Management System with an ATM switch, Internet Banking System for Corporate customers and the Dataware House & Business Intelligence System are other critical projects launched during the year, due for full implementation in 2013.

In compliance with Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) requirements, 200 POS machines

are now TLE (Terminal Line Encryption) compliant, while the balance will be integrated completely by March 2013.

By 2013, corporate clients will be given a value-added service facilitating EPF payments online on a project worked jointly with the Central Bank and EPF Department. This online payment facility will also be extended to payment of customs duties online, on a joint project mooted with Sri Lanka Customs. We also selected our Anti-Money Laundering Vendor and this AMS system is due to be deployed in 2013 as well.

RESEARCH

Research-oriented innovations and gathering of information are significant contributors towards the sustainable growth of the banking industry. The systematic flow of updated information provides immense support in product development and innovation and also in improving the quality and standards of existing products and services. This naturally permeates to enhance multi-dimensional growth.

By delivering accurate, timely and industry specific research output and other vital information to the Board, Corporate Management and other internal stakeholders of the Bank, the Research Department is a strong trust in business progress. Output of the research conducted by the department by way of sector and industry analysis, market studies, customer surveys, competitor analysis etc. mainly on industries and other sub-sections of the economy, businesses, banking products, branch

network, customer service and competitors are disseminated to the management of the Bank via research reports, study papers, position papers, management brief and other relevant documentation.

Economic Review

One of the most important and effective tools in forwarding development-oriented research based scientific findings, innovations and experience both locally and internationally is through The Economic Review (ER) - a leading, development oriented, semi-academic, socioeconomic journal. This has been published by the Research Department continuously since 1975, during a period of more than 31/2 decades and stands firm as the Bank's contribution towards Research and Development (R & D) in Sri Lanka, as well as being Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) project, permeating sustainable knowledge.

The ER includes expert columns, interviews, book reviews and a student's page, authored by relevant experts detailing various national and international social and development issues and challenged deemed of timely importance. Each issue of the journal contains a comprehensive analysis positioned as a special report on a contemporary theme. Six issues were published during the year on the themes, Budget 2012, Growth with Equity, Exchange Rate, Science and Technology, Corporate Governance and Female Participation in Economy.

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MARKETING & PROMOTIONS

'Vanitha Vasana Month'

To encourage the habit of saving among the women of Sri Lanka and further strengthen their financial capacity, People's Bank names the period between 8th March and 8th April as 'Vanitha Vasana Month' aligned to commemorate International Women's Day. All Vanitha Vasana Accounts gain a doubling of savings during this period and as an added bonus, savings receipts in various denominations have been introduced. These receipts will be subjected to a special draw and the winning receipt receives the receipted amount in prize money. The account also has a higher interest rate than the market rate and the accumulated interest is automatically transferred to the account. During the Vanitha Vasana Month, account holders will also be entitled to enter the Jaya Sri Draw with very attractive prizes drawn monthly and annually.

New Gifts Scheme for Ethera Isura **NRFC Account Holders**

Monthly and year end special prize draws were held for 'Ethera Isura' NRFC savings accounts having a minimum balance of US\$ 250 or equivalent amount in any foreign currency. While the prize money included a first prize of Rs. 1 Mn, a special feature included is that each US\$ 250 or equivalent amount maintained during the period, gained additional winning chances.

Jaya Sri 2012

One of the oldest and most rewarding savings rewards programmes offering the highest number of prizes; Jaya Sri has now gained immense stature in being a vital conduit in inculcating the savings habit among people. The draw allows all adult savings account holders with a minimum balance of Rs. 10,000/- to enter and gain attractive prizes monthly and at the annual grand draw. Multiple denominations in the savings accounts will also mean multiple chances of winning. The prizes range from cars to tractors, televisions and mixer grinders monthly, while the Annual Grand Draw has a brand New Honda Civic on offer.

Celebrating 64 Years of Independence with the Future of the Nation

In commemorating this milestone anniversary for the country, People's Bank's annual independence day programme 'The Birth of Freedom' this year, began with a presentation of an Isuru Udana Gift Certificate and a gift pack to every baby born between the 1st and 7th of February 2012. Initiated six years ago with the objective of enabling parents to envision their children's goals, while making them proud citizens of Sri Lanka, a special feature is that members of the Bank's team presented the gifts to the new born babies at the hospitals. The ceremonial presentation this year was held at Castle Street Maternity Hospital in Colombo.

Branch Openings

Launch of Tangalle Branch People's Bank and People's Leasing Company opened a new four-storied complex to house operations of the Tangalle Branch. Ceremonially inaugurated by the President, the two entities were commended by the President for being visionary, benefiting not only the town but the entire

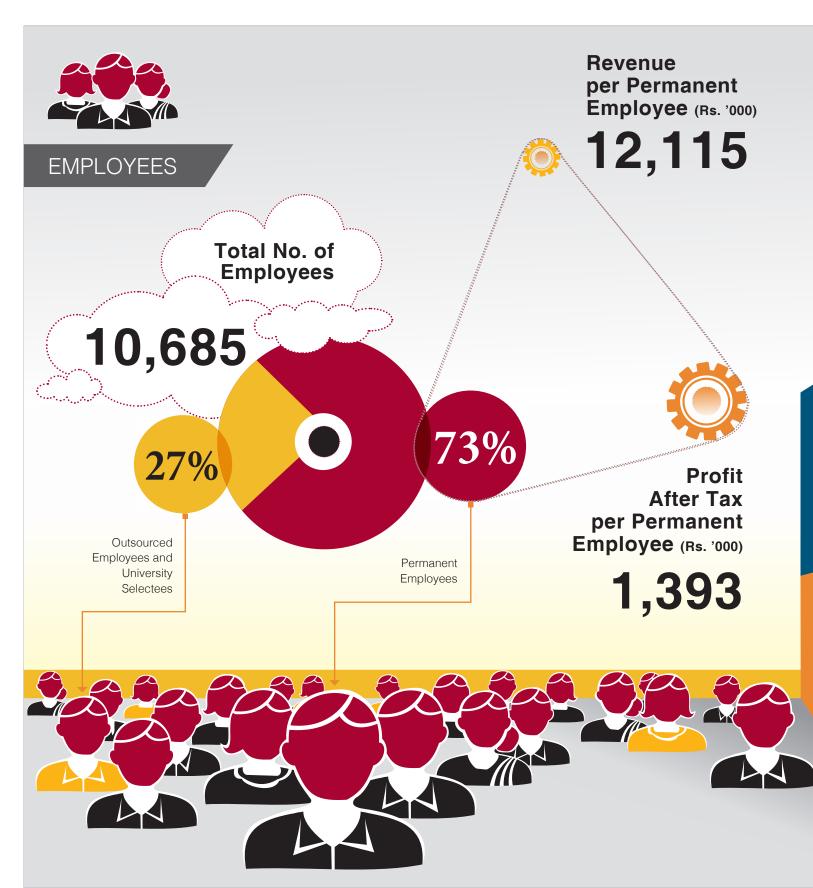
area. He enthused that at this important juncture when the country's culture is highlighted, People's Bank is surely working towards the benefit of the people and stated that the Bank has an integral part to play in shaping the country's economy, holding an important position in the workforce of this country. The branch offers convenient banking facilities integrating the latest technology including a 24-hour ATM facility and an array of leasing services, coupled with the Bank's inherent unparalleled customer service.

Relocation of Dematagoda Branch

In an effort to prompt better customer service and accessibility, the Dematagoda Branch was relocated, aligned to the 51st Anniversary Celebrations. Infusing the latest technology, the branch will have all banking services including 24/7 PET facilities.

Pioneering SME Business Centres

Firmly aligned to the tenets of the Mahinda Chinthana Idiri Dakma and aimed to strengthen small and medium scale business sectors by offering loan facilities for agricultural-based products, livestock, apparel, fisheries, tourism, construction and other driving sectors, People's Bank opened three SME Business Centres with the first being in Anuradhapura, followed by Kurunegala, Matara and Kandy. The highlymodernised centres have comprehensive libraries equipped with Internet access as well as auditoriums and are spearheaded by efficient, friendly and trained expert staff available for consultation. Eventually, SME Business Centres will be located in all 24 districts.



Our name truly says it all. People are key. Our people are an invaluable link between Bank and stakeholder and are responsible for the strong bonds the Bank has established with them. It's why we look after our people really well - from an enabling work environment to competitive remuneration, wide ranging career development and more.



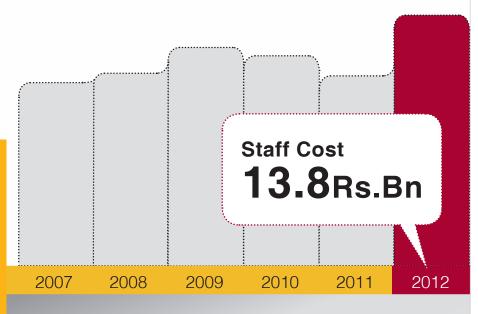


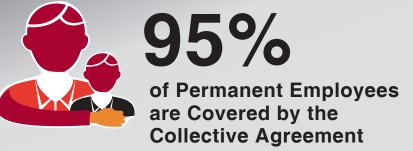
Training Programmes

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Consist of

- Management Development Programmes
- Induction Programmes
- Overseas Training, Among Others





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Financial Review

The sound financial foundation, the consistent performance and the visionary outlook constructed on the fundamentals of ethics, accountability, stability and transparency is the strong reputation we have built for ourselves in our journey of over five decades. Our name, People's Bank says it all as it is this name that remains emblematic of our promise to the people and our nation. The Financial Review which you see in the next few pages, details our performance, the culture of compliance which we stringently adhere to and most of all our commitment to accountability, best practices and transparency that fully epitomises the responsibility we have to present a true and clear picture of our financials to our stakeholders.

GLOBAL ECONOMY 2012

The global economy has yet to emerge from the fall out of 2008/09. Global growth, which dropped to almost 3% in 2012 and lower than the long-term pattern, continued. Output growth too slowed considerably during 2012, especially reflected in developed countries.

The problems stalking the global economy are multiple and interconnected. The most pressing challenges, seen specifically in developed countries, are the continued jobs crises (unemployment remains high, at nearly 9%) and the declining prospects

for economic growth. This deceleration is envisaged to continue as unlike in 2010 and 2011, emerging markets did not pick up the slack in 2012.

SRI LANKAN ECONOMY 2012

Inflation continued to remain at single digit level for the 47th consecutive month in December 2012, decreasing to 9.2% in December 2012 YoY from 9.5% in the previous month. However, inflation rate on an annual average basis increased to 7.6% in December 2012 from 7.2% in November 2012.

With exchange control regulations relaxed significantly in the recent past, there were advantages that were reflected in most key industries. The main economic sectors of the country are tourism, tea export, apparel, textile, rice production and other agricultural products. In addition to these economic sectors, overseas employment is a noteworthy foreign exchange contributor. It is also pertinent to note that 90% of expatriate Sri Lankans reside in the Middle East.

Fitch Ratings affirmed Sri Lanka's foreign and local currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDR) at BB-, keeping both ratings at a stable outlook. The country ceiling has also been affirmed at BB- and the short-term foreign currency IDR at a B rating.

WAY FORWARD 2013

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka's (CBSL) policy direction for 2013 and for the medium term is designed to particularly ensure a smooth transition into the post-US\$ 4,000 per capita era. In preparing its policy stance for 2013, CBSL projections for key macroeconomic variables are as follows:

- Real GDP to grow by 7.5%
- Inflation to stabilise at mid-single digit levels
- Trade deficit to improve from 15.1% of GDP to 14.4% of GDP
- Current account deficit to improve from 5.5% of GDP to 4.7% of GDP
- Reserve adequacy of imports to remain around four months
- The overall budget deficit to reduce to 5.8% of GDP
- Continuous improvement in productivity levels

Having observed the challenges emanating from the global economy and the expectations of the Sri Lankan economy, in addition to the diktat for adoption of the new Sri Lankan Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS) brought in this year, we are most pleased to record the Bank's performance as detailed below:

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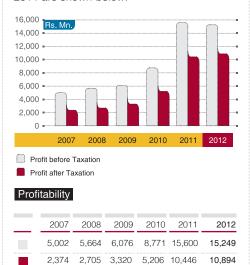
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Profitability

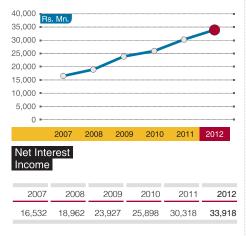
The Bank closed the year 2012 with a pretax profit of Rs. 15.2 Bn and post-tax profit of Rs. 10.9 Bn, very similar to those results recorded in the comparative period last year. This is reflective of the adverse market conditions due to significant movements in foreign exchange rates, rising market interest rates and ceiling on the credit growth imposed by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

The pre and post-tax profits for 2012 and 2011 are shown below:



Net Interest Income

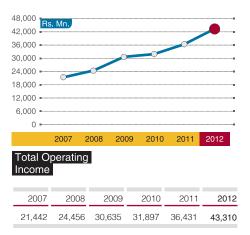
The Bank's total income (interest and other) for the year was Rs. 94.8 Bn, showcasing a growth of 38.8% as a result of the high interest rates environment that prevailed in 2012. Net interest income increased by Rs. 3.6 Bn, which is 11.9% over the previous year. The main growth contributors were loans and receivables and pricing.



Operating Income

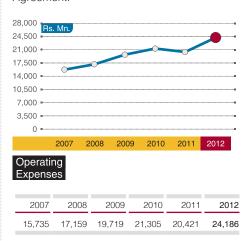
Operating income increased by Rs. 6.9 Bn, reflected in 18.9% over the previous year. Net operating income, which includes net interest income, fees, commission, trading income and adjustment for impairment for loans and other losses increased by 9.5% at Bank and 8.6% at Group levels over 2011. Net trading income encompassing foreign exchange income and trading from equities increased 124.7%, which is a significant incline over last year. This was

primarily driven by forex gains amounting to Rs. 918 Mn. Other operating income increased by Rs. 1.3 Bn from the results of 2011.



Operating Expenses

Operating expenses showed an incline of 18.4%, which is Rs. 3.8 Bn higher than last year. This was mainly due to increased personal costs by Rs. 3.3 Bn, driven by salary amendments made to permanent staff members as per the 2012-14 Collective Agreement.



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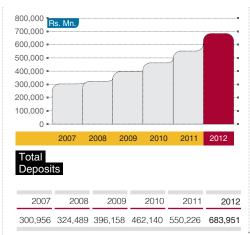
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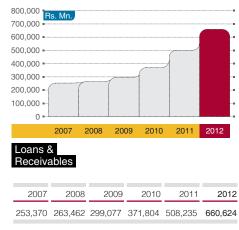
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IMPAIRMENT FOR LOANS AND OTHER LOSSES

Impairment provision increased by Rs. 3.5 Bn compared to the previous year. This provision includes provision of individually-assessed loans, as well as collectively-assessed loans, aligned to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards adopted for the first time by the Bank.





TAXATION

Financial VAT on profit remained at similar levels to last year, posted at Rs. 2.5 Bn in 2012 and Rs. 2.4 Bn in 2011. The impact on taxes has been assessed based on the currently applicable tax laws and regulations, as the new tax guidelines remain pending.

DEPOSITS

The Bank's deposit base stood at Rs. 684 Bn when compared to Rs. 550.2 Bn in 2011, reflecting a growth of 24.3%. The main contribution for this growth has come from fixed deposits, which inclined by Rs. 119 Mn compared to 2011. Overall low cost deposits were 40% of total deposits.

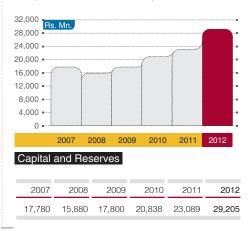
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Gross loans and receivables grew by 30% from Rs. 508.2 Bn as at 31st December 2011 to Rs. 660.6 Bn as at 31st December 2012. The sectors contributing to this paradigm were the agriculture and fishing, construction, trading and manufacturing sectors.

The increased over the CBSL directed 18% growth ceiling is due to growth in foreign currency loans and to a few state owned enterprises.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

At end 2012, capital and reserves together with retained earnings stood at Rs. 29.2 Bn compared to Rs. 23.1 Bn in year 2011.



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KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Bank's NPL ratio was 2.8% in 2012 when compared to 3.4% in 2011, due to the significant growth in loans and receivables and marginal increase in non-performing advances. (Based on previous SLASs)

The cost to income ratio decreased slightly to 55.8% in 2012, which was 56.1% in 2011. This is primarily due to the Bank's continued focus on prudent cost management initiatives for variable over heads.

Return on assets (before tax) of 2.6% in 2011 decreased to 2.0% in 2012 due to material increase observed in assets during the latter part of the year. Capital adequacy ratio was recorded 14.0% in 2012.

(Refer KPI Analysis on pages 108 to 113 for a detailed review)

Note: The results reported above for 2011 and 2012 have been extracted from the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank prepared based on new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS) that came into effect from 1st January 2012. The results reported for 2008-2010 have been extracted from the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank prepared based on previous Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLAS) that were in force up to 31st December 2011. The Bank has duly restated its Financial Statements for 2011 in accordance with SLFRS and LKAS.

PERFORMANCE OF SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

People's Travels

We have delivered another year of record profit growth against a backdrop of challenges where volatility in fuel and currency prices had considerable negative impact. In addition, a number of geographical events and political crises around the world exacerbated the impacts as well. We are pleased to have achieved 60% increase in the profit underlying operating profit for the full year, detailed at 8.66 Mn (2010/11: 5.43 Mn). Profit after taxation climbed to Rs. 7.72 Mn, from Rs. 3.98 Mn, a notable growth of 94% over 2010/11. We also recorded a noteworthy performance in our income, recording Rs. 27.11 Mn. The performance growth has taken place in Leisure Tours, Air Ticket Sales and on special commissions made on Air Tickets.

Air Ticket Sales

During the year, we gained Rs. 14.28 Mn pre-tax profit in Air Ticket Sales from Corporate and Individual sales, which is a 58% increase compared to last year. Overall, our results for the year demonstrate a strong team equipped with the knowledge and capability to read the market and respond accordingly. We have actively managed capacity and successfully navigated our way through a period of upheaval, targeting further growth in the coming year.

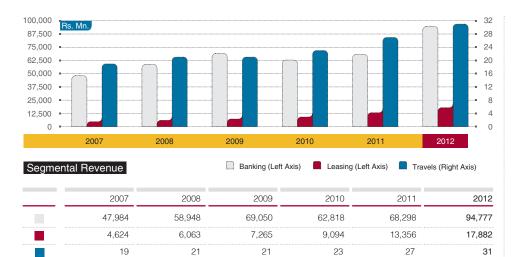
Dambadiva Tours

Our primary source of income over the years, we saw a dip in income generated this year in our Dambadiva Tours however, due to increases in airfares, hotel rates and currency fluctuations. We continue holding market leadership in operating Luxury Dambadiva Tours and successfully conducting 18 tours for 514 passengers for the financial year 2011/12, generating a pretax profit of Rs. 5.98 Mn. The main reason for the popularity of our Dambadiva Tours is the dedication and commitment we display in our uncompromising service levels.

Leisure Travel

The mainstream holiday market, our traditional stronghold has seen a resurgence in a tough economic environment. We have continued to modify our product offering in line with consumer preferences to include more differentiated and exclusive products as well as flexibility of duration. Our all inclusive holidays have proved particularly popular as travellers seek more financial certainty of their total holiday spend. The guided package holiday remains an important part of leisure travel.

Performance wise, we recorded the highest ever income of 4.27 Mn in this year, operating four groups to China, three tours to Singapore/Malaysia, three to Bangkok and two to Myanmar for 422 customers. Vietnam has been added as our newest destination, while we continue to look for other destinations to offer greater choice to our customers with unique differentiated products. We believe that Europe, Australia and UK hold much potential, as they are popular destinations for Sri Lankans.



People's Leasing & Finance PLC

A Subsidiary of People's Bank, People's Leasing & Finance PLC is the largest leasing company in Sri Lanka and has retained market leadership for a decade. Incorporated on 22nd August 1995 as a private limited liability company and a fully-owned subsidiary of People's Bank, it was converted to a public limited liability company in 2000, donning a new corporate identity. PLC is currently the market leader in the industry now commanding over 20% of market share. Due to one of the most successful IPOs in Sri Lanka, the second largest with a listing of 1,560,000,060 ordinary shares on the main board of Colombo Stock Exchange, the name of the Company changed from People's Leasing Company Ltd. to People's Leasing Company PLC. Pursuant to the receipt of the Finance Business License under the Finance Business Act No. 42 of 2011 from the Monetary Board of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the corporate identity was transformed from People's Leasing Company PLC to People's Leasing & Finance PLC.

Commencing commercial operations with only Rs. 10 Mn capital and three employees, People's Leasing & Finance PLC today is seen spearheading their principal activities of providing finance leases, hire purchases, term loans and deposits. People's Leasing & Finance PLC also operates as a margin provider under license received from the Securities Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.

In a short span of time, People's Leasing & Finance PLC has ambitiously founded six Subsidiaries; namely People's Finance PLC, People's Insurance Ltd., People's Leasing and Fleet Management Ltd., People's Leasing Property Development Ltd., People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd. and People's Microfinance Ltd., diversifying operations across the spheres of insurance, finance, microfinance, property development and fleet management services. People's Leasing & Finance PLC holds 90.45% stake in People's Finance PLC, while all others are fully-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

Financial Performance

Aligned to global trends and the directives of the financial reporting governing body in Sri Lanka which is The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, People's Leasing & Finance PLC adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by complying with the Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards (SLFRS) and Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (LKAS). Accordingly, the comparatives of the calendar year 2011 have been restated in agreement with the new IFRS standards.

According to the IFRS adjusted financial reports, People's Leasing & Finance PLC has posted an interest income of Rs. 14.1 Bn for the year 2012, depicting an increase of 27% over the previous year. Net interest income rose to Rs. 6.1 Bn in 2012 against Rs. 5.4 Bn in the previous year. The Company thus, recorded a satisfactory profit before tax and profit after tax of Rs. 3.8 Bn and Rs. 2.6 Bn respectively for the year ending December 2012.

The diversified People's Leasing Group saw its interest income rise to Rs. 16.6 Bn in 2012 from the previous year recorded interest income of Rs. 12.5 Bn.

With the key macroeconomic drivers of the leasing industry taking an unfavourable turn from the beginning of the calendar year of 2012, the Company achieved its grantings limit to an approximate of Rs. 32.1 Bn. However, the downward revision of policy rates and the expiration of the credit ceiling at the end of 2012, sees the leasing industry ready for better times. There is also no doubt that the Company can reap benefits from changed policy measures. The Company's interest-bearing assets which accounts for

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91% of the total assets, increased to Rs. 72.0 Bn as at 31st December 2012 from Rs. 70 Bn in the previous year. Total assets of the Group increased by 2.9% to Rs. 96.3 Bn in 2012 from Rs. 93.6 in 2011.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Company's non-performing ratio as at 31st December 2012 stands at 1.17%, a ratio well below the industry average which hovered around 5% as per the recent Annual Report of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Creating value for shareholders, the Company paid the final dividend of Rs. 0.50 per share amounting to Rs. 780 Mn for the financial year 2011/12. An interim dividend of Rs. 0.75/- per share amounting to Rs. 1.2 Bn for the financial year 2012/13 was paid in December 2012, increasing shareholder wealth even more. The Parent, People's Bank was entitled to a sum of Rs. 1.5 Bn from the total dividend of Rs. 2.0 Bn paid during the calendar year.

People's Leasing & Finance PLC remains an excellent investment preference for its Parent, with People's Bank holding 1.2 Bn shares and claiming an investment value of Rs. 15.5 Bn. This depicts an increase of Rs. 15 Bn against its cost of investment of Rs. 500 Mn as at 31st December 2012.

Review of Subsubsidiaries (Subsidiaries of People's Leasing & Finance PLC)

People's Finance PLC

The asset mix of People's Finance broadly comprises leasing (43%), Hire Purchase (30%) and Other Loans and Advances (13%) which amounted to Rs. 13 Bn, while total assets amounted to Rs. 15 Bn by 31st December 2012.

During the course of the year, People's Finance ratings were upgraded twice by Fitch Ratings Lanka to A-(Ika) from BBB+ (lka) in February 2012 and A (lka) from A-(lka) stable outlook in July 2012.

The Company declared and paid an interim dividend of Rs. 2.50/- per share on 29th June 2012 for the financial year 2012/13.

People's Insurance Ltd.

People's Insurance Ltd., a fully-owned subsidiary incorporated in 2009, has steadily grown to rank at fifth position in the country's general insurance sector, in terms of Gross Written Premium Income. In 2011, it was ranked sixth. People's Insurance Ltd. currently facilitates the clientele of the People's Leasing Group for general insurance.

People's Microfinance Ltd.

People's Microfinance Ltd. was established with the prime objective of permeating People's Leasing Financial Services to low income communities in Sri Lanka. This Company operates through the 23 PLC branches around the country and posted a profit of Rs. 12.06 Mn for the year ended 31st December 2012.

People's Leasing Property Development Ltd.

People's Leasing Property Development Ltd. successfully completed the construction of the adjacent utility building of the PLC Head Office during the course of year. This building comprising the call centre, cafeteria and a fitness centre has contributed significantly to adding value to employee welfare. Additionally, Phase I of the Vavuniya project and the Tangalle project were also completed during the year, with the

Piliyandala, Wilgamuwa and Anamaduwa projects envisaged for completion within the next year.

People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd.

The Company is engaged in providing operating leases, vehicle hire facilities, vehicle service and valuations with plans to establish a vehicle sales unit as well.

People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd.

People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd., incorporated in 2010 had as its primary goal, the construction of an office complex. The Company is awaiting the approval for the building plan to commence operations.

Awards and Accolades

People's Leasing competently retained the esteemed Gold Award for the fifth consecutive year as the Best Annual Report in the Leasing Sector at the Annual Report Awards 2012 organised by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. Following the footprint of its Parent PLC, People's Finance PLC won the Gold Award in the Finance Sector, reaching greater heights from the previously conferred silver and Bronze Awards. People's Finance PLC also claimed the Bronze Award in the overall Management Commentary Category, marking a first in the Company's history.

The Company Annual Report also won two Platinum Awards in the Finance Industry category at the Global Communications Competition organised by the League of American Communication Professionals (LACP). This was is a definite international acclamation considering that the Company gained this accolade from nearly 1,500

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entries from around the world. The Annual Report was also ranked fifth among the top 100 Annual Reports in the World.

People's Leasing was recognised by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce as one of the Ten Best Corporate Citizens in the country and also adjudged the Second Runner-up in the Less Than Rs. 15 Bn Revenue Category.

Further, the Company won the Award for Excellence in Performance Management Practices which is one of the six awards presented for Best Performance by the National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka. The Company was also the Joint Winner in the Non-Banking and Financial Sector.

During the year, Fitch Ratings Lanka upgraded the National Long-Term Rating for People's Leasing & Finance PLC to AA-(lka) from A+ (lka), reaffirming the stable outlook. The Company also attained the rare distinction of being the only non-banking financial institution in Sri Lanka to secure two international ratings. While Standard & Poors assigned an international rating equal to the Sovereign ('B+/B'), Fitch Ratings International assigned PLC a rating one notch below the sovereign (B+) rating, both definite achievements.

People's Merchant Finance PLC

People's Merchant Finance PLC (PMF), is an associate of People's Bank. People's Bank along with its Subsidiary, People's Leasing Company and collectively holds 39.2% stake in PMF, which gained its Finance Company license by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in April 2012. The Company is also licensed by

the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka as a margin trading provider. Presently, it holds a BB+ (stable) by Fitch Ratings and provides a range of financial services including Leasing, Hire Purchase, Trade Finance, Corporate Finance, Real Estate, Margin Lending and Gold Loans through its corporate office and a network of eleven branches.

On gaining its license as a finance company, PMF introduced fixed deposits and savings accounts to mobilise funds to support operations. Having also obtained CBSL approval to engage in foreign currency transactions, PMF introduced Special Foreign Investment Deposits Accounts (SFIDA) to attract expatriate and foreign investors. A new organisational structure was also established to optimise potential and herald astute management of new business lines, manned by experienced professionals to meet the envisaged expanded business volumes.

Interest income increased by 5% to Rs. 548 Mn in year 2012 from Rs. 523 Mn in 2011. Other income reduced to Rs. 40 Mn in year 2012 from Rs. 166 Mn in the previous year. Other income in the previous year was high due to profit generated through the disposal of the subsidiary finance company amounting to Rs. 137.4 Mn. Due to this, net income also reduced to Rs. 232 Mn from Rs. 326 Mn in the previous year. As a result of increased interest rates prevailing during the year, margins on old facilities decreased as the Company was reliant on short-term borrowings for funding. During 2012, PMF made additional provisions for long outstanding non-performing loans which

resulted in a total provision of Rs. 132 Mn for the year. In view of this, the PMF posted a loss of Rs. 196 Mn against a profit of Rs. 111 Mn in the previous year.

Group assets increased by 36% to Rs. 4.3 Bn at end 2012 from Rs. 3.2 Bn at end 2011. Finance leases, margin trading and pawning advances increased during the year. The deposit base of the Company reached Rs. 2.3 Bn by end year, since gaining finance company status.

People's Merchant Finance PLC gained a Commendation Certificate of Compliance in the Financial Institution category for the 14th occassion for its Annual Report of 2011/12 at the Annual Report Awards conducted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

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Sustainability Supplement

People's Bank instills sustainable ethos into transforming mindset, integrating values, ethics, transparency and accountability into the way we do business so that it truly benefits our stakeholders

GROWING THE NATION

Sri Lanka has begun a journey, a journey that charters the future for a nation in a quest for ambitious goals. These goals are achievable and construct the unshakeable foundation for growing the nation. The nation's vision is based on inclusive growth and this perfectly aligns with our objective of having all our stakeholders contribute their optimum in growing our nation.

For People's Bank, being a bank with the people, for the people, by the people surely makes for a perfect formula in ensuring that our growth goals are met, new progressive paradigms are etched and the country gears itself to be benchmarked as a leader in this region. We believe strongly that a bottom up approach to inclusive growth is the ideal balance in creating a sustainable nation that has its fundamentals in place; where SMEs are the driving force of the economy; where infrastructure is aligned to create the apt environment for investment; where

communities unite to become key drivers of sustainable development and where we, the People's Bank, instills our sustainable ethos into this transforming mindset, integrating values, ethics, transparency and accountability into the way we do business so that it benefits our stakeholders to truly be the Bank that partners the people to grow a nation poised for extraordinary achievements.

WHO WE ARE

We at People's Bank are committed to our Vision; to be the Bank of the aspiring people of Sri Lanka; to empower people to become value creating, competitive and self-reliant. It is this ethos that forms the matrix upon which we believe our nation can be 'grown'.

People's Bank is a Licensed Commercial Bank, inaugurated under the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988; incorporated as a Commercial Bank by the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961. Presently, the Government of Sri Lanka holds 92% of the Bank's ownership, while the remaining 8% is held by Co-operative Societies.

At People's Bank, the nation's people are at our core. We cover a wide range of the country. Moreover, being essentially a bank for the people, we cover a wide range of social segments, sectors and markets such as:

- Agriculture and Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Transport
- Construction
- Trade

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Our expansive service portfolio includes:

- Financial and Business Services
- Infrastructure
- Other Services
- Credit Card
- Pawning

Each of these services are a part of our Main Divisions: Retail Banking, Card Business, Corporate Banking, Treasury Management, Overseas Customer Services, Financial Institutions (Corresponding Banking), Development Banking of which Microfinance, SME Banking and Development Finance and Co-operative Banking are components of and Domestic Credit.

Apart from our banking services, we are also involved in other areas which, we believe, assist the growth of our nation, aligned to our goal of being a partner to society, spanning every demography and geographic locale.

Subsidiaries

- People's Leasing & Finance PLC
- People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd.

Associates

• People's Merchant Finance PLC

Sub-Subsidiaries (Subsidiaries of People's Leasing & Finance PLC)

- People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd. (Subsidiaries of People's Leasing & Finance PLC)
- People's Leasing Property Development Ltd.
- People's Insurance Ltd.
- People's Finance PLC
- People's Microfinance Ltd.
- People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd.

Our Products

All our products and services are curbed towards making people more economically sustainable and empowering them to grow, because we know that their growth is yoked to the progress of the country.

A detailed illustration of our brands is given in the Business Review.

Our Reach

The Bank operates 347 branches islandwide, and employs over 10,600 employees. Apart from this we also operate another 381 Service Centres and 420 ATMs across the country. Through these points we serve a total of approximately 14 Mn customer base.

During the year under review, People's Bank opened upgraded a total number of six branches in the following locations:

- Rikillagaskada
- Bogawanthalawa
- Chettikulam
- Kotiyakumbura
- Kandy City Centre
- Poojapitiya

Another 40 ATMs and 16 Service Centres were opened this year in the following locations:

- Dodanduwa
- Medawela
- Kiran
- Rasnayakapura
- Welioya
- Katukurunda
- Kalubowila
- Court Premises Kandy
- Pallegama
- Kirankulam

- Tangalle Service Centre
- Badulla District Secretarial Complex
- Hambantota Administrative Complex S.C.
- Sri Lanka Customs Premises
- District Secretariat S.C. Kandy
- North Central Provincial S.C.

THE PRINCIPLES THAT DRIVE SUSTAINABILITY AT PEOPLE'S BANK

The growth of the nation is predominant in our daily workings at People's Bank. It is the foundation upon which our vision, mission and objectives are formulated. Thus, even ensuring the Bank's sustainability is established with this pre-eminent objective. Our principles are therefore contrived to grow the nation, while bringing value to stakeholder groups, assessing possible risks and considering the impact of our choices on the environment and society.

- Our customers will be assured of the best quality products with the twofold benefits of assisting them whilst bolstering the country;
- Our people will know that since we will foster a culture of knowledge and empowerment to ensure their growth;
- Our business partners will rest assured that best practices shall be utilised and benchmarks created by us;
- Our environment will be protected to the best of our ability by minimising or rejecting whatever hazards we may unknowingly emit;
- Our community will be empowered as we endeavour to grow Sri Lanka from its grass root levels.

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

This, our inaugural Sustainability Report, is in keeping with the triple bottom line concept based on the current norms of corporate governance and sustainability demands. Our goal in publishing this information is to highlight achievements and show existing gaps, in our quest to become the best bank in the country.

The Report covers the period from 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2012 and indicates, wherever possible, qualitative and quantitative metrics that augment our claims. Our aim is to publish such information annually. Financial information is in Sri Lankan Rupees.

(Pvt) Ltd. and the operations of the Bank's associate, People's Merchant Finance PLC.

Should the operations of these excluded segments become material, necessary measures will be taken to include them in future Sustainability Reports.

To us at People's Bank, sustainability is an overarching tenet we want for our people

REPORTING STANDARDS

We have made all possible attempts to produce this Report in keeping with prevalent standards in the corporate sphere, including those expected by regulatory and standard bodies, as well as the GRI Guidelines, thus indicating a more transparent process to our stakeholders. In this Report, we are aspiring towards meeting Level C of the GRI Guidelines and have marked our gradients accordingly on the grid found from pages 78 to 80 in this section of the Report.

The following operations of People's Bank have been excluded from the scope of this report, as these operations are insignificant to this evaluation. The operations of its subsidiaries, People's Leasing & Finance PLC and People's Travels

FEEDBACK

Given the maiden state of this report, we are appreciative of feedback, as we are keen on this aspect of reporting. External feedback, from stakeholders, is a key communicative component to our strategy of continuous improvement. Comments and suggestions will be used constructively and applied wherever possible. We are of the opinion that feedback will support and fortify our position as we attempt to Grow the Nation. Moreover, it will also supplement a SWOT analysis enabling more effective engagement with stakeholders.

Clarifications or queries regarding this report may be directed to the following:

Management Information Department People's Bank

No. 75, Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka

OUR SUSTAINABILITY PHILOSOPHY AND STRATEGY

Given that this is our inaugural venture into the field of Sustainability Reporting we are focused on aligning our philosophies and strategies on sustainability, with that of the Bank's vision and mission.

Sustainability is about delivering long-term value to all of our Stakeholders. To us at People's Bank, sustainability is an overarching tenet we want for our people. Our customers and the nation need not be mutually inclusive for us to be driven towards the growth of the country. Identifying the need to keep up with the global trend towards sustainable growth, we believe that it is possible for us to combine our goal of growing Sri Lanka together with that of sustainability; essentially it is based on the principle of wanting what's best for us and for our nation. These goals are mutually inclusive. Thus, we shall attempt to instill values and practices that will precipitate transparency and accountability in the way we do business - to buttress the growth of an exceptional nation.

Our philosophy is to seek to be both transparent and accountable in our new aspiration to be sustainable: to report on progress (or lack of it), secure verification and ensure that we have clear priorities when it comes to material activities - because we recognise that there are physical limits to the planet's resources. Although we are a Bank, we are committed to doing our part towards ensuring the protection of the environment. This role may not be of significance today, but we are confident that our strides will increase as we continue along this journey towards sustainability.

WHY SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING NOW FOR PEOPLE'S BANK?

N. Vasantha Kumar, General Manager responds to this question that comes to mind...

As you've always known, our history points to this Bank being an integral part of the nation's development. This means that in our Fifty-one year history, we have guided and partnered the people of Sri Lanka to become strong contributors in the country's development agenda. What must also be remembered is that we, the People's Bank, has in our entire history, innovated, developed and presented a product and service portfolio that has always pointed towards achieving this goal; whether in being with individual customers from cradle, to student years to youth and later senior citizens, whether in being with the farmer in the field or the corporate executive in the metropolis or whether in being the adviser to the migrant workers whose hard earned dollars need to be invested astutely, whether in partnering corporates and conglomerates to optimise returns to shareholders or in playing a driving role in the nation's infrastructure projects to ensure that Sri Lanka meets its ambitious goals.

However, these actions alone are not enough. We have a responsibility to be transparent and accountable for our actions. We also need to know if what we are doing is right; if there are gaps that need to be bridged; if we are treating our stakeholders the way we should and if our plans for sustainable development on all fronts is actually giving the results it should. This is where a comprehensive process of

sustainability reporting becomes important and the reason that People's Bank decided to venture into this arena. Being a state bank, we are bounden in our responsibilities towards the nation and by reporting on our sustainability actions we show our stakeholders that we are serious about what we do. The reporting process certainly is one in which we showcase our positives, work on our negatives, hone our strengths, strengthen our weaknesses, identify the challenges and threats and grasp opportunities that arise.

In today's economic milieu, claims of fraud, bribery and corruption are abundant. As a bank, with the Government of Sri Lanka as our majority stakeholder, we aim to eschew allegations of this nature. Our policies towards such practices have always been firm and we have thus far retained a favourable image amongst our clients and within the banking community. It is in order to further boost this positive reputation that we have ventured into this reporting methodology to promote transparency, accountability and other best practices in all proceedings. Sustainability as a reporting concept may be new to us. However, having worked tirelessly over the years to sustain, promote and grow our nation we believe the underlying ideologies are congruent.

Throughout the years, People's Bank has had its roots firmly amongst the people of Sri Lanka. This is why we have consistently promoted a bottom up approach that we hope to continue in the years to come. This has been and will be at the forefront of all our activities. Yet, we have coupled this priority with another more global goal; to work towards safeguarding our environment for the future. We recognise that a growing

nation needs props to support itself - the Earth and our environment is no better foundation than that. Hence it is with great pleasure that we present this Report. Yes, our attempts may not be extraordinary in the larger scheme of things. Nonetheless, they are attempts for the better and changes for the better. We are confident that these improvements and those to come, will support the growth of Sri Lanka and her people.

Frank L

N. Vasantha Kumar Chief Executive Officer/General Manager

22nd March 2013

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GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Governance and Risk Management practices, strategies and policies are detailed on pages 87 to 92 and 95 to 107 of this Annual Report.

Risk Mitigation

While the Bank has a comprehensive risk management framework in place, we remain mindful constantly that a fraud may be perpetrated at any time in any one of the business units in the Bank. Hence, adequate checks and controls have been intruded to obviate incidences of such misdeeds. In-house audit officers affiliated to respective Regional Head Offices have been posted to every branch to oversee the proper implementation of these checks and controls by the Business Units and to take appropriate action where necessary. Probability of such risk related corruptions are minimized with periodic internal audits carried out in business units, branches and service centres.

Going Beyond Compliance

As a state bank, we are obligated to ensure that compliance remains an overarching tenet in all our operations. Into this equation, also comes intolerance to bribery and corruption, money laundering and monitoring into areas where frauds may occur and unnecessary risk.

Any incident of corruption will be probed and investigated into by the Internal Audit Department as well as the Investigations and Inquiries Department. While preliminary investigations are carried out first by the relevant RHOs/HO Departments, disciplinary actions are implemented under the provisions in the Code of Conduct of the Bank. Complaints are lodged also with the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) depending on the nature and gravity of an incident. The CID usually indicts the accused in a court of law in such instances, depending on their findings.

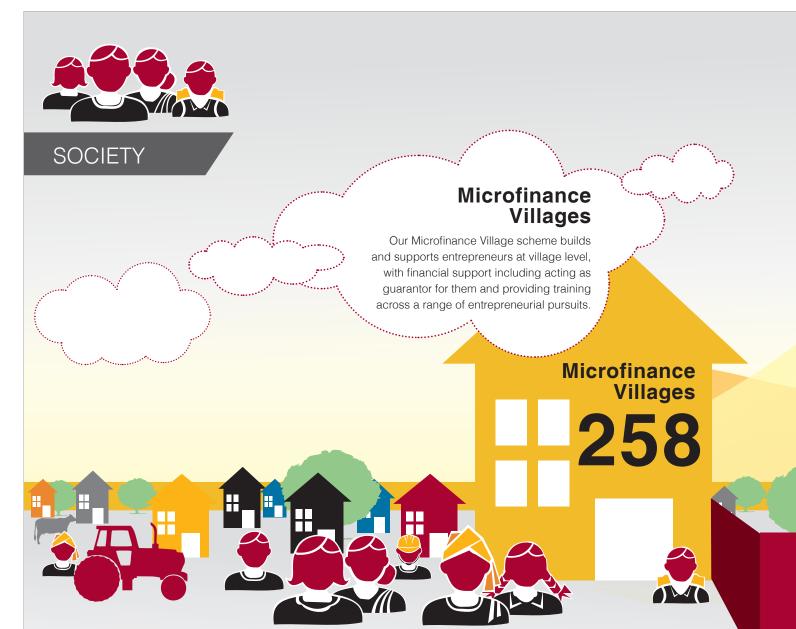
As a part of our commitment to ensure transparency, we have espoused strategic communicative methods to facilitate multifaceted and unbiased dialogue, to build socially appropriate relationships

Given the very high standards we maintain in the compliance milieu, no fines or sanctions were imposed on the Bank during the year 2012 for non-compliance with prevailing Laws and Regulations. Further, there were no incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning marketing communications including advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

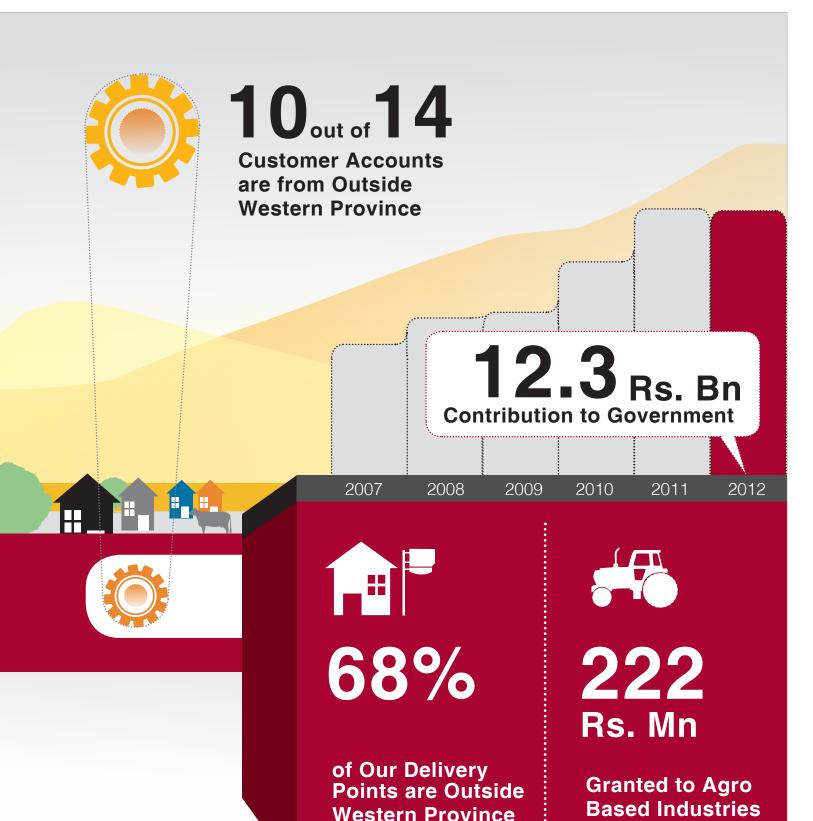
Keeping Our Team Abreast of Compliance Requirements

Being very cognisant of ensuring that monitoring and control procedures must be updated in a continually evolving environment, the Internal Audit Department continues to conduct training programmes that would hone the skills and knowledge of the relevant team members who are responsible for maintaining absolute compliance. During 2012, 644 team members, including in-house audit officers participated in related training programmes.

The Compliance Department regularly conducts training sessions on money laundering and terrorist financing throughout the branch network in order to create awareness among the team, on the requirements of Prevention on Money Laundering Act, Financial Transaction Reporting Act and Convention on the Suppression on Terrorist Financing Act.



Our name can say it all only when we are truly with and for the people. Thus we serve people of all communities, localities and socioeconomic strata, with humble pride. We're particularly proud of our work at grass roots level...bringing the 'unbankable' into the banking system and empowering them to live with dignity and prosperity.



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During the year 2012, the Compliance Department conducted 16 training sessions for 1,317 (18%) employees of the Bank. Also, the Compliance Department addressed ten Managers' Conferences to create awareness on money laundering and terrorist financing among 191 Managers.

Training Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	Person Hours
Training on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	16	1,317	5,268
Managers' Conferences	10	191	573

PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

Our goal is to posit People's Bank as the first choice bank of the people of Sri Lanka. Thereby, we will be in the forefront of the financial services sector, and be able to support the State's aspirations to promote a stable society and ensure a high quality of life to all Sri Lankans. To do this, we ensure that our products and services will always be conceptualised and constructed on a platform of ethical responsibility, where our customers and stakeholders will always be aware that our product and service portfolio is open and transparent with no hidden features that would be detrimental or disadvantageous to the stakeholder.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION APPROACH

Our policy is to provide guidelines for staff and external agencies, with regard to engagement with media and related stakeholders. We define Strategic Communication as the orchestration and synchronisation of actions, images and words to achieve a desired result. Thus we hope to accomplish Development Policy objectives vis-á-vis Strategic Communication intentions. Our approach clearly demarcates the policy regarding the release of material and information that will generate awareness, interest and inquiry.

COMMUNICATION GOVERNANCE AND MEASUREMENT

People's Bank is committed to implement all forms of communication in compliance with the Customer Charter and Code of Conduct for Licensed Commercial Banks, to ensure that factual information is a core component of the standards of fair banking practices. Hence, all communication processes, themes, targets and engagement modes are derived from the Government's development policies and strategic vision.

Advertising methodologies will be aligned with the goals and priorities of the corporate brand, while deposit mobilisation initiatives will operate with a predetermined and pre-approved communication budget in order to maximise the value of communication investments.

TRANSPARENT AND INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION

As a part of our commitment to ensure transparency, we have espoused strategic communicative methods to facilitate multi-faceted and unbiased dialogue, to build socially appropriate relationships. All communication materials will be relevant and original to engage customers, taking into consideration the rapidly altering economic conditions.

Communication with Shareholders

Given the status of the Government of Sri Lanka as a major shareholder of the Bank, we maintain a constant dialogue with the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Regular meetings are held and attended by members of the Regional Management of the Bank and representatives of Co-operative Societies. Furthermore, meetings of the General Body are also conducted regularly where the General Body meets in order to obtain opinions of shareholders and resolve matters pertaining to them.

Communication with Employees

The 'bottoms up' approach is utilised in every aspect of the Bank, especially with relation to our employees who form one of the Bank's key components. A continuous dialogue is maintained with all members of Corporate Management, on various issues concerning the Bank's overall strategic direction, corporate plan and annual budget.

Corporate Management meets regularly with members of the Executive Management, Regional Managers and Branch Managers to brief them of targets and evaluate past performances; evaluations take place

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together with members of the Board at the recurrent Managers' Conference. The Managers' Conference is elemental to the Bank, as it provides an open forum where participants may raise matters of interest and seek clarification. The Bank is also involved with its trade unions and regularly consults with them on matters of good governance.

BRAND VALUE/ POSITIONING

In this aspect we want to be at the forefront of everyone's mind and be the first choice of the people; 'Top of Mind Brand' is our goal in positioning ourselves as a brand. We have proceeded to do so utilising creative and original approaches. Furthermore, we have taken steps to ensure that communication themes are aligned with our core values of strength, stability, trust, accessibility.

STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

The stakeholder environment we have fostered at People's Bank is inclusive and does not seek to differentiate on any cultural, ethnic or religious basis. We want to engage with all segments of society and maintain the diversity of Sri Lankan culture. Moreover, we are aimed at engaging with civil society, community leaders, Government and area decision-makers who will become our partners in growth. We've adopted efficient and streamlined processes to give us the added boost, when it comes to dealing with obstacles and challenges - thereby allowing us to work in collaboration with our stakeholders to ensure advancement.

Given below is a table with our key stakeholders and the engagement processes we entered into in the last year:

Type of Stakeholder	Method of Engagement				
Government	Forums and conferences				
	Meetings				
	Press releases				
	Annual Reports				
	Interim Financial Reports				
	Press conferences and Media Releases				
	Corporate Website				
	Meetings and Teleconferences				
Regulators	Onsite Visits				
	Discussions and Meetings				
(CBSL, MOF, CASL etc.)	Periodic Review Sessions				
	Compliance Department to co-ordinate with CBSL				
	Interim Financial Statements				
Employees and Trade Unions	Staff Meetings				
	Defined Benefit Plan				
	Mutually Agreed Performance				
	Internal Circulars				
	One to one meeting with Trade Unions				
	Employee Surveys				
	Performance Review Systems				
	Employee Training Workshops and Seminars				
	Email Bulletins				
	Special Events such as Quiz Contests, Staff Children's				
	Party, Religious Activities etc.				
Customers	Branches and Service Centres				
	Annual Reports				
	Corporate Website				
	Written Communication and Response				
	Call Centre				
	Press Releases				
	Customer Meetings				
	 Customer Satisfaction Surveys 				

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Type of Stakeholder	Method of Engagement			
Community	CSR Initiatives			
	Corporate Website			
	Sponsorships			
	Scholarships			
	Public Events			
	Conferences			
	Branches			
	Media			
	Call Centre			
Media	 Press Releases 			
	 Annual Report 			
	Press Conferences			
	Corporate Website			
	Interim Financial Statements			
	Media Get-together			
Suppliers	On-site Visits and Meetings			
	Public Notices in Print Media			

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Our economic performance is closely linked with the progress of the nation because we directly contribute to the Treasury and thereby Sri Lanka's development strategies and projects. Our customers are confident in the knowledge that their investments with us play a role in uplifting the nation.

For the year in focus, People's Bank generated gross income of 94.8 Bn, which was an increase of 38.8% over last year's gross income of 68.3 Bn. The benefits of our performance have greatly augmented Government growth, with a contribution of Rs. 4.5 Bn to the National Treasury.

Our economic performance is closely linked with the progress of the nation

The Value Added Statement and analysis of Sources and Utilisation of Income are given on pages 244 and 255 respectively.

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Significant Financial Assistance Received from the Government

The Government of Sri Lanka presently holds 92% of the Bank's ownership. Thus it has a vested interest in the Bank's progress and development. It comes as no surprise that significant financial reinforcement is provided to People's Bank from Government sources. In keeping with transparency principles of Sustainability Reporting, given below are the loans and amounts granted to the bank, during the period in review:

Title	Name of the Scheme	Terms and the Donor	Sector Eligible	No. of Loans Granted as at 31st Dec. 2012	Cumulative Amount of Loans Outstanding as at 31st Dec. 2012 Rs. Mn
Interest Subsidy Schemes	Special Housing Loan Scheme for Government Servants	Up to Rs. 500,000/ 10.5% Rs. 500,001/1.0 Mn - 6.5% Above Rs. 1.0 Mn - 3.5% Interest Subsidy from the Government of Sri Lanka	Officers in the public service with five-year service and entitled to a pension and confirmed in the appointment.	37,887	25,591.6
	Housing Loan Scheme for the Employees of Universities under UGC	Up to Rs. 1.0 Mn - 5.5% Above Rs. 1.0 Mn-Rs. 2.0 Mn - 5.0% Interest Subsidy from the Government of Sri Lanka	Employees of a university registered under the University Act No. 16 of 1978 with five-year service and confirmed in the appointment.	130	149.9
	Loan Scheme on a Concessionary Basis to Media Personnel to Purchase Motor Cycles, Computers, Cameras and Media Equipment	9% interest Subsidy from the Government of Sri Lanka	Media personnel recommended by Ministry of Mass Media and Information	152	8.8

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SME Development Schemes

Title	Name of the Scheme	Terms and the Donor	Sector Eligible	No. of Loans Granted as at 31st Dec. 2012	Cumulative Amount of Loans Outstanding as at 31st Dec. 2012 Rs. Mn
Refinance Schemes	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Facility Project	Agency - World Bank Maximum Loan Amount - 60 Mn Borrowing Rate of Interest - Six Month's AWDR Lending Rate of Interest - Six Month's AWDR + 2% Maximum Tenure - 10 Years Maximum Grace Period - 2 Years	Agriculture Projects Any Industry or Service with a Value Addition Constructions Dairy and Related Products Education Fisheries Industry Garment Industry Health Services Industries Livestock Ornamental Fish Printing Services Tourism Industry	31	264.1

The SME Development Unit and the Development and Microfinance Department are key divisions of People's Bank, as they are an integral component of our ethos in uplifting our community. As we believe that inclusive growth must be prompted from a bottom-up approach, these segments play an important role in fulfilling the Bank's role of inclusivity and growing the nation.

Close inspection of these tables will denote the sectors that benefit from our efforts and the loans granted by People's Bank to assist upward mobility and growth to these livelihoods.

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Name of the Loan Scheme	Terms and the Donor		Sectors Eligible	No.	Outstanding
		_			Balance Rs. Mr
1. Interest Subsidy					
Krushi Navodaya Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka		Agriculture	8,108	17.3
Agro Livestock Development Loan Scheme (ALDL)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	6% & 2%	Livestock	3,872	220.7
Loan Scheme to Upraising Living Condition of the Socially - Integrated Trainees who Successfully Completed Rehabilitation Programme (REPPIA)	Rehabilitation of Persons, Properties and Industries Authority	8%	Upgrade living condition of the socially integrated trainees who successfully completed rehabilitation programme	479	76.5
NCRCS - Cultivation - 2012/13 Maha	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	6%	Agriculture	9,754	786.5
NCRCS - Cultivation - 2012 Yala	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	6%		7,254	334.5
NCRCS - Cultivation - 2011/12 Maha	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	6%		15,125	293.6
NCRCS - Cultivation - 2011 Yala	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	6%		7,015	28.7
NCRCS - Cultivation - 2010/11 Maha	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	6%		13,258	48.3
Sub Total				64,865	1,805.8
2. Refinance					
The Awakening North (Revolving Fund)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	90%	Agriculture & Economic Activities	787	117.9
The Awakening East (Revolving Fund)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Agriculture & Economic Activities	1,109	149.6
The Awakening North Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	90%	Agriculture & Economic Activities	5,787	223.0
The Awakening East Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Agriculture & Economic Activities	3,521	174.3
Provincial Development Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Agriculture & Economic Activities	3,120	739.3
Viskam Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Agriculture & Livestock	184	372.2
Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project Revolving Fund (PAMP RF)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Small Industry & Agriculture	314	13.4
Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project Loan Scheme (PAMP - 11)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Small Industry & Agriculture	12,160	245.4
	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Micro & Small Medium	1,549	298.3
Saubhagya Loan Scheme	Gential Bank of Sit Lanka		Entrepreneurs		

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Name of the Loan Scheme	Terms and the Donor		Sectors Eligible	No.	Outstanding Balance Rs. Mn
Dasuna Loan Scheme	National Development Bank	100%	Agriculture & Microfinance Activities	82	12.8
Self-Employment Development Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Trained Youth who Passed out from Recognised Vocational Training Institutions for Establishment of their own Self-Employment Projects	237	24.9
Post-Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation and Resource Management Programme (PTCRRMP)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Income-generating Activities of the communities Adversely Affected by Tsunami Disaster	670	35.3
SPEnDP Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Agriculture & Microfinance Activities	149	14.2
Kapruka Ayojana Loan Scheme	Coconut Cultivation Department	100%	Coconut Cultivation & Development	1,074	38.8
Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project (PAMP) Loan Scheme (N & E) and Revolving Fund	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Small Industry & Agriculture	9,699	24.6
Poverty Alleviation Small Enterprise Development Credit Scheme (NDTF Loan Scheme)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Small Industry & Agriculture	2,041	6.8
Tea Development Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	87%	Tea Cultivation	172	24.3
Vidatha Loan Scheme	National Development Trust Fund	100%	Persons who Trained from VIDATHA Centres for Establishment of their own Self- Employment Projects	1,889	9.6
Sabaragamuwa Province Integrated Rural Development Project Revolving Fund Loan Scheme (SPIRDPRF)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Uplift the Living Standards of People's In Sabaragamuwa Province	248	3.0
Kapruka Nipayum Diriya Loan Scheme	Coconut Cultivation Department		Coconut Cultivation & Development	25	13.6
Environmentally - Friendly Solution Revolving Fund Loan Scheme	National Development Bank	100%	For any Environmental Friendly Solutions	1	0.4
Skills Development Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	For Technical Purposes	84	2.4

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Name of the Loan Scheme	Terms and the Donor		Sectors Eligible	No.	Outstanding Balance Rs. Mn
Second Perennial Crop Development Loan Scheme	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Cultivation	219	1.3
Jeewana Shakthi	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	Microfinance Sections	980	2.4
Tea Relief Package (Working Capital Loan)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	For Tea Cultivation	7	22.3
Construction Sector Development Project (CSDP)	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	100%	For Constructions	16	44.5
Sub Total				47,186	2,642.9
3. Any Other	NIL				
Grand Total				112,051	4,449

SOCIAL **IMPACT**

As our name denotes, people form the crux of our existence. Hence, from a social sustainability perspective, our actions and the impact our actions have on the people is not built on philanthropy but rather about building capacity of people and organisations. We have begun a process of instigating initiatives and projects, including those for our team, that would be stakeholder driven and integrate a social consciousness into these societal dimensions. We are keen that sustainability must be an inclusive and proactive process involving our related stakeholders. Our societal responsibilities encompass our team and the community around us and our commitment to them is a two-way process. We are emphatic on building a sustainable and empowered foundation for our stakeholders, which will fuel the growth of the nation.

LABOUR PRACTICES AND DECENT WORK

The Team that Drives Us

Our team at People's Bank is one which is focused on our vision and mission. Thereby, we are confident that they will embrace sustainability practices in their stride. Similarly, we are an employer dedicated to recruiting, developing and retaining only the best; our policies dictate that only the crème de la crème will allow the success of our national plan of growth. We therefore aim to create a consistent and empowered work environment, which motivates our people to ensure global best practices, standards and sustainability.

People's Bank has a total workforce of 10,685, of which we permanently employ 7,823, while 2,862 are outsourced employees and University Selectees. 95% of our permanent employees are covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

HR Policies and Principles

- The Bank is an equal opportunity employer.
- The Bank adheres to the principles of the International Labour Organisation, Sri Lankan Labour regulations and other relevant bodies and labour practices.
- The Bank does not subscribe to, or promote discrimination or child labour.
- The Bank promotes meritocracy and equality.
- · Bribery, corruption is loathed and eschewed.
- The Bank insists that third-party contractors must ensure adherence to our ethos and comply with labour regulations and good employee practices.

The following tables display the Bank's commitment to providing equal opportunities to each member, no matter where in the island he or she is located.

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Total Number of Employees as at 31st December 2012

	_
	Present Strength
Employees as at 31st December 2012	7,449
Contracted Employees	
Corporate and Executive Management	
CEO/General Manager	1
Corporate Management	5
Other Contracted Employees	6
Other Contracted Employees Market Intelligence/MIS Assistant	1
Assistant Engineer	3
Assistant Law Officer	13
Senior Court Assistant	13
Court Clerk	14
Audit Officer	1
Media Assistant	1
Typists	50
Multi-Duty Assistants	37
Electricians	9
Plumbers	1
Drivers	10
Technical Assistant	3
Contracted Employees (Corporate, Executive and Others)	150
Management Trainees	210
Customer Service Assistant (Contracted)	14
Total Number of Contracted Employees	374
Total Number of Employees (Excluding Outsourced) in the Bank as at 31st December 2012	7,823
University Selectees	904
Outsourced Employees	1,958
Total Number of Employees in the Bank as at 31st December 2012	10,685

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Staff Strength, Gender Analysis of Permanent Staff

As at 31st December 2012	Male	Female	Total
Corporate Management	12	5	17
Executive Management	19	10	29
Officers (3-III - Grade I)	1,565	1,640	3,205
Staff Assistant Grade	1,191	2,078	3,269
Other Categories	654	281	935
Management Trainees	81	129	210
Customer Service Assistants	2	12	14
Other Contracted Employees	45	99	144
Total	3,569	4,254	7,823

Staff Strength, Gender Analysis (3-I and Above)

As at 31st December 2012	Male	Female	Total
Corporate Management (Permanent & Contract)	12	5	17
Executive Management (Permanent & Contract)	19	10	29
Chief Managers (Grade I)	45	21	66
Senior Managers (Grade II)	83	61	144
Managers (3-I)	198	140	338
Total	357	237	594

Recruitment

We strongly believe that our success has been due to the unity we espouse in our diversity. The team culture we have within the Bank is one of high achievement, tolerance, unity and entrepreneurial. The multicultural multi-dimensional team we espouse has been carefully selected on a planned vision which ensures that each will give more than their individual best. This, we believe is the blending factor to creating an environment that assures a high achieving culture that will gear itself to meet the challenges of the future, while each team member in turn, will achieve individual career aspirations.

In HR Management, our recruitment process conforms to Government guidelines where vacancies must be transparently publicised with the entire selection process being worked on similar transparent methods. Internally, the Bank has developed accurate systems in identification of internal and external talent that the organisation requires through our annual budgeting process and have an established robust selection process through cross-functional selection panels that probe into the diverse and multiple talents of candidates.

Once selected, all new recruits undergo relevant induction programmes, depending on each entry level, to ensure a smooth transition into the work environment.

Benefits and Rewards

We espouse, without ambiguity that financial and non-financial recognition combined with fair and equitable remuneration is imperative to ensure a contented workforce. It must be noted that there are considerable rewards and benefits that accrue, especially given the fact that People's Bank remains under the diktats prevalent for the public sector, but infuse best practices that are prevalent in the private sector.

In keeping with our ethos of growth and progress, we are consistent in the benefits we offer our employees who also form an integral component of society. Permanent employees at People's Bank enjoy a wide range of benefits including the following facilities:

- Annual Bonus and Performance Incentive scheme
- Vehicle Facilities for Corporate
 Management and Transport Allowances
 for Executive Management
- Staff Quarters and Holiday Bungalows
- A Private Provident Fund
- Pension Scheme
- A Comprehensive Death Gratuity Scheme
- Personal Accident Insurance Cover
- A Comprehensive Medical Scheme
- Staff Loan Schemes (at Concessionary Interest Rates)
- Professional Association Subscription/ Honorarium Payments

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Pension Benefits

One of the significant advantages of being employed in the public sector is the assurance of a pension on retirement. As Sri Lanka does not have a comprehensive pension plan across the Board for the private sector, the public sector gains considerable merit for being able to provide for its aging population on retirement. People's Bank therefore has in its entire history, gained considerable advantages especially in recruitment and retention, as the Bank has continued to attract the best in the industry, assuring them of consistent remuneration benefits beyond their working years.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Pre - 1996 Pension Scheme

Permanent staff members, who have joined the Bank prior to 1st January 1996, benefit from this defined pension plan; contributions are made to a separately-administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is derived using the projected benefit actuarial valuation method. Actuarial gains and losses are fully-recognised as income or expense in the respective financial year.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation less past service costs not yet recognised and less the fair value of plan assets, from which obligations are to be settled directly, less actuarial losses not yet recognised. The value of any asset is restricted to the sum of any actuarial losses and past service cost not yet recognised and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as of 1st January 2011 by Piyal S. Gunatilleke F.S.A. (USA), Member of the American Academy of Actuaries and Consulting Actuaries.

The principal financial assumptions used in the valuation as at 1st January 2011 are as follows:

Interest/Discount Rate	10% p.a.
Increase in Cost of Living	
Allowances	5% p.a.
Basic Salary Increase for	
all Grades	7% p.a.

Pensions are provided to retirees on the following conditions:

Staff are entitled to receive a pensions after ten years of service and upon reaching the retirement age of 55 years. The quantum of pension is dependent on the variables of length of service:

Length of Service	Quantum of Pension
i. 10 to 20 Years	80% of last drawn salary
ii. 21 to 29 Years	80% plus 1% for each additional year in excess of 20 years of last drawn salary
iii. 30 Years and Above	90% of last drawn salary

Pension Funds are isolated from daily banking services and are subject to an annual audit by Independent External Auditors. The Board of Trustees reviews the statements and Auditor's Report. These documents are also submitted for review of the Bank's disclosure, as the Bank is under obligation is ensure funding is made at optimal levels. Pensions are payable monthly, until the beneficiary's demise.

Gratuity

Employees who joined the Bank on or after 1st January 1996 are eligible for gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, or may opt for the proposed pension scheme, thereby forfeiting their right to gratuity.

Employees who are terminated, are eligible for terminal gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983 at the rate of one-half of Gross Salary applicable to the last month of the financial year in which employment is terminated, for each year of continuous service, for those who have served in excess of five years.

A monthly provision is made by the Bank towards such Gratuity Payment Liabilities and is reflected in the Bank's Balance Sheet up to 31st December 2007, after which a provision was made upon the gratuity formula. In 2008, the Bank obtained an actuary valuation on the gratuity liability, which was lower than the previous gratuity formula. Considering the Bank's low employee turnover, it is likely that we shall continue with the more prudent gratuity procedure.

People's Bank's subsidiaries and Associate Companies provide gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983. Accordingly, provision for gratuity has been made for employees who have completed a year of service with any of these companies. These liabilities are not funded externally.

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Defined Contribution Plans

The Bank also administers a defined contribution plan. The contribution payable to this plan is in keeping with the services rendered to Bank by employees; these are recorded as expenses under 'Personnel Expenses'. Unpaid contributions are considered as liabilities, and are recorded as such.

Our entire
Training and
Development
process is built
on creating a
challenging
environment that
fosters development,
instigating team
members to be
proactive in their
own progress and
in the Bank's one as
well

Post-1996 Pension Plan

Permanent employees, who joined our ranks after 1st January 1996, should benefit from a new pension scheme that is approved by the

Ministry of Finance. The Bank, as a start-up for this new scheme, transferred Rs. 198 Mn of the Bank's gratuity fund. Furthermore, an additional Rs. 854 Mn has also been added to the fund; a total of Rs. 1.1 Bn was available in this fund as at 31st December 2012. The enthusiasm for this fund has been consistent, having received over 3,300 applications from the 4,187 employees who are eligible for this programme. This pension scheme should be in operation in 2013.

Widows'/Widowers' and Orphans' Pension Plan (Pre-1996)

The Bank maintains a separate fund for future obligations, based on the advice of a qualified actuary. Pension payments are charged against the fund in respect of surviving widows/widowers and orphans.

The Bank contributes to the following schemes:

Employees' Provident Fund

Peoples Bank has consistently contributed towards this fund; 12% and 8% of each employee's monthly remuneration (excluding overtime) is presented to the Fund. The Bank's Provident Fund is approved under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, and is thus maintained internally.

Employees' Trust Fund

Each employee also contributes 3% of his/ her remuneration, excluding overtime, to this Fund which is maintained by the Employees' Trust Fund Board.

Post-Employment Medical Benefits

The Bank expends post-employment medical benefits as an when it arises, based

on the schemes approved by the Bank. A separate medical fund is maintained in order to meet abnormally high medical expenses in the future. Management discretion is used to utilise this Fund as and when required.

Training and Development

Developing our people to conform, fit and excel in a globalised environment forms a firm fundamental in our Training and Development agenda. Our entire Training and Development process therefore is built on creating a challenging environment that fosters development, instigating team members to be proactive in their own progress and in the Bank's one as well. The Training and Development blueprint therefore is worked on using globally - practiced methodologies and suggestions and ideas from the team members are also included once received. if relevant.

Training Hours per Year	142,068
Number of Employees	7,823
Average Training Hours per	
Year per Employee	18

Minimum Notice Period with Regard to Operational Changes

There is no minimum notice period specified under the Collective Agreements with regard to anticipated operational changes.

All change management processes are implemented with the consultation of Employee Associations, which helps establish industrial peace and contributes to the transparency of the Bank.

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HOW WE WORK WITH OUR COMMUNITY

Social and economic inclusivity is the permeating ethos in our social sustainability foundation. While our products are constructed on the platform of ensuring sustainable empowerment, it is pertinent to mention that the very vision of People's Bank is one of social sustainability. Hence, our engagement with the community is assuredly focused on this aspect.

Identification of community projects generally begins at local level, where our branches identify and select projects aligned with our primary sustainability platforms: Preservation of Sri Lanka's Heritage, Developing Literacy, Empowering Women and Sports Development.

Once this is done and the Branch Manager's approval is obtained, if the project aligns itself to the guidelines of a localised project, the branch will begin implementing it. However, if the project is larger in stature, the proposal is submitted to the Marketing Manager and relevant cross functional team, who will discuss the project and its cruciality to meeting the sustainability objectives of the Bank. If approved, the author of the project is informed and close monitoring will be effected from the Centre throughout the implementation of the project, while an end-report is requested once the project is completed. This end-report will state the success of the project, the impact and the gaps if any encountered and serves as a learning tool for future activities.

Preserving Sri Lanka's Cultural Heritage

As is customary, People's Bank took the lead in partnering the Sri Dalada Maligawa in its annual pageant, the Esala Maha Perahera which is considered Asia's largest cultural pageant. This pageant, which traverses the streets of the hill capital of Kandy with majestically caparisoned elephants, dancers representing all four main categories of dance prevalent in Sri Lanka and showcases the most prized possession from the Temple of the Tooth which is the relic of the Buddha's tooth, forms an integral facet in Sri Lanka's cultural calendar and preserves age-old traditions and legacies that have been handed down from the times of the Kandyan Kingdom.

Vesak, which commemorates the birth, death and enlightenment of Lord Buddha and is celebrated in Sri Lanka with great pageantry, was added to when People's Bank partnered the Dehiwala community at the Vesak celebrations. Similarly, in commemorating the day Buddhism was brought to Sri Lanka, Poson Poya, we were present at the very heart of Buddism in Anuradhapura at the Bakthi Gee programme.

The habits of the rural villages of Sri Lanka are fast disappearing. There unique mores and customs if not highlighted and preserved, could disappear from everyday life. By partnering the Capital Maharaja Group in partnering *Sirasa Kadamandiya*, People's Bank hopes to create awareness among the people of Sri Lanka about the unique practices and traditions that prevail in rural village culture.

We are conscious of the multicultural multireligious permeation prevalent in Sri Lanka and make every effort to create a unifying environment for all segments of the nation to live in united diversity. We celebrate and support all religious and cultural festivals, including Thai Pongal a Hindu festival celebrating the harvest, the Christmas season with the sponsorship of Christmas Carols, an annual event organised by the Christian Guild of People's Bank which was held for the 34th year consecutively and supported the pilgrims making their way to St. Anne's Church, Thalawila by constructing a Pilgrim's Rest. This six-house Rest has all amenities and was declared open by the Bishop of Chilaw, His Lordship Devsritha Valence Mendis.

Jaffna culture was highlighted at the Art Festival which was organised by the branches in the Jaffna and Wanni regions at the Jaffna University premises which was most successful in creating awareness and appreciation of a culture and traditions that form an intrinsic part of Sri Lanka's make-up.

Developing Literacy

People's Bank has always had a pulse on the younger generation, instilling not only values but also ensuring that education becomes the central axis to their well-being. The products developed and the value additions like the *Sisu Udana* Scholarships, school banking units and mobile units are all aimed at ensuring that students continue their education without disruption. Another value addition this year was the concert, *Sisu Udana Dayata Pipena Mal*, which showcased young students talent, held at the *Deyata Kirula* Exhibition in Anuradhapura.

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Empowering Women

Another area of focus that has remained ingrained in the DNA of People's Bank is the empowerment of women. Each year, the Bank gets very involved in International Women's Day Programmes, which compliment the various products available in its portfolio aimed specifically at uplifting women. This year's International Women's Day Programme was held at the Janakala Centre. In addition, we were in Kalutara at the Soorya Mangalya 2012 to present prizes to the winners of the Vanitha Vasana Nena Guna Piri Liya Programme, felicitating those women who had won prizes in the special Vanitha Vasana Programme.

Sports Development

Believing strongly that sports is a great unifier of nations, cultures and people, while honing team spirit, the Bank has always encouraged extracurricular activities among its team and assisted the nation's prowess at various sports. This year, the Bank invested funds to develop the sport of Netball, which also included the celebratory parade that marked the 8th Asia Cup Netball Championship held in Colombo. We presented a prize to the National Cycle Champion who won the Jaya Sri Udana Cycle Race which was conducted in collaboration with the Minuwangoda Municipal Council.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT

As this is our initial Sustainability Report, many changes have not been made towards reducing our carbon footprint. Our fundamental priority, as mentioned

previously, is to focus on uplifting social empowerment and economical soundness. Thereby, the focal point of our sustainability practices have not been directed vis-à-vis environmental protection. However, there is no ignominy in admitting this, as, while we know that we must act responsibly towards our environment, it has not been a priority in our sustainability consciousness thus far.

In the process of sustainability reporting, this focus on the environment has gained focus and we are determined that from this point onwards, we will meet our goal of growing the nation in an ecologically sound way, where the triad of economic, social and environment will converge on a singular platform of sustainable development for the people of this planet.

Measures have been taken, small steps admittedly, to help protect the environment. We at Peoples Bank are energy conscious and have included energy saving methods across the board at almost all of our Branches and Service Centres. Amongst our modest practices for example, are the following initiatives which we have introduced:

- The reduction of cartridge purchases; previously, the Bank would call for tenders for such requirements through the Supplies Department. Now, we purchase originals, although at an increased cost but better for the environment in the longer term
- · Requesting that electric bulbs be switched off
- Substituting energy saving CFL bulbs wherever possible
- · Switching off air conditioners when at the end of a formal office day

- Using the Intranet and Email for both internal and external communication as much as possible
- Reducing paper wastage and usage by introducing IT systems and processes, especially for approvals, HR management, internal communication and reviews

This, we believe, are small fledgling steps we have taken but will be the markers in us taking greater strides towards a reduced carbon footprint.

Compliance with Environmental Laws/Regulations

At People's Bank, we strive to maintain environmental standards; issues of noncompliance or environmental disregard have not ever been levied against us. Thereby, we have paid no monetary fines, or dues as a result of negligent environmental practices.

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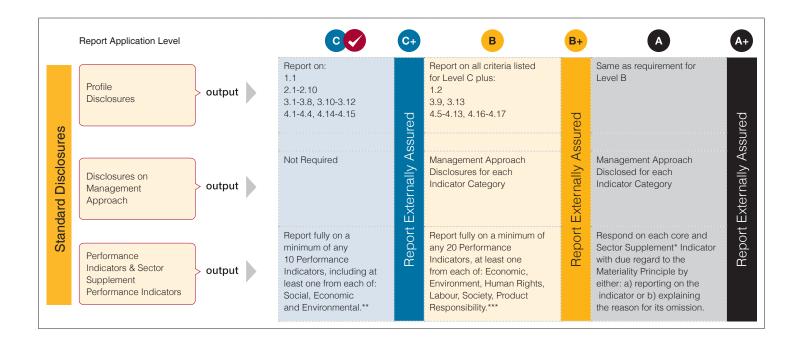
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A Pictorial View of 2012



Opening of Tangalle Branch by H.E. The President



Dr. P.B. Jayasundera ceremonially unveiling the commemorative plaque of SME scale business centre in Kurunegala



The Bank opened its latest SME scale business centre in Kandy



Hon. Basil Rajapaksha ceremonially opened the Business centre in Anuradhapura



New hospital in Kottukachchy donated by the Christian Guild of the Bank: Director, Mr. D.J.D. Jayakody at the opening ceremony



New hospital in Kottukachchy donated by the Christian Guild of the Bank: An exterior shot of the building.



Title deed awarded to the winner of the third prize of Sanwathsara Vasana - a luxury house



Handing over the prize to Jaya Sri Winner in Kinniya.



Lucky winner of *Jaya Sri* draw receiving her prize from the Bank's officials at the Central Road Branch



'Birth of Freedom' in relation to Independence Day celebrations: The first gift voucher offered to a newly born baby by Directress, Ms. L. Sangakkara



'Birth of Freedom' in relation to Independence Day celebrations: CEO/GM handing over *Isuru Udana* gift certificate together with a gift pack for the new born baby



'Birth of Freedom' in relation to Independence Day celebrations: Gifts offered to another baby born on 4th of February



Sisu Udana Savings Unit at All Saints Girls School, Borella



Sisu Udana 'Deyata Pipena Mal' Quiz Competition at 'Deyata Kirula 2012' in Anuradhapura: Celebration of winners, Ananda College 'by spell'



Sisu Udana 'Deyata Pipena Mal' Quiz Competition at 'Deyata Kirula 2012' in Anuradhapura: Dance performance by students on Jaya Sri stage at the exhibition



'Puravamu Vee Bissa' - savings promotion organised to celebrate the World Thrift Day: Students enthusiastically participating in the event at Colombo Defence Services College



'Puravamu Vee Bissa' - savings promotion organised to celebrate the World Thrift Day: Students dressed as farmers to invest in the paddy store



'Puravamu Vee Bissa' - savings promotion organised to celebrate the World Thrift Day - students lined up to deposit money at the savings unit

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Sisu Udana pass books issued to schoolgirls by the Dematagoda Branch



Moneragala Regional Manager and Branch Manager of Thanamalwila discussing with the farmers issues relating to marketing paddy cultivation



Poson Bakthi Gee organised by the Bank at Anuradhapura



Alms giving on Poson Day at Anuradhapura with the presence of former Chairman Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa



Bishop of Chilaw opening Thalawila Pilgrims' Rest which was built by People's Bank



Thai Pongal Festival celebrations at Kotahena Branch



Word Children's Day celebrations: Kids at Waduwawela Nursery School overjoyed with the gifts received



Word Children's Day celebrations: Moneragala Regional Manager visited a school to celebrate the event



New Year Festival: A children's event at the first ever Bakmaha Ulella organised by the staff of Moneragala region

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Word Children's Day celebrations: Serving kids with treats and gifts at Hemmathagama Branch



The former Chairman with the winning team at the Arts Festival organised by the Bank's Art Circle



A performance at People's Bank Art Festival in Jaffna



CEO/GM, Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar handing over certificate and gift to a student in Thalathuoya who had successfully passed the Grade 5 Scholarship Examination



The participants of Dambadiva pilgrimage, who were the winners of the lucky draw for Parinatha account holders



Religious ceremonies held at Bank Head Office on 1st January 2012



At a ceremony held at Grandpass Branch to Celebrate Ramazan Ifthar

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Compliance Report

The excellent reputation enjoyed by the Bank is a main pillar of the business success of the Bank. A sound reputation forms the basis for client confidence in the services offered by the Bank. This confidence goes hand in hand with confidence in the integrity and the specialised know how of Bank employees as well as in the high quality of our products. For this reason, key principles of compliance for the Bank are ensuring employee integrity and maintaining service and product quality. Compliance is primarily aimed at maintaining and continuously improving the reputation of the Bank. Ensuring the integrity of the Bank and that of its employees is accomplished by adhering to compliance relevant legislation. It is also achieved by conveying adequate knowledge of the compliance legislation to be adhered to as well as by monitoring the resultant compliance guidelines and principles.

As overlooking or losing sight of the current law pertaining to the duties of the Bank is a very high possibility with frequent changes and revisions in laws and regulations, People's Bank has established the role of Compliance function within the Organisation with the following scope:

- Freedom to investigate and examine whether the Bank's business activities are conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations pertaining to the industry
- Independence of reporting to Board
 Integrated Risk Management Committee
 or to Board of Directors
- Ability to interpret regulations
 constructively so as to facilitate business
 but not to breach the spirit of such
 regulations or to endanger the Bank's
 reputation with its Regulator

As violation of Laws and Regulations bring about sanctions and impairs the good name and reputation of the Bank, the compliance function focuses on managing the risks arising from laws, regulations and standards which are specific to the financial services industry and which are issued by legislative and regular bodies relevant to the business of the Bank. The compliance function actively educates and supports the business in managing areas such as Anti-Money Laundering, conflict of interests, sales and trading conduct, customer interest and protection and preventing Terrorist Financing.

THE DUTIES OF THE COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

- Ensure that the Banks Business activities are conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations pertaining to the industry.
- Ensure that all employees at Bank, follow accepted ethical standards in discharging their duties.
- Interpret the Laws and Regulations constructively so as to facilitate business but not to breach the spirit of such regulations or to endanger the reputation of the Bank.
- Protect the Banks tangible and intangible assets, the financial security of the business and most importantly the good reputation of the Bank.



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- Provide regular updates to staff when there are changes in legislations/regulations pertaining to the banking business, and conduct training throughout the branch network so as to ensure compliance awareness at all times.
- Ensure that there is an effective Corporate Governance culture across all levels of the Bank.
- Align the Bank's corporate activities and behaviour to ensure that it operates in a safe and sound manner maintaining the trust and confidence of the public.
- Assessing the branches to ensure that the branch network is acting in compliance with the rules and regulations of the industry.
- Carrying out periodic process of confirmation of compliance from respective departments and bring to the notice of the Board of Directors any breaches identified in order to take rectifying measures.
- Submitting confirmation reports on compliance with CBSL Directives to the Bank Supervision Department.

COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING

Today, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing has become a major issue world wide creating a huge threat to the Banking & Finance Industry. As a country Sri Lanka has enacted laws pertaining to Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing identifying Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing as crimes which are punishable by fines or imprisonment.

People's Bank, being one of the biggest State Banks in the country with 345 Branches and 381 Service Centres, maintaining approximately 12 Mn customer accounts and processing thousands of transactions a day, could always be a target for would be money launderers. As such we have internally developed the following effective Anti-Money Laundering procedures to reduce the risk of the Bank being used in Money Laundering transactions:

- Monitor unusual large transactions and unusual patterns of transactions which have no economic or visible lawful purpose, receiving internal suspicious transactions report from staff, analyse and investigate same.
- Report promptly Suspicious Transactions to the Management and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

In order to improve awareness on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing and incorporate a good governance culture within the Bank, following steps have been taken within the Bank:

- Training programmes are conducted across the branch network on Anti-Money Laundering/Know Your Customer, Customer Due Diligence and Risk Categorisation.
- E-learning modules have been developed on Anti-Money Laundering/ Know Your Customer and Western Union Transactions.

 The Bank has put in place a Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance, Anti-Money Laundering and Know Your Customer Policy, Code of Conduct, Compliance Policy and Customer Charter has been put in place.

People's Bank has fully complied with the compliance requirements of the country and has developed systems and procedures to give the fullest support needed to combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. All applicable laws and regulations are strictly followed in this regard. As a State Bank, every step has been taken to extend support to regulatory authorities to ensure the stability of the financial system of Sri Lanka.

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Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is globally accepted as being fundamental to an organisation's competitiveness, growth and sustainability. There is a great attention on Boards of Directors to discharge their duties with high ethical values and accountability in their commitment to good governance practices. Strong business ethics, sound policies and procedures, effective and efficient monitoring systems are considered as ingredients of good corporate governance system.

Good corporate governance is essential to create trust and engagement between companies and their stakeholders, so contributing to the long-term success of the business. In this context corporate governance can be defined according to the Cadbury Report, 1995, 2.5 as 'the system by which companies are directed and controlled'.

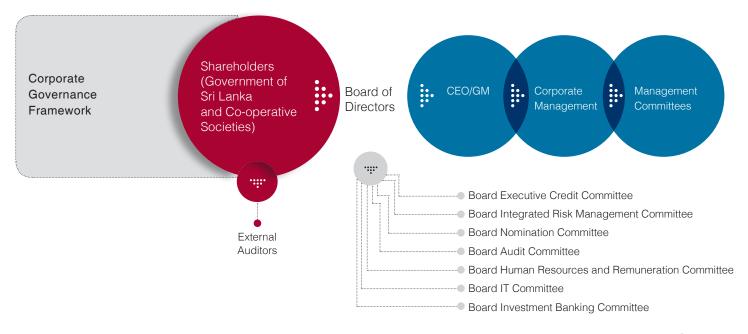
Corporate governance is the mechanism by which companies are rationalised, directed, controlled and monitored. Corporate governance co-ordinates different types of stakeholders such as shareholders, Directors, managers, employees, creditors, customers, global environment and the rest of the society to enhance corporate performance and well-being as a common goal. Major considerations of a system of corporate governance are -

- How successfully companies formulate the rational; the reason for existence and future direction.
- How effectively corporate decisions are made; guidelines and procedures.
- How well the Board on behalf of shareholders appraise managers' decision-making, and monitor the execution.
- How fruitfully the different stakeholders are facilitated to achieve the goals.

The concerns about corporate governance have developed rapidly during the past decades mainly due to credit crisis and the outcome has taken an important part in business as well as in the economy and society of Sri Lanka.

People's Bank over the past 51 years playing the role of good corporate citizen has taken steps voluntarily to adopt the corporate governance practices recommended by various regulatory bodies such as The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, The Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka and The Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and Senior Management with the contribution of all the other stakeholders starting from employees to Bank customers to have good corporate governance in the Bank.



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Bank's Adherence with The Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance Issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.

Subject	Corporate Governance Principle	Reference to the Code of Best Practice issued by ICASL and SEC	Level of Compliance
A. General Chairman and CEO	If Chairman and CEO is one and the same person, disclose the Name of the Chairman/CEO and Senior Independent Director appointed and justification of the decision to combine the positions.	A.2.1 & A.5.6	The posts of Chairman and CEO/GM are held by two individuals.
Board Balance	 Should identify the Independent Non-Executive Directors. If a Non-Executive Director is identified as 'Independent', notwithstanding the existence of any of the following factors, the reason for such determination should be disclosed. A Director is not considered independent if he/she- Has been employed by the Company during the period of two years immediately preceding appointment as Director; Currently has/had during the period of two years immediately preceding appointment as Director, a Material Business Relationship with the Company, whether directly or indirectly; Has a close family member who is a Director, Chief Executive Director (and/or an equivalent position) in the Company; Has a significant shareholding in the Company continuously for a period exceeding nine years from the date of the first appointment; Is employed in another Company or Business - In which a majority of the other Directors of the 	A.5.5	Under the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961, the Minister of Finance is empowered to appoint Board of Directors. All Directors appointed under the Act are in a Non-Executive capacity and are able to form an independent view since they are not part of the Management of the Bank.
	 In which a majority of the other Directors of the Company are employed or are Directors; or In which a majority of the other Directors of the Company have a Significant Shareholding or Material Business Relationship; or That has a Significant Shareholding in the Company or with which the Company has a Business Connection; 		

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FINANCIAL REVIEW	SUSTAINABILITY SUPPLEMENT	A PICTORIAL VIEW OF 2012	COMPLIANCE REPORT	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	RISK MANAGEMENT	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	FINANCIAL REPORTS	ANNEXES

Subject	Corporate Governance Principle	Reference to the Code of Best Practice issued by ICASL and SEC	Level of Compliance	
	 Is a Director of another company - In which a majority of the other Director of the Company are employed or are Directors; or That has a Business Connection in the Company or Significant Shareholding; 			
	 Has Material Business Relationship or a Significant Shareholding in another company or business- In which a majority of the other Directors of the Company are employed or are Directors; and/or That has a Business Connection with the Company or Significant Shareholding in the same. 			
Appointment of New Directors	 When new Directors are appointed, the following details should be disclosed: A brief resumé of each such Director; The nature of his expertise in relevant functional areas; The names of companies in which the Director holds directorships or memberships in Board committees; and Whether such Director can be considered independent. 	A.7.3	Complied with. The Directors are appointed as per the provisions under the People's Bank Act.	
Nomination Committee	The Chairman and members of the Nomination Committee should be identified.	A.7.1	Complied with.	
Appraisal of Board Performance	Should disclose how performance evaluation has been conducted.	A.9.3	The Board conducts appraisals to assess its performance and effectiveness as a whole annually.	
Board-Related Disclosures	 The following details pertaining to each Director should be disclosed: Name, qualification and brief profile; The nature of his/her expertise in relevant functional areas; Immediate family and/or material business relationships with other Directors of the Bank; Names of other listed companies in Sri Lanka in which the Director concerned serves as a Director; 	A.10.1	Complied with. The 2012 Annual Report contains comprehensive information in this regard.	

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Subject	Corporate Governance Principle	Reference to the Code of Best Practice issued by ICASL and SEC	Level of Compliance
	 Names of companies in which the Director concerned serves as a Director and/or the fact that he/she holds other directorships in the Group Companies; Number/percentage of Board meetings of the Bank attended during the year; Names of the Committees in which the Director serves as the Chairman or a member; and Number/percentage of committee meetings attended during the year. 		
Disclosure of Remuneration	 A Statement of Remuneration Policy and details of remuneration of the Board as a whole. Total salary of Executive Directors and total salary of Non-Executive Directors. 	B.3	The Ministry of Finance and Planning determines the allowance payable to Directors.
Major Transactions	All Major Transactions entered into by the Bank should be disclosed.	C.2	Complied with.
Audit Committee	 Names of the Members of the Audit Committee should be disclosed. Basis for determining the independence of Auditors. 	D.3.4	Names of members of the Audit Committee are given in the Directors' Report on page 117 The Auditor of the Bank is the Auditor General as enshrined in the Constitution of Sri Lanka. The independence of the Auditor General is ensured by the Constitution. Auditor General has appointed KPMG Auditors to carry out the Bank's external audit.
Code of Business Conduct and Ethics	 Should disclose whether the Bank has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors and members of the Senior Management Team. Should also disclose an affirmative declaration that they have abided by such Code. The Chairman must certify that he/she is not aware of any violation of any of the provisions of this Code. 	D.4.1 & D.4.2	Complied with. Bank has Code of Ethics for Directors and a Code of Conduct for its Employees.

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Subject	Corporate Governance Principle	Reference to the Code of Best Practice issued by ICASL and SEC	Level of Compliance
Going Concern	Should report that the Bank is a going concern, with supporting assumptions and qualifications as necessary.	D.1.5	The Bank is a going concern
B. Remuneration Co	mmittee Report		
Members of Remuneration Committee	 The names of members of Remuneration Committee should be disclosed in the Remuneration Committee Report. 	B.1.3	Complied with. Names of members of the Remuneration Committee are disclosed in the Directors' Report on page 117 of this Annual Report.
C. Directors' Report Directors' Report	 Should contain the following declarations made by Directors: The Bank has not engaged in any activities, which contravenes laws and regulations; The Directors have declared all material interest in contracts involving the Bank and refrained from voting on matters in which they were materially interested; The Bank has made all endeavours to ensure the equitable treatment of shareholders; The business is a going concern with supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary; and They have conducted a review of internal controls covering financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management and have obtained reasonable assurance of their effectiveness and successful adherence herewith. 	D.1.2	Complied with.
D. Financial Stateme Financial Statements	 The Board of Directors should include a Statement of Responsibility for the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements. Auditors should also have a statement about their reporting responsibility. 	D.1.3	Complied with.
E. Management Rep Management Report	ort Should include a 'Management Discussion and Analysis Report' discussing at least the following issues: Industry structure and developments; Opportunities and threats; Risks and concerns; Internal control systems and their adequacy;	D.1.4	Complied with.

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Subject	Corporate Governance Principle	Reference to the Code of Best Practice issued by ICASL and SEC	Level of Compliance
	 Social and environmental protection activities carried out by the Bank; Financial performance; Material developments in human resources/industrial relations; and Prospects for the future. 		
F. Corporate Gove	rnance Report		
Corporate Governance Report	Should disclose the manner and extent to which the Bank has complied with as per the principles and provisions of the Code.	D.5.1	Complied with.
G. Audit Committee	e Report		
Audit Committee Report	Should set out the work carried out by the Committee.	D.3.3	Complied with.

Bank's Adherence with the Corporate Governance Rules as Required by the Banking Act Direction No. 11 of 2007 Issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The factual findings report has been issued by the Auditor General on the level of compliance with the requirements of these Directions. The findings did not include any inconsistencies with Directions.

The Corporate Governance Certificate together with factual findings are given on pages 124 to 153.

Number of Board Meetings and Board Sub-Committee Meetings held during the year 2012

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings
Board Meetings	18
Board Audit Committee (BAC)	10
Board Executive Credit Committee (BECC)	24
Board Human Resource & Remuneration Committee (BHRRC)	11
Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC)	4
Board Nomination Committee (BNC)	1
Board Investment Banking Committee (BIBC)	1
Board IT Committee (BITC)	7

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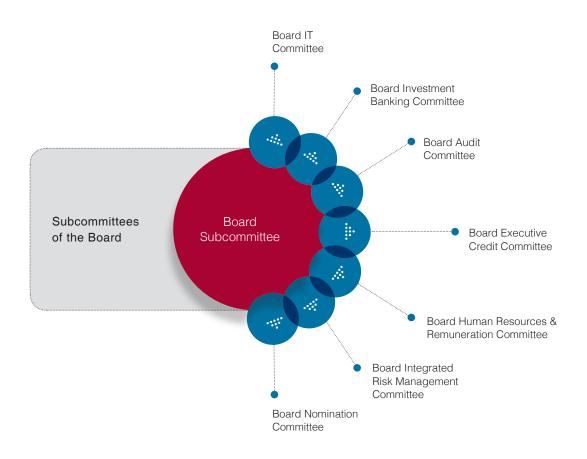
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Attendance at Board Meetings and Board Subcommittee Meetings during the year 2012

Name of the Director	Board Meetings	BAC	BECC	BHRRC	BIRMC	BNC	BIBC	BITC
Mr. W. Karunajeewa	18	N/M	22	11	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	18	N/M	23	11	4	1	1	7
Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	16	10	N/M	N/M	4	1	1	7
Mr. Ajith Panditharatne	15	N/M	N/M	10	N/M	1	N/M	N/M
Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara	17	N/M	22	N/M	N/M	1	N/M	N/M
Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila	15	9	N/M	N/M	4	1	N/M	N/M
Ms. Visakha Amarasekera	16	9	N/M	N/M	4	1	1	N/M
Mr. Priyantha Mayadunne	16	N/M	N/M	10	N/M	1	N/M	7
Mr. Pawara Dassanayake	17	N/M	19	N/M	N/M	1	N/M	N/M

^{*} N/M - Not a Member of the Board Subcommittee.





10.9 Rs. Bn

Profit After Taxation

Return on Assets (Before Tax)

2%

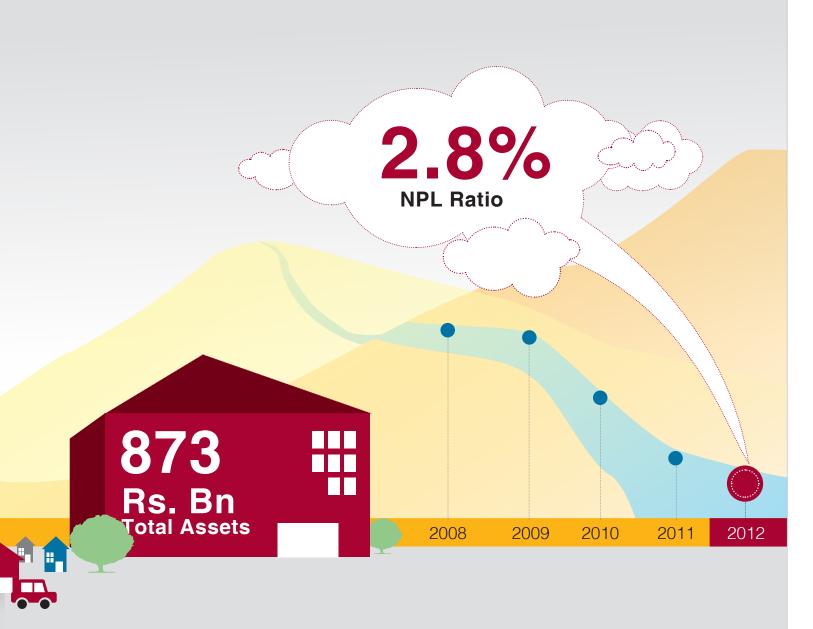
Return on Equity

41.7%





As a State-owned Bank, we know that the decent returns we generate for our shareholder will find its way back into society - the Bank is proud to play a role in the development of Sri Lanka. Our name still says it all...for it's still all about people!



Capital Adequacy Ratio

14.0%

Credit Rating Stable - by Fitch Ratings

AA+

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Risk Management

BACKGROUND AND THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

People's Bank recognises that the provision of various financial facilities to customers and counterparties exposes the Bank to various types of risks, the management of which is crucial to the long-term viability of the Bank.

Some of the major risks recognised by the Bank are:

- i. Credit risk
- ii. Market risk
- iii. Concentration risk
- iv. Liquidity risk
- v. Operational risk
- vi. Interest rate risk
- vii. Legal risk

Most of the risks arising out of our principal activities of lending and borrowing are either mitigated, eliminated or transferred through carefully designed business practices or through product pricing and design.

Risks faced by the Bank are segmented into two different types:

- Risk that can be eliminated or transferred or avoided by appropriate business practices.
- ii. Risk that are absorbed and actively managed by the Bank.

WE ELIMINATE, AVOID AND TRANSFER RISK BY:

- i. Defining and adhering to a strict risk appetite.
- ii. Standardisation of processes, contracts and procedures to prevent inefficient or incorrect financial decisions.
- iii. Construction of portfolios, with strict diversification targets in order to reduce undue risk concentrations.
- iv. Product pricing and design.

We use our own resources and expertise in managing embedded risks. We believe that proper management of such risk positions is an important aspect in earning a consistent and adequate return ensuring stability and growth.

OUR RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CONSISTS OF FOLLOWING SEQUENCE OF STEPS/

A. Clear Policy Directives on:

- i. Risk underwriting standards (risk appetite)
- ii. Risk categorisation

TECHNIQUES:

iii. Standard of review

B. Establishment of Policies, Procedures, Guidelines and Strategies for Investment, Credit and Trading Activities

Policies and strategies are articulated in terms of commitment to particular type and areas of the market. Tolerable concentration levels and tolerable levels of assets - liability mismatching (exposure) are defined.

C. Establishment of Risk Position Limits, Authority Levels and Rules

- Risk taking is restricted to permitted asset classes/or counterparties with predefined quality standards.
- ii. Setting limits on eligible assets and counterparty exposures. Risks that can be written by any one individual or committed is also restricted, by well-defined authority levels. This applies to Treasury traders as well as credit line officers.

INITIATIVES DURING THE YEAR

During the year under review we continued to consolidate and strengthen our risk management framework. New procedures and processes were introduced for measuring, monitoring and managing risks with a view to ensuring the establishment of a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process as required under the Pillar 2 of the Basel II framework. Work processes relating to loss data collection were further strengthened. The B.O.D. expert also established an Executive Committee for management of operational risk.

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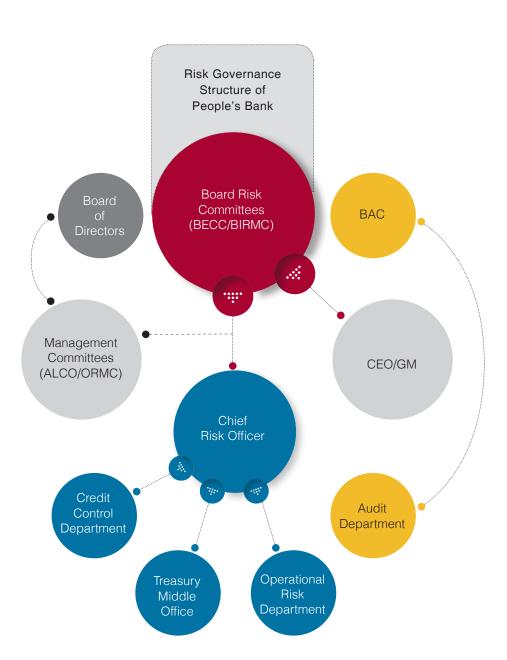
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During the current year, the Bank introduced new policies relating to industry concentrations and individual/group borrower concentration in the Loan Book.

Stop-Loss limits have been introduced on a number of traded products in order to further strengthen the controls over Treasury activities.

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT AT PEOPLE'S BANK

We are primarily focused on the Bank's vulnerability to adverse impacts of multitude risk exposures on our capital resources and depositor funds. We have been working towards inculcating a strong risk management culture within the organisation, on a platform of a robust and proactive risk governance structure. Formulation of risk strategy and capital allocation process is an integral part of our strategic and business planning process.



BECC - Board Executive Credit Committee

BIRMC - Board Integrated Risk Management Committee

BAC - Board Audit Committee

ALCO - Assets and Liabilities Committee

ORMC - Operational Risk Management Committee

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

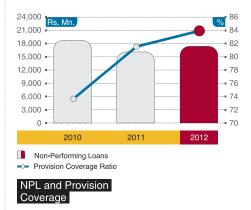
We consider credit risk as the risk segment having the highest impact on our resource base. Credit risk is defined as the possibility that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligation according to contractual agreement. The Bank manages credit risk at individual exposure levels as well as at portfolio level.

The Bank's credit function operates based on well-defined credit risk strategies/policies set up by the Board of Directors Written policies/procedures are in place covering following aspects:

- Definition of target markets, risk acceptance criteria, credit approval authority structure and relevant rules.
- ii. Credit origination and maintenance procedure.
- Portfolio management guidelines, such as, maximum exposure limits for industries and individual borrowers.
- iv. Remedial/rehabilitation management guidelines.
- v. Credit review policy.
- Watch listing of potentially risky borrowers, and monitoring of these borrowers.
- vii. Delegation of lending powers based on hierarchy in the credit line.
- viii. Credit extension is authorised by at least two or more credit officers including an officer from the Credit Risk Management. Department, for exposures beyond a certain quantum.

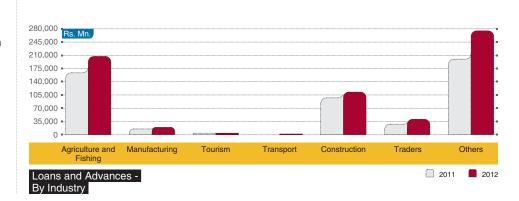
- ix. Internal credit risk rating system, to assign a risk rating to every obligor.
- x. We have set up a loan review mechanism. A percentage of quarterly loan disbursements at Branch/Regional/Zonal authority levels is selected on a random basis and subjected to post grant reviews at regional as well as head office level to monitor and ensure quality of lending decisions, and also to ensure timely remedial action.
- xi. Random credit audits are carried out by our Internal Audit Department to measure level of adherence to set credit risk and operational risk standards, and determine adequacy of controls and identify areas for improvement.
- xii. Loan delinquencies are monitored on individual loans basis as well as on a portfolio basis. All delinquent loans are classified in accordance with CBSL guidelines. This process is fully automated ensuring strict adherence. We have managed to keep the NPL ratio below 3%.
- xiii. Loan loss provisioning is effected in accordance with the statutory requirements.

xiv. The Bank has already adopted SLAS 37, and accordingly books impairments and recognises losses based on objective evidence of incurred losses.



Concentration Risk in the Credit Portfolio

The Bank recently adopted a policy on exposure limits for industries and borrowers. Exposure limits have been imposed covering industry exposure and individual/group exposures (name concentrations). Such exposures are monitored by the Risk Management Division and reported to BIRMC periodically.



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The Bank has a more stringent Single Borrower Exposure limit than the regulatory maximum. Aggregate exposure of the top 10 and top 20 customers are measured against the total portfolio of the Bank.

Concentration risk for both individual customer and for industry segments are regularly monitored for exposures over Rs. 100 Mn, and the level of dispersion is measured by using the Herfindhal-Hirshman Index.

Individual Customer	HHI
With GOSL	0.25
Without GOSL	0.08
Industry Segment	HHI
With GOSL	0.28

If HHI < 0.15 - Low Concentration If HHI 0.15 - 0.25 - Moderate Concentration If HHI > 0.25 - High Concentration

Without GOSL

The portfolio has a low level of concentration without GOSL exposures.

The high level of exposure to the GOSL is as a consequence of our role as a state bank, but is not an area of undue concern, given the various mitigants and credit enhancements that have been structured in.

Portfolio Analysis

Portfolio analysis is carried out by the Risk Management Division in terms of -

- a. Product
- b. Sectors
- c. Business Lines
- d. Collateral

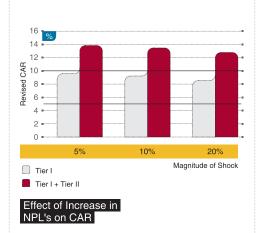
0.12

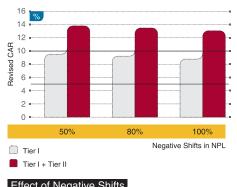
e. Borrower Credit Risk Rating

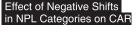
Impairment is strictly monitored in order to identify adverse trends in a timely manner.

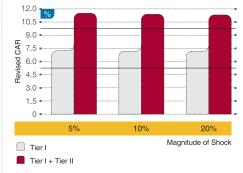
Stress Testing for Credit Risk

Stress testing is carried out at portfolio level on models developed internally by the Risk Management Division. The Effects of adverse trends/shifts in impairments of loan assets on the capital adequacy of the Bank is tested and results shown below:

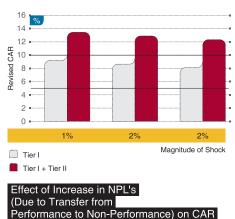








Effect of Fall in FSV of Mortgaged Collateral on CAR

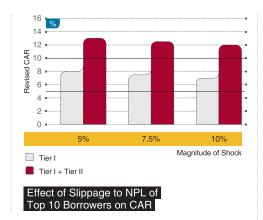


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MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk arises from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. Exposure to such risk is present in both our trading book as well as the Banking Book.

A comprehensive set of policies and limits have been adopted in order to manage market risks. These policies/procedures encompass the statutory requirements whilst adhering to best practices.

The Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the management of market risk. All material sources of market risks are identified and risk limits defined by the ALCO. Various market risk exposures are closely monitored by the Treasury Middle Office, and reported to Chief Risk Officer and ALCO, to initiate appropriate action. However, the front line responsibility for market risk management (Trading/Investment Book) rests with the Treasury Trading Department Treasury Front Office, Middle Office and Back Office are clearly segregated into three different reporting lines with clear and well defined responsibilities.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Bank may incur losses as a result of adverse exchange rate movement during a period in which the Bank has an open position.

As a primary measure of risk mitigation, following limits are set on risk open positions:

- i. Volume limits by currency/trader
- ii. Overall room limits both for intra-day and overnight net open positions
- iii. Stop loss limits by currency/and trader.

We also use following tools to measure and manage FX risk:

- Maturity Gap Analysis of Foreign Currency denominated assets and liabilities.
- ii. Daily Value at Risk measure (DVaR) at 99% confidence level. This method is employed to measure the maximum loss that could arise on a exposure position at a 99% level of confidence. Hence, its dependence on extensive usage of historical data on market risk factors.
- iii. To compliment the DVaR method, stress tests are carried out to measure impact of extreme exchange rate movements (5% to 15% movements) on capital adequacy ratio.



Month End FX NOP & Daily VaR During 2012

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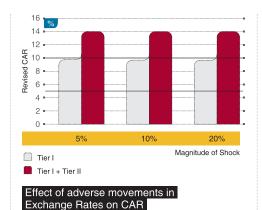
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Even an adverse movement of Forex rates in the magnitude of 15% has negligible impact on the capital adequacy of the Bank.

Exchange risk has been well-managed and any adverse movement in exchange rate would have had no major impact on the capital adequacy of the Bank.

Interest Rate Risk is a critical component of market risk management. Any adverse change in interest rates can impact the net interest margins of the Bank. The Bank ensures that interest rate risk in both the trading book and the Banking book is quantified and monitored against set limits.

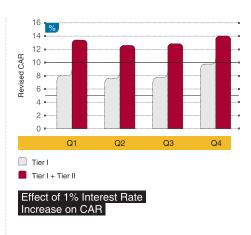
Adverse changes in the interest rates can impact the market value of fixed income securities held by the Bank for trading purposes. We have recently established a stop-loss limit on our trading portfolio. The portfolio is marked to market on a daily basis and monitored against the stop loss limits.

We use Daily VaR model at 99% confidence level to quantify the risk exposure of the trading portfolio. The Treasury Middle Office monitors on a daily basis the value at risk (potential loss) on our trading portfolio.

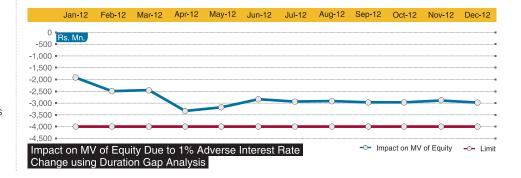
Re-pricing maturity gaps in the Balance Sheet is the major source of Interest rate risk in the Banking Book. This is quantified by using the re-pricing gap statement of assets and liabilities (maturity gap analysis).

One significant challenge in analysing the re-pricing mismatch risk arises due to the quality of assumptions regarding the embedded options of certain products, such as housing loans, fixed rate loans, savings and fixed deposits. During the year, both the Behavioural Gap Analysis statements and Duration Gap Analysis were further refined through use of behavioural data.

Stress Testing: The Bank monitors the impact on the 'Market value of its equity' due to adverse changes in interest rates. This is measured by using the Duration Gap Analysis method and applying a 1% adverse interest rate shock to determine the effect on the capital of the Bank.



Interest rate risk has been well-managed and any adverse movement in interest rates would have had no major impact on the capital adequacy of the Bank.



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Equity Risk

Bank continued to maintain a small and diverse portfolio of quoted equities for trading purposes.

Portfolio maintenance and trading activities were conducted within strict limits specifying:

- i. Overall exposure limits
- ii. Level of diversification of the portfolio
- iii. Strict investment qualification criteria
- iv. Loss limits on individual exposures

The portfolio is marked to market on a daily basis, and exposures against limits are monitored upon by the Treasury Middle Office.

STRESS TEST **FOR EQUITY** PRICE MOVEMENT 16 14 12 = Revised CAR 10 = 8 = 6 = 4 .--2 -5% 10% 20% Magnitude of Shock Tier I Tier I + Tier II Effect of Adverse Movements in

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises mainly due to funding of long-term assets with short-term liabilities, which is unavoidable for the Bank in its primary role as a financial intermediary. In a normal market situation, this is managed through rollover of short-term liabilities.

Liquidity planning should ensure, at a minimum, the Bank's ability to fund its obligations even in extremely stressed situations of both internal and external origin.

Effective liquidity risk management is extremely important, considering the systemic impact a typical liquidity crisis in one bank can have on the entire banking network of the country.

The inevitable trade-off between liquidity and profitability is recognised by the Bank and incorporated in the Bank's liquidity risk management policies and guidelines.

It is clearly understood that the reputation of the Bank amongst the general public and in the financial markets has a significant impact on the Bank's ability to continue to attract funds at competitive prices.

Any deterioration in our reputation would negatively impact the availability and cost of funds for meeting customer requirements.

It is also pertinent to note that a robust liquidity management strategy adds stability, enhancing the reputation of the Bank. This enhances the ability of the Bank to raise retail and wholesale funding at competitive rates.

Liquidity management is primarily, the responsibility of the Bank's ALCO. Treasury Division is responsible for day-to-day management of liquidity, with Treasury Middle Office being responsible for monitoring of liquidity.

Hence, our liquidity management strategy is primarily based on maintaining a portfolio of liquid assets and also maintaining a diversified portfolio of retail deposits attracted to the Bank through well thought out product introductions and effective relationship management of such sources. The widely dispersed branch network and the access to extensive retail customer base are vital ingredients in our liquidity strategy.

The Bank has also developed a comprehensive contingency funding plan, which is augmented by a number of committed credit lines from external sources of foreign and local origin.

The Bank Uses Following Tools for the Liquidity Risk Monitoring and Management

- Cash flow maturity gap statements of Asset liabilities and monitoring same against set limits.
- Monitoring of liquidity indicators such as loans to customer deposits ratio, statutory liquid assets ratio, unutilised inter bank borrowing lines, and unutilised limits available to customers.
- Stress testing of liquidity positions for extreme scenarios such as a substantial, flight of hot money or a rating downgrade leading to high cost of liquidity etc.

Equity Prices on CAR

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Liquidity Indicators	2011 %	2012 %	Guidelines %
Loan/Customer Deposits	92.4	96.6	<83
Unutilised Inter-bank Borrowing Lines	48	44	<100
Medium-term Funding	101	102	>15
Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio - DBU	21.5	21.8	>20
- FCBU	24.0	21.8	>20

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational risk is inherent in all our business processes and activities. Its management and containment is very important considering the fact that we are one of the largest banks in Sri Lanka providing a full spectrum of banking facilities to a wide and varied clientele. We employ people, who acts as agents of the Bank, own and occupy property spread across the country and hold and are custodians of assets, including information belonging to ourselves and our customers.

Operational risk is a consequence of poor controls or lack of controls over processes used in the Bank's activities and external events whether deliberate, accidental or natural e.g. fire, robbery documentation error, incorrect accounting.

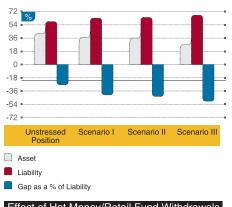
The Bank has formulated a well-defined operational risk management policy. The key objectives of this policy are to ensure:

- i. Bank's capital and earnings are protected from significant operational losses.
- ii. Well-defined clearly understood and uniform process for managing operational risk across the Bank.
- iii. Service delivery standards and our reputation are not compromised as a result of operational issues.

Roles and Responsibilities

The foundation of operational risk management framework is the definition by all functions of their roles and responsibilities so that, collectively they can assure that there is adequate segregation of duties, complete coverage of risks and clear accountability.

Stress Testing:



Effect of Hot Money/Retail Fund Withdrawals on 'Up to 1 Month' Time Band

Hot Money - Funds with highest risk of withdrawal. Savings, demand deposits and time deposit account balances over Rs. 50 Mn were considered as hot money.

Retail Funds - Funds with less risk of withdrawals.

Scenario 1-5% hot money and 5% retail funds withdrawals.

Scenario 2-10% hot money and 5% retail funds withdrawals.

Scenario 3-10% hot money and 10% retail funds withdrawals.

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Managing Operational Risk

Identification and assessment of operational risks is an essential part of operational risk management. A number of tools based on quantitative and qualitative methodologies are used for this purpose. The information gathered from these methods will be used for taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk, across the Bank.

We Currently Use the Following Tools:

- i. Information on loss incidents: A data base is being developed on losses and damages occurred in the past. Careful analysis of the data help us to identify and estimate risks that may occur in the future provided there is no significant change to the business and operating environment.
- ii. Self-assessment: Each Branch, Business Unit or operating Dept. assess the risk factors for each work process, on an annual basis. During this process, the adequacy of internal control systems, risk factors, documents computer systems and responsible personnel are evaluated and weak areas are highlighted for corrective action.
- iii. Key risk indicators: Risk indicators are a broad category of measures used to monitor the activities and status of the control environment of a particular business area for a given risk category, whilst the control assessment process occurs only periodically (annually) risk indicators are monitored more often (i.e. daily/weekly/monthly/quarterly).

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Risk assessment: After operational risks have been identified as above, the Bank then assess the probability of an operational risk loss event occurring and also the maximum loss such an event could have on the Bank. At this point, a determination is made on the sufficiency of the operational controls and procedure to manage the risks and whether the cost of maintaining these controls is justified and can be reduced. The Bank then assesses the significance and severity of these against the overall risk appetite of the Bank.

Risk Treatment

Having determined the financial impact on the Bank arising from its operational risk exposures, the Bank will decide on the method to be used to reduce the severity of any risk event.

Following measures are taken:

i. Insurance

For those risks identified as having a low probability of occurrence, but where the financial impact is high, the Bank will insure itself against those risks to minimise any loss. Damage to the Banks assets, frauds, staff negligence are some of the risks covered by insurance.

ii. Business continuity planning

Every Branch/Business Unit has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) to minimise losses from major disruptions to operations, whether it is to our IT infrastructure or Branch premises. Alternative sites have been established to ensure unhindered business operations in the event of emergencies, such as natural disasters, IT hardware failures etc.

iii. New products and services

New products and services are critically examined before they are introduced. This provides assurance that all risks inherent in new products and services are clearly identified and mitigated to the extent possible; any residual risk should be within the Bank's risk tolerance levels.

iv. Outsourcing

Being aware of the risks associated with outsourcing activities, the Bank has established policy guidelines for managing risks associated with such activities.

v. Validation and regular independent review

The Bank's operational risk management processes and assessment systems are subject to regular independent review and validation by the Internal Audit Department at least annually or more often. These audits cover all the operational units, as well as the activities of operational risk management function.



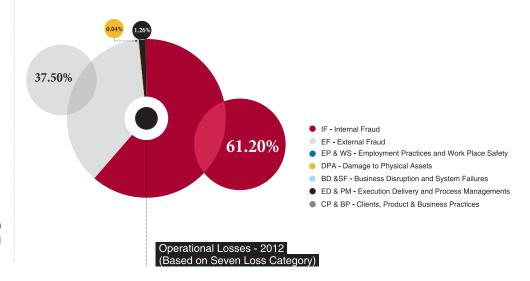
T&S - Trading and Sales (Treasury)

P&S - Payments and Settlements (Clg, RTGS, etc)

RB - Retail Banking

CB - Commercial Banking

Operational Losses - 2012 (by Business Line)

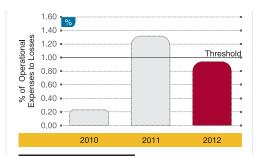


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Operational Losses Vs Tolerance (2010-2012)

Operational losses for the year as a percentage of operational expenses were 0.93%. This is below the internal set tolerance level of 1.0%

Legal Risk

People's Bank has implemented policies procedures and guidelines in respect of management and control of legal risk as it engages in a large number of legally binding transactions and contracts with local and foreign customers, suppliers and service providers.

Legal risk covers contractual risk, legislative risk and litigation risk. Legal risk includes:

- Failure to act appropriately or diligently in response to claims made against the Bank:
- 2. Inability to successfully defend a claim brought against the Bank;
- Inability to take action to enforce the rights of the Bank through courts of law;
- 4. Failure or inability to mitigate the likelihood that an adverse claim will be successfully made against the Bank.

Legal Department is responsible for managing and mitigating legal risk. This comprises the provision of legal advice and support in resisting claims and legal proceedings against the Bank, analysis of legal issues, drafting contracts and other legal documents, management of litigation, debt recoveries and other litigation against third parties. External consultants are used judiciously to complement our internal legal resources.

Since legal recognition for electronic documents was established in our judicial system, the Bank started E-Banking and Internet Banking facilities to its customers. As a consequence, cyber-crimes have become common in the Banking industry. The Bank has taken precautionary and security measures to mitigate these risks in the form of contractual agreements with third parties, increasing customer awareness and enhanced encryption standards.

Continuous training to personnel in the Legal Department to enhance and update awareness of changing legislation is another measure employed by the Bank to manage legal risk.

A project to install a centralised database to monitor the status of legal issues across the network was also begun in 2011. This project was completed in 2012, and will ensure a more speedy and effective monitoring and following up of litigation matters and documentation issues.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT-INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROCESS (ICAAP):

Migration Towards ICAAP

The Bank has made necessary preparation for the impending migration to ICAAP regime in 2013.

- All significant risk types have been identified and risk quantification and Risk management methodologies have been finalised.
- Workflow and processes for data gathering and analysis has been established.

The CBSL has issued directives, mandating banks to develop their own processes and resources for assessing their overall capital adequacy in relation to unique risk profiles of each bank and to formulate strategies for maintaining adequate capital levels.

Quantitative approach to calculation of capital adequacy based on most likely outcomes for measurement of risk is being further enhanced. We have developed new approaches to measure the resilience of the Bank to most extreme and unlikely events of internal origin and of market origin, with a view to use such output in formulation of capital and business planning strategy of the Bank.

Capital Management

People's Bank and its subsidiaries are involved in a number of business activities which can be segmented into Banking and Finance, Insurance, Travel, and Property

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Development. Each of these entities have their own Board of Directors, who monitors and review the risk profiles of individual companies which are again reviewed by the Board Integrated Risk Management Committee of the People's Bank, at least quarterly to ensure that they remain within set parameters.

Risk management and Capital Management processes are in place to ensure that all risk exposure are recognised, continuously monitored and evaluated.

As a part of the risk management process of the Bank, these risks are aggregated across the entire Group.

The objective of the capital management process is to ensure that all risk exposures are supported by adequate capital.

Capital adequacy is calculated in accordance with the guidelines issued by CBSL. People's Bank uses following methods to calculate risk-weighted assets for Pillar 1 risks -

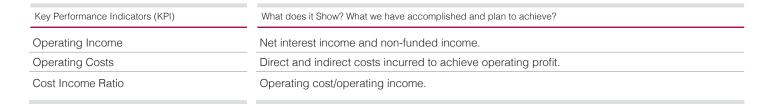
- i. Credit Risk Standardised approach
- ii. Operational Risk Basic indicator approach
- iii. Market Risk Standardised approach

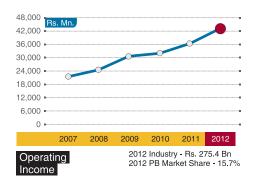
Our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) take into account other risks that are not included under Pillar I. These risks are -

- i. Liquidity Risk
- ii. Interest Rate Risks on Banking Book
- iii. Pawning

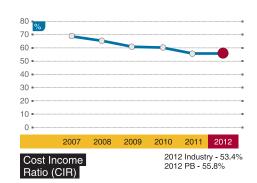
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Key Performance Indicators









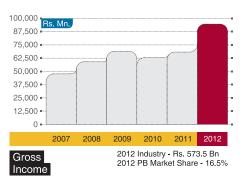
The Bank has recorded continuous growth in operating income with timely pricing adjustments, growth in loans and fee-based income.

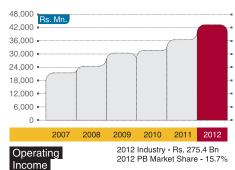
The FY 2012 marked the 2012-14 collective agreement year, which resulted in salary adjustments made to all permanent staff members. All other variable overheads were managed with marginal growth over FY 2011.

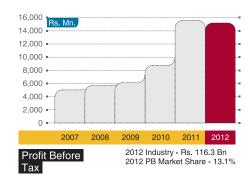
Despite the previously noted salary hike in FY 2012, the Bank continued to reduce it's CIR. This was aided by the growth in income as well.

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Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	What does it Show? What we have accomplished and plan to achieve?	
Gross Income	Total turnover or interest and fee-based income of the Bank.	
Operating Income	Net interest income (Interest income less interest cost) and non-funded income.	
Profit before Taxation (PBT)	Net income less overheads and provisions.	







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The Bank's gross income grow by 38.8% over FY 2011, similar to industry growth. This was driven mainly by loan growth and increased lending rates.

Operating income which includes net interest income and non-funded revenue grew by 18.9% over previous year, as opposed to 22.1% experienced by the banking sector.

Marginal drop experienced in FY 2012 due to interest cost hikes, salary amendments and higher loan loss provisioning compared to FY 2011.

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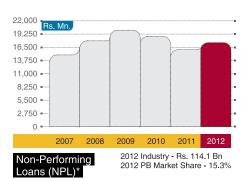
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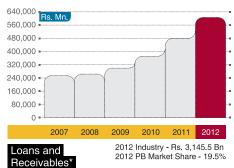
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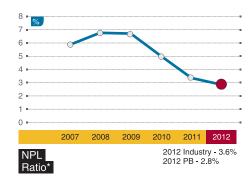
Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	What does it Show? What we have accomplished and plan to achieve?	
Non-Performing Loans (NPL)	Loans with settlement issues categorised as per Central Bank (CBSL) guidelines.	
Gross Loans and Advances	Total loans and advances before deduction of provisions for doubtful debts.	



Non-Performing Loans Ratio



Non-performing loans/total gross loans and advances.



The Bank still carries over Rs. 7 Bn worth of old hard-core NPL's granted prior to FY 2001, which is fully provided. Hence the actual NPL slippage (post - 2001) is under 3%. This is a remarkable achievement considering the size and market share of the Bank over industry.

Notwithstanding, over 80% of the NPL book is provided for. This coverage is the highest amongst Banks.

The growth in NPLs is marginal compared to the loan growth in FY 2012.

Gross loans and advances grew by 30% over FY 2011. 29% of loan growth value is to state-owned enterprises.

Bank's gross NPL ratio reduced from 3.4% in 2011 to 2.8% in 2012 which was fueled by stringent credit control and recovery measures together with quality lending relationships.

*Note: Based on previous SLAS

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Key Performance	Indicators	(KPI)
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What does it Show? What we have accomplished and plan to achieve?

Profit before Taxation (PBT)

Earnings from operations less overheads and provisions.

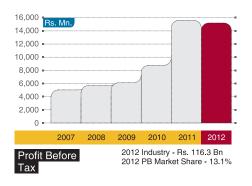
Average Assets

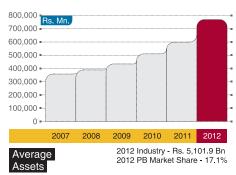
Total loans and advances, investments and treasury instruments etc.

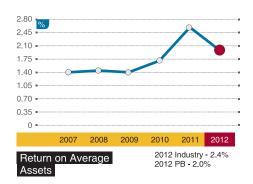
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Return on Average Assets (before Tax)

% of profit before tax over average assets.







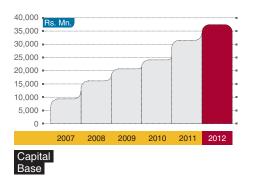
Marginal drop experienced in FY 2012 due to interest cost hikes, salary amendments and higher loan loss provisioning compared to FY 2011.

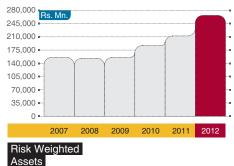
PB has the second largest asset base in the industry. The Bank has focused on quality asset growth over the years which has yielded healthy returns. FY 2012 recorded an asset increase of 31.9% over FY 2011 which ended at Rs. 873.1 Bn. This is compared to the growth of 17.1% in the banking industry.

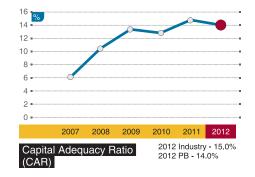
The Bank experienced a drop in this KPI in FY 2012 driven by the marginal drop in PBT compared to the 31.9% increase in assets YOY.

PAGE 6 PAGE 7 PAGES 8-13 PAGES 14-21 PAGES 22-24 PAGES 26-30 PAGES 32-33 PAGE 34 PAGES 35-47 CHAIRMAN'S **OPERATIONAL** FINANCIAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF CORPORATE **EXECUTIVE** ZONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS HIGHLIGHTS MESSAGE OFFICER/GENERAL DIRECTORS MANAGEMENT MANAGEMENT MANAGEMENT REVIEW MANAGER'S REVIEW

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	What does it Show? What we have accomplished and plan to achieve?
Capital Base	A combination of Tier I & Tier II capital as approved by CBSL.
Risk-Weighted Assets	Risk % assigned on all assigned based on CBSL guidelines.
Capital Adequacy Ratio	A ratio computed using the above variables. The requirement is above 10% for the local banking industry.







The Bank has continuously increased its capital base with maximum ploughed back earnings and debentures (Tier II). The total capital base has reached Rs. 37.4 Bn compared to negative Rs. 7 Bn in FY 2001.

Bank's risk weighted assets have increased from 212.6 Bn to 267.2 Bn over FY 2011 driven mainly by a higher operational risk charge as PB has a large net revenue base.

The Bank recorded a CAR of 14.0% for FY 2012. This is a remarkable achievement given that this ratio was negative from FY 2001 to 2004 and below 10% from FY 2005 to FY 2007.

Sustaining this ratio is a key focus going forward.

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Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

What does it Show? What we have accomplished and plan to achieve?

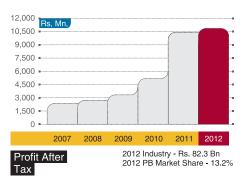
Profit after Tax

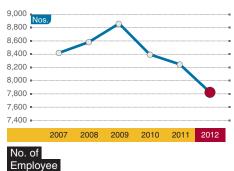
Profit before tax less tax liability. Number of Employees

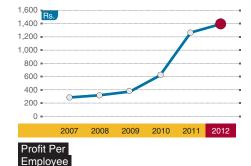
Profit per Employee

Number of permanent employees as at year end.

Profit after taxation computed per permanent employee.







The Bank recorded a modest growth on profit after taxation in FY 2012.

This was primarily due to a lower tax charge compared to FY 2011. This was mainly due to over provisions made for taxes in FY 2011 and deferred tax reversals.

Over 400 permanent employees retired during the year 2012 which is the reason behind the notable drop in head count.

As a State Bank, we also provide value added free services to our customers, hence has a higher work force compared to private sector peers.

The Bank is required to maintain a certain number of employees to meet such social obligations plus the large branch network. PPE recorded a growth of 10% over the previous year. We also note that People's Bank offers services which cannot be accounted in terms of impact on bottom-line growth. Payment of Government servants salaries, armed forces salaries, teachers salaries, settlement of electricity bills, water bills, pension payments to Government servants and loans to Government servants for housing are to name a few. High personnel cost of the Bank and the requirement of a large number of staff to man the largest branch outreach in the country adds strain to this KPI.

Note: The results reported above for 2011 and 2012 have been extracted from the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank prepared based on new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS) that came into effect from 1st January 2012. The results reported for 2008-2010 have been extracted from the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank prepared based on previous Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLAS) that were in force up to 31st December 2011. The Bank has duly restated its Financial Statements for 2011 in accordance with SLFRS and LKAS.



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Directors' Report

DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of People's Bank consists of nine Directors appointed by the Minister of Finance out of which two names were nominated by the Minister-in-Charge of Co-operatives under the provisions of People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961 as amended. The Board meets at least once a month and met 18 times in 2012. The quorum for a Board meeting is five members. The Directors of the Bank during the year 2012 were as follows:

Name
Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa
(Up to 28th January 2013)
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody
Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga
Mr. Ajith Panditharatne
Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara
Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila
Ms. M.T.I. Visakha Amarasekera
Mr. M.M. Priyantha K. Mayadunne
Mr. D.M. Pawara Dassanayake

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

The following are the subsidiaries/associate companies of the Bank:

(a) People's Leasing Finance PLC

Bank's Shareholding - 75%

The principal activities of the Company are Financial and Operating Leasing, Hire Purchase, Asset Financing and Islamic Finance Deposits and Savings.

Directors' representation is as follows:

Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa	- Chairman
(Up to 28th January 2013)	
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar	- Director

(b) People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd.

Bank's Shareholding - 99%

The principal activities of the Company - Air Ticketing and Organising of Tours.

Directors' representation is as follows:

Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara	- Chairperson
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar	- Director

(c) People's Merchant Finance PLC

Bank's Shareholding - 26.1%

The principal activities of the Bank are Lease Financing, Trade Financing, Corporate Finance and Related Advisory Services, Investment Banking and Real Estate Development.

Directors' representation is as follows:

Mr. P.A. Ajith Panditharatne	- Chairman
Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	- Director
Ms. L.K. Sangakkara (Nominated in November 2012)	- Director
Mr. Sabry Ibrahim (Resigned in November 2012)	- Director

Directors' Attendance at the Board Meetings

Number of meetings held during the year 2012 - 18

Name	No. of Meetings Held	No. of Meetings Attended
Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa (Up to 28th January 2013)	18	18
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	18	18
Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	18	16
Mr. Ajith Panditharatne	18	15
Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara	18	17
Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila	18	15
Ms. Visakha Amarasekera	18	16
Mr. Priyantha Mayadunne	18	16
Mr. Pawara Dassanayake	18	17

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank has voluntarily adopted Best Practice provisions and have in place systems and procedures to ensure sound Corporate Governance.

A detailed Report is given on pages 87 to 93.

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COMPLIANCE REPORTING

A separate Compliance Function Unit has been set up within the Bank. Monthly Compliance Reports certified by the CEO and the Compliance Officer are submitted to the Central Bank - bimonthly. Compliance Reports are also submitted to the Board. A Code of Conduct for staff has been formulated and issued to all members of staff.

A detailed report is given on pages 85 and 86.

BOARD SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittees of the Board as at 31st December 2012 are as follows:

Board Audit Committee (BAC)

Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga (Chaired the Committee)	- Director
Ms. Visakha Amarasekera	- Director
Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila	- Director

Main function of the Committee is identifying the operational risks faced by the Bank as preventing/minimising the effects of such risks and communicating and encouraging best practices and positive quality assurance throughout the branch network.

Board Executive Credit Committee (BECC)

Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa (Up to 28th January 2013)	- Chairman
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara	- Director
Mr. Pawara Dassanayake	- Director
Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar	- CEO/GM
Mr. Sabry Ibrahim	- SDGM (Risk
	Management)
Mr. Rasitha Gunawardane	 Actg. DGM (Credit Control & Risk)

Main functions are formulating and periodically reviewing the credit policy of the Bank. Authorising credit facilities over and above the delegated limits of specified categories.

Board Human Resource & Remuneration Committee (BHRRC)

Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa (Up to 28th January 2013)	- Chairman
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Mr. Ajith Panditharatne	- Director
Mr. Priyantha Mayadunne	- Director
Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar	- CEO/GM

Main functions of the Committee are to formulate policies and procedures in relation to Human Resource Management, review and set in place the manning levels of the Bank according to business requirements, approve recruitment, employee benefits, service extensions, corporate and executive management employment contracts.

Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC)

Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	- Chairman BIRMC
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila	- Director
Ms. Visakha Amarasekera	- Director
Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar	- CEO/GM

The Board Subcommittee was set up to have an overview and input into the Bankwide efforts relating to Integrated Risk Management.

The Board Subcommittee on Integrated Risk Management specifically views the summary of proceedings and issues arising out of Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO) Reports and meetings, credit risk related issues and reports and the efforts of establishing an operational risk management framework.

More details relating to the Bank's Integrated Risk Management are set out in a specific section dealing with the subject in this Report on pages 96 to 107.

Board Nomination Committee (BNC)

Late Mr. W. Karunajeewa (Up to 28th January 2013)	- Chairman
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	- Director
Ms. Dharma N. Gammampila	- Director
Mr. P.A. Ajith Panditharatne	- Director
Ms. Lakshmi K. Sangakkara	- Director
Ms. Visakha Amarasekera	- Director
Mr. Priyantha Mayadunne	- Director
Mr. Pawara Dassanayake	- Director

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Main functions of the Committee are to implement a procedure to select/ appoint CEO/GM and Senior Management Personnel, to set the criteria such as qualifications, experience and key attributes required for eligibility to be considered for appointment or promotion to the post of CEO/GM and senior management positions, to consider and recommend from time to time the requirements of additional/new expertise required for the progress of the Bank.

Board Investment Banking Committee (BIBC)

Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	- Chairman of the BIBC
Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Director
Ms. Visakha Amarasekera	- Director

The purpose of setting up of Board Investment Banking Committee is to provide a strategic direction and guidance to the Investment Banking Unit (IBU) and to review the performance of IBU of the Bank.

Main functions of the BIBC are regular review over Investment Banking model of the Bank, approval of share trading limits, approval of new investment products, review of the operations of Investment Banking Unit (IBU) and approval for the utilisation of stock brokers, trading platforms and IT Systems.

Board IT Committee (BITC)

Dr. D.J.D. Jayakody	- Chairman of BITC
Mr. Jehan P. Amaratunga	- Director
Mr. Priyantha Mayadunna	- Director
Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar	- CEO/GM

Main functions of the Board IT Committee are to formulate far-sighted strategies to overcome challenges & competition and to provide policy directions to drive the Bank's Information Technology in the competitive business environment successfully

Rohan Pathirage

Kaftway.

Deputy General Manager Secretary to the Board of Directors

29th January 2013

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Directors' Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors of the Bank has responsibility for ensuring that the Bank keeps proper books of account of all the transactions and prepares Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the profit/loss for the year.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors oversees the Managements' responsibilities for financial reporting through their regular meeting reviews and the Audit Committee. The Board Audit Committee Report is given on page 154.

The Board of Directors has instituted effective and comprehensive systems of internal control. This comprises internal checks, internal audit and the whole system of financial and other controls required to carry on business of banking in an orderly manner, safeguard its assets and secure as far as practicable the accuracy and reliability of the records. Directors consider that they adopted appropriate accounting policies on a consistent basis and supported by reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates in preparing the Financial Statements for the year 2012 exhibited on pages 157 to 242.

The Bank's Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2012 prepared and presented in this Report are in conformity with the requirements of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 and amendments thereto. The Financial Statements reflect a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group as at that date.

Rohan Pathirage

Deputy General Manager
Secretary to the Board of Directors

29th January 2013

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The Directors' Statement on Internal Controls

RESPONSIBILITY

In line with the Section 3 (8) (II) (b) of the Banking Act Direction No. 11 of 2007, the Board of Directors presents this report on Internal Controls of the People's Bank (the Bank).

The Board of Directors (Board) is responsible for the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal controls of the Bank. However, such a system is designed to manage the Bank's key areas of risk within an acceptable risk profile, rather than to eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the policies and business objectives of the Bank. Accordingly, the system of internal controls can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement of management and financial information and records or against financial losses or fraud.

The Board has established an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Bank and this process includes enhancing the system of internal controls as and when there are changes to business environment or regulatory guidelines. The process is regularly reviewed by the Board and accords with the Guidance for Directors of the Bank on the Directors' Statement on Internal Control issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. The Board has assessed the internal control system taking into account principles for the assessment of internal control system as given in that guidance.

The Board is of the view that the system of internal controls in place is sound and adequate to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting,

and that the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes and is in accordance with relevant accounting principles and regulatory requirements.

The management assists the Board in the implementation of the Board's policies and procedures on risk and control by identifying and assessing the risks faced, and in the design, operation and monitoring of suitable internal controls to mitigate and control these risks.

Key Features of the Process Adopted in Applying and Reviewing the Design and Effectiveness of the Internal Control System on Financial Reporting

The key processes that have been established in reviewing the adequacy and integrity of the system of internal controls with respect to financial reporting include the following:

- Board of Directors has appointed subcommittees to ensure the effective internal control mechanism within the Bank. Appointment of corporate management headed by CEO/GM has enabled to delegate the authority from Board to other layers. The management assist the Board in the implementation of the Board's policies and procedures on risk and control by identifying and assessing the risk faced, and in the design, operation and monitoring of suitable internal control to mitigate and control these risks.
- Systems and procedures are in place to identify, control and report on the major risks including credit, market and

operational risks. Exposure to these risks is monitored by Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC). The Committee assesses all risks to the Bank on a periodic basis through appropriate risk indicators and management information, review the adequacy and effectiveness of all management level committee to address specific risks and to manage those risks within quantitative and qualitative risk limits. This includes stress test and risk dashboard reviews. The BIRMC also takes corrective action to mitigate the effects of specific risks, where risks are at levels beyond the prudent limits decided by the Committee.

- In assessing the internal control system over financial reporting, the Bank reviews all procedures and controls that are connected with significant accounts and disclosures of the Financial Statements of the Bank. These in turn were observed and checked by the Internal Audit Division for suitability of design and effectiveness on an ongoing basis. Findings of the Internal Audit Department are submitted to the Board Audit Committee for review at their periodic meetings. The assessment covered only the process applied by the Bank and did not include the processes carried out by its subsidiaries and associates.
- The Board Audit Committee monitors
 the overall effectiveness of the system
 of internal control and has reported
 regularly to the Board of Directors. The
 key processes used by the Committee
 include: regular business and operational
 risk assessments, regular reports from
 the heads of key risk functions including
 Internal Audit and Compliance, review
 and follow-up on Internal Audit Reports,

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External Audit Reports, prudential reviews and regulatory reports. The Board Audit Committee keeps under review the status of key risk areas which impact the Bank and considers whether the mitigating actions put in place are appropriate.

The Bank's financial reporting process for preparing the annual accounts is controlled using documented accounting policies developed based on Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and reporting formats and guidance on reporting requirements issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. As the current year was the first year of adopting new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprising LKAS and SLFRS, processes to comply with new requirements of recognition, measurement, classification and disclosure have been done.

Confirmation

Based on the above processes, the Board of Directors confirms that the internal control over financial reporting system of the Bank has been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes has been done in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and regulatory requirements of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Review of the Statement by External Auditors

The External Auditors have reviewed the above Directors' Statement on internal control included in the Annual Report of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 2012 and reported to the Board that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that the Statement is inconsistent with their understanding of the process adopted by the Board in the review of the design and effectiveness of the internal control system of the Bank.

For and on behalf of the Board,

Jehan P. Amaratunga

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Visakha Amarasekera

Director

Dharma N. Gammampila

Director

15th March 2013

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Independent Assurance Report



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FB/G/PB/FA/2012(02)

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ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE DIRECTORS' STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS OF PEOPLE'S BANK

Introduction

This report is to provide assurance on the Directors' Statement on Internal Control ("Statement") of People's Bank included in the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2012. In carrying out this assurance engagement I was assisted by a firm of Chartered Accountants in public practice.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement in accordance with the "Guidance for Directors of Banks on the Directors' Statement on Internal Control" issued in compliance with the section 3(8)(ii)(b) of the Banking Act Direction No. 11 of 2007, by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

My Responsibilities and Compliance with SLSAE 3050

My responsibility is to issue a report to the Board of Directors on the Statement based

on the work performed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Sri Lanka Standard on Assurance Engagements SLSAE 3050 - Assurance Report for Banks on Directors' Statement on Internal Control issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

Summary of Work Performed

This engagement has been conducted to assess whether the Statement is both supported by the documentation prepared by or for Directors and appropriately reflects the process the Directors have adopted in reviewing the system of internal control for the Bank (Please refer annexure 1).

The procedures performed are limited primarily to inquiries of bank personnel and the existence of documentation on a sample basis that supports the process adopted by the Board of Directors.

SLSAE 3050 does not require me to consider whether the Statement covers all risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's risk and control procedures. SLSAE 3050 also does not require me to consider whether the processes described to deal with material internal control aspects of any significant problems disclosed in the annual report will, in fact, remedy the problems.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the Statement included in the annual report is inconsistent with my understanding of the process the Board of Directors has adopted in the review of the design and effectiveness of internal control of the Bank.

de

H.A.S. Samaraweera Auditor General

අංක 306/72 පොල්දුව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල , ශුී ලංකාව

දුරකථනය ඛනාණාගියළු Telephone இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, புத்தரமுல்லை இலங்கை

ருவியி අංකය பக்ஸ் இல Fax No. No.306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

ඉලෙක්ටොනික් තැපැල් ஈ- ශාාරාබාහ් aggov@sltnet.lk E-mail. PAGE 157 PAGE 158

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ANNEXURE 1

- Reviewed the documentation prepared by or for the Directors to support their Statement intended to be made.
- 2. Independently-performed Test of Controls both at Head Office level and Branch level on a sample basis.
- Reviewed the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and of relevant Board Committees.
- 4. Considered whether the Directors' Statement on Internal Controls covers the year under review and that adequate processes are in place to identify any significant matters arising.
- Obtained written representations from Directors on matters material to the Statement on Internal Controls when other sufficient appropriate audit evidence cannot reasonably be expected to exist.

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Report of Factual Findings and Corporate Governance



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AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT OF FACTUAL FINDINGS OF PEOPLE'S BANK TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK ON THE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DIRECTION ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

I have performed the procedures enumerated in Annexure 1 to this report, with respect to the Governance Report of the Board of Directors prepared and presented to meet the compliance requirement of the corporate governance direction issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL). This engagement has been performed in accordance with the principles set out in Sri Lanka Standards on Related Services 4400 (SLSRS 4400) applicable to agreedupon procedures engagements. The procedures were performed solely to assist you to meet the compliance requirement of the corporate governance directive. In carrying out this engagement I was assisted by a firm of Chartered Accountants in public practice.

I report my findings in the attached Annexure to this report.

Because the above procedures do not constitute an audit or review made in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, or Sri Lanka Standards on Review Engagements I do not express any assurance on the compliance with the directives of corporate governance issued by CBSL.

Had I performed additional procedures or had I performed an audit or review of the Governance Report in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards or Sri Lanka Standards on Review Engagements, other matters might have come to my attention that would have been reported to you.

My report is solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report and for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties.

This report relates only to the items specified above and does not extend to any financial statements of People's Bank, taken as a whole.

de

H.A.S. Samaraweera Auditor General

අංක 306/72 පොල්දුව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල , ශී ලංකාව

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ලැක්ස් අංකය பக்ஸ් இல 2887223 Fax No. No.306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

ඉලෙක්ටොනික් නැපැල් ஈ- ශාරාධාන් oaggov@sltnet.lk E-mail. PAGE 157
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Note: The below mentioned numbering is used to coincide with the 'Section 3' of the Banking Act Direction No. 11 of 2007 issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Sections 1 and 2 are not applicable for this document.

Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (1)	The Responsibilities of the Board				
3 (1) (i)	Agreed upon procedures carried out to ensure the Board has strengthened the safety and soundness of the Bank.				
	Checked the Board approval, the Bank's strategic objectives and corporate values.	Complied			Observed the strategic plan approved by the Board. It was approved through the Board paper No. 372/2012 and Board minute No. 3/2012.
	 Checked whether the Bank has communicated the Bank's strategic objectives and corporate values throughout the Bank. 	Complied			Strategies are communicated to respective Branch Managers through circulars. This procedure is carried out by 'Strategic Implementation Unit'.
	 Checked the Board approval of the overall business strategy of the Bank. 	Complied			Observed the strategic plan approved by the Board. It was approved through the Board paper No. 372/2012 and Board minute No. 15/2012.
	 Checked that the overall business strategy includes the overall risk policy, risk management procedures and mechanisms and they are documented. 	Complied			Those aspects are addressed in the approved strategic plan.
	 Checked that the overall business strategy contains measurable goals, for at least the next three years. 	Complied			Measurable goals are included in the strategic plan.
	Checked that the appropriate systems to manage the risks identified by the Board are prudent and are properly implemented.	Complied			'Board Integrated Risk Management Committee' has taken necessary steps periodically to resolve these matters. Further, this was observed by referring to reports in this regard. So, we can ensure that there is an appropriate system in this regard. (Board paper No. 142/2012 and 363/2012 and minute Nos. 9 and 13).

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 Checked that the Board has approved and implemented a policy of communication with all stakeholders, including depositors, creditors, shareholders and borrowers. 	Complied			Observed the strategic policy on communication. It was approved through the Board paper No. 194/2012 and 148/2012. Board minute Nos. 6 and 3 respectively.
	 Checked that the Board has reviewed the adequacy and the integrity of the bank's internal control systems and management information systems. 	Complied			Adequacy and integrity of internal controls and management information system has been reviewed by the Board. (Observed respective Board papers e.g., Board paper No. 391/2012).
	 Checked that the Board has identified and designated key management personnel, as defined in the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, who are in a position to: (i) significantly influence policy; (ii) direct activities; and (iii) exercise control over business activities, operations and risk management. 	Complied			'Nomination Committee' minutes were observed. Minute No. 7/2012.
	 Checked that the Board has exercised appropriate oversight of the affairs of the Bank by Key Management Personnel, that is consistent with Board policy; 	Complied			This is addressed through the financial performance review and Internal Audit Committee. We observed the Board paper & minutes. E.g., (Board paper No. 50/2012 and No. 1/2012. minute No. 1 and 2).
	 Checked that the Board has defined the areas of authority and key responsibilities for the Board Directors themselves and for the Key Management Personnel; 	Complied			As we observed, there are no documented key responsibilities to each Director. But Directors were allocated to subcommittees It is evident that they have still key responsibilities in their capacity and key responsibilities and authority is defined under the People's Bank Act Section 7.1.
	Checked that the Board has periodically assessed the effectiveness of the Board Directors' own governance practices, including: (i) the selection, nomination and election of Directors and key management personnel; (ii) the management of conflicts of interests; and (iii) the determination of weaknesses and implementation of changes where necessary.	Complied			Selections, nominations and election of the Board of Directors are done by the Financ Minister under the People's Bank Act. Assessment of the governance practice was minuted in Board paper No. 49/2012 minute No. 01.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	Checked that the Board has a succession plan for Key Management Personnel.	Complied			Suitable personnel have been identified for most of key positions and the Bank is currently in the process of formulating a succession plan. Board paper No. 279/2012 and minute No. 9.
	 Checked that the Board has scheduled regular meetings with the Key Management Personnel to review policies, establish communication lines and monitor progress towards corporate objectives. 	Complied			Such schedule is available and we observed meetings have been held with compliance with that schedule.
	 Checked that the Board has taken measures and processes in place to understand the regulatory environment and that the Bank maintains a relationship with regulators. 	Complied			'Board Audit Committee' assists the Bank in this regard. Eg., Board paper No. 66/2012 and minute No. 2.
	mamano a rolationomp marrogalatoro.				Further, there is a separate compliance officer at the Bank who represents the Bank in this regard.
	 Checked that the Board has a process in place for hiring and oversight of External Auditors. 		-	N/A	This procedure is in accordance with the requirement of the People's Bank Act 29 of 1961.
3 (1) (ii)	Checked that the Board has appointed the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).	Complied			The Chairman has been appointed by the Finance Minister.
					The CEO has been appointed by the Board through the Nominations Committee. Present CEO was appointed under Board minute No. 05/2011.
	Checked that the functions and responsibilities of the Chairman and the CEO are in line with Direction 3 (5) of these Directions.	Complied	•		Please refer the result observed under Direction 3 (5) of the Direction.
3 (1) (iii)	Checked that the Board has met regularly and held Board meetings at least twelve times a year at approximately monthly intervals.	Complied			Checked the Board minutes and Board has met 18 times for the period of 2012 and further observed the 'Directors' Attendance Book'.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (1) (iv)	Checked that the Board has a procedure in place to enable all Directors to include matters and proposals in the agenda for regular Board meetings where such matters and proposals relate to the promotion of business and the management of risks of the Bank.	Complied			Checked the Board papers and matters and proposals relating to the promotion of business presenting to the Board through the Board papers.
3 (1) (v)	Checked that the Board has given notice of at least 7 days for a regular Board meeting to provide all Directors an opportunity to attend. And for all other Board meetings, notice has been given.	Complied			This is done through a letter signed by the Secretary to the Board.
3 (1) (vi)	Checked that the Board has taken required action on Directors who have not attended at least two-thirds of the meetings in the period of 12 months immediately preceding or has not attended the immediately preceding three consecutive meetings held. Participation at the Directors' meetings through an Alternate Director, however, to be acceptable as attendance.	Complied			The Directors have attended the meetings as required. Observed the 'Directors' Attendance Sheets'.
3 (1) (vii)	Checked that the Board has appointed a Company Secretary who satisfies the provisions of Section 43 of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988, and whose primary responsibilities shall be to handle the secretariat services to the Board and shareholder meetings and carry out other functions specified in the statutes and other regulations.	Complied			Name of the appointed person is Mr. Rohan Pathirage, a lawyer by profession.
3 (1) (viii)	Checked the process to enable all Directors to have access to advice and services of the Company Secretary.	Complied			All Directors shall have unlimited access to advice and for the service of the Company Secretary.
3 (1) (ix)	Checked that the Company Secretary maintains the minutes of Board meetings and there is a process for the Directors to inspect such minutes.	Complied			Observed Board minutes book. It is kept with the Company Secretary for any inspection.
3 (1) (x)	Checked that the minutes of a Board meeting contained or refer to the following: • a summary of data and information used by the Board in its deliberations;	Complied			Information required under this regulation is included in the Board minutes maintained.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	the matters considered by the Board;				
	 the fact-finding discussions and the issues of contention or dissent which may illustrate whether the Board was carrying out its duties with due care and prudence; 				
	 the matters which indicate compliance with the Board's strategies and policies and adherence to relevant laws and regulations; 				
	the understanding of the risks to which the Bank is exposed and an overview of the risk management measures adopted; and				
	the decisions and Board resolutions.				
3 (1) (xi)	Checked that there are procedures agreed by the Board to enable Directors, upon reasonable request, to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances, at the Bank's expense.	Complied			There is a procedure to seek independent professional advices by the Directors. (Observed the respective Board paper No. 343/2011).
3 (1) (xii)	Checked that there is a procedure to determine, report, resolve and to take appropriate action relating to Directors avoid conflicts of interests, or the appearance of conflicts of interest.	Complied			For this it followed the CBSL Directions and the Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance of People's Bank.
	Checked that a Director has abstained from voting on any Board resolution in relation to which he/ she or any of his/her close relation or a concern in which a Director has substantial interest, is interested.	Complied			Such a person has not been counted in the quorum.
	Checked that has he/she been counted in the quorum for the relevant agenda item at the Board meeting.	Complied			Such a person has not been counted in the quorum.
3 (1) (xiii)	Checked that the Board has a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved to it for decision to identify the direction and control of the Bank is firmly under its authority.	Complied			There is a formal schedule maintained by the Board. Checked the Board minutes.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (1) (xiv)	Checked that the Board has forthwith informed the Director of Bank supervision of the situation of the Bank prior to taking any decision or action, if it considers that the procedures to identify when the Bank is, or is likely to be, unable to meet its obligations or is about to become insolvent or is about to suspend payments due to depositors and other creditors.			N/A	As we observed, such a situation has not been evident through the review of the Board minutes.
3 (1) (xv)	Checked that the Board has the Bank capitalised at levels as required by the Monetary Board.	Complied	-		This has been complied with reference to the draft Financial Statements.
3 (1) (xvi)	Checked that the Board publishes, in the Bank's Annual Report, an annual corporate governance report setting out the compliance with Direction 3 of these Directions.	Complied			A report on corporate governance has been published in the 2011 Annual Report. The same practice will be continued in the 2012 Annual Report as well.
3 (1) (xvii)	Checked that the Board adopts a scheme of self-assessment to be undertaken by each Director annually, and maintains records of such assessments.	Complied			Checked self-assessment made by the Directors for the year 2012. Checked details under Board paper No. 49/2012 and minute 1.
3 (2)	The Board's Composition				
3 (2) (i)	Checked that the Board comprise of not less than 7 and not more than 13 Directors.	Complied			The Board consists of 9 Directors and composition has been maintained during the period. Observed the Board minutes and Annual Report of 2011. (Page No. 20-22)
3 (2) (ii)	(A) Checked that the total period of service of a Director other than a Director who holds the position of CEO, does not exceed 9 years.	Complied			As we observed that Directors have not exceeded 9 years of services in the capacity of Directors. Observed Directors self-evaluation forms. (All Directors were appointed after 2007)
	(P) In the event of any Director continue mars then			N1/A	Board Paper - 49/2012.
	(B) In the event of any Director serving more than 9 years, check that the transitional provisions have been applied with.			IN/A	As we observed above, no Directors have exceeded 9 years in the capacity of Directors.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (2) (iii)	Checked that the number of Executive Directors, including the CEO does not exceed one-third of the number of Directors of the Board.	Complied			All Directors are Non-Executive and appointed by the Minister of Finance under the Section 8 of People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.
3 (2) (iv)	Checked that the Board has at least three independent Non-Executive Directors or one-third of the total number of Directors, whichever is higher.	Complied			All Directors are Non-Executives and as per the representation given, the Directors are independent.
	Checked if Non-Executive Directors can be considered independent if he/she:				
	 Holds a direct and indirect shareholdings of more than 1% of the Bank; 			N/A	As per the Annual Report of 2011 Directors are not holding any share of the Bank.
	 currently has or had during the period of two years immediately preceding his/ her appointment as Director, any business transactions with the Bank as described in Direction 3 (7) hereof, exceeding 10% of the regulatory capital of the Bank; 			N/A	The Directors were appointed by the Minister of Finance. As per the Annual Report of 2011, there is no any such a transaction.
	 has been employed by the Bank during the two years period immediately preceding the appointment as Director; 			N/A	The Directors were appointed by the Minister of Finance.
	 has had a close relation; who is a Director, CEO, a member of Key Management Personnel, a material shareholder of the Bank or another bank. (For this purpose, a 'close relation' means the spouse or a financially dependent child); 			N/A	Appointments of Directors are done by Minister of Finance under Section 8 of People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.
	represents a specific stakeholder of the bank			N/A	Appointments of Directors are done by Minister of Finance.
	 is an employee or a Director or a material shareholder in a company or business organisation: 			N/A	
	 which currently has a transaction with the Bank as defined in Direction 3 (7) of these Directions, exceeding 10% of the regulatory capital of the Bank; or 				We did not identify such matters based on the 2011 Annual Report.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	in which any of the other Directors of the Bank are employed or are Directors or are material shareholders; or				Checked Annual Report of year 2011 and there is no business transaction which is exceeding 10% of the regulatory capital of the Bank and as per the explanation given, there are no such transactions.
	 in which any of the other Directors of the Bank have a transaction as defined in Direction 3 (7) of these Directions, exceeding 10% of regulatory capital in the Bank. 				
3 (2) (v)	In the event an alternate Director was appointed to represent an Independent Director. Checked the person so appointed meet the criteria that applies to the Independent Director.			N/A	No alternative Directors were appointed during the year.
3 (2) (vi)	Checked that the Bank has a process for appointing Independent Directors.	Complied			Appointments of the Directors are done by the Minister of Finance under Section 8 of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.
3 (2) (vii)	Checked that the stipulated quorum of the Bank includes more than 50% of the Directors and out of this quorum more than 50% should include Non-Executive Directors.	Complied			Stipulated quorum of the Bank is 5 and it consists only from 5 Non-Executive Directors.
3 (2) (viii)	Checked that the Bank discloses the composition of the Board, by category of Directors, including the names of the Chairman, Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors in the annual corporate governance report.	Complied			Checked Annual Report of year 2011 and Bank has disclosed the composition of the Board. (Page Nos. 20-22).
3 (2) (ix)	Checked the procedure for the appointment of new Directors to the Board.	Complied			Appointment of the Directors is done by the Minister of Finance under Section 8 of the People's Bank Act. No. 29 of 1961.
3 (2) (x)	Checked that all Directors appointed to fill a casual vacancy be subject to election by shareholders at the first General Meeting after their appointment.			N/A	The Directors are appointed by the finance minister in compliance with the People's Bank Act. But during the period there were no such appointments (Observed Board minute).
3 (2) (xi)	Checked if a Director resigns or is removed from office, the Board:				

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	 announce the Director's resignation or removal and the reasons for such removal or resignation including but not limited to information relating to the relevant Directors' disagreement with the Bank, if any; and 			N/A	During the period there was no any Director resigned or removed from office.
	 issue a statement confirming whether or not there are any matters that need to be brought to the attention of shareholders. 			N/A	During the period there was no any Director resigned or removed from office.
3 (2) (xii)	Checked if there is a process to identify whether a Director or an employee of a Bank is appointed, elected or nominated as a Director of another bank.	Complied			The Bank follows CBSL guidelines on best practice. We observed the Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance of People's Bank.
3 (3)	Criteria to Assess the Fitness and Propriety of Directors				
3 (3) (i)	Checked that the age of a person who serves as Director does not exceed 70 years.	Complied			Checked self-assessment made by the Directors for the year 2012. There are no Directors who have exceeded 70 years of age.
					Further, we observed that the Board confirmed through the Board meeting No. 11/2012 dated 27th July 2012 ses. 9.2.
	(A) Checked that the transitional provisions have been complied with.			N/A	Based on the above result, no such Directors.
3 (3) (ii)	Checked if a person holds office as a Director of more than 20 companies/entities/institutions inclusive of subsidiaries or associate companies of the Bank.	Complied			Reviewed the self-assessment made by the Directors for the year 2012.
3 (4)	Management Functions Delegated by the Board				
3 (4) (i)	Checked that the delegation arrangements have been approved by the Board.	Complied			Delegation arrangements have been approved by the Board under the BECC No. 0085/2012 on 19th February 2012.

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3 (4) (ii)	Checked that the Board has taken responsibility for the matters in 3 (1) (i) even in the instances such actions are delegated.	Complied			Through review of minutes it was noted that the Board has discussed matters in a responsible manner.
3 (4) (iii)	Checked that the Board review the delegation processes in place on a periodic basis to ensure that they remain relevant to the needs of the Bank.	Complied			The Board has reviewed the delegation process on a periodic basis.
3 (5)	The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer				
3 (5) (i)	Checked that the roles of the Chairman and CEO are separate and not performed by the same individual.	Complied			Roles of the chairman and CEO are separate and not performed by the same individual.
					We observed the Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance of People's Bank (Section 2.23) which is complied with CBSL guidelines on best practice.
3 (5) (ii)	Checked that the Chairman is a Non-Executive Director.	Complied			The Chairman is a Non-Executive Director and he is appointed by the Finance Minister under the People's Bank Act.
	In the case where the Chairman is not an Independent Director, check that the Board designate an Independent Director as the Senior Director with suitably documented terms of reference.			N/A	N/A
	Checked that the designation of the senior director be disclosed in the Bank's Annual Report.			N/A	N/A
3 (5) (iii)	Checked that the Board has a process to identify and disclose in its corporate governance report, which shall be a part of its Annual Report, any relationship [including financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship(s)], if any, between the Chairman and the CEO and Board members and the nature of any relationships including among members of the Board.	Complied			There is no specific process. CBSL guidelines are followed by the Bank in this regard.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (5) (iv)	Checked that the Board has a self-evaluation process where the Chairman: • provides leadership to the Board; • ensures that the Board works effectively and discharges its responsibilities; and • ensures that all key and appropriate issues are discussed by the Board in a timely manner.	Complied			Yes, annual self evaluation process in respect of 2012 has been carried out by the minute No. 01/2012 and Board paper No. 49/2012.
3 (5) (v)	Checked that a formal agenda is circulated by the Company Secretary approved by the Chairman.	Complied			There is a formal agenda with key items identified for all Board meetings. The Board has also approved a process for the Directors to include their proposals in the agenda.
3 (5) (vi)	Checked that the Chairman ensures, through timely submission that all Directors are properly briefed on issues arising at Board meetings.	Complied			Checked Board minutes and Board papers. Directors are properly briefed on issues arising at Board meetings.
3 (5) (vii)	Checked that the Board has a self-evaluation process that encourages all Directors to make a full and active contribution to the Board's affairs and the Chairman taking the lead to act in the best interest of the Bank.				Yes, annual self-evaluation process in respect of 2012 has been carried out by the minute No. 01/2012 and Board paper No. 49/2012.
3 (5) (viii)	Checked that the Board has a self-evaluation process that assesses the contribution of Non-Executive Directors.	Complied			Yes, annual self-evaluation process in respect of 2012 has been carried out by the minute No. 01/2012 and Board paper No. 49/2012. (Observed self-evaluation form completed by each Director).
3 (5) (ix)	Checked that the Chairman does not engage in activities involving direct supervision of key Management Personnel or any other executive duties whatsoever.	Complied	-		The Chairman has not engaged in activities involving direct supervision of Key Management Personnel.
3 (5) (x)	Checked that there is a process to maintain effective communication with shareholders and that the views of shareholders are communicated to the Board.	Complied			As we observed, Bank's representative of shareholder (Government representative - Ms. Vishakha Amarasekara) attends to each and every Board meetings. We observed the attendance with referring to Board minutes.

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3 (5) (xi)	Checked that the Chief Executive Officer functions as the apex Executive-in-Charge of the day-to-day management of the Bank's operations and business.	Complied	·		Under the Section 3 of the Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance of People's Bank, the CEO should function as the person in charge of day-to-day management of Bank's business.
3 (6)	Board Appointed Committees				
3 (6) (i)	Checked that the Bank has established at least four Board Committees as set out in Directions 3 (6) (ii), 3 (6) (iii), 3 (6) (iv) and 3 (6) (v) of these Directions.	Complied			Checked the Annual Report of 2011 and according to it there are 6 Board Subcommittees:
					Board Audit Committee
					Board Executive Credit Committee
					Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
					Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC)
					Board Nomination Committee
					Board Investment Banking Committee. (Page Nos. 155-156)
	Checked that each Board Committee report is addressed directly to the Board.	Complied	-		Each Board Subcommittee report is directly addressed to the Board.
					We observed the reports of such Board committees.
	Checked that the Board presents in its Annual Report, a report on each committee on its duties, roles and performance.	Complied			As per the page Nos. 155 and 156 of People's Bank Annual Report of 2011, the Bank has complied with this requirement.

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3 (6) (ii)	Audit Committee: • Checked that the Chairman of the Committee is an Independent Non-Executive Director	Complied			The Chairman is an independent Non-Executive Director.
	and possesses qualifications and related experience.				The Chairman of the 'Board Audit Committee' has necessary qualifications and experience.
					(Associate member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and has over 24 years experience in finance and management) (Annual Report 2011 - page No. 20).
	Checked that all members of the Committee are Non-Executive Directors.	Complied			All Directors of the Bank are Independent Non- Executives, and appointed by the minister of finance under Section 8 of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.
	Checked that the Committee has made recommendations on matters in connection with:				
	 the appointment of the External Auditor for audit services to be provided in compliance with the relevant statutes; 			N/A	The External Auditor has been appointed as per the provision contained in the Section 34 of People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961. As per such provisions, 'Auditor General' is the External Auditor.
	 the implementation of the Central Bank guidelines issued to Auditors from time to time; 	Complied			There is a separate officer called 'DGM Compliance' in the Bank and such person is responsible for implementation of the Central Bank Guidelines.
					Also there is a separate officer in the Central Bank who represent the Bank and as well as to update the Bank on Central Bank Guidelines.
	the application of the relevant accounting standards; and	Complied			Chief Internal Auditor and Head of Finance are responsible in this regard.

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ection	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 the service period, audit fee and any resignation or dismissal of the Auditor; provided that the engagement of the audit partner shall not exceed five years, and that the particular audit partner is not re-engaged for the audit before the expiry of three years from the date of the completion of the previous term. 	Complied			The External Auditor has been appointed as per the provision contained in the Section 34 of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961. As per such provisions, 'Auditor General' is the External Auditor.
	 Checked that the Committee has obtained representations from the External Auditors on their independence, and that the audit is carried out in accordance with SLAS. 			N/A	The External Auditor has been appointed as per the provision contained in the Section 34 of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961. 'Chief Internal Auditor' and 'Head of Finance' are responsible in this regard.
	 Checked that the Committee has implemented a policy on the engagement of an External Auditor to provide non-audit services in accordance with relevant regulations. 			N/A	The External Auditor has been appointed as per the provision contained in the Section 34 of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.
	 Checked that the Committee has discussed and finalised the nature and scope of the audit, with the External Auditors in accordance with SLAS before the audit commences. 			N/A	The External Auditor has been appointed as per the provision contained in the Section 34 of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.
	 Checked that the Committee has a process to review the financial information of the Bank, in order to monitor the integrity of the Financial Statements of the Bank, its Annual Report, accounts and quarterly reports prepared for disclosure, and a process in place to receive from the CFO the following: 	Complied			The Bank has reviewed the financial Information through the 'Board Audit Committee'. We checked following 'Board Audit Committee' papers and minutes, which are reviewed the financial information.
	major judgmental areas;				BAC No 12/2012
	any changes in accounting policies practices;				BM No 03/2012
	the going concern assumption; and				BAC No 46/2012 BM No 09/2012
	the compliance with relevant accounting standards and other legal requirements; and				
	 in respect of the annual Financial Statements the significant adjustments arising from the audit. 				

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on	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 Checked that the Committee has met the External Auditors relating to any issue in the absence of the executive management with relation to the audit. 			N/A	As per the given explanation, a 'Board Audit Committee' has not met the External Auditor since no such matters arised during the year.
	Checked that the Committee has reviewed the External Auditor's management letter and the management's response thereto.	Complied			As per the explanation given, the External Auditor submitted management letter for 2011 in December 2012. Therefore, above management letter will be presented to the Board under paper No. BAC 09/2013 and it will be discussed by the 'Board Audit Committee' on 15th February 2013.
	 Checked that the Committee shall take the following steps with regard to the internal audit function of the Bank: 				
	 Review the adequacy of the scope, functions and resources of the internal Audit Department, and satisfy itself that the Department has the necessary authority to carry out its work; 	Complied			We observed the Internal Audit Department plan of the People's Bank which is presented to the Board under BAC paper No. 57/2012. The plan consists of scope, function and resources of the Internal Audit Department. BM No 10/2012
					Also we checked the 'Term of Reference' (TOR) of the 'Board Audit Committee'.
	 Review the internal audit programme and results of the internal audit process and, where necessary, ensure that appropriate actions are taken on the recommendations of the Internal Audit Department; 	Complied			We observed the Internal Audit Department plan of the People's Bank which is presented to the Board under BAC paper No. 57/2012. BM No 10/2012 Checked, 'Term of Reference'.
	 Review any appraisal or assessment of the performance of the head and senior staff members of the Internal Audit Department; 	Complied			We observed the Board minutes of assessment of the performance of head and senior staff. E.g. BAC No. 06,0483
	 Recommend any appointment or termination of the head, senior staff members and outsourced service providers to the internal audit function; 			N/A	During the year there was no such recommendation from the Board for any appointment or termination of Internal Audit Department staffs.

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	 Checked that the Committee is appraised of resignations of senior staff members of the Internal Audit Department including the chief Internal Auditor and any outsourced service providers, and to provide an opportunity to the resigning senior staff members and outsourced service providers to submit reasons for resigning; 			N/A	During the period there was no such appraisal made by the Board.
	 Checked that the internal audit function is independent of the activities it audits. 	Complied			It was noted that the internal audit function is independent according to the 'Term of Reference' of BAC.
	 Checked the minutes to determine whether the Committee has considered major findings of internal investigations and management's responses thereto. 	Complied			The Board has considered major findings of internal investigations and relevant board Audit Committee papers and minutes are as follows:
					BAC No. 05/2012 BM No. 01/2012
					BAC No. 29/2012 BM No. 04/2012
					BAC No. 58/2012 BM No. 10/2012
	 Checked whether the Committee has had at least two meetings with the External Auditors without the Executive Directors being present. 	Complied			Mr. G.H.D. Dharmapala - 'Superintendent of Audit' on behalf of the 'Auditor General' was present for 7 Audit Committee meetings held during the period of 2012.
	 Checked the 'Terms of Reference' of the Committee to ensure that there is - explicit authority to investigate into any matter within its terms of reference; 	Complied			Checked the 'Term of Reference' of the Audit Committee and ensure that those provisions are available.
	 the resources which it needs to do so;+ full access to information; and Authority to obtain external professional 				
	advice and to invite outsiders with relevant experience to attend, if necessary.				

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	Checked that the Committee has met, at least four times and maintained minutes.	Complied			As per the Board Audit Committee minutes, 'Board Audit Committee' has met ten times for the period of 2012.
	Checked that the Board has disclosed in the Annual Report:				The details of the activities of the Board Audit Committee were disclosed in page No. 155 of People's Bank Annual Report 2011.
	 details of the activities of the Audit Committee; 	Complied			
	 the number of Audit Committee meetings held in the year; and 	Complied			
	 details of attendance of each individual Director at such meetings. 	Complied			The number of Board Audit Committee meetings held during the year 2011 and details of the individual Director's attendance for such a committee were disclosed in page No. 121 of People's Bank Annual Report 2011. (In 2011 there was 08 meetings held).
	 Checked that the Secretary of the Committee is the Company Secretary or the head of the internal audit function. 	Complied			Mr. Rohan Pathirage (Secretary of the Board Audit Committee) is the Company Secretary
					Checked 'Board Audit Committee' minutes.
	 Checked that the 'whistle-blower' policy covers the process of dealing with- 				
	 The improprieties in financial reporting, internal control or other matters: 	Complied			We observed the 'whistle-blower' policy of the People's Bank presented to the Board under Board Audit Committee No. 54/2012 BM No. 10/2012.
	 In relation to (i) the Committee shall ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the fair and independent investigation of such matters and 	Complied			The Committee has ensured that proper arrangements are in place for fair investigation and it was stated under the 'whistle-blower' policy.
	 Appropriate follow-up action. 	Complied			Further, we observed the terms of references for the Audit Committee and it discusses how the Bank should act in this regard.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (6) (iii)	Checked whether the following rules apply in relation to the Human Resources and Remuneration Committee:				
	 Checked that the Committee has implemented a policy to determine the remuneration (salaries, allowances and other financial payments) relating to Directors, CEO and Key Management Personnel of the Bank by review of the 'Terms of Reference' and minutes. 			N/A	Remuneration relating to Directors, CEO and Key Management Personnel was decided as per circulars of the Ministry of Finance. Reviewed the term of references of human
	nelelence and minutes.				Resources and Remuneration Committee.
	Checked that the goals and targets for the Directors, CEO and the Key Management Personnel are documented.	Complied			The vision, goals of the Bank, targets, key responsibilities of the Board and Key Management Personnel for achieving the Bank vision are mentioned in the 5-years strategic plan (2011 - 2016).
	 Checked that the Committee has considered evaluations of the performance of the CEO and Key Management Personnel against the set targets and goals periodically and determine the basis for revising remuneration, benefits and other payments of performance- based incentives. 	Complied		N/A	Under the Board minute number 07/2012, the Board has considered evaluation and promotion of Key Management Personnel. BAC No 156/2012
	Checked that the 'Terms of Reference' provides that the CEO is not present at meetings of the Committee, when matters relating to the CEO are being discussed by reviewing the minutes.	Complied	-		'Terms of Reference' of Human Resources and Remuneration Committee stated that CEO is not present at the meeting when matters related to the CEO are being discussed.
3 (6) (iv)	Does the following rules apply in relation to the 'Nomination Committee':				
	Checked that the Committee has implemented a procedure to select/appoint new Directors, CEO and Key Management Personnel.	Complied	-		Key Management Personnel are nominated by the Board Nomination Committee and Directors are appointed by the Finance Minister as per provisions 8 in People's Bank Act. No. 29 of 1961.
					In the 'Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance in 2011' of People's Bank stated that the Bank has complied with this requirement.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 Checked that the Committee has considered and recommended (or not recommended) the re-election of current Directors. 			N/A	The Directors are appointed by the Finance Minister under the Section 8 of People's Bank Act. No. 29 of 1961.
	Checked that the Committee has set the criteria such as qualifications, experience and key attributes required for eligibility to be considered for appointment or promotion to the post of CEO, and the Key Management Personnel, by review of job description.	Complied			Appointment of CEO and Key Management Personnel are done by the Board Nomination Committee. Under the Board minute number 07/2012, Board has evaluated and promoted the key management personnel. BAC No 156/2012. In the 'Code of Best Practice in Corporate Governance in 2011' of People's Bank stated that Bank has complied with this requirement.
	 Checked that the Committee has obtained from the Directors, CEO and Key Management Personnel signed declarations that they are fit and proper persons to hold office as specified in the criteria given in Direction 3 (3) and as set out in the Statutes. 	Key Management ns that they are fit office as specified			Checked the self-assessment made by the Directors and CEO under Board Paper No 49/2012. The Board has reviewed reports which are submitted by the acting DGMs under the Board minute No. 05/2012. BP - 195/2012.
	 Checked that the Committee has considered a formal succession plan for the retiring Directors and Key Management Personnel. 	Complied			Formal succession plan was submitted to the Board under Board paper No. 279/2012 and it was reviewed by the Board under Board minutes No. 10/2012.
	Checked that the Committee shall be chaired by an Independent Director and preferably be constituted with a majority of Independent directors. The CEO may be present at meetings by invitation.	Complied			All the Directors are Independent and Non-Executive Directors are appointed by the finance ministry and CEO is present at the meeting by invitation.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (6) (v)	Checked whether the following rules apply in relation to the Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC):	Complied			The BIRMC Committee consists of four Non-Executive Directors, CEO and other Key Management Personnel by invitation. It was mentioned in the page No. 156 of the People's Bank 2011 Annual Report and the term of references of the BIRMC Committee. We observed the BIRMC minutes No. 01/2012 and 3/2011 for further assurance.
	Checked that the Committee has a process to assess all risks, i.e., credit, market, liquidity, operational and strategic risks to the Bank on a monthly basis through appropriate risk indicators and management information. In the case of Subsidiary Companies and Associate Companies, risk management shall be done, both on a bank basis and group basis.	Complied			All mentioned risk categories are assessed through 'Stress Testing Report' prepared by Board Integrated Risk Management Committee. The 'Stress Testing Report' was presented to the Board of BIRMC under following Board papers and Board minutes: BIRMC No 10/2012 BM No 01/2012 BIRMC No 19/2012 BIRMC No 28/2012 BM No 03/2012 BIRMC No 04/2012
	 Checked that the Committee has reviewed specific quantitative and qualitative risk limits for all management level committees such as the Credit Committee and the asset-liability committees, and report any risk indicators periodically. 	Complied			BIRMC reviewed specific quantitative and qualitative risk limits for all management level committees under the following Board minutes: M. No 01/2012 M. No 02/2012 M. No 03/2012

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 Checked that the Committee has reviewed and considered all risk indicators which have gone beyond the specified quantitative and qualitative risk limits. 	Complied			Checked the 'Board integrated Risk Management Committee' minutes: M. No 02/2012 M. No 03/2012
					BRIMC No 28/2012
					Checked the 'Terms of Reference of Board Integrated Risk Management Committee'.
					Checked risk review report and committee prepared this report on monthly basis and submitted to the General Manager and in addition to that this report is submitted to the BIRMC on a quarterly basis.
	 Checked how many times the Committee has met at least quarterly. 	Complied			The Committee has met four times during the year on quarterly basis as follows:
	met at least qualterly.				29-03-2012 20-06-2012 03-09-2012 15-12-2012
					(Observed the minutes of the meetings)
	Checked that the Committee has reviewed and adopted a formal documented disciplinary action procedure with regard to officers responsible for failure to identify specific risks.	Complied			Board Integrated Risk Management Committee has reviewed and recommended to adopt a formal disciplinary action procedure under Board minutes No. 03/2012.
	Checked that the Committee submits a risk assessment report within a week of each meeting to the Board seeking the Board's views,	Complied			Risk assessment report submitted to the BIRMC under,
	concurrence and/or specific directions.				BIRMC No 28/2012 BIRMC No 19/2012

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	Checked that the Committee has establish a compliance function to assess the Bank's compliance with laws, regulations, regulatory guidelines, internal controls and approved policies on all areas of business operations and that there is a dedicated compliance officer selected from Key Management Personnel to carry out the compliance function and report to the Committee periodically.				There is a dedicated compliance officer for the compliance function. (Ms. S. Senannayake) Compliance Officer has submitted the compliance report to the Board once in two months. Observed following Board minute and Board paper which mentioned that board has reviewed the compliance report: B/M No 01/2012 BIRMC No 02/2012
3 (7)	Related Party Transactions				BINIVIC INO 02/2012
3 (7) (i)	Checked that there is a established and documented process by the Board to avoid any conflicts of interest that may arise from any transaction of the Bank with any person, and particularly with the following categories of persons who shall be considered as related parties' for the purposes of this Direction:	Complied			We observed that there is well-established process identified and approved by the Board Circular No. 581/2004 known as a credit manual and other than that Bank follows up CBSL Directions.
	Any of the Bank's subsidiary companies;				
	Any of the Bank's associate companies;		Board Circular No. credit manual and		
	Any of the Directors of the Bank;				
	Any of the Bank's Key Management Personnel;				
	 A close relation of any of the Bank's Directors or Key Management Personnel; 				
	 A shareholder owning a material interest in the Bank; 				
	 A concern in which any of the Bank's Directors or a close relation of any of the Bank's Directors or any of its material shareholders has a substantial interest. 				

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
Section 3 (7) (ii)	Checked that there is a process to identify and report the following types of transactions been identified as transactions with related parties that is covered by this Direction.				
	The grant of any type of accommodation, as defined in the monetary Board's Directions on maximum amount of accommodation.	Complied			As per credit manual section 5. maximum amount of accommodation is Rs. 500,000/ Generally related party transactions are recognised in the generally used data base called Silverlake Integrated Banking System (SIBS). We have checked the RPT report generated in the SIBS. This RPT process is done by DGM (Domestic Credit - Mr. K.B. Rajapaksha). Quarterly report to the Central Bank.
	The creation of any liabilities of the Bank in the form of deposits, borrowings and investments.				All related party transactions are reported to the Board through Board paper and complied with credit manual.
	 The provision of any services of a financial or non-financial nature provided to the Bank or received from the Bank. 				
	 The creation or maintenance of reporting lines and information flows between the Bank and any related parties which may lead to the sharing of potentially proprietary, confidential or otherwise sensitive information that may give benefits to such related parties. 				Further, we observed the report which is sent to Central Bank.
3 (7) (iii)	Checked whether the Board has a process to ensure that the Bank does not engage in transactions with related parties as defined in Direction 3 (7) (i) above, in a manner that would grant such parties 'more favourable treatment' than that accorded to other constituents of the Bank carrying on the same business.	Complied			The Bank follows up credit manual and CBSL Directions. As Bank's policies, there are no lower rates transactions. Further, this is assessed periodically by the senior manager at the credit department.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 Granting of 'total net accommodation' to related parties, exceeding a prudent percentage of the Bank's regulatory capital, as determined by the Board. For purposes of this sub-direction- 				The Bank applied general procedure when granting loans to the related party by complying credit manual also.
	 'Accommodation' shall mean accommodation as defined in the Banking Act Directions, No. 07 of 2007 on Maximum Amount of Accommodation. 				The Senior Managers assess the accuracy of the interest rates. When granting loans, the Bank complies with credit manual.
	 The 'total net accommodation' shall be computed by deducting from the total accommodation, the cash collateral and investments made by such related parties in the Bank's Share Capital and debt instruments with a maturity of 5 years or more. 				We observed this provision is complied with the credit manual Section 5.
	 Charging of a lower rate of interest than the Bank's best lending rate or paying more than the Bank's deposit rate for a comparable transaction with an unrelated comparable counterparty. 				As per credit manual Section 5 normal interest should be used for the purpose of lending to a Director.
	 Providing of preferential treatment, such as favourable terms, covering trade losses and/or waiving fees/commissions, that extend beyond the terms granted in the normal course of business undertaken with unrelated parties. 				If the Director requests the special interest rate, it should be approved by the Board.
	 Providing services to or receiving services from a related party without an evaluation procedure. 				Quarterly report to Central Bank.
	 Maintaining reporting lines and information flows that may lead to sharing potentially proprietary, confidential or otherwise sensitive information with related parties, except as required for the performance of legitimate duties and functions. 				

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (7) (iv)	Checked that the Bank has a process for granting accommodation to any of its Directors and Key Management Personnel, and that such accommodation is sanctioned at a meeting of its Board of Directors, with not less than two-thirds of the number of Directors other than the Director concerned, voting in favour of such accommodation and that this accommodation be secured by such security as may from time to time be determined by the Monetary Board as well.	Complied			The Bank is applying Section 5 of credit manual for this process.
3 (7) (v)	Checked that the Bank has a process, where any accommodation has been granted by a bank to a person or a close relation of a person or to any concern in which the person has a substantial interest, and such person is subsequently appointed as a Director of the Bank, that steps have been taken by the bank to obtain the necessary security as may be approved for that purpose by the Monetary Board, within one year from the date of appointment of the person as a Director.	Complied			The Bank is applying the credit manual for this process and also complying with the directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions. No such incident was observed.
	Checked where such security is not provided by the period as provided in Direction 3 (7) (v) (a) above, has the Bank taken steps to recover any amount due on account of any accommodation, together with interest, if any, within the period specified at the time of the grant of accommodation or at the expiry of a period of eighteen months from the date of appointment of such Director, whichever is earlier.			N/A	No such incident was observed. The Bank has complied with Section 5.2 of credit manual.
	 Checked that there is a process to identify any Director who fails to comply with the above sub-Directions be deemed to have vacated the office of director and has the Bank disclose such fact to the public. 	Complied			The Bank is applying the credit manual for this process and also complying with the Directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	Checked the process in place to ensure clause 3 (7) (v) (c) does not apply to any director who at the time of the grant of the accommodation was an employee of the Bank and the accommodation was granted under a scheme applicable to all employees of such bank.	Complied	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		The Bank is applying the credit manual for this process and also complying with the Directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions.
3 (7) (vi)	Checked that there is a process in place to identify when the Bank grants any accommodation or 'more favourable treatment' relating to the waiver of fees and/or commissions to any employee or a close relation of such employee or to any concern in which the employee or close relation has a substantial interest other than on the basis of a scheme applicable to the employees of such Bank or when secured by security as may be approved by the Monetary Board in respect of accommodation granted as per Direction 3 (7) (v) above.	Complied			The Bank is applying the credit manual for this process and also complying with the Directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions.
3 (7) (vii)	Checked that there is a process to obtain prior approval from the Monetary Board for any accommodation granted by a bank under Direction 3 (7) (v) and 3 (7) (vi) above, nor any part of such accommodation, nor any interest due thereon been remitted without the prior approval of the Monetary Board and any remission without such approval is void and has no effect.	Complied			The Bank is applying the credit manual for this process and also complying with the Directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions.
3 (8)	Disclosures				
3 (8) (i)	Checked that the Board has disclosed:				
	 Annual Audited Financial Statements prepared and published in accordance with the formats prescribed by the supervisory and regulatory authorities and applicable accounting standards, and that such statements published in the newspapers in an abridged form, in Sinhala, Tamil and English. 	Complied			Observe Annual Report 2011. Further, those statements were published in the newspaper.

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
	 Quarterly Financial Statements are prepared and published in the newspapers in an abridged form, in Sinhala, Tamil and English. 	Complied			The statements were published in the news paper - (Observed financial details of the financial department).
3 (8) (ii)	Checked that the Board has made the following minimum disclosures in the Annual Report:				
	 The statement to the effect that the annual Audited Financial Statements have been prepared in line with applicable accounting standards and regulatory requirements, inclusive of specific disclosures. 	Complied			
	The report by the Board on the Bank's internal control mechanism that confirms that the financial reporting system has been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, and that the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes has been done in accordance with relevant accounting principles and regulatory requirements.	Complied			These have been checked with reference to
	Checked that the Board has obtained the External Auditor's report on the effectiveness of the internal control mechanism referred to in Direction 3 (8) (ii) (b) above.	Complied			Annual Report of year 2011.
	 Details of Directors, including names, qualifications, age, experience fulfilling the requirements of the guideline fitness and propriety, transactions with the Bank and the total of fees/remuneration paid by the Bank. 	Complied			
	 Total net accommodation as defined in 3 (7) (iii) granted to each category of related parties. The net accommodation granted to each category of related parties shall also be disclosed as a percentage of the Bank's regulatory capital. 	Complied			

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Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
 The aggregate values of remuneration paid by the Bank to its Key Management Personnel and the aggregate values of the transactions of the Bank with its Key Management Personnel, set out by broad categories such as remuneration paid, accommodation granted and deposits or investments made in the Bank. 	Complied			
Checked that the Board has obtained the External Auditor's Report on the compliance with Corporate Governance Directions.	Complied			According to the compliance report which is included in the annual report of 2011, it has set out the details of the compliance with regulations and requirements of law etc.
 A report setting out details of the compliance with prudential requirements, regulations, laws and internal controls and measures taken to rectify any material non-compliance. 	Complied			
 A statement of the regulatory and supervisory concerns on lapses in the Bank's risk management, or non-compliance with these Directions that have been pointed out by the Director of Bank Supervision, if so directed by the Monetary Board to be disclosed to the public, together with the measures taken by the Bank to address such concerns. 			N/A	No such non-compliance was reported.
Transitional and Other General Provisions				
Compliance with this Direction shall commence from 1st January 2008 onwards and all licensed commercial banks shall – comply with this provision of direction by or before 1st January 2009 except where extended compliance dates have been specifically provided for in this Direction.	Complied			The Bank is applying the Directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions in this regard.
	 The aggregate values of remuneration paid by the Bank to its Key Management Personnel and the aggregate values of the transactions of the Bank with its Key Management Personnel, set out by broad categories such as remuneration paid, accommodation granted and deposits or investments made in the Bank. Checked that the Board has obtained the External Auditor's Report on the compliance with Corporate Governance Directions. A report setting out details of the compliance with prudential requirements, regulations, laws and internal controls and measures taken to rectify any material non-compliance. A statement of the regulatory and supervisory concerns on lapses in the Bank's risk management, or non-compliance with these Directions that have been pointed out by the Director of Bank Supervision, if so directed by the Monetary Board to be disclosed to the public, together with the measures taken by the Bank to address such concerns. Transitional and Other General Provisions Compliance with this Direction shall commence from 1st January 2008 onwards and all licensed commercial banks shall – comply with this provision of direction by or before 1st January 2009 except where extended compliance dates have been 	The aggregate values of remuneration paid by the Bank to its Key Management Personnel and the aggregate values of the transactions of the Bank with its Key Management Personnel, set out by broad categories such as remuneration paid, accommodation granted and deposits or investments made in the Bank. Checked that the Board has obtained the External Auditor's Report on the compliance with Corporate Governance Directions. A report setting out details of the compliance with prudential requirements, regulations, laws and internal controls and measures taken to rectify any material non-compliance. A statement of the regulatory and supervisory concerns on lapses in the Bank's risk management, or non-compliance with these Directions that have been pointed out by the Director of Bank Supervision, if so directed by the Monetary Board to be disclosed to the public, together with the measures taken by the Bank to address such concerns. Transitional and Other General Provisions Compliance with this Direction shall commence from 1st January 2008 onwards and all licensed commercial banks shall – comply with this provision of direction by or before 1st January 2009 except where extended compliance dates have been	The aggregate values of remuneration paid by the Bank to its Key Management Personnel and the aggregate values of the transactions of the Bank with its Key Management Personnel, set out by broad categories such as remuneration paid, accommodation granted and deposits or investments made in the Bank. Checked that the Board has obtained the External Auditor's Report on the compliance with Corporate Governance Directions. A report setting out details of the compliance with prudential requirements, regulations, laws and internal controls and measures taken to rectify any material non-compliance. A statement of the regulatory and supervisory concerns on lapses in the Bank's risk management, or non-compliance with these Directions that have been pointed out by the Director of Bank Supervision, if so directed by the Monetary Board to be disclosed to the public, together with the measures taken by the Bank to address such concerns. Transitional and Other General Provisions Compliance with this Direction shall commence from 1st January 2008 onwards and all licensed commercial banks shall – comply with this provision of direction by or before 1st January 2009 except where extended compliance dates have been	The aggregate values of remuneration paid by the Bank to its Key Management Personnel and the aggregate values of the transactions of the Bank with its Key Management Personnel, set out by broad categories such as remuneration paid, accommodation granted and deposits or investments made in the Bank. Checked that the Board has obtained the External Auditor's Report on the compliance with Corporate Governance Directions. A report setting out details of the compliance with prudential requirements, regulations, laws and internal controls and measures taken to rectify any material non-compliance. A statement of the regulatory and supervisory concerns on lapses in the Bank's risk management, or non-compliance with these Directions that have been pointed out by the Director of Bank Supervision, if so directed by the Monetary Board to be disclosed to the public, together with the measures taken by the Bank to address such concerns. Transitional and Other General Provisions Compliance with this Direction shall commence from 1st January 2008 onwards and all licensed commercial banks shall – comply with this provision of direction by or before 1st January 2009 except where extended compliance dates have been

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Section	Procedure Performed	Complied	Not Complied	N/A	Reference
3 (9) (ii)	In respect of the Bank that have been incorporated by specific statutes in Sri Lanka, the Board as specified in such statutes shall continue to function in term of provisions of the respective statutes, provided they take steps to comply with all provision of this Directions that are not inconsistent with the provision of the respective statutes.	Complied			The Bank is applying the directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL directions in this regard.
3 (9) (iii)	The direction shall apply to the branches of the foreign bank operating in Sri Lanka to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the regulation and laws applicable in such bank's country. The branch of foreign shall also publish its parent bank's annual corporate governance report together with its annual report and accounts of the branch operation in Sri Lanka.	Complied			The Bank is applying the directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL directions in this regard.
3 (9) (iv)	In the event of a conflict between any of the provision of this Direction and the Articles of Association (or Internal Rules) pertaining to any bank, the provision of this Direction shall prevail. However if the Articles of Association of an individual bank set a more stringent that that specified in this directions, such provision in the Articles of Association may be followed.	Complied			The Bank is applying the Directions stated in the People's Bank Act and CBSL Directions in this regard.
3 (9) (v)	If any person shall as ill health or any incapacity as provided in the Banking Act, the Monetary Board considers that exemption referred to in Direction 3 (2) (ii) B, 3 (3) (ii) A should not be availed of, such ground may be notified to the person by the Monetary Board, and after hearing, the Monetary Board may limit the period of exemption.				

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Board Audit Committee Report

The Board Audit Committee (BAC) proceedings were based on the Charter adopted by the Board of Directors for the functioning of the Committee.

The Board Audit Committee held ten (10) regular meetings in the year 2012 to review the progress of internal audit functions, adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of controls to manage risks paying special attention to the following:

- Further strengthening of the risk-based internal audit approach to identify various risks faced by the Bank and to ensure proper management of risks by placing special emphasis on the comprehensive audit methodology for pre-audit risk assessment and audit planning.
- Early correction of the deficiencies rectified identified during the course of audit and ensuring regular follow-up action on audit findings through the Internal Audit Department.
- Actions needed to improve audit grading/ performance standards of Bank branches.
- Examining the system of internal controls and management of business risks.
- Reviewing the external and internal audit processes.
- Reviewing the financial reporting process and procedures in place for monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and in particular Central Bank Guidelines and statutory financial reporting requirements.

- Reviewing the CBSL statutory
 Examination Report, Management
 Letter, Auditor General's Report and
 COPE Reports and also followed up
 on corrective measures taken by the
 management during the year 2012 on
 matters raised by the above Reports.
- Reviewing with the senior staff of other functions to identify key accounting and control issues and resolve those with the primary objective of establishing an adequate control environment and ensuring presentation of Financial Statements that provide a true and fair view of the financial results of the Bank.
- Reviewing Internal Control System before issuing Directors' Statement on Internal Control of the Bank.
- Implementing software audit tool within the Internal Audit Department enabling them to monitor operations of the branch network.
- The internal audit functions were directed at identifying various risks faced by the Bank and preventing mitigating the effects of such risks and communicating and encouraging best practices and positive quality assurance throughout the Branch Network.
- The Committee noted the strong commitment of the Internal Audit Department to make continued progress in improving efficiency and effectiveness of its function. It completed 751 audit assignments for the year 2012.

The BAC ensured the provision of all information and documents required by the Auditor General for the purpose of audit and compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards in the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements. The BAC is of the view that adequate controls and procedures are in place and Charter of the BAC were complied with in all material aspects.

Jehan P. Amaratunga Chairman Board Audit Committee

8th January 2013

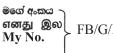
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Report of the Auditor General



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FB/G/PB/FA/2012





REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

The audit of the financial statements of the People's Bank ("Bank") and the consolidated financial statements of the Bank its subsidiaries (Group) for the year ended 31 December 2012 comprising the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2012, the Statements of Income, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statements for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. To carry out this audit I was assisted by a firm of Chartered Accountants in public practice. The financial statements of the subsidiaries were audited by firms of Chartered Accountants in public practice appointed by the members of the respective subsidiaries.

Management's Responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of the material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of Accounting Policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion - Bank

In my opinion the financial statement give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion - Group

Bank has prepared its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011 based on the unaudited financial statements of its subsidiaries. Therefore, I am unable to satisfy myself as to the completeness and accuracy in respect of opening balances used in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Qualified Opinion - Group

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the consolidated

financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2012 and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

These financial statements have been presented the information required by the Banking Act, No. 30 of 1988 and subsequent amendments.

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) issued the circular, dated 12th March 2012 "Ceiling on Credit growth of Licensed Banks" requiring all Licensed Banks to maintain credit growth of a bank in the year 2012 which shall not exceed 18% of the total outstanding credit as at end of year 2011 or 800 Mn, whichever is higher. However, during the period the bank had not complied with this requirement and granted accommodation in excess of 18%.

Exemption

The bank has been exempted from the provisions of Part II of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 by an Order of then Minister of Finance published in the Government Gazette No. 715 of 14 May 1992 by virtue of powers vested in him by Sections 5 (1) of the said Finance Act.

Report to Parliament

My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the constitution will be tabled in due course.

H.A.S. Samaraweera **Auditor General**

අංක 306/72 පොල්දුව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල , ශුී ලංකාව

දුරකථනය தொலைபேசி 2887028 - 34 இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, புத்தரமுல்லை இலங்கை

ලැක්ස් අංකය 2887223 பக்ஸ் இல Fax No.

No.306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

ඉලෙක්ටොතික් තැපැල් ஈ- மெயில் E-mail.

oaggov@sltnet.lk

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Income Statement

			BANK			GROUP	
For the year ended 31st December	Note	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	Change %	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	Change %
Gross Income	6	94,777,398	68,298,254	38.8	109,973,739	79,899,674	37.6
Interest Income		85,241,301	61,788,438	38.0	100,844,385	73,617,879	37.0
Interest Expenses		(51,323,506)	(31,470,220)	63.1	(60,211,285)	(37,339,887)	61.3
Net Interest Income	7	33,917,795	30,318,218	11.9	40,633,099	36,277,991	12.0
Fee and Commission Income		3,541,589	2,929,812	20.9	4,289,051	3,188,365	34.5
Fee and Commission Expenses		(144,364)	(396,912)	(63.6)	(144,364)	(396,912)	(63.6)
Net Fee and Commission Income	8	3,397,225	2,532,900	34.1	4,144,688	2,791,453	48.5
Net Gain from Trading	9	2,072,563	922,329	124.7	2,095,881	896,741	133.7
Other Operating Income (Net)	10	3,921,946	2,657,675	47.6	2,744,423	2,196,689	24.9
Total Operating Income		43,309,529	36,431,122	18.9	49,618,091	42,162,875	17.7
Impairment for Loans and Other Losses	11	(3,874,383)	(410,443)	844.0	(4,575,378)	(684,539)	568.4
Net Operating Income		39,435,146	36,020,679	9.5	45,042,713	41,478,335	8.6
Personnel Expenses	12	(13,818,647)	(10,547,583)	31.0	(14,932,771)	(11,418,120)	30.8
Other Expenses	13	(7,902,154)	(7,439,042)	6.2	(9,626,216)	(8,516,509)	13.0
Operating Profit before Value Added Tax (VAT)		17,714,345	18,034,054	(1.8)	20,483,725	21,543,707	(4.9)
Value Added Tax (VAT) on Financial Services		(2,464,963)	(2,434,052)	1.3	(2,745,109)	(2,734,448)	0.4
Operating Profit after Value Added Tax (VAT)		15,249,382	15,600,001	(2.2)	17,738,616	18,809,259	(5.7)
Share of Profits/(Loss) of Associates		_	_		(67,207)	33,663	
Profit before Tax		15,249,382	15,600,001	(2.2)	17,671,409	18,842,921	(6.2)
Tax Expenses	14	(4,355,390)	(5,153,628)	(15.5)	(5,774,717)	(6,319,383)	(8.6)
Profit for the year		10,893,992	10,446,373	4.3	11,896,692	12,523,538	(5.0)
Profit Attributable to:							
Equity Holders of the Bank		10,893,992	10,446,373	4.3	11,230,199	12,117,411	(7.3)
Non-Controlling Interests		_	_	_	666,494	406,127	64.1
Profit for the Year		10,893,992	10,446,373	4.3	11,896,692	12,523,538	(5.0)
Earnings Per Share on Profit	15						
Basic Earnings per Ordinary Share	15.1	10,894	10,446	4.3	11,230	12,117	(7.3)
Diluted Earnings per Ordinary Share	15.2	76	73	4.3	78	84	(7.3)

The Notes appearing on pages 163 to 242 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	BAN	IK	GROUP		
For the year ended 31st December	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	
Profit for the Year	10,893,992	10,446,373	11,896,692	12,523,538	
Other Comprehensive Income Net of Tax					
Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined Benefit Plans	(57,966)	(2,170,391)	(57,748)	(2,169,308)	
Gains and Losses on Re-Measuring Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	(18,489)	(96,671)	(38,609)	(93,090)	
Less:					
Tax Expense/(Income) Relating to Components of Other Comprehensive Income	_	-	_	_	
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Taxes	(76,455)	(2,267,062)	(96,357)	(2,262,398)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	10,817,537	8,179,311	11,800,335	10,261,139	
Attributable to:					
Equity Holders of the Bank	10,817,537	8,179,311	11,138,781	9,853,846	
Non-Controlling Interests	_	_	661,554	407,293	
	10,817,537	8,179,311	11,800,335	10,261,139	

The Notes appearing on pages 163 to 242 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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Statement of Financial Position

			BANK			GROUP				
As at 31st December	Note	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	Change %	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	Change %	2010 Rs. '000	
Assets										
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	24,401,979	16,792,665	45.3	17,268,510	26,102,723	18,866,425	38.4	19,518,151	
Balance with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka	18	43,412,048	35,717,033	21.5	26,739,341	43,412,048	35,717,033	21.5	26,739,341	
Placements with Banks	19	13,341,252	16,893,327	(21.0)	_	13,341,252	16,893,327	(21.0)	_	
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading	20	18,772,710	23,891,041	(21.4)	20,975,857	19,002,137	23,984,207	(20.8)	21,033,924	
Loans and Receivables to Banks	21	35,350,098	31,731,952	11.4	53,268,853	35,350,098	31,731,952	11.4	53,268,853	
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	22	611,414,267	461,655,759	32.4	358,593,640	690,197,310	534,875,220	29.0	407,049,791	
Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale	23	27,977,489	9,464,211	195.6	561,431	27,982,839	9,497,534	194.6	600,341	
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	24	78,522,570	46,303,056	69.6	50,210,126	80,151,886	47,798,436	67.7	50,953,273	
Investments in Subsidiaries	25	1,253,434	1,419,950	(11.7)	1,519,950	_	_	_	_	
Investments in Associates	26	273,100	273,100		155,500	309,989	427,196	(27.4)	248,830	
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	27	44,352	100,807	(56.0)	196,636	405,768	460,807	(11.9)	559,203	
Property, Plant & Equipment	28	8,234,565	7,522,702	9.5	6,866,152	10,923,098	9,932,841	10.0	8,226,965	
Investment Properties	29	398,508	406,165	(1.9)	414,403	398,508	406,165	(1.9)	414,403	
Prepaid Leases	30	291,866	325,224	(10.3)	326,517	291,866	325,224	(10.3)	326,517	
Deferred Tax Assets	31	501,587	186,884	168.4	62,455	501,997	195,734	156.5	76,035	
Other Assets	32	8,916,779	9,392,788	(5.1)	9,947,673	12,488,561	13,277,350	(5.9)	14,448,992	
Total Assets		873,106,604	662,076,663	31.9	547,107,045	960,860,079	744,389,451	29.1	603,464,618	
Liabilities										
Due to Banks	33	94,124,713	43,351,641	117.1	6,155,237	133,987,864	81,133,645	65.1	36,723,268	
Due to Other Customers	34	683,950,837	550,226,448	24.3	470,969,729	708,896,611	572,721,654	23.8	481,093,664	
Other Borrowings	35	41,024,958	20,700,940	98.2	32,992,294	40,740,098	19,894,126	104.8	32,992,294	
Current Tax Liabilities		1,860,689	2,806,539	(33.7)	1,527,448	1,933,576	3,307,218	(41.5)	2,244,303	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	31	_				864,461	337,537	156.1	551,991	
Other Liabilities	36	12,940,620	11,902,462	8.7	11,053,014	18,688,304	18,261,498	2.3	18,721,475	
Subordinated Term Debts	37	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	_	5,000,000	
Total Liabilities		843,901,816	638,988,030	32.1	527,697,722	915,110,913	705,655,679	29.7	577,326,995	
Equity										
Stated Capital/Assigned Capital	38	7,201,998	7,201,998	_	7,201,998	7,201,998	7,201,998	_	7,201,998	
Statutory Reserve Fund	39	2,437,291	1,892,591	28.8	49,998	2,437,291	1,892,591	28.8	49,998	
Other Reserves	40	15,585,914	11,174,731	39.5	7,829,431	16,394,908	11,507,929	42.5	7,829,431	
Retained Earnings	41	3,979,585	2,819,313	41.2	4,327,895	15,135,134	13,708,652	10.4	10,972,971	
Total Shareholders' Equity		29,204,788	23,088,633	26.5	19,409,322	41,169,330	34,311,169	20.0	26,054,398	
Non-Controlling Interests	42			_		4,579,836	4,422,603	3.6	83,225	
Total Equity		29,204,788	23,088,633	26.5	19,409,322	45,749,166	38,733,772	18.1	26,137,623	
Total Equity and Liabilities		873,106,604	662,076,663	31.9	547,107,045	960,860,079	744,389,451	29.1	603,464,618	
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	43	207,021,384	190,732,157	8.5	131,397,539	208,570,110	191,045,197	9.2	131,397,539	

The Notes appearing on pages 163 to 242 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf.

Yohan A. Soza Head of Finance

N. Vasantha Kumar Chief Executive Officer/General Manager Gamini S. Senarath Chairman

27th March 2013, Colombo

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Cash Flow Statement

		BAN	K	GROUP		
For the year ended 31st December	Note	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Profit Before Tax		15,249,382	15,600,001	17,671,409	18,842,921	
Adjustment for:						
Non-Cash Items Included in Profit Before Tax	44	3,431,840	1,983,405	4,515,991	2,442,779	
Changes in Operating Assets	45	(173,144,405)	(79,981,135)	(188,289,730)	(105,811,595)	
Changes in Operating Liabilities	46	204,656,120	101,831,444	217,986,736	121,421,930	
Net Gains from Investing Activities		_	_	_	_	
Share of Profits in Associates and Joint Ventures		_	_	67,207	(33,663)	
Dividend Income from Subsidiaries and Associates		(1,622,503)	(833,250)	(1,622,503)	(833,250)	
Interest Expense on Subordinated Debt		1,337,500	737,500	1,337,500	737,500	
Contribution Paid to Defined Benefit Plans		1,108,383	992,261	1,108,384	992,261	
Tax Paid		(5,608,101)	(3,998,966)	(6,919,856)	(5,590,621)	
Net Cash-Generated from Operating Activities		45,408,216	36,331,260	45,855,138	32,168,262	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	***************************************					
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		(1,327,807)	(1,600,826)	(2,190,339)	(2,871,908)	
Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	***************************************	23,879	37,150	383,938	42,758	
Purchase of Financial Investments		(32,245,111)	(35,821,579)	(32,379,047)	(36,573,812)	
Proceeds from the Sale and Maturity of Financial Investments	***************************************	_	_	_	-	
Net Purchase of Intangible Assets		_	_	(18,557)	(12,173)	
Net Cash Flow from Acquisition of Investment in Subsidiaries and Associates		_	_	_	(144,703)	
Net Cash Flow from Disposal of Subsidiaries	***************************************	166,516	100,000	_	_	
Proceeds from Disposal of Associates and Joint Ventures		_	(117,600)	50,000	_	
Dividends Received from Investment in Subsidiaries and Associates		1,622,503	833,250	1,622,503	833,250	
Net Cash (Used in) from Investing Activities		(31,760,020)	(36,569,605)	(32,531,502)	(38,726,588)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities						
Net Proceeds from the Issue of Ordinary Share Capital		_	_	_	6,362,902	
Net Proceeds from the Issue of Other Equity Instruments		_	_	_	_	
Net Proceeds from the Issue of Subordinated Debt		_	5,000,000	_	5,000,000	
Repayment of Subordinated Debt		_	_	_	_	
Interest Paid on Subordinated Debt		(1,337,500)	(737,500)	(1,337,500)	(737,500)	
Dividend Paid to Non-Controlling Interest		_	_	(34,027)	21,750	
Dividend Paid to Shareholders of the Parent Company		_	-	_	-	
Dividend Paid to Holders of Other Equity Instruments	***************************************	(4,701,382)	(4,500,000)	(4,701,382)	(4,500,000)	
Share Issue Expenses		_	_	(14,429)	(211,190)	
Disposal of Changes of Holdings	***************************************	_	-	_	(29,362)	
Net Cash from Financial Activities		(6,038,882)	(237,500)	(6,087,338)	5,906,600	
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		7,609,314	(475,845)	7,236,296	(651,726)	
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		16,792,665	17,268,510	18,866,425	19,518,151	
Exchange Difference in Respect of Cash & Cash Equivalent		_	_	_	_	
Cash & cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	17	24,401,979	16,792,665	26,102,723	18,866,425	

The Notes appearing on pages 163 to 242 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Ordinary Shares Rs. '000	Assigned Capital Rs. '000	Reserve Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Other	Invesment	Retained	
		Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Reserves Rs. '000	Fund Rs. '000	Earnings Rs. '000	Rs. '000
49,998	7,152,000	49,998	5,630,460	2,198,971	-	5,175,883	20,257,310
_	_	_	_	_	_	581,573	581,573
_	_	_	_	_	_	116,925	116,925
_	_	_	_	_	_	(212,595)	(212,595)
_	-	-	-	-	-	(1,333,891)	(1,333,891)
49,998	7,152,000	49,998	5,630,460	2,198,971	-	4,327,895	19,409,322
_	_	_	-	-	_	10,446,373	10,446,373
_	_	_	_	_	_	(96,671)	(96,671)
_	_	_	_	_	_	(2,170,391)	(2,170,391)
_	_	1,842,593	-	1,447,598	1,897,702	(5,187,893)	_
_	_	_	_	_	_	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)
49,998	7,152,000	1,892,591	5,630,460	3,646,569	1,897,702	2,819,313	23,088,633
_	_	_	_	_	_	10,893,992	10,893,992
_	_	_	_	_	_	(18,489)	(18,489)
_	_	_	_	_	-	(57,966)	(57,966)
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	544,700	(166,964)	1,432,304	3,145,843	(4,955,882)	-
_	_	_	_	_	-	(201,382)	(201,382)
_	_	_	_	_	-	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)
49,998	7,152,000	2,437,291	5,463,496	5,078,873	5,043,545	3,979,585	29,204,788
	49,998						- - - - 581,573 - - - - 116,925 - - - - 116,925 - - - - (212,595) - - - - (1,333,891) 49,998 7,152,000 49,998 5,630,460 2,198,971 - 4,327,895 - - - - - 10,446,373 - 10,446,373 - - (96,671) - - (2,170,391) - (2,170,391) - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - (2,170,391) - - - (4,500,000) - - - (4,500,000) - - - - - (4,500,000) - - - -

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For the year ended 31st December	Stated (Assigned		Reserves				Total	Non- Total Controlling Interest		
	Ordinary Shares Rs. '000	Assigned Capital Rs. '000	Reserve Fund Rs. '000	Revaluation Reserve Rs. '000	Other Reserves Rs. '000	Invesment Fund Rs. '000	Retained Earnings Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
GROUP										
Balance as at 31.12.2010	49,998	7,152,000	49,998	5,630,460	2,198,971	-	11,820,958	26,902,385	83,225	26,985,610
Deposit EIR Adjustment to Opening Retained Earnings	_	=	_	=	=	_	581,573	581,573	_	581,573
Changes in Fair Value in AFS Investments	_	_	_	_	_	_	116,925	116,925	_	116,925
Impairment Charges in Respect of Off-Balance Sheet Items	_	_	_	_	_	_	(212,595)	(212,595)	_	(212,595)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	_	_	_	_	_	_	(1,333,891)	(1,333,891)	_	(1,333,891)
Balance as at 01.01.2011	49,998	7,152,000	49,998	5,630,460	2,198,971	-	10,972,971	26,054,398	83,225	26,137,623
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,117,411	12,117,411	406,127	12,523,538
Changes in Fair Value in AFS Investments	_	_	-	_	_	_	(93,985)	(93,985)	895	(93,090)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	_	_	_	_	_	_	(2,169,579)	(2,169,579)	271	(2,169,308)
Transfer to Reserve During the Period	_	_	1,842,593	_	1,447,598	2,230,900	(5,521,091)	_	-	_
Dividend Paid to GOSL	_	_	_	_	_	_	(3,580)	(3,580)	-	(3,580)
Special Levy to Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	-	(4,500,000)
Deemed Disposal Profit	_	_	-	-	_	-	3,150,026	3,150,026	-	3,150,026
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(211,190)	(211,190)	-	(211,190)
Goodwill Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,969)	(2,969)	-	(2,969)
Disposal of Change of Holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,362)	(29,362)	-	(29,362)
Acquired During the Year	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	3,932,085	3,932,085
Balance as at 31.12.2011	49,998	7,152,000	1,892,591	5,630,460	3,646,569	2,230,900	13,708,652	34,311,169	4,422,603	38,733,772
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	_	-	_	-	-	-	11,230,199	11,230,199	666,494	11,896,692
Changes in Fair Value in AFS Investments	-	=	=	_	=	=	(57,802)	(57,802)	54	(57,748)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	_	_	_	_	_	_	(33,616)	(33,616)	(4,994)	(38,609)
Transfers to Reserves During the Period	_	_	544,700	(166,964)	1,432,304	3,621,639	(5,431,679)	_	-	_
Dividend Paid to GOSL	_	_	_	_	_	_	(201,382)	(201,382)	_	(201,382)
Special Levy to Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	-	(4,500,000)
Movement in Deemed Disposal Profit	_	_	-	-	-	-	435,191	435,191	-	435,191
Share Issue Expenses	_	_	-	_	_	-	(14,429)	(14,429)	(504,322)	(518,751)
Balance as at 31.12.2012	49,998	7,152,000	2,437,291	5,463,496	5,078,873	5,852,539	15,135,134	41,169,330	4,579,835	45,749,166

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Notes to the Financial Statements

1. REPORTING ENTITY

1.1 Corporate Information

The People's Bank ('The Bank') is a Government-owned Bank, established under People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961 on 1st July 1961 and is domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 2012 comprises the Bank, its Subsidiaries i.e., People's Leasing & Finance PLC and People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd. and the Sub-Subsidiaries of People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd., People's Leasing Property Development Ltd., People's Leasing Insurance Ltd., People's Leasing Finance PLC, People's Microfinance Ltd., People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd. and the Group's Associate Company i.e., People's Merchant Finance PLC. The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2012 were authorised for issue on 27th March 2013 by the Board of Directors.

1.2 Principal Activities

Bank

The Bank's business comprises, Accepting Deposits, Granting Credit Facilities, Personal Banking, Development Banking, Pawnbroking, International Trade, Dealing in Government Securities, Credit Card Operations and FCBU for Foreign Currency Banking, interalia.

Subsidiaries

The principal activities of People's Leasing & Finance PLC are Providing Leases, Hire Purchase Assets, Financing Islamic Financial Services and Accepting Deposits. People's Travels Ltd., relates to arrangement of Tours and Air Ticketing.

Sub-Subsidiaries

The principal activities of the Bank's Sub-Subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of Company	Principal Activity					
People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd.	Providing operating leases					
People's Leasing Property Development Ltd.	Providing property development and constructions					
People's Leasing Insurance Ltd.	Providing non-life insurance services					
People's Leasing Finance PLC	Granting finance leases, operating leases, hire purchase assets, financing and accepting deposits					
People's Microfinance Ltd.	Microfinance lending					
People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd.	Development of Havelock Properties					

Associates

The principal activities of People's Merchant Finance PLC, relate to Trade Finance, Leasing, Hire Purchase, Real Estate, Short-Term Investments and Corporate Finance Services.

1.3 Directors' Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. (SLFRS and LKAS)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and the Group encompassing the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flow, statement of changes in equity, accounting policies and the notes are prepared in conformity with Accounting Standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and on the basis of historical cost convention except for the following:

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value
- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value
- Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value
- The liability for defined benefit obligations are actuarially valued and recognised as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the net total of the plan assets.

Adjustments have not been made for inflationary factors.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Bank and Group are prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS) as issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

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For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st December 2011, the Group prepared its Financial Statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLAS). These Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2012 are the first the Bank and the Group have prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS).

This is the Bank's and Group's first Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with SLFRS/LKAS and SLFRS 1 First-time adoption of Sri Lanka Accounting standards has been applied.

An explanation on how the transition to Sri Lanka Accounting Standards - SLFRSs and LKASs, have affected the reported financial position and the financial performance of the Company is provided in Note 5.

2.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

The Bank and Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 50.

2.4 Basis of Consolidation

The Financial Statements of the Bank and Group comprise the Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December 2012. The Financial Statements of the Bank's subsidiaries for the purpose of consolidation are prepared for the same reporting year as that of People's Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

Acquisitions on or After 1st January 2012

For acquisitions on or after 1st January 2012, the Group measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date.

Acquisitions Prior to 1st January 2012

As part of its transition to SLFRSs, the Group elected not to restate those business combinations that occurred on or after 1st January 2012. In respect of acquisitions prior to 1st January 2012, goodwill represents the amount recognised under the Group's previous Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

2.5 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Group. The Financial Statements of subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The Financial Statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

There are no significant restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans and advances. All subsidiaries of the Bank have been incorporated in Sri Lanka.

2.6 Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating

policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity. Investments in associate's entities are accounted for using the equity method (equity-accounted investees) and are recognised initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Bank's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Bank's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reported at nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Bank's resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

2.7 Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. This involves recognising identifiable assets (including previously unrecognised intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities but excluding future restructuring) of the acquired business at fair value. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired,

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the discount on acquisition is recognised directly in the Income Statement in the year of acquisition.

2.8 Acquisitions of Non-Controlling Interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders. Therefore, no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions.

2.9 Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are also eliminated on consolidation to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates.

Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.10 Material Gain or Loss, Provision Value or Error Corrections

There were no material gains or losses, provisional values or error corrections recognised during the year in respect of the business combinations that took place in previous periods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, the management has exercised judgment and estimates and assumptions in determining the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The most significant uses of judgments and estimates are as follows:

3.1 Going Concern

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

3.2 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include

the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible. However, if this is not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The valuation of financial instruments is described in more detail in Note 49.

3.3 Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each statement of financial position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the Income Statement. In particular, management's judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ.

If impairment is not required based on the individual assessment all such individually significant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics. This is required to determine whether a provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but the effects of which are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as loan ownership types, levels of arrears, industries, etc.), and judgments on the effect of concentration of risks and economic data. The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in Note 22.

In carrying out the impairment assessment, the Bank uses the parameters disclosed in Note 49.

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3.4 Impairment of Available for Sale Investments

The Bank reviews its securities classified as available for sale investments at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgment as applied to the individual assessment of loans and advances.

The Bank also records impairment charges on available for sale equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment.

The impairment loss on available-for-sale investments is disclosed in more detail in Note 23.

3.5 Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

3.6 Defined Benefit Plan

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan (Pre-1996 employed staff members) is determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions on discount rates, expected

rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. See Note 36.1 for the assumptions used.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING **POLICIES**

4.1 Foreign Currency Translation

The Bank's and the Group's Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Bank and all its subsidiaries.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rate of exchange on the reporting date. All differences arising on non-trading activities are taken to 'other operating income' in the Income Statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the date of recognition. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

4.2 Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition, Classification and Subsequent Measurement

4.2.1 Date of Recognition

Purchases of financial assets which are traded regularly are recognised using settlement date accounting. The settlement date is the date that an asset is delivered to an entity. Settlement date accounting refers to the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the entity. When settlement date accounting is applied an entity accounts for any change in the fair value of the assets to be received during the period between the trade date and settlement date.

Non-regular purchases of financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A regular purchase is a purchase of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the assets within the time frame established generally by a regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

4.2.2 Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus significant transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

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4.2.3 Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

At inception a financial asset is classified in one of the following categories:

- At fair value through profit or loss
 Held for trading, or
 Designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Available-for-sale
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

Financial Liabilities

The Group initially recognises all financial liabilities on the date that they are originated and classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

4.2.4 Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities Held for Trading

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in 'Net trading income'. Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in 'Net trading income' according to the terms of the contract or when the right to the payment has been established.

Included in this classification are debt securities and equities that have been acquired principally for the purpose of trading in the short term.

4.2.5 Derivatives Recorded at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

The Bank uses derivatives such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in 'Net trading income'.

4.2.6 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the other categories. The Group's investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein.

Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the other comprehensive income. In the event of disposal of such an investment, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the Income Statement in 'Other operating income'. Dividends earned whilst holding available for sale financial investments are recognised in the Income Statement as 'Other operating income' at the date of declaration by the Company in which the

investment is made. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the Income Statement in 'Net gain/(loss) from financial investments' and removed from the respective asset/ investment account in the 'Statement of Financial Position'.

4.2.7 Held-to-Maturity Financial Investments

Held-to-maturity financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Such investments are mainly Treasury Bonds. Subsequent to initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial investments are later measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate (EIR), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and significant fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included in 'Interest income' in the Income Statement. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the Income Statement line 'net gain/(loss) from financial investments'. If the Bank were to sell or reclassify a significant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, if this happens, the Bank would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-tomaturity for two subsequent years.

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4.2.8 Financial Assets Classified as Loans and Receivables

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as available for sale.
- Those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial measurement, amounts 'Due from banks' and 'Loans and advances to customers' are subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included in 'interest income' in the Income Statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Income Statement in 'impairment expenses'.

4.2.9 Reclassification of Financial Assets

Reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new amortised cost.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the 'available-for-sale' category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been

recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the expected cash flows is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is recycled to the Income Statement.

The Bank may reclassify a non-derivative trading asset out of the 'held for trading' category and into the 'loans and receivables' category if it meets the definition of loans and receivables and the Bank has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. If a financial asset is reclassified, and if the Bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognised as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

Reclassification is at the discretion of the management and is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Bank does not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

4.2.10 'Day 1' Difference for Staff Loans

All staff loans are granted at below market interest rates and were recognised at fair value. The difference between the fair value and the amount disbursed were treated as Day 1 difference and amortised as staff cost in the Income Statement over the loan period by using the effective interest rate. This amount is shown as interest income as well. Hence, the net effect on the Income Statement is zero.

4.2.11 Other Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments issued by the Bank that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

Other financial liabilities include, deposits from customers, amount due from banks, borrowings from bank and others and debentures.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

4.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

4.3.1 Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; or either:
 - The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or

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 The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

4.3.2 Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same borrower on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

4.4 Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognised from the statement of financial position as the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognised in the statement of financial position as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest as a liability within 'repurchase agreements', reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan to the Bank. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of agreement using the EIR.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised in the statement of financial position. The consideration paid, including accrued interest, is recorded in the statement of financial position, within 'Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements', reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan by the Bank. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is recorded in 'Net interest income' and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR.

4.5 Determination of Fair Value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other relevant valuation models.

Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market data are not available. Their fair value is determined using a valuation model that has been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and using the Bank's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 49.

4.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Evidence of impairment may include: indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

4.6.1 Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (such as amounts due from Banks and loans and advances to customers), the Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the

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asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Income Statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited as an income.

The present values of the estimated future cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable

interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, ownership type, pastdue status and other relevant factors.

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

4.6.2 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would also include a 'significant' or 'prolonged'

decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the Income Statement - is removed from equity and recognised in the Income Statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the Income Statement; increases in the fair value after impairment are recognised in other comprehensive income.

See Note 23 for details of impairment losses on financial investments available-for-sale.

4.6.3 Renegotiated Loans

Where possible, the Bank seeks to reschedule loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR.

4.6.4 Collateral Valuation

The Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and other credit enhancements.

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4.6.5 Collateral Repossessed or Where Properties have Devolved to the Bank

The immovable property acquired by foreclosure of collateral from defaulting customers, or which has devolved on the Bank as part settlement of debt, has not been accounted for as an investment property or as part of the assets of the Bank in accordance with Directions issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

4.7 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, therefore, the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

4.8 Leasing

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

4.8.1 Bank as a Lessee

Operating Leases

Leases that do not transfer to the Bank substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance Lease

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Income Statement. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

4.8.2 Bank as a Lessor

Finance Lease

Assets leased to customers who transfer substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership other than legal title are classified as finance leases. Lease rentals receivables are stated in the Financial position net of provision for impairments.

4.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term funds include cash in hand, balances with banks, placements with banks and money at call and at short notice. Details of the cash and short-term funds are given in Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

4.10 Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment is stated at cost or valuation excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Cost Model

Plant & Equipment are stated at cost, excluding the cost of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the Plant & Equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Revaluation Model

The Bank applies the revaluation model for the entire class of freehold land and buildings. Such properties are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment charged subsequent to the date of the revaluation.

Revaluations are performed every 7 years to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any revaluation surplus is credited to the revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the Balance Sheet, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except that deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the asset revaluation reserve.

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Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow into the Group and its cost can be reliably measured.

Restoration Cost

Expenditure incurred on repairs or maintenance of Property, Plant & Equipment in order to restore or maintain future economic benefits is charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred.

Capital Work-in-Progress

These are expenses of a capital nature directly incurred in the construction of building, major plant and machinery and system development, awaiting capitalisation. These are stated in the statement of financial position at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Derecognition

Property, Plant & Equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in 'Other operating income' in the Income Statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

4.11 Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both but not-for-sale in the ordinary course of business, used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Basis of Recognition

Investment property is recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Group and cost of the investment property can be reliably measured.

Measurement

An investment property is measured initially at its cost. The cost of a purchased investment property comprises of its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. The cost of a self-constructed investment property is its cost at the date when the construction or development is complete.

The Group applies the cost model for investment properties in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 40 (LKAS 40) - 'Investment Property'. Accordingly, land classified as investment properties are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses and buildings classified as investment properties are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

4.12 Intangible Assets

Basis of Recognition

The Bank's other intangible assets include the value of computer software. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

Measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Category of Asset	Period of Depreciation
Leasehold Building	Over the period of lease
Freehold Buildings	2% p.a.
Furniture, Equipment & Machinery	20% p.a.
Freehold & Leasehold Motor Vehicles	25% p.a.
Prepaid Leases	Over the period of lease

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The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Income Statement in the expense category consistently with the functioning of the intangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated using the straightline method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

The Class of Intangible Assets

Useful Life Amortisation Method

IT - Related 5 Years Straight-line-method Capital Items

4.13 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Basis of Recognition

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable

amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publiclytraded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Measurement

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Income Statement.

Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Bank's cashgenerating units (CGUs) or group of CGUs, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Bank at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment in accordance with SLFRS 8 - 'Operating Segments'.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU (or group of CGUs) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus cumulative translation differences and goodwill is recognised in the Income Statement.

4.14 Financial guarantees

Basis of Recognition

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees

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and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the Financial Statements (within 'Other Liabilities') at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the Income Statement and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Measurement

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the Income Statement in 'Credit loss expense'. The premium received is recognised in the Income Statement in 'Net fees and commission income' on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

4.15 Pension Benefits

4.15.1 Defined Benefit Pension Plan

4.15.1.1 Pre-1996 - Pension Scheme

The Bank operates a defined benefit pension plan, for the permanent staff members who have joined the Bank prior to 1st January 1996, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined separately using the projected benefit actuarial valuation method. Actuarial gains and losses are fully-recognised as income or expense in the respective financial year.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation less past service costs not yet recognised and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are

to be settled directly, less actuarial losses not yet recognised. The value of any asset is restricted to the sum of any actuarial losses and past service cost not yet recognised and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as of 1st January 2011, by Piyal S. Gunatilleke F.S.A. (USA), Member of the American Academy of Actuaries and Consulting Actuaries.

The principal financial assumptions used in the valuation as at 1st January 2011 are as follows:

Interest/Discount Rate	10% p.a.
Increase in Cost of Living Allowances	5% p.a.
Basic Salary increase for all Grades	7% p.a.

The Bank provides a pension to retiring staff on the following basis; Staff are eligible to draw a pension after 10 years of service and after reaching normal age of retirement of 55 years. The quantum of pension paid is dependent on the length of service as follows:

Len	gth of Service	Quantum of Pension
(i)	10 to 20 years	80% of last drawn salary.
(ii)	21 to 29 years	80% plus 1% for each additional year in excess of 20 years of last drawn salary.
(iii)	30 years and above	90% of last drawn salary.

The accounts of the Pension Fund are maintained separately and are subject to annual audit by Independent External Auditors. The Statement of Accounts as well as the Auditors Report are tabled and reviewed by the Board of Trustees. These Statements of Accounts and Auditor's Report are also submitted for review of the disclosure of the Bank, as the Bank has an obligation of ensuring that funding is made at required levels. Pension is payable monthly as long as the participant is alive.

4.15.1.2 Gratuity

Employees who joined the Bank on or after 1st January 1996 will be eligible for gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, or if opted can join the proposed new post-1996 pension scheme and if so such employees will forfeit their right to gratuity.

Other employees whose services are terminated other than by retirement are eligible to receive terminal gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983 at the rate of one half of gross salary applicable to the last month of the financial year in which employment is terminated, for each year of continuous service, for those who have served in excess of 5 years.

The Bank makes a monthly provision towards such gratuity payment liabilities and this value is reflected in the Balance Sheet of the Bank. Up to 31st December 2007, the Bank made a provision based on the gratuity formula. However as per Sri Lanka Accounting Standards the Bank has provided for gratuity liability based on an actuary valuation.

The subsidiary and associate companies of the Bank provide for gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983.

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Provision for gratuity has been made for employees who have completed one year of service with the companies. These liabilities are not externally funded.

4.15.2 Defined Contribution Plans

The Bank also operates a defined contribution plan. The contribution payable to a defined contribution plan is in proportion to the services rendered to the Bank by the employees and is recorded as an expense under 'Personnel expenses'. Unpaid contributions are recorded as a liability.

The Bank contributes to the following Schemes:

4.15.2.1 Employees' Provident Fund

The Bank and employees contribute 12% and 8% respectively of the employee's monthly gross salary (excluding overtime) to the Provident Fund. The Bank's Provident Fund is an approved fund under the Employees' Provident Fund Act and is maintained internally.

4.15.2.2 Employees' Trust Fund

The Bank contributes 3% of the employee's monthly gross salary excluding overtime to the Employees' Trust Fund maintained by the Employees Trust Fund Board.

4.15.3 Post-1996 Pension Plan

As approved by the Ministry of Finance the Bank has almost finalised a new pension scheme for permanent employees who joined the Bank post-1st January 1996. The Bank has transferred Rs. 198 Mn of the gratuity fund as initial start up or seed money for this new pension scheme. In addition Rs. 854 Mn has been added to this fund; totalling Rs. 1,052 Mn as at end December 2012. This amount was derived using an

actuary valuation. The Bank has received close to 3,300 applications from the eligible 4,187 employees to join this scheme.

4.15.4 Widow'/Widowers' and Orphans Pension Plan (Pre-1996)

A separate fund is maintained by the Bank to meet future obligations under the scheme, based on the advice of a qualified actuary.

4.15.5 Post-Employment Medical Benefits

The Bank expenses post-employment medical benefits as and when it arises based on the schemes approved by the Bank. A separate medical fund is maintained in order to meet abnormally high medical expenses in the future. Management discretion is used to utilise this fund as and when required.

4.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Income Statement net of any reimbursement.

4.17 Commitments and Contingencies

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. The Bank's share of any contingencies and capital commitments of a subsidiary or associate for which the Bank is also liable severally or otherwise are also included with appropriate disclosures.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.

4.18 Taxes

4.18.1 Current Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities consists of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue in respect of the current as well as prior years. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or subsequently enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Accordingly, provision for taxation is made on the basis of the profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purpose in accordance with the provision of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 and the amendment thereto, at the rates specified in Note 14 to the Financial Statements.

4.18.2 Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the Balance Sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose.

4.18.2.1 Deferred Tax Liability

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

 Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss; and PAGES 116-118 DIRECTORS'

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

4.18.2.1 Deferred tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible differences. Carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- Where deferred tax assets relating to the deductible temporary differences arise 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 losses; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax asset are reassessed at each Balance Sheet

date and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply in the year when the assets are realised or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or subsequently enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

4.18.3 Value Added Tax on Financial Services (VAT)

Bank's total value addition was subjected to a 12% Value Added Tax as per Section 25 A of the Value Added Tax No. 14 of 2002 and amendments thereto.

4.18.4 Economic Service Charge (ESC)

As per the provisions of the Economic Service Charge Act No. 13 of 2006, ESC is payable on the liable turnover at specified rates. ESC paid is deductible from the income tax liability. Any unclaimed liability can be carried forward and set off against the income tax payable in the four subsequent years.

4.18.5 Withholding Tax on Dividends (WHT)

Dividend distributed out of taxable profit of the local subsidiaries attracts a 10% deduction at source and is not available for set off against the tax liability of the Bank. Thus, the withholding tax deducted at source is added to the tax expense of the subsidiaries in the Consolidated Financial Statements as a consolidation adjustment.

4.19 Recognition of Income and Expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow

to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

4.19.1 Interest and Similar Income and Expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

4.19.2 Fee and Commission Income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fees and commission income are recognised when the service is performed. Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period.

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4.19.3 Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established.

4.19.4 Net Trading Income

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related interest income or expense and dividends for financial assets and financial liabilities 'held for trading'.

4.20 Profit/Loss from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment

Profit/loss from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment is recognised in the period in which the sale occurs and is classified as other income.

4.21 Segment Reporting

The Bank's segmental reporting is based on the following operating segments: Banking, Leasing and Travels and others. Information relating to above is disclosed in Note 47.

4.22 Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the 'Indirect Method' of preparing cash flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'. Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The cash and cash equivalent include cash in hand, balances with banks and money at call and short notice.

4.23 Deposit Insurance Scheme

In terms of the Banking Act Direction
No. 5 of 2010 'Insurance of Deposit
Liabilities' issued on 27th September 2010
and subsequent amendments there to, all
Licensed Commercial Banks are required
to insure their deposit liabilities in the
Deposit Insurance Scheme operated by
the Monetary Board in terms of Sri Lanka
Deposit Insurance Scheme Regulations
No. 1 of 2010 issued under Section 32 A to
32 E of the Monetary Law Act with effect from
1st October 2010. Deposits to be insured
include demand, time and savings deposit
liabilities and exclude the following:

- Deposit liabilities to member institutions
- Deposit liabilities to Government of Sri Lanka

Deposit liabilities to Directors, Key Management Personnel and other related parties as defined in Banking Act Direction No. 11 of 2007 on Corporate Governance of Licensed Commercial Banks:

 Deposit liabilities held as collateral against any accommodation granted

Deposit liabilities falling within the meaning of abandoned property in terms of the Banking Act and dormant deposits in terms of the Finance Companies Act funds of which have been transferred to Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Licensed Commercial Banks are required to pay a premium of 0.10% on eligible deposit liabilities if the Bank maintains a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 14% or above as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year and a premium of 0.125% on eligible deposit liabilities for all other Licensed Commercial Banks (with CAR below 14%) calculated on the total amount of eligible deposits as at the end of the quarter payable within a period of 15 days from the end of the quarter.

4.24 Investment Fund Account

As proposed in the Budget Proposals of 2011 every person or partnership who is in the business of banking or financial services is required to establish and operate an Investment Fund Account (IFA).

As and when taxes are paid after
1st January 2011 Licensed Commercial
Banks are required to transfer the following
funds to the Investment Fund Account and
build a permanent fund in the Bank.

8% of the profits calculated for the payment of Value Added Tax (VAT) on Financial Services on dates as specified in the VAT Act for payment of VAT.

5% of the profit before tax calculated for the payment of income tax purposes on dates specified in Section 113 of the Inland Revenue Act for the self-assessment payment of tax.

The monies in this account should be utilised to fund long-term (Over 5 years) projects and SME loans (as specified) at preferential interest rates.

4.25 Comparative Information

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

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5. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO NEW SRI LANKA ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (SLFRSs & LKASs)

As stated in Note 2.2, the Bank's Financial Statements are now prepared in accordance with new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (both and SLFRS and LKAS), issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL). The Accounting Policies set out in Note 4 have been applied in preparing the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2012, the comparative information for the year ended 31st December 2011 and in the preparation of an opening Statement of Financial Position as at 1st January 2011. The adoption of the SLFRS and LKAS resulted in changes/adjustments to previous years reported Financial Statements (prepared according to previous SLASs). The following notes and tables gives an explanation on the effect of the transition or first time adoption.

Reconciliation of Equity as at 01.01.2011

Rs. '000

			BANK			GROUP	
As at 1st January 2011	Note	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	а	46,356,928	(29,088,418)	17,268,510	48,848,408	(29,330,257)	19,518,151
Balance with Central Bank		26,739,341	_	26,739,341	26,739,341	_	26,739,341
Placements with Banks		_	-	_	_	_	_
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading		20,975,857	_	20,975,857	21,033,924	_	21,033,924
Loans and Receivables to Banks	b	_	53,268,853	53,268,853	_	53,268,853	53,268,853
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	С	357,336,421	1,257,219	358,593,640	398,600,386	8,449,405	407,049,791
Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale	d	444,506	116,924	561,430	544,516	55,824	600,340
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	е	48,978,998	1,231,128	50,210,126	48,978,998	1,974,275	50,953,273
Investments in Subsidiaries		1,519,950	-	1,519,950	_	_	_
Investments in Associates		155,500	_	155,500	248,830	_	248,830
Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds	f	7,323,000	(7,323,000)	_	7,323,000	(7,323,000)	_
USD Development Bonds	g	17,256,725	(17,256,725)	_	17,256,725	(17,256,725)	_
Goodwill and Intangible Assets		196,636	-	196,636	559,203	_	559,203
Property, Plant & Equipment		7,861,555	(995,403)	6,866,152	9,223,575	(996,610)	8,226,965
Investment Properties		_	414,403	414,403	_	414,403	414,403
Prepaid Leases		326,517	_	326,517	326,517	_	326,517
Deferred Tax Assets		62,455	_	62,455	73,381	2,654	76,035
Other Assets	h	12,081,440	(2,133,767)	9,947,673	16,059,671	(1,610,679)	14,448,992
Total Assets		547,615,829	(508,785)	547,107,045	595,816,475	7,648,142	603,464,618

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Rs. '000

							110. 000
			BANK			GROUP	
As at 1st January 2011	Note	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs
Liabilities							
Due to Banks	i	2,454,883	3,700,354	6,155,237	2,454,883	34,268,386	36,723,268
Due to Other Customers	j	462,140,255	8,829,474	470,969,729	463,727,842	17,365,822	481,093,664
Other Borrowings	k	36,677,163	(3,684,869)	32,992,294	67,459,886	(34,467,592)	32,992,294
Current Tax Liabilities		1,527,448	_	1,527,448	2,133,133	111,170	2,244,303
Deferred Tax Liabilities		_	_	_	36,564	515,427	551,991
Other Liabilities	l	18,977,772	(7,924,758)	11,053,014	27,233,541	(8,512,066)	18,721,475
Subordinated Term Debts		5,000,000	_	5,000,000	6,170,530	(1,170,530)	5,000,000
Total Liabilities		526,777,521	920,201	527,697,722	569,216,379	8,110,617	577,326,995
Equity							
Stated Capital/Assigned Capital		7,201,998	_	7,201,998	7,201,998	_	7,201,998
Statutory Reserve Fund		49,998	_	49,998	49,998	_	49,998
Retained Earnings	m	5,756,881	(1,428,985)	4,327,895	11,435,444	(462,474)	10,972,971
Other Reserves	-	7,829,431	_	7,829,431	7,829,431	_	7,829,431
Total Shareholders' Equity		20,838,308	(1,428,985)	19,409,322	26,516,871	(462,474)	26,054,398
Non-Controlling Interests		_	_	_	83,225	_	83,225
Total Equity		20,838,308	(1,428,985)	19,409,322	26,600,096	(462,474)	26,137,623
Total Equity and Liabilities		547,615,829	(508,785)	547,107,045	595,816,475	7,648,142	603,464,618
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments		131,397,539	_	131,397,539	131,397,539	_	131,397,539

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Reconciliation of Equity as at 31.12.2011

							Rs. '000
			BANK			GROUP	110. 000
As at 31st December 2011	Note	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	а	25,431,645	(8,638,980)	16,792,665	30,383,489	(11,517,064)	18,866,425
Balance with Central Bank		35,717,033	_	35,717,033	35,717,033	_	35,717,033
Placements with Banks		9,592,720	7,300,607	16,893,327	9,592,720	7,300,607	16,893,327
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading		23,891,041	_	23,891,041	24,313,670	(329,463)	23,984,207
Loans and Receivables to Banks	b	_	31,731,952	31,731,952	_	31,731,952	31,731,952
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	С	464,812,240	(3,156,481)	461,655,759	540,307,612	(5,432,393)	534,875,219
Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale	d	412,546	9,051,665	9,464,211	562,556	8,934,978	9,497,534
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	е	45,461,567	841,489	46,303,056	45,461,567	2,336,869	47,798,436
Investments in Subsidiaries		1,419,950	_	1,419,950	_	_	_
Investments in Associates		273,100	_	273,100	377,196	50,000	427,196
Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds	f	7,323,000	(7,323,000)	_	7,323,000	(7,323,000)	_
USD Development Bonds	g	24,368,558	(24,368,558)	_	24,368,558	(24,368,558)	_
Goodwill and Intangible Assets		100,807	=	100,807	450,412	10,395	460,807
Property, Plant & Equipment		8,103,702	(581,000)	7,522,702	10,329,118	(396,277)	9,932,841
Investment Properties		406,165		406,165	406,165		406,165
Prepaid Leases		325,224		325,224	325,224		325,224
Deferred Tax Assets		186,884	_	186,884	248,787	(53,053)	195,734
Other Assets	h	15,250,971	(5,858,183)	9,392,788	18,411,268	(5,133,918)	13,277,350
Total Assets		663,077,154	(1,000,491)	662,076,663	748,578,376	(4,188,925)	744,389,451
Liabilities							
Due to Banks	i	72,799	43,278,842	43,351,641	72,799	81,060,845	81,133,645
Due to Other Customers	j	539,861,539	10,364,909	550,226,448	548,033,399	24,688,255	572,721,654
Other Borrowings	k	62,747,794	(42,046,854)	20,700,940	112,484,623	(92,590,497)	19,894,126
Current Tax Liabilities		2,806,539	_	2,806,539	3,427,708	(120,490)	3,307,218
Deferred Tax Liabilities		_	_	_	410,382	(72,845)	337,537
Other Liabilities		21,093,137	(9,190,675)	11,902,462	29,391,165	(11,129,667)	18,261,498
Subordinated Term Debts		10,000,000		10,000,000	12,072,830	(2,072,830)	10,000,000
Total Liabilities		636,581,808	2,406,222	638,988,030	705,892,906	(237,227)	705,655,679
Equity							
Stated Capital/Assigned Capital		7,201,998	_	7,201,998	7,201,998	_	7,201,998
Statutory Reserve Fund		1,892,591	_	1,892,591	1,892,591	_	1,892,591
Retained Earnings	m	6,226,025	(3,406,712)	2,819,313	17,525,519	(3,816,867)	13,708,652
Other Reserves		11,174,731	_	11,174,731	11,507,929	-	11,507,929
Total Shareholders' Equity		26,495,346	(3,406,712)	23,088,633	38,128,037	(3,816,867)	34,311,170
Non-Controlling Interests		_	_	_	4,557,433	(134,830)	4,422,603
Total Equity		26,495,346	(3,406,712)	23,088,633	42,685,470	(3,951,697)	38,733,773
Total Equity and Liabilities		663,077,154	(1,000,491)	662,076,663	748,578,376	(4,188,925)	744,389,451
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments		190,732,157	_	190,732,157	191,045,197	_	191,045,197

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Reconciliation of Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2011

Rs '000

							Rs. '000
			BANK			GROUP	
For the year ended 31st December 2011	Note	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs	Previous SLASs	Effect of Transition to SLASs	New SLASs
Interest Income	c,n	61,822,469	(34,031)	61,788,438	74,115,009	(467,978)	73,647,031
Interest Expenses	j	(31,703,406)	233,186	(31,470,220)	(37,454,263)	114,376	(37,339,887)
Net Interest Income		30,119,063	199,155	30,318,218	36,660,746	(353,602)	36,307,144
Fee and Commission Income		3,822,017	(892,205)	2,929,812	3,846,053	(657,688)	3,188,365
Fee and Commission Expenses		(30,194)	(366,718)	(396,912)	(30,194)	(366,718)	(396,912)
Net Fee and Commission Income		3,791,823	(1,258,923)	2,532,900	3,815,859	(1,024,406)	2,791,453
Net Gain from Trading	0	714,765	207,564	922,329	714,765	181,976	896,741
Net Gain/(Loss) from Financial Investments	р	(59,824)	59,824	-	(59,824)	59,824	-
Other Operating Income (Net)		2,037,184	620,491	2,657,675	1,832,379	364,310	2,196,689
Total Operating Income		36,603,011	(171,889)	36,431,122	42,963,925	(771,898)	42,192,027
Impairment for Loans and Other Losses		(970,919)	560,476	(410,443)	965,624	(1,679,315)	(713,691)
Net Operating Income		35,632,092	388,587	36,020,679	43,929,549	(2,451,213)	41,478,336
Personnel Expenses	c,q	(10,110,026)	(437,557)	(10,547,583)	(10,962,776)	(455,344)	(11,418,120)
Other Expenses		(7,777,348)	338,306	(7,439,042)	(9,169,288)	652,779	(8,516,509)
Operating Profit before Value Added Tax (VAT)		17,744,718	289,336	18,034,054	23,797,486	(2,253,778)	21,543,707
Value Added Tax (VAT) on Financial Services		(2,434,052)	_	(2,434,052)	(2,828,053)	93,605	(2,734,448)
Operating Profit after Value Added Tax (VAT)		15,310,666	289,335	15,600,001	20,969,432	(2,160,173)	18,809,259
Share of Profits of Associates		_	_	_	33,663	_	33,663
Profit before Tax		15,310,666	289,335	15,600,001	21,003,095	(2,160,173)	18,842,921
Tax Expenses		(5,153,628)	_	(5,153,628)	(7,068,024)	748,641	(6,319,383)
Profit for the Year		10,157,038	289,335	10,446,373	13,935,071	(1,411,533)	12,523,538

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Explanation of Transition to New Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs)

Notes to the Reconciliation of Equity as at 1st January 2011, 31st December 2011 and Income Statement for the year ended 31st December 2011.

Assets

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments made in Central Bank Securities previously recorded under 'Cash and Short-Term Funds' is now categorised under 'Loans and Receivables to Banks'.

b. Loans and Receivables to Banks

Investments made in Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds and USD Development Bonds is now reclassified under this category.

c. Loans and Receivables to Other Customers

Previous SLASs required provision for impairment of receivables which consist of a specific amount for incurred losses and a general amount for expected future losses. New SLASs do not permit recognition of impairment for expected future losses and instead requires a collective as well as individual basis assessment on objective evidence of past impairments.

Based on new SLASs, all loans granted to staff members of the Bank at concessionary interest rates are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent interest thereon is recognised as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Day 1 difference is treated as pre-paid staff cost and amortised over the remaining tenor of the staff loan.

d. Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale

The Bank invests on unquoted shares and debt securities and these assets are now categorised under 'Financial Investments Available-for-Sale' and recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at market value. The difference between the cost and the fair value is accounted in the statement of 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

e. Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity

Financial Assets where the Bank has the ability and intention to hold-to-maturity is classified as Held-to-Maturity and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

f. Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds

Investment made in 'Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds' which was shown under investments previously is now been categorised under 'Loans and Receivables to Banks'.

g. USD Development Bonds

Investment made in 'USD Development Bonds' is now been categorised under 'Loans and Receivables to Banks'.

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h. Other Assets

Interest receivable on loans and receivables and investments, previously recorded under other assets is now categorised under 'Loans and Receivables to Other Customers' and relevant investment categories.

Liabilities

i. Due to Banks

Call Money Borrowings from the interbank market previously recorded under 'Borrowings' is now been categorised under 'Due to Banks'.

j. Due to Other Customers

Interest payable to customers which was classified under 'other liabilities' is now been added to 'Due to Other Customers' as part of amortised cost. Further, Interest expense on deposits with longer maturities (fixed deposits which mature over 1 year) is recognised based on EIR method.

k. Other Borrowings

Call Money Borrowings from the interbank market previously recorded under 'Borrowings' has now been categorised under 'Due to Banks'.

I. Other Liabilities

Interest payable on deposits and other borrowings recognised under 'other liabilities' is now reclassified under due to other customers and other borrowings.

m. Retained Earnings

The net effect of adoption of new SLFRS and LKAS on the transition date of 1st January 2011 is recorded through 'Retained Earnings'.

Income Statement

n. Interest Income

Interest due to amortisation of day one differences for staff loans granted at concessionary rates and is now accounted.

o. Net Gain/(Loss) from Trading

The difference is as a result of capital gains on Treasury Bills & Bonds which is held to maturity is categorised under 'other operating income'.

p. Net Gain/(loss) from Financial Investments

Arising due to provision for fall/increase in value of unquoted investments (fair value adjustment for unquoted investments) is now recorded under other comprehensive income.

q. Personnel Expenses

Arising due to amortisation of the day one difference on staff loans granted at concessionary rates as shown in interest income.

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	BAN	BANK		UP
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
6. GROSS INCOME				
Interest Income	85,241,301	61,788,438	100,844,385	73,617,879
Fee and Commission Income	3,541,589	2,929,812	4,289,051	3,188,365
Net Gain from Trading	2,072,563	922,329	2,095,881	896,741
Other Operating Income (Net)	3,921,946	2,657,675	2,744,423	2,196,689
Total Gross Income	94,777,398	68,298,254	109,973,739	79,899,674

7. NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest Income				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	162,947	185,504	162,947	185,504
Placements with Banks	88,077	84,468	88,077	84,468
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading	1,993,291	1,788,608	1,993,291	1,788,608
Loans and Receivables Financial Investments	2,098,733	2,602,479	2,098,733	2,602,479
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	73,486,157	49,059,393	89,089,241	60,888,834
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	6,659,250	7,351,104	6,659,250	7,351,104
Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale	39,274	_	39,274	_
Day One Difference on Staff Loans	713,573	705,296	713,573	705,296
Others	<u> </u>	11,587	_	11,587
Total Interest Income	85,241,301	61,788,438	100,844,385	73,617,879
Interest Expenses				
Due to Banks	(2,811,482)	(588,892)	(2,811,482)	(588,892)
Due to Other Customers	(43,798,066)	(27,340,788)	(45,201,363)	(28,215,558)
Other Borrowings	(3,376,458)	(2,803,040)	(10,860,941)	(7,797,938)
Debt Securities Issued	(1,337,500)	(737,500)	(1,337,500)	(737,500)
Total Interest Expenses	(51,323,506)	(31,470,220)	(60,211,285)	(37,339,887)
Net Interest Income	33,917,795	30,318,218	40,633,099	36,277,991

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Foreign Exchange

Capital Gain T Bills/Bonds

Revaluation Gain/(Loss) of Treasury Bills

Revaluation Gain/(Loss) of Treasury Bonds

Equities

Others

Total

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2,126,109

(75,733)

127,795

71,973

(177,580)

2,072,563

PAGES 163-242 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PAGES 243-272 ANNEXES

	BANI	K	GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	201 ⁻ Rs. '000
8. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME				
Fee and Commission Income				
Loans	2,433	3,145	554,795	133,17
Cards	219,283	171,950	219,283	171,95
Trade and Remittances	1,374,740	1,135,972	1,374,742	1,135,97
Investment Banking	16,110	3,324	16,110	3,32
Deposits	1,408,209	1,164,211	1,408,209	1,164,21
Guarantees	418,318	370,920	418,318	370,92
Others	102,495	80,291	297,595	208,81
	3,541,589	2,929,812	4,289,051	3,188,36
Fee and Commission Expenses				
Loans	(578)	(8,639)	(578)	(8,63
Investment Banking	(24,948)	(23,355)	(24,948)	(23,35
Guarantees	(8,953)	(6,041)	(8,953)	(6,04
Others	(109,884)	(358,877)	(109,884)	(358,87
	(144,364)	(396,912)	(144,364)	(396,91
Net Fee and Commission Income	3,397,225	2,532,900	4,144,688	2,791,45

1,207,902

(108,850)

133,486

(55,011)

(255, 197)

922,329

2,126,109

(52,415)

127,795

71,973

(177,580)

2,095,881

1,207,902

(134,438)

133,486

(55,011)

(255, 197)

896,741

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	BANK		GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
10. OTHER OPERATING INCOME				
Gain /(Loss) on Investment Properties				
Gain/(loss) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	22,566	7,353	80,878	24,302
Gain /(Loss) on Revaluation of Foreign Exchange	1,076	(234,278)	1,076	(234,278)
Dividend from Investment			••••	
- Unquoted	17,850	23,301	17,850	23,301
- Subsidiaries and Associate Companies	1,622,503	833,250	_	_
Recovery of Bad Debts Written Off and Provision Reversals	1,314,985	1,026,434	1,368,585	1,048,931
Others	942,966	1,001,615	1,276,033	1,334,433
Total	3,921,946	2,657,675	2,744,423	2,196,689

11. IMPAIRMENT CHARGES FOR LOANS AND OTHER LOSSES

Loans and Receivables				
To Other Customers [Note 22 (b)]	(3,874,383)	(410,443)	(4,535,386)	(612,746)
Financial Investments				
Available-for-Sale [Note 23 (a)]	-	_	(6,174)	(64,386)
Investments in Subsidiaries (Note 25)	-	_	(50,000)	_
Others	-	_	16,183	(7,407)
Total	(3,874,383)	(410,443)	(4,575,378)	(684,539)

12. PERSONNEL COSTS

Salaries, Bonus & Related Expenses	(7,938,472)	(6,217,951)	(8,948,237)	(7,015,779)
Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan (Note 12.1)	(1,108,383)	(992,261)	(1,108,384)	(992,261)
Cost on Staff Loans	(713,573)	(705,296)	(713,573)	(705,296)
Others	(4,058,219)	(2,632,076)	(4,162,578)	(2,704,785)
Total	(13,818,647)	(10,547,583)	(14,932,771)	(11,418,120)

12.1 Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan

535,681	667,733	535,681	667,733
4,191,535	4,009,550	4,191,535	4,009,550
(3,627,807)	(3,685,022)	(3,627,807)	(3,685,022)
8,974	-	8,974	_
1,108,383	992,261	1,108,383	992,261
	4,191,535 (3,627,807) 8,974	4,191,535 4,009,550 (3,627,807) (3,685,022) 8,974 –	4,191,535 4,009,550 4,191,535 (3,627,807) (3,685,022) (3,627,807) 8,974 - 8,974

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	BAN	K	GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
13. OTHER EXPENSES				
Directors' Emoluments	(3,900)	(3,117)	(6,107)	(4,802)
Auditors' Remunerations	(7,675)	(4,458)	(12,286)	(8,075)
Non-Audit Fees to Auditors	-	-	(13,094)	(1,748)
Professional and Legal Expenses	(67,790)	(61,677)	(83,038)	(70,238)
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(510,590)	(829,696)	(783,718)	(1,047,029)
Amortisation of Leasehold Property	(111,890)	(78,861)	(111,890)	(78,861)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(56,455)	(95,829)	(73,596)	(107,600)
Amortisation of Prepayment Leases	(33,359)	(23,864)	(33,359)	(23,864)
Office Administration and Establishment Expenses	(5,548,412)	(4,828,998)	(6,970,167)	(5,650,609)
Others	(1,562,083)	(1,512,542)	(1,538,960)	(1,523,680)
Total	(7,902,154)	(7,439,042)	(9,626,216)	(8,516,509)

	BA	NK
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
14. TAX EXPENSES		
Current Tax Expense		
Current Year	4,800,567	4,812,323
Prior Years' (Over)/Under Provision	(130,475)	465,734
Deferred Tax Expense		
Effect of Change in Tax Rates		
Temporary Differences	(314,702)	(124,429)
Prior Years' (Over)/Under Provision		
Total	4,355,390	5,153,628

Income Tax Liability has been computed based on Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006. As the Bank's ESC liability is more than Rs. 30 Mn per Quarter, the balance is limited to pay maximum amount of Rs. 120 Mn Economic Service Charges per annum and however Rs. 60 Mn has been set off against the income tax liability.

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	BAN	IK
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
14.1 Reconciliation of Tax Expenses		
Profit/(loss) Before Tax	15,249,382	15,600,001
Income Tax for the Period (Accounting Profit @ Applicable Tax Rate)	4,269,834	4,501,518
Adjustment in respect of Current Income Tax of Prior Periods Add:	(130,475)	465,734
Tax Effect of Expenses that are not Deductible for Tax Purposes (Less):	1,748,158	1,133,147
Tax Effect of Expenses that are not Deductible for Tax Purposes	(1,217,424)	(822,342
Tax Expense for the Period	4,670,093	5,278,057
14.2 The Deferred Tax (Credit)/Charge in the Income Statement comprise the following: Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liebilities	76,938	(255,617
	76,938 (391,641)	(255,617 131,188
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement)	(391,641) (314,703)	131,188 (124,429
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities	(391,641)	131,188
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement)	(391,641) (314,703)	131,188 (124,429
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390 31.5%	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628 30.8%
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses Effective Tax Rate	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390 31.5%	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628 30.8%
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses Effective Tax Rate Income Tax has been provided on the Taxable Income at the following rates:	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390 31.5% 2012 %	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628 30.8% 2011
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses Effective Tax Rate Income Tax has been provided on the Taxable Income at the following rates: Domestic Operation of the Bank On-Shore Banking Operations of the Off-Shore Banking Unit	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390 31.5% 2012 %	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628 30.8% 201 %
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses Effective Tax Rate Income Tax has been provided on the Taxable Income at the following rates: Domestic Operation of the Bank On-Shore Banking Operations of the Off-Shore Banking Unit Off-Shore Banking Operations of the Off-Shore Banking Unit	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390 31.5% 2012 %	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628 30.8% 2011 % 28
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred Tax Liabilities Deferred Tax (Credit/Charge to Income Statement) Income Tax Expenses Effective Tax Rate Income Tax has been provided on the Taxable Income at the following rates: Domestic Operation of the Bank	(391,641) (314,703) 4,355,390 31.5% 2012 %	131,188 (124,429 5,153,628 30.8% 2011 %

Notional Tax Credit for Withholding Tax on Government Securities on Secondary Market Transactions

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act No. 10 of 2006, provides that a company which derives interest income from the secondary market transactions in Government Securities would be entitled to a notional tax credit (being one ninth of the net interest income) provided such interest income forms part of the statutory income of the Company for that year of assessment. Accordingly the net interest income earned by the Bank & Group from the secondary market transactions in Government securities for the year has been grossed up in these Financial Statements.

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	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
				113. 000
15. EARNINGS PER SHARE				
15.1 Basic				
Net Profit Attributable to Ordinary Equity Holders	10,893,992	10,446,373	11,230,199	12,117,411
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares in Issue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Basic Earnings Per Share	10,894	10,446	11,230	12,117
15.2 Diluted				
Net Profit Attributable to Ordinary Equity Holders	10,893,992	10,446,373	11,230,199	12,117,411
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares in Issue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of Ordinary Shares in Capital Pending Allotment	143,040	143,040	143,040	143,040
Total Number of Shares in issue and Pending Allotment	144,040	144,040	144,040	144,040
Diluted Earnings per Share	76	73	78	84

16. MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Bank - 2012

	Designated					
HFT	at FVTPL	HTM	L&R	AFS	Others	Total
	24,401,979					24,401,979
	43,412,048					43,412,048
			13,341,252			13,341,252
18,772,710						18,772,710
			35,350,098			35,350,098
			611,414,267			611,414,267
		78,522,570		27,977,489		106,500,059
						853,192,413
					1,253,434	1,253,434
					273,100	273,100
					44,352	44,352
					8,234,565	8,234,565
					398,508	398,508
					291,866	291,866
					501,587	501,587
					8,916,779	8,916,779
						873,106,604
		24,401,979 43,412,048	HFT at FVTPL HTM 24,401,979 43,412,048 18,772,710	HFT at FVTPL HTM L & R 24,401,979 43,412,048 13,341,252 18,772,710 35,350,098 611,414,267	HFT at FVTPL HTM L & R AFS 24,401,979 43,412,048 13,341,252 18,772,710 35,350,098 611,414,267	HFT at FVTPL HTM L & R AFS Others 24,401,979 43,412,048 13,341,252 18,772,710 35,350,098 611,414,267 78,522,570 27,977,489 1,253,434 273,100 44,352 44,352 8,234,565 398,508 291,866 501,587

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HFT	Designated at FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Others	Total
		94,124,713		94,124,713
			-	_
		683,950,837		683,950,837
		41,024,958		41,024,958
			1,860,689	1,860,689
•		•		_
***************************************		10,000,000		10,000,000
•				_
				830,961,196
			12,940,620	12,940,620
				843,901,816
	HFT	9	HFT at FVTPL Cost 94,124,713 683,950,837 41,024,958	HFT at FVTPL Cost Others 94,124,713 683,950,837 41,024,958 1,860,689

Bank - 2011

ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents 16,792,665 16,792 Balances with Central Banks 35,717,033 35,717 Placements with Banks 16,893,327 16,893 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 23,891,041 23,891 Loans and Receivables to Banks 31,731,952 31,731 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392,786			Designated					
Cash and Cash Equivalents 16,792,665 16,792 Balances with Central Banks 35,717,033 35,717 Placements with Banks 16,893,327 16,893 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 23,891,041 23,891 Loans and Receivables to Banks 31,731,952 31,731 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655,767 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 9,392,786 9,392,786 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392,786		HFT_	at FVTPL	HTM	L&R	AFS	Others	Total
Balances with Central Banks 35,717,033 35,717 Placements with Banks 16,893,327 16,893 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 23,891,041 23,891 Loans and Receivables to Banks 31,731,952 31,731 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392,786	ASSETS							
Placements with Banks 16,893,327 16,893 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 23,891,041 23,891 Loans and Receivables to Banks 31,731,952 31,731 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Cash and Cash Equivalents		16,792,665					16,792,665
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 23,891,041 23,891 Loans and Receivables to Banks 31,731,952 31,731 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Balances with Central Banks		35,717,033					35,717,033
Loans and Receivables to Banks 31,731,952 31,731 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Placements with Banks				16,893,327			16,893,327
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 461,655,759 461,655 Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	23,891,041						23,891,041
Financial Investments 46,303,056 9,464,211 55,767 Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Loans and Receivables to Banks				31,731,952			31,731,952
Total Financial Assets 642,449 Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Loans and Receivables to Other Customers				461,655,759			461,655,759
Investments in Subsidiaries 1,419,950 1,419 Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392,786	Financial Investments			46,303,056		9,464,211		55,767,266
Investments in Associates 273,100 273 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Total Financial Assets							642,449,043
Goodwill and Intangible Assets 100,807 100 Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Investments in Subsidiaries						1,419,950	1,419,950
Property, Plant & Equipment 7,522,702 7,522 Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Investments in Associates						273,100	273,100
Investment Properties 406,165 406 Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Goodwill and Intangible Assets						100,807	100,807
Prepaid Leases 325,224 325 Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Property, Plant & Equipment						7,522,702	7,522,702
Deferred Tax Assets 186,884 186 Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Investment Properties						406,165	406,165
Other Assets 9,392,786 9,392	Prepaid Leases						325,224	325,224
	Deferred Tax Assets						186,884	186,884
Total Assets 662,076	Other Assets						9,392,786	9,392,786
	Total Assets							662,076,661

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11.902.462

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627,085,566

11,902,462

638,988,028

Designated Amortised HFT at FVTPL Cost Others Total LIABILITIES Due to Banks 43,351,639 43,351,639 Financial Liabilities designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss Due to Other Customers 550,226,448 550,226,448 Other Borrowings 20,700,940 20,700,940 Current Tax Liabilities 2.806.539 2.806.539 Debt Securities Issued Subordinated Term Debts 10,000,000 10,000,000 Other Liabilities

Group - 2012

Other Liabilities

Total Liabilities

Total Financial Liabilities

Designated HFT AFS at FVTPL HTM L&R Others Total **ASSETS** Cash and Cash Equivalents 26,102,723 26,102,723 Balances with Central Banks 43,412,048 43,412,048 Placements with Banks 13,341,252 13,341,252 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss 19,002,137 19,002,137 Loans and Receivables to Banks 35,350,098 35.350.098 Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 690,197,310 690,197,310 Financial Investments 80,151,886 27,982,839 108,134,725 Total Financial Assets 935,540,292 Investments in Subsidiaries Investments in Associates 309.989 309.989 Goodwill and Intangible Assets 405,768 405,768 Property, Plant & Equipment 10,923,098 10,923,098 Investment Properties 398,508 398,508 Prepaid Leases 291,866 291,866 Deferred Tax Assets 501,997 501,997 Other Assets 12,488,561 12,488,561 **Total Assets** 960.860.079

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		Designated	Amortised		
	HFT	at FVTPL	Cost	Others	Total
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks			133,987,864		133,987,864
Financial Liabilities designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss					_
Due to Other Customers			708,896,611		708,896,611
Other Borrowings			40,740,098		40,740,098
Current Tax Liabilities				1,933,576	1,933,576
Debt Securities Issued					_
Subordinated Term Debts			10,000,000		10,000,000
Other Liabilities					-
Total Financial Liabilities					895,558,148
Other Liabilities				18,688,304	18,688,304
Deferred Tax				864,461	864,461
Total Liabilities					915,110,913

Group - 2011

	HFT	Designated at FVTPL	HTM	L&R	AFS	Others	Total
ASSETS							•••••
Cash and Cash Equivalents		18,866,425					18,866,425
Balances with Central Banks		35,717,033					35,717,033
Placements with Banks				16,893,327			16,893,327
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	23,984,207						23,984,207
Loans and Receivables to Banks				31,731,952			31,731,952
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers				534,875,220			534,875,220
Financial Investments			47,798,436		9,497,534		57,295,971
Total Financial Assets							719,364,134
Investments in Subsidiaries						-	_
Investments in Associates						427,196	427,196
Goodwill and Intangible Assets						460,807	460,807
Property, Plant & Equipment						9,932,841	9,932,841
Investment Properties						406,165	406,165
Prepaid Leases						325,224	325,224
Deferred Tax Assets						195,734	195,734
Other Assets						13,277,347	13,277,347
Total Assets							744,389,449

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		Designated	Amortised		
· -	HFT	at FVTPL	Cost	Others	Total
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks			81,133,644		81,133,644
Financial Liabilities designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss					_
Due to Other Customers			572,721,654		572,721,654
Other Borrowings			19,894,126		19,894,126
Current Tax Liabilities			3,307,218	_	3,307,218
Debt Securities Issued					_
Subordinated Term Debts			10,000,000		10,000,000
Other Liabilities					_
Total Financial Liabilities					687,056,642
Other Liabilities				18,261,498	18,261,498
Deferred Tax				337,537	337,537
Total Liabilities					705,655,677

	BANK			GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000
17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
Cash in Hand	12,463,527	10,366,350	8,997,198	12,943,463	10,496,907	9,075,002
Cash at Banks	11,938,453	6,426,315	2,342,582	13,159,260	8,369,518	4,514,420
Money at Call and Short Notice	_	_	5,928,730	_	_	5,928,730
	24,401,979	16,792,665	17,268,510	26,102,723	18,866,425	19,518,151

18. BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

Statutory Balances with Central Bank of Sri Lanka	43,412,048	35,717,033	26,739,341	43,412,048	35,717,033	26,739,341
	43,412,048	35,717,033	26,739,341	43,412,048	35,717,033	26,739,341

The Balance with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in the Statutory Cash Reserve is 8% of Rupee deposit liabilities. This is a non-interest bearing balance. A similar reserve is not required in respect of Foreign Currency Deposits Liabilities in the Domestic Banking Unit and Deposit Liabilities in the Off-Shore Banking Unit.

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		BANK			GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
19. PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS							
Placements	13,341,252	16,893,327	_	13,341,252	16,893,327	_	
	13,341,252	16,893,327	_	13,341,252	16,893,327	_	

20. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR-TRADING

20.1 Held-for-Trading

20.1.1	Sri Lanka	i Government	Securities
--------	-----------	--------------	------------

Treasury Bills	12,632,775	17,599,848	13,488,024	12,632,775	17,599,848	13,488,024
Treasury Bonds	5,466,398	5,422,021	7,009,780	5,466,398	5,422,021	7,009,780
20.1.2 Equity Securities	673,537	869,172	478,053	902,964	962,338	536,119
	18,772,710	23,891,041	20,975,857	19,002,137	23,984,207	21,033,924

		Market			Market			Market
1	No. of Cost	Value	No. of	Cost	Value	No. of	Cost	Value
Sh	nares/ 2012	as at	Shares/	2011	as at	Shares/	2010	as at
	Unit	31.12.2012	Unit		31.12.2011	Unit		31.12.2010
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000		Rs. '000	Rs. '000		Rs. '000	Rs. '000

20.1.2.a Held-for-Trading Equity Securities - Bank

Quoted

Quoted									
Magpeck Ltd.	125,000	5,000	-	125,000	5,000	-			
Overseas Reality (Ceylon) PLC	20,722,353	300,474	298,402	20,722,353	300,474	290,113	20,722,353	165,771	317,052
Aitkem Spence	119,140	14,011	14,535	80,100	8,811	9,644	_	_	_
ACL Cables	-	_	_	183,200	13,630	13,557	_	-	-
Bairaha	_	_	_	73,900	15,076	15,541	_	_	_
Browns	_	_	_	47,600	11,238	11,176	_	_	_
Brown Investments	-	_	_	501,500	2,056	2,106	_	_	_
CIC Holdings	79,800	5,028	5,171	_	-	-	_	-	-
CT Holdings	55,000	6,795	6,820	_	_	_	_	_	_
Colombo Fort Land	-	_	_	62,800	2,939	3,065	_	_	_
Chevron Lubricants Lanka	-	_	_	118,500	19,564	20,145	_	_	_
Colombo Dockyard	165,000	35,198	36,300	93,700	22,207	22,375	_	_	_
Colombo Land	-	_	_	159,900	8,729	8,778	_	_	_
Dialog Axiata	_	_	_	1,193,800	9,550	9,312	_	_	_
Distilleries Company	100,000	15,000	16,570	100,000	15,680	14,710	_	_	-

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•	1	٠,	_	_	_	-	 •	_	-	•	•	-
Δ	1	V	N	E	X	F						

	No. of Shares/ Unit	Cost 2012 Rs. '000	Market Value as at 31.12.2012 Rs. '000	No. of Shares/ Unit	Cost 2011 Rs. '000	Market Value as at 31.12.2011 Rs. '000	No. of Shares/ Unit	Cost 2010 Rs. '000	Market Value as at 31.12.2010 Rs. '000
Expo Lanka	462,750	3,129	3,286	295,000	2,746	2,655	_	_	-
Free Lanka	_	_	_	1,650,900	5,118	5,118	_	_	_
Hemas Holdings	_	_	_	316,400	10,599	10,441	-	_	-
Hemas Power	176,000	3,590	3,872	41,000	1,140	1,095	_	_	-
Janashakthi	371,325	3,754	3,936	69,000	979	1,035	_	_	_
John Keells Holdings	249,200	51,958	54,799	259,200	44,064	44,116	_	_	-
Kegalle Plantations	_	_	_	47,700	5,008	5,008	_	-	-
Kotagala Plantations	_	_	_	49,800	3,456	3,202	_	_	_
Lanka Hospitals	40,000	1,470	1,560	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lanka IOC	563,095	10,980	11,205	112,800	2,064	2,089	_	_	_
Laugh Gas NV	_	_	_	407,200	9,895	9,366	_	_	_
National Development Bank	77,100	10,277	10,640	77,100	9,260	10,647	_	_	_
Nawaloka Hospitals	1,282,640	3,848	3,848	1,090,300	4,143	4,252	_	_	_
Pan Asia Power	_	_	_	500,000	2,150	2,150	_	_	_
PC House	_	_	_	60,000	858	834	_	_	_
Pelwatta Sugar	58,100	1,365	_	58,100	1,365	1,365	_	_	_
Renuka Holdings	_	_	_	27,895	1,496	1,503	_	_	_
Richard Peiris Company PLC	_	_	_	1,500,000	14,100	13,500	_	_	-
Royal Ceramic	192,300	17,057	19,115	142,300	19,922	20,135	_	_	_
Sampath Bank	_	_	_	109,200	22,189	21,294	_	_	_
Singer Industries	_	_	_	2,000	464	508	_	_	-
Lion Brewery	_	_	_	39,400	7,289	7,486	_	_	_
Tokyo Cement NV	600,000	_	11,520	149,200	4,551	4,551	_	_	_
The Finance Company	2,080,400	34,534	38,695	2,080,400	84,256	84,256	_	_	_
Textured Jersey	_	_	_	3,755,800	40,938	38,309	_	_	_
United Motors	_	_	_	55,000	8,325	8,030	_	_	_
Vallibel Power	_	_	_	407,000	3,337	3,256	_	_	_
Vallibel One	_	_	_	391,300	9,352	9,313	_	_	_
		523,468	540,274		754,018	736,036		165,771	317,052
Unquoted									
National Equity Fund	5,112,735	130,630	133,263	5,112,735	130,630	133,136	5,112,735	76,134	161,000
Total Value of the Dealing Securities		654,098	673,537		884,648	869,172		241,905	478,052

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	No. of Shares/	Cost 2012	Market Value as at	No. of Shares/	Cost 2011	Market Value as at	No. of Shares/	Cost 2010	Market Value as at
	Unit		31.12.2012	Unit		31.12.2011	Unit		31.12.2010
		Rs. '000	Rs. '000		Rs. '000	Rs. '000		Rs. '000	Rs. '000
20.1.2.b Held for Trading Equity	/ Securities - Grou	n							
Quoted	,	۲							
Magpeck Ltd.	125,000	5,000	_	125,000	5,000	_	125,000	5,000	_
Overseas Reality (Ceylon) PLC	20,722,353	300,474	298,402	20,722,353	300,474	290,113	20,722,353	165,771	317,052
Aitken Spence	201,940	30,298	24,471	163,100	25,098	19,613	75,000	14,898	12,742
ACL Cables		-		183,200	13.630	13,557	-		
Bairaha		_		73,900	15,076	15,541	_	_	
Browns				47,600	11,238	11,176	10,000	1,146	2,469
Brown Investments		<u>-</u>		501,500	2,056	2,106	-	- 1,140	
CIC Holdings	79,800	5,028	5,171	-	2,000	2,100			
CT Holdings	55,000	6,795	6,820						
Colombo Fort Land		- 0,793	- 0,020	62,800	2,939	3,065			
Chevron Lubricants Lanka				118,500	19,564	20,145			
Colombo Dockyard	165,000	35,198	36,300	93,700	22,207	22,375			
Colombo Land	100,000	-	30,300	159,900	8,729	8,778			
Commercial Bank PLC	715,162	64,409	70,069	217,000	16,705	16,188	15,000	2,455	3,898
Commercial Bank V	7 13,102	-	70,009	132	12,761	13,235	-	2,400	- 5,090
		<u>-</u>							
Dialog Axiata	300,000			1,193,800	9,550	9,312			-
Distilleries Company		39,133	49,770	100,000	15,680	14,710		_	
Expo Lanka	462,750	3,129	3,286	295,000	2,746	2,655			
Free Lanka	-	_	-	1,650,900	5,118	5,118	-	-	-
Hemas Holdings	25,000	1,109	675	341,400	11,708	11,266	25,000	1,109	1,112
Hemas Power	176,000	3,590	3,872	41,000	1,140	1,095		_	
Hatton National Bank PLC NV	224,271	24,366	25,230	77,000	7,905	6,357			
Horana Plantations PLC	20,000	768	490	5,000	389	189		_	
Janashakthi	371,325	3,754	3,936	69,000	979	1,035			
John Keels Holdings	309,200	65,563	67,993	319,200	57,669	54,328	20,000	6,289	5,968
Kegalle Plantations		_		47,700	5,008	5,008			
Keells Hotels PLC	100,000	2,001	1,380	100,000	2,001	1,350	100,000	2,001	2,000
Kotagala Plantations		_		49,800	3,456	3,202	_	_	
Lanka Hospitals	40,000	1,470	1,560		_		_	_	
Lanka IOC	563,095	10,980	11,205	112,800	2,064	2,089	_	_	_
Laugh Gas V				_	_		3,900	90	101
Laugh Gas NV				407,200	9,895	9,366	3,400	51	63
Mackwoods Energy Ltd.	100,000	1,400	1,320	_	_	_		_	_
National Development Bank	77,100	10,277	10,640	77,100	9,260	10,647	<u> </u>		
Nations Trust Bank	912,971	55,704	51,126	365,000	27,458	20,799	309,900	23,873	25,846
Nawaloka Hospitals	1,282,640	3,848	3,848	1,090,300	4,143	4,252	_	_	_
Pan Asia Power	_	_	_	500,000	2,150	2,150	_	_	_
PC House	_	_	_	60,000	858	834	_	-	_
Pelwatta Sugar	58,100	1,365	_	58,100	1,365	1,365	_	_	_

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	No. of Shares/	Cost 2012	Market Value as at	No. of Shares/	Cost 2011	Market Value as at	No. of Shares/	Cost 2010	Market Value as at
	Unit		31.12.2012	Unit		31.12.2011	Unit		31.12.2010
		Rs. '000	Rs. '000		Rs. '000	Rs. '000		Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Renuka Holdings	-	-	_	27,895	1,496	1,503	_	_	_
Richard Pieris Company PLC	_	_	_	1,500,000	14,100	13,500	_	_	_
Royal Ceramic	192,300	17,057	19,115	142,300	19,922	20,135	-	_	_
Odel Ltd.	_	_	_	_	-	_	5,400	81	197
Sampath Bank	_	_	_	109,200	22,189	21,294	_	_	_
Seylan Bank V	459,676	17,355	18,037	58,000	3,974	3,943	25,000	1,505	2,445
Seylan Bank NV	_	_	_	168,000	5,929	5,185	25,000	962	1,225
Singer Industries	_	_	_	2,000	464	508	_	_	_
Lion Brewery	-	_	_	39,400	7,289	7,486	_	_	_
Tokyo Cement NV	700,000	4,650	13,450	249,200	9,201	7,601	_	_	_
The Finance Company	2,080,400	34,534	38,696	2,080,400	84,256	84,255	-	_	_
Textured Jersey	-	_	_	3,755,800	40,938	38,309	_	_	_
United Motors	_	_	_	55,000	8,325	8,030	_	_	_
Vallibel Power	_	_	_	407,000	3,337	3,256	-	_	_
Vallibel One	100,000	2,196	1,810	441,300	10,841	10,503	-	_	_
People's Leasing Finance	29,800	1,130	1,028	19,000	888	675	-	_	_
		752,581	769,701		869,168	829,202		225,231	375,118
Unquoted									
National Equity Fund	5,112,735	130,630	133,263	5,112,735	130,630	133,136	5,112,735	76,134	161,000
Total Value of the Dealing Securities		883,211	902,964		999,798	962,338		301,365	536,118

		BANK			GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000
21. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES TO BANKS						
Gross Loans and Receivables	35,350,098	31,731,952	53,268,853	35,350,098	31,731,952	53,268,853
Net Loans and Receivables	35,350,098	31,731,952	53,268,853	35,350,098	31,731,952	53,268,853
(a) Analysis Sri Lanka Government Securities						
Central Bank Securities	_	_	29,088,418	_	_	29,088,418
Sri Lanka Development Bonds	27,651,601	24,368,558	17,256,725	27,651,601	24,368,558	17,256,725
Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds (Note 21.1)	7,689,150	7,689,150	7,323,000	7,689,150	7,689,150	7,323,000
Others	9,347	(325,756)	(399,291)	9,347	(325,756)	(399,291)
		31,731,952	53,268,853	35,350,098	31,731,952	53,268,853

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21.1 Government of Sri Lanka Restructuring Bonds

21.1.a In April 1993, the Bank received Restructuring Bonds amounting to Rs. 10,541 Mn from the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) for the following purposes:

	Rs. Mn	
i.	1,152.0	To achieve the capital adequacy requirement in accordance with CBSL guidelines.
ii.	1,700.5	To write-off loans granted to Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation and Paddy Marketing Board of Rs. 1,467 Mn and Rs. 233.5 Mn, respectively.
iii.	4,355.0	To finance pension liabilities.
iv.	3,231.0	To provide for loan loss provision.
V.	102.5	For loans to be transferred to Special Recovery Unit (RACA).
	10,541.0	

- **21.1.b** The above value of Bonds granted by GOSL effectively relates to accounting entries that were booked to clear carrying values of advances granted under State recommendation, which were deemed as irrecoverable.
- 21.1.c The Agreement underlying the granting of these Bonds, stipulates the following:
- a. A tenor of 30 years, where the Bonds could be redeemed through the recovery of any of the specific loan losses for which the Bonds were issued.
 - As at Balance Sheet date, no recoveries have been made of those specific loan losses.
- b. As per the initial agreement an interest rate of 12% p.a. would apply, with half-yearly payment of interest.
- c. A value of 25% of income derived from (b) above would be refunded to the GOSL annually.
- **21.1.d** As indicated in Note 21.1.a, a sum of Rs. 4,355 Mn of this tranche of Bonds was assigned to the Pension Fund (Rs. 3,218 Mn) and to the W&OP Fund (Rs. 1,137 Mn).

Accordingly, the carrying balance of Bonds reflected on the Balance Sheet does not include the value assigned to the Pension Fund, which is managed as an Independent Trust Fund.

- 21.1.e The financial implications of these Bonds in year the 2012 are as follows:
- a. A value of Rs. 7,323 Mn is reflected on the Balance Sheet as a Long-Term Asset.
- b. A value of Rs. 879 Mn is received during the year as income and is reflected under Interest Income.

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		BANK		GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
22. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES TO OTHER CUSTOMERS							
Gross Loans and Receivables	660,624,099	508,234,737	406,486,125	740,674,806	582,195,443	455,591,004	
Less: Impairment Allowance for Loans and Receivables							
Individual Impairment (Note 22.2)	(37,405,759)	(36,860,035)	(31,943,918)	(37,466,907)	(36,925,445)	(32,009,328)	
Collective Impairment (Note 22.2)	(11,804,073)	(9,718,943)	(15,948,567)	(13,010,589)	(10,394,778)	(16,531,885)	
Net Loans and Receivables	611,414,267	461,655,759	358,593,640	690,197,310	534,875,220	407,049,791	
By Product Bills of Exchange	24,475,964	5,374,261	1,135,379	24,475,964	5,374,261	1,135,379	
	04.475.064	E 274 261	1 105 070	04 475 064	E 274 261	1 105 070	
Overdrafts	84,887,272	65,337,822	81,824,293	82,846,131	62,700,839	81,824,293	
Trade Finance	94,008,361	56,470,579	7,044,034	94,008,361	56,470,579	7,044,034	
Credit Cards	1,064,377	935,392	697,757	1,064,377	935,392	697,757	
Pawning	250,772,083	195,796,472	138,999,791	250,772,083	195,796,472	138,999,791	
Pawning Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1)	250,772,083 9,908,894	195,796,472 9,396,885	138,999,791 8,841,121	250,772,083	195,796,472 9,661,927	138,999,791 8,951,076	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1)							
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans:	9,908,894	9,396,885	8,841,121	10,205,514	9,661,927	8,951,076	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term	9,908,894 47,384,946	9,396,885 49,519,535	8,841,121 49,665,339	10,205,514 47,384,946	9,661,927 49,519,535	8,951,076 49,665,339	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term Medium-term	9,908,894 47,384,946 83,317,824	9,396,885 49,519,535 74,062,821	8,841,121 49,665,339 76,198,625	10,205,514 47,384,946 164,763,152	9,661,927 49,519,535 150,167,071	8,951,076 49,665,339 124,843,577	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term Medium-term Long-term	9,908,894 47,384,946 83,317,824 64,515,820	9,396,885 49,519,535 74,062,821 49,471,002	49,665,339 76,198,625 40,821,742	10,205,514 47,384,946 164,763,152 64,515,820	9,661,927 49,519,535 150,167,071 49,471,002	8,951,076 49,665,339 124,843,577 40,821,742	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term Medium-term Long-term Securities Sold Under Resale Agreements	9,908,894 47,384,946 83,317,824 64,515,820 85,307	9,396,885 49,519,535 74,062,821 49,471,002 1,303,612	8,841,121 49,665,339 76,198,625 40,821,742 403,412	10,205,514 47,384,946 164,763,152 64,515,820 435,209	9,661,927 49,519,535 150,167,071 49,471,002 1,532,010	8,951,076 49,665,339 124,843,577 40,821,742 753,383	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term Medium-term Long-term Securities Sold Under Resale Agreements Others	9,908,894 47,384,946 83,317,824 64,515,820 85,307 203,250	9,396,885 49,519,535 74,062,821 49,471,002 1,303,612 566,357	8,841,121 49,665,339 76,198,625 40,821,742 403,412 854,632	10,205,514 47,384,946 164,763,152 64,515,820 435,209 203,250	9,661,927 49,519,535 150,167,071 49,471,002 1,532,010 566,357	8,951,076 49,665,339 124,843,577 40,821,742 753,383 854,632	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term Medium-term Long-term Securities Sold Under Resale Agreements Others Gross Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	9,908,894 47,384,946 83,317,824 64,515,820 85,307 203,250	9,396,885 49,519,535 74,062,821 49,471,002 1,303,612 566,357	8,841,121 49,665,339 76,198,625 40,821,742 403,412 854,632	10,205,514 47,384,946 164,763,152 64,515,820 435,209 203,250	9,661,927 49,519,535 150,167,071 49,471,002 1,532,010 566,357	8,951,076 49,665,339 124,843,577 40,821,742 753,383 854,632	
Staff Loans (Note 22.1.1) Term Loans: Short-term Medium-term Long-term Securities Sold Under Resale Agreements Others Gross Loans and Receivables to Other Customers 22.1.1 Staff Loans	9,908,894 47,384,946 83,317,824 64,515,820 85,307 203,250 660,624,099	9,396,885 49,519,535 74,062,821 49,471,002 1,303,612 566,357 508,234,737	8,841,121 49,665,339 76,198,625 40,821,742 403,412 854,632 406,486,125	10,205,514 47,384,946 164,763,152 64,515,820 435,209 203,250 740,674,806	9,661,927 49,519,535 150,167,071 49,471,002 1,532,010 566,357 582,195,443	8,951,076 49,665,339 124,843,577 40,821,742 753,383 854,632 455,591,004	

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		BANK			GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000
By Currency						
Sri Lankan Rupee	580,990,045	457,912,671	392,747,137	661,040,752	531,873,377	441,852,017
United States Dollar	76,943,272	50,311,118	13,737,959	76,943,272	50,311,118	13,737,959
Great Britain Pound	3,255	3,185	299	3,255	3,185	299
Others	2,687,527	7,763	729	2,687,527	7,763	729
Gross Loans and Receivables	660,624,099	508,234,737	406,486,125	740,674,806	582,195,443	455,591,004
By Industry						
Agriculture and Fishing	206,758,307	162,724,110	124,997,578	209,843,660	165,707,450	126,610,522
Manufacturing	19,954,340	15,354,537	23,469,024	20,108,491	15,495,853	23,524,590
Tourism	4,036,184	3,842,647	3,263,112	4,492,502	4,306,755	3,500,103
Transport	957,592	195,409	363,948	18,210,366	17,219,529	11,902,289
Construction	112,624,992	97,613,293	73,144,208	116,599,680	100,882,127	74,767,953
Traders	40,931,668	27,913,877	43,283,012	65,122,380	50,717,577	56,571,163
New Economy	5,665	29,110	_	_	_	_
Others	275,355,351	200,561,754	137,965,243	306,297,727	227,866,152	158,714,384
Gross Loans and Receivables	660,624,099	508,234,737	406,486,125	740,674,806	582,195,443	455,591,004
22.2 Movements in Individual and Collect		•		47,000,004	40.544.040	47,004,050
Balance as at 01st January	46,578,978	47,892,485	47,804,259	47,320,224	48,541,213	47,804,259
Gross Charge for Impairment	3,874,383	410,443	1,477,496	4,535,386	612,746	2,126,224
Reversals Made during the Year	(1,225,922)	(913,429)	(879,600)	(1,360,507)	(1,023,214)	(879,600)
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency	000 510	F0 000	(010 005)	000 510	F0 000	(010 005)
Provision Write-off During the Year	239,519	52,203	(216,935)	239,519	52,203	(216,935)
Balance as at 31st December	- (257,126) 49,209,832	(862,724) 46,578,978	(292,735)	(257,126)	(862,724)	(292,735) 48,541,213
Datance as at 31st December	_ 49,209,032	40,370,970	47,892,485	50,477,496	47,320,224	40,041,213
Allowance for Individual Impairment						
Opening Balance	36,860,035	31,943,918	29,601,017	36,925,445	32,009,328	29,601,017
Movement in Individual Impairment Closing Balance	545,724 37,405,759	4,916,117 36,860,035	2,342,901 31,943,918	541,462 37,466,907	4,916,117 36,925,445	2,408,311 32,009,328

Around 80% of the individual impairment is pertaining to non-performing which is over 10 years advances.

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		BANK		GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
Allowance for Collective Impairment							
Opening Balance	9,718,943	15,948,567	18,203,242	10,394,778	16,531,885	18,203,242	
Movement in Collective Impairment	2,085,130	(6,229,624)	(2,254,675)	2,615,811	(6,137,107)	(1,671,357)	
Closing Balance	11,804,073	9,718,943	15,948,567	13,010,589	10,394,778	16,531,885	

23. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

Equity Securities (Note 23.1)	1,309,758	1,309,758	1,309,758	1,459,768	1,459,768	1,409,768
Debt Securities	531,768	_	_	531,768	_	_
Others	27,000,000	9,000,000	_	27,000,000	9,000,000	_
(Less): Impairment (Note 23.2)	(864,037)	(845,547)	(748,327)	(1,008,697)	(962,234)	(809,427)
Net Available-for-Sale Investments	27,977,489	9,464,211	561,431	27,982,839	9,497,534	600,341

	No. of Shares	Fair Value as at 31.12.2012	Cost as at 31.12.2012	Fair Value as at 31.12.2011	Cost as at 31.12.2011	Fair Value as at 31.12.2010	Cost as at 31.12.2010
23.1 Equity Securities - Available-for-Sale - Bank							
Sri Lankan Airlines	4,236,135	_	1,137,000	_	1,137,000	_	1,137,000
Credit Information Bureau of Sri Lanka	47,400	50,715	50,715	50,715	50,715	50,715	50,715
Southern Development Financial Company Ltd.	2,500,000	_	25,000	_	25,000	549	25,000
Society for Worldwide Inter-Bank Fund Transfer	14	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168
Regional Development Bank	7,418,448	369,866	72,000	387,391	72,000	485,124	72,000
Lanka Financial Services Bureau	225,000	2,347	2,250	3,312	2,250	2,250	2,250
Fitch Rating Lanka Ltd.	62,500	625	625	625	625	625	625
Lanka Clear (Pvt) Ltd.	2,100,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
		445,722	1,309,758	464,211	1,309,758	561,431	1,309,758

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	BANK			GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
23.2 Movements in Impairment during the Year - AFS Equity Securities							
Opening Balance	845,547	748,327	865,252	962,234	809,427	865,252	
Charge/(Write-back) to Income Statement	18,490	97,220	(116,925)	46,463	152,807	(55,825)	
Closing Balance	864,037	845,547	748,327	1,008,697	962,234	809,427	

24. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS HELD-TO-MATURITY

Sri Lanka Government Securities

Treasury Bills	23,710,583	_	_	25,316,497	1,445,491	694,469
Treasury Bonds	54,186,987	45,678,056	49,585,126	54,210,389	45,727,945	49,633,804
Long-Term Treasury Bonds (Note 24.1)	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000
Net Held-to-Maturity Investments	78,522,570	46,303,056	50,210,126	80,151,886	47,798,436	50,953,273

24.1 Long-Term Treasury Bonds

Long-term Treasury Bonds represent bonds received during 2003 on account of loans and overdrafts granted by the Bank to Co-operative Wholesale Establishment (CWE) amounting to Rs. 625 Mn. These Bonds have been received as part of the restructuring process of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment and its financial obligations. These Bonds are not negotiable and carry a zero coupon rate of interest with a maturity of 13 years. However, these Bonds carry an interest payment scheme for which CWE is required to make a semi-annual payment of interest at 3.68% p.a. net of withholding tax.

25. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

		BANK			GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000		
Quoted Equity Share (Note 25.1)	1,248,484	1,415,000	1,515,000	-	-	-		
Unquoted Equity Share (Note 25.2)	4,950	4,950	4,950	_	_	_		
(Less): Impairment	_	_	_	_	_	_		
Net Total	1,253,434	1,419,950	1,519,950	-	-	_		

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					BANK				
	No. of Shares	Holding % as at 31.12.2012	Cost 2012 Rs. '000	No. of Shares	Holding % as at 31.12.2011	Cost 2011 Rs. '000	No. of Shares	Holding % as at 31.12.2010	Cost 2010 Rs. '000
25.1 Quoted	DI O								
People's Leasing & Finance	e PLC						·		
- Ordinary Shares	1,172,680,069	75.17	498,484	1,170,000,120	75	465,000	50,000,000	100	465,000
- Preference Shares	75,000,000		750,000	95,000,000		950,000	105,000,000	99	1,050,000
25.2 Unquoted									
People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd.	495,000	99	4,950		99	4,950	495,000		4,950
Total			1,253,434			1,419,950			1,519,950

26. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

		BANK		GROUP				
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000		
Quoted Equity Share	273,100	273,100	155,500	359,989	427,196	248,830		
Unquoted Equity Share	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000		
(Less): Impairment	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(75,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)		
Sub Total	273,100	273,100	155,500	309,989	427,196	248,830		

		BAN	K		GROUP				
	Cost 2012 Rs. '000	Cost 2011 Rs. '000	Cost 2010 Rs. '000	Holding % as at 31.12.2012	Cost 2012 Rs. '000	Cost 2011 Rs. '000	Cost 2010 Rs. '000	Holding % as at 31.12.2012	
Quoted									
People's Merchant Finance PLC									
- Ordinary Shares	263,100	263,100	145,500	26.13	299,989	367,196	238,830	35.13	
- Preference Shares	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000		
Unquoted									
Smart Net Lanka (Pvt) Ltd. (Non-Operational)	25,000	25,000	25,000	37.3	75,000	75,000	25,000	37.3	
	298,100	298,100	180,500		384,989	452,196	273,830		
Less: Impairment of Smart Net Lanka (Pvt) Ltd. (Note 26.1)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)		(75,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)		
Total Value of Investment at the Year end	273,100	273,100	155,500		309,989	427,196	248,830		

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		BANK		GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
26.1. Movement in Impairment During the Year - Investment in Associates							
Opening Balance	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Charge/(Write-back) to Income Statement	_	_	-	50,000	_	_	
Closing Balance at	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	25,000	25,000	

27. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

27.1 Intangible Assets

Cost or Valuation	on
-------------------	----

886,334	886,334	879,263	988,003	949,438	903,923
_	_	7,071	18,607	38,566	7,071
<u> </u>	_		(140)	_	_
886,334	886,334	886,334	1,006,470	988,003	910,994
785,527	689,698	730,052	835,741	728,142	730,052
56,455	95,829	(40,354)	73,551	107,599	(40,354)
-	_	_	(45)	_	_
841,982	785,527	689,698	909,247	835,741	689,698
44,352	100,807	196,636	97,223	152,262	221,296
	-	_	308,545	337,908	337,907
			-	-	-
	-	-	-	(29,362)	_
	-		308,545	308,545	337,907
_	-	_	_	_	-
-	_	_	-	_	_
	_		_	_	_
	_		308,545	308,545	337,907
44,352	100,807	196,636	405,768	460,807	559,203
	886,334 785,527 56,455 - 841,982 44,352		7,071 7,071	- - 7,071 18,607 - - - (140) 886,334 886,334 886,334 1,006,470 785,527 689,698 730,052 835,741 56,455 95,829 (40,354) 73,551 - - - (45) 841,982 785,527 689,698 909,247 44,352 100,807 196,636 97,223 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - </td <td>- - 7,071 18,607 38,566 - - - (140) - 886,334 886,334 1,006,470 988,003 785,527 689,698 730,052 835,741 728,142 56,455 95,829 (40,354) 73,551 107,599 - - - (45) - 841,982 785,527 689,698 909,247 835,741 44,352 100,807 196,636 97,223 152,262 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <t< td=""></t<></td>	- - 7,071 18,607 38,566 - - - (140) - 886,334 886,334 1,006,470 988,003 785,527 689,698 730,052 835,741 728,142 56,455 95,829 (40,354) 73,551 107,599 - - - (45) - 841,982 785,527 689,698 909,247 835,741 44,352 100,807 196,636 97,223 152,262 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <t< td=""></t<>

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28. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land and Buildings	Leasehold Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold Motor Vehicles	Furniture	Machinery & Equipment	Computer	Total 31.12.2012	Total 31.12.2011	Total 31.12.2010
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
BANK										
Cost/Fair Value										
Opening Balance as at 01.01.2012	5,900,486	1,131,628	368,256	387,737	588,495	2,174,569	5,905,718	16,456,889	15,107,801	14,200,659
Additions	343,919	159,959	248,020	_	32,403	311,283	296,846	1,392,430	1,383,227	1,030,718
Disposals	(3,026)	_	(11,836)	_	_	_	_	(14,862)	(34,139)	(123,576)
Closing Balance as at 31.12.2012	6,241,379	1,291,587	604,440	387,737	620,898	2,485,852	6,202,564	17,834,457	16,456,889	15,107,801
Accumulated Depreciation										
Opening Balance as at 01.01.2012	1,072,925	547,430	336,329	219,757	535,169	1,818,332	5,086,669	9,616,611	8,720,807	8,156,589
Charge for the Year	53,871	109,017	50,517	25,483	20,543	106,932	246,853	613,216	900,145	592,245
Disposals	-	-	(11,836)	-	-	_	-	(11,836)	(4,341)	(28,027)
Closing Balance as at 21.12.2012	1,126,796	656,447	375,010	245,240	555,712	1,925,264	5,333,522	10,217,991	9,616,611	8,720,807
Net Book Value at 31.12.2012	5,114,583	635,140	229,430	142,497	65,186	560,588	869,042	7,616,466	6,840,278	6,386,994
Capital Work-in-Progress at Cost								470,184	589,910	341,728
Furniture Equipment and Machinery at Store								147,915	92,514	137,430
								8,234,565	7,522,702	6,866,152
GROUP Cost/Fair Value Opening Balance as at 01.01.2012	7,431,273	1,169,626	684,410	387,737	828,830	2,587,064	6,252,549	19,341,489	16,174,232	15,267,090
Additions	835,828	184,917	396,520	_	81,629	420,851	368,076	2,287,822	3,305,586	1,030,718
Disposals	(185,925)	(4,603)	(145,773)	_	(7,101)	(42,122)		(385,525)	(138,329)	(123,576)
Exchange Rate Variance	_		_	_	_		_	i	_	_
Closing Balance as at 31.12.2012	8,081,176	1,349,940	935,157	387,737	903,358	2,965,793	6,620,625	21,243,786	19,341,489	16,174,232
(Less): Accumulated Depreciation						-				
Opening Balance as at 01.01.2012	1,073,279	582,598	502,444	219,757	613,466	1,944,743	5,256,582	10,192,871	9,191,920	8,627,702
Charge for the Year	78,373	119,251	119,845	25,483	66,779	168,392	308,423	886,545	1,116,986	592,245
Additions	_	_	_	_	(5,825)	(28,837)	_	(34,662)	_	_
Disposals	1,247	(4,603)	(75,081)	-	-	-	-	(78,437)	(116,035)	(28,027)
	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Exchange Rate Variance		697,246	547,207	245,240	674,420	2,084,298	5,565,005	10,966,317	10,192,870	9,191,920
Exchange Rate Variance Closing Balance as at 31.12.2012	1,152,900	037,240	,				4 055 000			0.000.011
	1,152,900 6,928,276	652,694	387,949	142,497	228,938	881,495	1,055,620	10,277,469	9,148,618	6,982,311
Closing Balance as at 31.12.2012				142,497	228,938	881,495	1,055,620	10,277,469 497,714	9,148,618 694,175	1,107,224
Closing Balance as at 31.12.2012 Net Book Value as at 31.12.2012				142,497	228,938	881,495	1,055,620			

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		BANK			GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
29. INVESTMENTS PROPER	RTIES						
Opening Balance	455,049	455,049	450,887	455,049	455,049	450,887	
Additions	1,414	_	4,162	1,414	_	4,162	
Closing Balance	456,463	455,049	455,049	456,463	455,049	455,049	
(Less): Accumulated Depreciation							
Opening Balance	48,884	40,646	32,409	48,884	40,646	32,409	
Charge for the Year	9,071	8,238	8,237	9,071	8,238	8,237	
Closing Balance	57,955	48,884	40,646	57,955	48,884	40,646	
Net Book Value	398,508	406,165	414,403	398,508	406,165	414,403	
THE LOOK VAIUE		,			<u> </u>		
30. PREPAID LEASES Cost Less: Accumulated Amortisation	706,204 (414,338)	706,204 (380,979)	683,632 (357,115)	706,204 (414,338)	706,204 (380,979)	683,632 (357,115)	
30. PREPAID LEASES Cost	706,204						
30. PREPAID LEASES Cost Less: Accumulated Amortisation Net Book Value 31. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 31.1)	706,204 (414,338) 291,866 S/LIABILITIES 189,726	(380,979) 325,224 581,368	(357,115) 326,517 450,180	(414,338) 291,866 864,461	(380,979) 325,224 337,537	(357,115) 326,517 551,991	
30. PREPAID LEASES Cost Less: Accumulated Amortisation Net Book Value 31. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	706,204 (414,338) 291,866 S/LIABILITIES	(380,979) 325,224	(357,115) 326,517	(414,338) 291,866	(380,979) 325,224	(357,115) 326,517	

		BAN	I K		GROUP			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
31.1 Deferred Tax Liabilities								
Balance as at 1st January	2,076,314	581,368	1,607,786	450,180	1,205,489	337,537	1,971,396	551,991
Originating During the Year	(1,398,721)	(391,642)	468,529	131,188	1,881,871	526,924	(765,907)	(214,454)
Balance as at 31st December	677,593	189,726	2,076,314	581,363	3,087,361	864,461	1,205,489	337,537

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		BANK				GROUP			
	2012		2011		2012		2011		
	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	Temporary Difference	Tax Effects	
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	
31.2 Deferred Tax Assets									
Balance as at 1st January	2,743,757	768,252	1,830,839	512,635	699,050	195,734	271,554	76,035	
Deferred Tax Assets Recognised/ (Reversal) on Deductible Temporary Difference	(274,782)	(76,939)	912,918	255,617	1,093,796	306,263	427,496	119,699	
Balance as at 31st December	2,468,975	691,313	2,743,757	768,252	1,792,846	501,997	699,050	195,734	

		BANK		GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
32. OTHER ASSETS							
Deposits and Prepayments	245,650	214,971	124,897	349,021	344,813	217,859	
Unamortised Day One Difference Staff Loans	6,934,270	6,682,995	6,660,638	6,941,258	6,710,681	6,660,638	
Derivative Financial Instruments	2,791	7,251	1,794	2,795	7,250	1,794	
Others	1,734,068	2,487,569	3,160,345	5,195,487	6,214,603	7,568,701	
Total	8,916,779	9,392,788	9,947,673	12,488,561	13,277,350	14,448,992	

33. DUE TO BANKS

Money Market Borrowings	80,560,402	38,358,024	_	80,560,402	38,358,024	_
Call Money Borrowings	12,840,334	4,168,104	3,684,868	12,840,334	4,168,104	3,684,868
Other Borrowings	723,977	825,513	2,470,369	40,587,128	38,607,518	33,038,400
Total	94,124,713	43,351,641	6,155,237	133,987,864	81,133,645	36,723,268

34. DUE TO OTHER CUSTOMERS

Total Amount due to Other Customers	683,950,837	550,226,448	470,969,729	708,896,611	572,721,654	481,093,664
Total	683,950,837	550,226,448	470,969,729	708,896,611	572,721,654	481,093,664

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Savings Deposits 23 Fixed Deposits 38 Other Products 2 Total 68 By Currency	2012 Rs. '000 86,343,016 86,230,243 81,570,595 29,806,984 83,950,837	2011 Rs. '000 41,570,950 233,515,970 262,452,688	2010 Rs. '000 40,617,338 204,044,487	2012 Rs. '000 36,343,016 236,779,366	GROUP 2011 Rs. '000 41,570,950	2010 Rs. '000
Product-Wise Analysis Demand Deposit (Current Accounts) Savings Deposits Fixed Deposits Other Products Total By Currency	Rs. '000 86,343,016 86,230,243 81,570,595 29,806,984	Rs. '000 41,570,950 233,515,970 262,452,688	40,617,338 204,044,487	Rs. '000 36,343,016	Rs. '000 41,570,950	Rs. '000
Product-Wise Analysis Demand Deposit (Current Accounts) Savings Deposits Fixed Deposits Other Products Total By Currency	86,230,243 81,570,595 29,806,984	233,515,970 262,452,688	204,044,487			40.017.000
Demand Deposit (Current Accounts) Savings Deposits Fixed Deposits Other Products Total By Currency	86,230,243 81,570,595 29,806,984	233,515,970 262,452,688	204,044,487			40.047.000
Savings Deposits 23 Fixed Deposits 38 Other Products 2 Total 68 By Currency	86,230,243 81,570,595 29,806,984	233,515,970 262,452,688	204,044,487			40 047 000
Fixed Deposits 38 Other Products 2 Total 68 By Currency	31,570,595 29,806,984	262,452,688		236,779,366		40,617,338
Other Products 2 Total 68 By Currency	29,806,984	***************************************	000 000 05 1	, -,	233,922,879	204,442,853
Total 68 By Currency		10,000,010	223,090,054	391,593,923	267,888,519	225,159,877
By Currency	33,950,837	12,686,840	3,217,851	44,180,306	29,339,306	10,873,597
		550,226,448	470,969,729	708,896,611	572,721,654	481,093,664
Sri Lanka Rupee 61						
	9,601,386	499,384,088	441,032,823	644,547,160	521,879,293	451,156,759
United State Dollar 3	37,302,953	30,010,129	17,670,509	37,302,953	30,010,129	17,670,509
Great Britain Pound	3,401,353	3,109,278	1,830,799	3,401,353	3,109,278	1,830,799
Others 2	23,645,145	17,722,954	10,435,597	23,645,145	17,722,954	10,435,597
Total 68	33,950,837	550,226,449	470,969,729	708,896,611	572,721,654	481,093,664
35. OTHER BORROWINGS Central Bank of Sri Lanka	2,029,468	2,803,188	2,733,821	2,029,468	2,803,188	2,733,821
······	1,688,372	1,294,141	944,067	1,688,372	1,294,141	944,067
	37,307,118 11,024,958	<u>16,603,611</u> 20,700,940	<u>29,314,406</u> <u>32,992,294</u>	<u>37,022,258</u> <u>40,740,098</u>	<u>15,796,797</u> <u>19,894,126</u>	29,314,406
36. OTHER LIABILITIES Interest Payable	_	_	_	65,438	76,826	_
Impairment Charges in Respect of Off-Balance Sheet Items	251,959	276,744	212,595	251,959	276,744	212,595
	3,305,033	3,077,786	3,106,803	3,044,909	2,701,934	3,268,011
Sundry Creditors	3,142,555	3,236,544	1,333,891	3,142,555	3,236,544	1,333,891
	314,964	314,682	223,712	369,575	348,476	248,553
Net Defined Benefit Obligation (Note 36.1)						
	1,710	241,527	16,544	1,710	241,527	16,544
Net Defined Benefit Obligation (Note 36.1) Provision for Gratuity (Note 36.2) Derivative Financial Instruments		241,527 4,755,179	16,544 6,159,469	1,710	241,527	16,544 13,641,881

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		BANK		GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000
36.1 Net Defined Benefit Obligation Pre-1996 Pension Plan						
Opening Balance	3,236,543	1,333,891		3,236,543	1,333,891	
Current Service Cost	535,681	667,733		535,681	667,733	
Interest Cost	4,191,535	4,009,550		4,191,535	4,009,550	
Expected Return	(3,627,807)	(3,685,022)		(3,627,807)	(3,685,022)	
Provision Adjustment	(1,260,337)	(1,260,000)		(1,260,337)	(1,260,000)	
Actuarial Loss	1,025,294	287,633		1,025,294	287,633	
Difference between Expected Return and Actual Return	(967,327)	1,882,758		(967,327)	1,882,758	
Actual Expenses and Taxes	8,973	_		8,973	_	
Closing Balance	3,142,555	3,236,543		3,142,555	3,236,543	
36.2 Provision for Gratuity						
Opening Balance	314,682	223,712	164,014	348,476	248,553	188,855
Provisions during the Year	2,061	92,500	62,000	22,877	101,453	62,000
Payments during Year	(1,779)	(1,530)	(2,302)	(1,779)	(1,530)	(2,302)
Closing Balance	314,964	314,682	223,712	369,574	348,476	248,553

The principal assumptions used in the valuation of Gratuity Liability as at 31st December 2012 are as follows:

Discount Rate	10%
Annual Basic Salary Scale	7%
Normal Retirement Age	55 Years

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37. SUBORDINATED TERM DEBTS

					BANK			GROUP	
	Interest Rate and Repayment Terms	Issue Date	Maturity Date	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000
Issued by the Bank									
(i) Tranch 1	16.0% - Biannually	2008.12.30	2016.12.30	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
(ii) Tranch 2	13.5% - Biannually	2009.12.30	2017.12.30	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
(iii) Tranch 3	12.0% - Biannually	2011.12.30	2019.12.19	5,000,000	5,000,000	_	5,000,000	5,000,000	_
Issued by the Group									
Securitisation									
Debenture	-								
Redeemable Preference Shares				10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Total									
Due within 1 Year				_	_	_	_	_	_
Due after 1 Year				10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Total				10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000

38. SHARE CAPITAL/ASSIGNED CAPITAL

38.1 Share Capital

38.1.1 Movement of Share Capital

	BANK			GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000
Authorised 20,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and Fully-Paid 999,960 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	49,998	49,998	49,998	49,998	49,998	49,998

All issued shares of 1 Mn are fully-paid except for 40 shares for which calls have been made, but remain unpaid.

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38.1.2 Principal Shareholders of the Bank are as follows:

	2012 %	2011	2010
Government of Sri Lanka	92.27	92.27	92.27
Co-operative Societies	7.73	7.73	7.73
	100.00	100.00	100.00

38.2 Assigned Capital (Capital Pending Allotment)

- **38.2.1** The Government of Sri Lanka has injected Rs. 7,152 Mn as capital to the Bank. This amount is currently in the Capital Pending Allotment Account. The Bank is planning to issue 143,040,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each, subsequent to the increase in authorised Share Capital.
- **38.2.2** The increase in paid up capital requires an amendment to the People's Bank Act and it is yet to be finalised.
- **38.2.3** The Ministry of Finance of the Government of Sri Lanka infused capital to the Bank as follows. Four tranches of Rs. 1 Bn, Rs. 2 Bn, Rs. 1.5 Bn and Rs. 1.5 Bn for the years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 to meet the stipulated minimum capital requirement by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

39. STATUTORY RESERVE FUND

The Permanent Reserve Fund is maintained as required by the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988. Accordingly, the Bank should, out of net profit after taxation but before any dividend is declared, transfer to the Permanent Reserve a sum equivalent to not less than 5% of the Bank's paid-up capital until the Permanent Reserve is equal to 50% of the paid-up capital and not less than 2% until the Permanent Reserve equals the paid-up capital.

No transfer to the Permanent Reserve was made this year as it has already reached the required level.

No new transfers have been made to the Permanent Reserve, as the balance now equals the existing Issued Share Capital balance.

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40. OTHER RESERVES

40.1 Revaluation Reserve

This reserve was created on revaluation of assets of the Bank as per Board approval in compliance with Section 19 (7) of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988.

40.2 Capital Reserve

This reserve was created in 1987 and increased in 1998, has no transfers to date.

40.3 Special Risk Reserve

In terms of Central Bank Directives, 25% of the profit has been transferred to Special Risk Reserve in order to promote safety, soundness and the stability of the Primary Dealer System and to build-up a Primary Dealer Capital Base.

40.4 General Reserve

This reserve has been created under Section 22 (2) of the People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961. The General Reserve represents accumulated unallocated retained Profits and Losses which are available for distribution and for settlement of debentures issued.

40.5 Investment Fund Account

As per Central Bank of Sri Lanka guidelines, this fund is created using the nominal tax savings from the reduced taxation rates applicable on Financial VAT and mainstream taxation from 2011.

40.6 Dividend Paid to GOSL

According to the Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the People's Bank, the Bank is required to pay back 25% of the Restructuring Bond interest to the General Treasury as a dividend. Additional details relating to this expense are reflected in Note 20.

40.7 Special Levy to Treasury

This pertains to a special dividend paid to the consolidated fund of the Government of Sri Lanka as determined by the Ministry of Finance. The amount payable for 2012 is Rs. 4,500 Mn.

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Statutory Reserve Rs. '000

Revaluation Reserve Rs. '000 Capital Special Risk Reserve Reserve Rs. '000 Rs. '000 General Reserve Rs. '000 Investment Fund Rs. '000 Profit/(Loss) (Restated) Rs. '000

Total Rs. '000

41. MOVEMENT IN RETAINED EARNINGS AND OTHER RESERVES

BANK

- 1,842,593 - - 1,892,291 - - - 544,700 - - - 2,437,291	5,630,460 - 5,630,460 - (166,964) - 5,463,496	- - - 5,663 - - - - - - 5,663	197,598 - 1,451,406 182,304 - 1,633,710	1,250,000 - 2,189,500 1,250,000 - 1,250,000 - 3,439,500	1,897,702 - 1,897,702 - 1,897,702 - 3,145,843 - 5,043,545	10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966) (4,955,882) (201,382) (4,500,000)	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966) - (201,382)
- 1,892,291 - - -	- - (166,964)	5,663 - - - - -	1,451,406	2,189,500	1,897,702	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000) 2,819,313 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966) (4,955,882) (201,382)	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966) - (201,382)
- 1,892,291 - - -		5,663 - - -	1,451,406	2,189,500	1,897,702 - 1,897,702 - -	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000) 2,819,313 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966) (4,955,882)	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966)
- 1,892,291 - - -		5,663 - -	1,451,406	2,189,500	1,897,702 - 1,897,702 - -	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000) 2,819,313 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966)	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635 10,893,992 (18,489) (57,966)
	_	- 5,663 - -			1,897,702 - 1,897,702 - -	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000) 2,819,313 10,893,992 (18,489)	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635 10,893,992 (18,489)
	_				1,897,702	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000) 2,819,313 10,893,992	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635 10,893,992
	5,630,460				1,897,702	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000) 2,819,313	- (4,500,000) 15,886,635
	5,630,460				1,897,702	(5,187,893) - (4,500,000)	- (4,500,000)
- 1,842,593 - -		- - -	197,598 -	- 1,250,000 - -	1,897,702	(5,187,893)	
- 1,842,593 -		<u>-</u> -	197,598 –	1,250,000			(2,170,391)
- 1,842,593		<u> </u>	197,598	1,250,000			(2,170,391)
_		_	_	_	_	(2,170,391)	(2,170,391)
							-
_	-	_	_	_	_	(96,671)	(96,671)
_	_	_	_	_	_	10,446,373	10,446,373
49,998	5,630,460	5,663	1,253,808	939,500	_	4,327,895	12,207,324
_	_	_	_	_	_	(1,333,891)	(1,333,891)
_	_	_	_	_	_	(212,595)	(212,595)
_	_	_	_	_	_	116,925	116,925
_	_	_	_	_	_	581,573	581,573
49,998	5,630,460	5,663	1,253,808	939,500	_	5,175,883	13,055,312
	49,998 - -	49,998 5,630,460	49,998 5,630,460 5,663 - - - - - -	49,998 5,630,460 5,663 1,253,808 - - - - - - - -	49,998 5,630,460 5,663 1,253,808 939,500 - - - - - - - - - -	49,998 5,630,460 5,663 1,253,808 939,500 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - 581,573 - - - - - 116,925

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	Statutory Reserve Rs. '000	Revaluation Reserve		Special Risk Reserve Rs. '000	General Reserve Rs. '000	Investment Fund Rs. '000	Profit/(Loss) (Restated) Rs. '000	Total	Non- Controlling Interest Rs. '000	Total
		Rs. '000								
GROUP										
Balance as at 31.12.2010	49,998	5,630,460	5,663	1,253,808	939,500	_	11,820,958	19,700,387	83,225	19,783,612
Deposit EIR Adjustment to Opening Retained Earnings	_	_	_	_	_	_	581,573	581,573	_	581,573
Changes in Fair Value in AFS Investments	-	-	-	-	_	-	116,925	116,925	-	116,925
Impairment Charges in Respect of Off-Balance Sheet Items	_	-	-	_	-	-	(212,595)	(212,595)	-	(212,595)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	_	_	_	_	_	_	(1,333,891)	(1,333,891)	_	(1,333,891)
Balance as at 01.01.2011	49,998	5,630,460	5,663	1,253,808	939,500	-	10,972,971	18,852,400	83,225	18,935,625
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	_	-	-	-	-	-	12,117,411	12,117,411	406,127	12,523,538
Changes in Fair Value in AFS Investments	_	_	_	_	_	_	(93,985)	(93,985)	895	(93,090)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	_	_	_	_	_	_	(2,169,579)	(2,169,579)	271	(2,169,308)
Transfer to Reserve During the Period	1,842,593	_	-	197,598	1,250,000	2,230,900	(5,521,091)	_	_	_
Dividend Paid to GOSL	_	_	-	_	_	_	(3,580)	(3,580)	_	(3,580)
Special Levy to Treasury	_	_	_	_	_	_	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	_	(4,500,000)
Deemed Disposal Profit	-	_	-	_	_	_	3,150,026	3,150,026	_	3,150,026
Share Issue Expenses	_	_	_	_	_	_	(211,190)	(211,190)	_	(211,190)
Goodwill Adjustment	_	_	_	_	_	_	(2,969)	(2,969)	_	(2,969)
Disposal of Change of Holdings	-	=	_	_	_	_	(29,362)	(29,362)	_	(29,362)
Acquired During the Year	_	=	_	_	_	_	_	_	3,932,085	3,932,085
Balance as at 31.12.2011	1,842,593	5,630,460	5,663	1,451,406	2,189,500	2,230,900	13,708,652	27,109,171	4,422,603	31,531,774
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	_	_	_	_	_	_	11,230,199	11,230,199	666,494	11,896,692
Changes in Fair Value in AFS Investments	_	_	_	_	_	_	(57,802)	(57,802)	54	(57,748)
Net Defined Benefit Obligation	_	_	_	_	_	_	(33,616)	(33,616)	(4,994)	(38,609)
Deemed Disposal Profit	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_
Transfers to Reserves During the Period	544,700	(166,964)	-	182,304	1,250,000	3,621,639	(5,431,679)	_	_	_
Dividend Paid to GOSL (Note 40.6)		_	-	_	_	_	(201,382)	(201,382)	_	(201,382)
Special Levy to Treasury (Note 40.7)	-	_	-	_	_	-	(4,500,000)	(4,500,000)	_	(4,500,000)
Movement in Deemed Disposal Profit	-	_	-	_	_	-	435,191	435,191	(504,322)	(69,131)
Share Issue Expenses	_	_	_	_	_	_	(14,429)	(14,429)	_	(14,429)
SLAS to IFRS Adjustment	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Balance as at 31.12.2012	2,437,291	5,463,496	5,663	1,633,710	3,439,500	5,852,539	15,135,134	33,967,332	4,579,835	38,547,167
Notes	39	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5				

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		BANK			GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
42. NON-CONTROLLING INTE	REST						
Balance at beginning of the Year	_	_	_	4,422,603	83,225	6,217	
Acquire during the Year	_	_	_	_	3,833,012	73,903	
Disposal during the Year	_	_	_	(176,824)	_	_	
Goodwill Adjustment	_	_	_	_	154,843	_	
Share of Net Profit/(Loss) for the Year	_	_		661,554	407,293	3,118	
Dividend Payments during the Year	_	_	-	(327,497)	(55,770)	(13)	
Balance as at end of the Year		_		4,579,836	4,422,603	83,225	

43. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes various commitments and incurs contingent liabilities with legal recourse to its customers. No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

	BANK			GROUP			
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
43.1 Contingent Liabilities							
Acceptances	79,408,496	51,071,798	41,489,046	79,408,496	51,071,798	41,489,046	
Documentary Credit	62,340,734	81,052,753	33,945,717	62,414,458	81,365,793	33,945,717	
Guarantees	24,119,294	25,928,142	22,241,936	25,594,294	25,928,142	22,241,936	
Forward Exchange Contracts	2,680,654	12,959,751	7,636,022	2,680,654	12,959,751	7,636,022	
	168,549,178	171,012,444	105,312,721	170,097,902	171,325,484	105,312,721	
43.2 Commitments							
Non-Disbursed Overdrafts	38,472,206	19,719,713	26,084,818	38,472,206	19,719,713	26,084,818	
	38,472,206	19,719,713	26,084,818	38,472,206	19,719,713	26,084,818	
Total Commitments and Contingencies	207,021,384	190,732,157	131,397,539	208,570,108	191,045,197	131,397,539	

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43.3 Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Bank is involved in various types of litigation, including litigation with borrowers who are in default under terms of their loan agreements. In certain circumstances, borrowers have asserted or threatened counter claims defences. The Bank is also contesting certain Labour Tribunal cases. In the opinion of management, based on its assessment and consultation with outside counsel, litigation which is currently pending against the Bank and the Group will not have a material impact on the financial condition or future operations of the Bank and the Group as a whole. The total value of litigation against the Bank amounts to approximately Rs. 8.20 Bn, of which details are given below:

Zone	Region	Value Rs.
Legal	Legal Department	654,411,418
	Court of Appeal	151,673,059
Western I	Western Zone I	72,940,000
	Gampaha	2,250,000
Central	Kandy	8,550,000
Eastern	Ampara	300,000
	Batticaloa	1,550,000
North-Central	Anuradhapura	5,550,000
	Polonnaruwa	120,000
Southern	Galle	8,400,000
	Hambantota	1,100,000
	Matara	1,456,202
Uva	Badulla	12,700,000
Wayamba	Kurunegala	4,690,188
	Puttalam	36,175,000
	Kegalle	5,304,722
Western II	Western II	33,142,000
	Kalutara	34,952,856
Special Assets Unit/		
Corporate Banking Division		7,164,256,790
Total		8,199,522,235

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43.4 Other Capital Commitments

The following indicates the contractual amounts of the Group's Off-Balance Sheet financial instruments that commits it to extend credit to customers:

		BANK			GROUP		
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	
Approved and Contracted for	264,180	854,962	180,827	264,180	854,962	180,827	
Approved but Not Contracted for	543,170	_	8,874	543,170	_	8,874	
	807,350	854,962	189,701	807,350	854,962	189,701	

	BAN	K	GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
44. NON-CASH ITEMS INCLUDED IN PROFIT BEFORE TAX				
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	510,590	821,284	783,718	1,047,029
Amortisation of Leasehold Properties	102,626	78,861	111,890	78,861
Amortisation of Prepayment Leases	33,358	23,864	33,358	23,864
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	56,455	95,829	73,596	107,600
Depreciation of Investment Property	9,071	_	9,071	_
Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances	2,742,305	970,919	3,585,236	1,202,374
Other Impairments	_	_	_	_
Share-Based Payment Expenses	_	_	_	_
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	(22,565)	(7,352)	(80,878)	(16,949)
	3,431,840	1,983,405	4,515,991	2,442,779

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	BANK		GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
45. CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS				
Changes in Derivative Financial Instruments				
Net Increase in Debt Securities, Treasury Bills & Bonds and Equity Shares Held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	5,143,928	36,813,465	5,007,667	36,778,366
Net Increase in Balance with Central Bank	(394,408)	12,809,954	(394,408)	12,809,954
Net Increase in Placement with Bank	(3,748,532)	(9,592,720)	(3,748,532)	(9,592,720)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Assets held for Trading	-	_	-	-
Net Increase in Loans and Receivable to Banks	(3,339,657)	(7,185,367)	(3,339,657)	(7,185,367)
Net Increase in Loans and Receivable to Customers	(143,465,972)	(113,021,209)	(158,834,289)	(139,535,587)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Financial Investments Available for Sale	(27,531,767)	548	(27,485,305)	102,806
Change in Other Assets	192,003	194,194	504,794	810,953
	(173,144,405)	(79,981,135)	(188,289,730)	(105,811,595)

46. CHANGES IN OPERATING LIABILITIES

Changes in due to Banks	50,522,643	37,027,306	52,603,790	44,241,278
Changes in Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	_
Change in Deposits from Banks, Customers and Debt Securities Issued	133,724,389	79,256,719	136,573,324	91,627,990
Change in Other Borrowings	20,237,823	(12,587,421)	20,759,777	(13,394,235)
Change in Other Provisions	-	-	-	_
Change in Other Liabilities	171,265	(1,865,160)	8,049,845	(1,053,103)
Change in due to Subsidiaries				
Total	204,656,120	101,831,444	217,986,736	121,421,930

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	BANKING		LEASING		TRAVELS		GROUP	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000						
47. FINANCIAL REPORTING BY SEGMENT								
Interest	84,504,278	61,120,054	1,992,659	1,237,381	_	_	86,496,937	62,357,435
Exchange	2,126,109	1,207,902	_	_	_	_	2,126,109	1,207,902
Leasing	12,332	41,664	14,587,867	11,307,005	_	_	14,600,199	11,348,669
Share Trading/Dividend	31,135	33,848	40,392	_	_	_	71,527	33,848
Commissions and Fees	3,541,589	2,929,812	262,999	_	27,071	24,036	3,831,659	2,953,848
Other	1,984,223	1,289,599	859,628	705,813	3,459	2,560	2,847,301	1,997,972
Total Revenue from External Customers	92,199,664	66,622,879	17,743,545	13,250,199	30,530	26,596	109,973,739	79,899,674
Inter-Segment Revenue	2,577,734	1,675,375	138,722	105,731	_	-	2,716,456	1,781,4106
Total Revenue	94,777,398	68,298,254	17,882,267	13,355,930	30,530	26,596	112,690,195	81,680,780
Segment Result	15,249,382	15,600,001	4,102,631	4,054,875	9,104	9,381	17,738,616	18,809,259
Income from Associates	_	_	_	_	_	_	(67,207)	33,663
Income Tax Expenses	(4,355,390)	(5,153,628)	(1,418,547)	(1,164,770)	(779)	(985)	(5,774,717)	(6,319,383)
Non-Controlling Interests	_	_	_	-	_	_	(661,554)	(407,293)
Net Profit for the Year	10,893,992	10,446,373	2,684,084	2,890,105	8,325	8,396	11,235,138	12,116,245
Segment Assets	872,833,504	661,803,563	96,119,835	93,427,111	46,654	36,569	960,550,090	743,962,255
Investment in Associates	273,100	273,100	205,160	205,160	_	-	309,989	427,196
Total Assets	873,106,604	662,076,663	96,324,995	93,632,271	46,654	36,569	960,860,079	744,389,451
Segment Liabilities	843,901,816	638,988,030	79,151,549	77,437,928	11,007	9,246	915,110,913	705,655,679
Total Equity and Liabilities	873,106,604	662,076,663	96,324,995	93,632,271	46,654	36,569	960,860,079	744,389,455

48. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

48.1 Transactions with Key Management Personnel of the Bank

Key Management Personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Bank. Such Key Management Persons include Chairman, Executive and Non-Executive Directors, Chief Executive Officer/General Manager of the Bank and their close family members.

	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
48.1.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Bank		
Short-Term Employee Benefits	17,470	16,715
Post-Employment Pension	_	_
Termination Benefits	_	_
Share-Based Payments	_	_

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48.1.2 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The following table provides the outstanding balance and the corresponding interest, which have been entered into with Key Management Personnel of the Bank during the year:

	Balance as at t	Balance as at the Year end		the Year
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
Residential Mortgages		_	_	_
Credit Cards	441	130	5	12
Guarantees	-	_	_	_

48.2 Transactions with Subsidiary Companies

The following table provides the outstanding balance of loans & advances and other credit facilities and deposits and the corresponding interest during the year of subsidiary companies:

	Balance as at the Year end		Income/Expenses d	uring the Year	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	
People's Leasing Co. Ltd.					
Investments - Ordinary Shares	498,484	465,000	1,464,016	660,000	
- Preference Shares	750,000	950,000	157,250	173,250	
Loans & Advances	6,230,062	8,267,176	670,542	592,107	
Deposits	136,429	446,842	44,350	27,526	
Other Receivables (Loan Interest, Building Rentals, etc.)	3,100	3,750	_	_	
Other Payables (Agency Commission, Hiring Rentals, Lease Rentals, etc.)	252,055	345,952	_	_	
Building Rental Received	_	_	18,600	_	
Agency Commission Paid	_	_	744	_	
Lease Rental Paid	_	_	36,416	_	
People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd.					
Investments - Ordinary Shares	4,950	4,950	1,238	-	
Off-Balance Sheet Accommodations	24,050	15,050	459	50	
Deposits	13,558	15,125	1,679	646	

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48.3 Transactions with Sub-Subsidiary Companies

The following table provides the outstanding balance of loans & advances and other credit facilities and deposits and the corresponding interest during the year of Sub-Subsidiary companies.

People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd.	2012 Rs. '000 3,241 11,528	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
		5.295		
Date of the		5.295		
Deposits	11.528	-,	64	69
Hiring Rental Payable	,020	11,886	_	_
Hiring Rental Paid	_	_	44,913	34,262
People's Leasing Property Development Ltd.				
Deposits	2,827	786	24	29
Other Payables	26,027	15,564	_	_
Expenses Paid	_	_	49,043	13,896
People's Insurance Ltd.				
Repo Investments	262,207	298,374	31,093	12,991
Other Receivables	1,241	579	_	_
nsurance Premium Payable	571		_	_
Service Charges and Claims Received	_	_	78,117	17,463
nsurance Premium Paid	_	_	247,143	271,501
Other Income Received		_	6,077	4,150
People's Finance PLC				
Overdrafts	169,664	_	1,988	_
Deposits	58,560	7,925	1,855	459
Repo Investments	22,653	408,440	5,712	37,787
People's Microfinance Ltd.				
Deposits	3,526	352	73	_
People's Leasing Havelock Property Ltd.				
Repo Investment	14,873	18,355	1,067	1,320

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48.4 Transactions with Associate Companies

The following table provides the outstanding balance of loans & advances and other credit facilities and deposits and the corresponding interest during the year of the associate company:

	Balance as at th	e Year end	Income/Expenses during the Ye	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
People's Merchant Bank PLC				
Investments - Ordinary Shares	263,100	263,100	_	_
- Preference Shares	10,000	10,000	_	_
Loans & Advances	314,579	224,600	39,987	44,710
Deposits	131,918	50,400	14,761	799

48.5 Transactions with Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

48.5.1 GOSL and SOE Loans and Advances

	2012 Balance				2011 Balance			
	Overdrafts	Overdrafts Loans & Bills Advances					Bills	Total
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Sri Lanka Government	35,712,233	4,058,085	12,837	39,783,155	23,195,571	2,419,989	_	25,615,560
Local Government Bodies	15,384	_	_	15,384	602,830	_	_	602,830
Provincial Councils	166	_	_	166	166	32,469	_	32,635
Government Corporations	22,653,774	91,346,349	22,248,456	136,248,579	14,380,863	49,630,556	4,315,000	68,326,419
Total	58,381,556	95,404,434	22,261,293	176,047,283	38,179,430	52,083,014	4,315,000	94,577,444

48.5.2 GOSL and SOE Deposits

	2012 Balance				2011 Balance			
	Demand	Savings	Savings Time	Total	Demand	Savings	Time	Total
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Sri Lanka Government	8,388,864	599,095	2,051,654	11,039,614	8,594,360	252,232	2,847,502	11,694,094
Local Government Bodies	1,214,892	_	501,378	1,716,270	1,240,905	_	426,602	1,667,508
Provincial Councils	891,389	_	1,504	892,893	2,417,858	-	466	2,418,325
Government Corporations	2,545,445	502,889	44,642,808	47,691,141	4,513,870	720,886	25,834,379	31,069,135
Total	13,040,590	1,101,984	47,197,344	61,339,918	16,766,994	973,117	29,108,950	46,849,062

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48.5.3 GOSL and SOE Off-Balance Sheet Items

		2012				2011			
	Acceptances	Documentary Credit	Guarantees	Total	Acceptances	Documentary Credit	Guarantees	Total	
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	
Sri Lanka Government	_	3,113,279	_	3,113,279	209,371	6,688,173	_	6,897,544	
Government Corporations	77,020,354	53,045,162	633,847	130,699,363	47,457,264	67,392,388	380,230	115,229,882	
Total	77,020,354	56,158,441	633,847	133,812,642	47,666,635	74,080,561	380,230	122,127,426	

48.5.4 Government-Directed Loans and Advances

	Balance as a	Balance as at the Year end		Income during the Year	
	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	
Microfinance and Development Loans	10,583,278	10,435,676	1,712,928	1,312,932	
Housing Loans Granted to Government Servants	23,842,103	19,567,504	2,926,909	2,194,176	

48.6 Transactions with Staff Retirement Benefits

	2012 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000
Contribution during the Year - People's Bank Pension Trust Fund	1,260,337	1,260,000
- Proposed Pension Plan for Post-1996 Recruited Employees	304,548	200,000
- Widows'/Widowers' & Orphans' Pension Fund	35,860	39,120
	1,600,745	1,499,120

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49. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the Bank's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

Derivatives

Derivative products valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs are mainly currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates.

Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale

Available-for-sale financial assets valued using valuation techniques or pricing models primarily consist of unquoted equities. These assets are valued using models that use both observable data. The unobservable inputs to the models include assumptions regarding the future financial performance of the investee, its risk profile and economic assumptions.

Other Financial Assets Held for Trading

Other trading assets valued using quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets available for each of identical assets.

a. Determination of Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which 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 that are not based on observable market data

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The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

31st December 2012	Level 1 Rs. '000	Level 2 Rs. '000	Level 3 Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Financial Assets		'		
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	_	2,681,730	_	2,681,730
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading				
Treasury Bills and Bonds	_	18,099,173	_	18,099,173
Quoted Investments	673,537	_	_	673,537
Financial Investments Available-for-Sale				
Unquoted Investments	_	_	445,722	445,722
	673,537	20,780,903	445,722	21,900,162
31st December 2011	Level 1 Rs. '000	Level 2 Rs. '000	Level 3 Rs. '000	Total Rs. '000
Financial Assets				
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	_	12,725,473	_	12,725,473
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading				
Treasury Bills and Bonds	_	23,021,869	_	23,021,869
Quoted Investments	869,172	_	_	869,172
Financial Investments Available-for-Sale				
Unquoted Investments	_	_	464,211	464,211
	869,172	35,747,342	464,211	37,080,725

The following table shows total gains and losses recognised in profit or loss during the year relating to assets and liabilities held at the year end.

For the year ended 31st December	2012	2011		
	Net Trading C Income	Other Operating Income	Net Trading Income	Other Operating Income
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Financial Assets				
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	1,076		(234,278)	
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading				
Treasury Bills and Bonds	22,188		(176,722)	
Quoted Investments	(75,733)		(108,850)	
Financial Investments Available-for-Sale				
Unquoted Investments		17,850		23,301

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Set out below is a comparison by class, of the carrying amount and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the Financial Statements. This table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

For the year ended 31st December	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24,401,979	24,401,979	16,792,665	16,792,665
Balances with Central Banks	43,412,048	43,412,048	35,717,033	35,717,033
Placements with Banks	13,341,252	13,341,252	16,893,327	16,893,327
Loans and Receivables	646,764,366	646,079,649	493,387,711	494,382,673
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	78,522,570	75,990,352	46,303,056	45,124,598
Investment in Subsidiaries	1,253,434	16,234,327	1,419,950	19,674,952
Investment in Associates	273,100	157,000	273,100	163,860
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Banks	94,124,713	94,124,713	43,351,639	43,351,639
Due to Other Customers	683,950,837	684,106,858	550,226,448	549,297,289
Other Borrowings	41,024,958	41,024,958	20,700,940	20,700,940
Subodinated Term Debts	10,000,000	9,907,647	10,000,000	10,000,000

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the Financial Statements.

Assets for which Fair Value Approximates Carrying Value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (original maturity less than a year), it is assumed that the carrying amount approximate their fair values. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits, call deposits and savings deposits without specific maturity.

Fixed Rate Financial Instruments

Loans & advances with fixed interest rates were fair valued using market rates end of the reporting period and other variable interest-bearing loans were considered as carrying value equal fair value. Conversely, fixed deposits with original tenor above one year and interest paid at maturity were discounted using current market rates offered to customers end of the reporting period.

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50. RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Commercial banks take on a certain amount of inherent risk due to the nature of business.

Customers and counterparties seek the service of commercial banks, to obtain banking facilities/funding and routing banking transactions.

In the process of providing the above services, the Bank's own Balance Sheet is used to facilitate these transactions and take on board assets/liabilities created in the process. This gives rise to a major part of the Bank's risk exposures.

The Bank also provide services which do not have a direct impact on the Balance Sheet such as, remittance services and private placement services facilitated by our Overseas Customer Service Unit and Investment Banking Division respectively.

However, the Bank recognises that both the above described categories of services do entail various types of risks which impose a significant amount of variability/volatility on the expected return from such services.

Some of the major risks recognised by the Bank are:

- i. Credit risk
- ii. Market risk
- iii. Concentration risk
- iv. Liquidity risk
- v. Operational risk

Most of the risks arising out of the Bank's principal activities of Lending and Borrowing are either mitigated/eliminated or monitored through carefully designed business practices or through product pricing and design.

Risks faced by the Bank are segmented into two different types:

- i. Risks that can be eliminated, transferred or avoided by appropriate business practices.
- ii. Risks that are absorbed and actively managed by the Bank.

We eliminate, avoid and transfer risks by:

- Defining and adhering to strict risk appetite.
- Standardisation of processes, contracts and procedures to prevent inefficient or incorrect financial decisions.
- Construction of portfolios, with strict diversification targets in order to reduce undue risk concentrations.
- iv. Product pricing and design.

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We use our own resources and expertise in managing embedded risks. We believe that proper management of such risk positions is an important aspect in earning a consistent and adequate return ensuring stability and growth.

The Bank's risk management system consists of following sequence of steps/techniques:

- A. Clear policy directives on:
- i. Risk underwriting standards (risk appetite)
- ii. Risk categorisation
- iii. Standard of review
- B. Establishment of risk position limits authority levels and rules
- Risk taking is restricted to permitted asset classes/or counterparties with pre-defined quality standards.
- ii. Setting limits on eligible assets and counterparty exposures. Risks that can be assumed by any one individual is also restricted, by a well-defined authority levels. This applies to Treasury traders as well as credit line officers.
- C. Establishment of policies, procedures, guidelines and strategies for investment, credit and trading activities. Policies and strategies are articulated in terms of commitment to particular type and areas of the market. Tolerable concentration levels and tolerable levels of assets liability mismatching (exposure) is defined.

The Bank's Initiatives during the Year

During the year under review, the Bank continued to consolidate and strengthen its risk management framework. New procedures and processes were introduced for measuring, monitoring and managing risks with a view to ensuring the establishment of a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process as required under the Pillar 2 of the Basel II framework. Work processes relating to loss data collection was further strengthened. The B.O.D. established an executive committee for management of operational risk.

During the current year, the Bank introduced new policies relating to industry concentrations and individual/group borrower concentration in the Loan Book.

Stop-loss limits have been introduced on a number of traded products in order to further strengthen the risk management controls over Treasury activities.

Integrated Risk Management at People's Bank

The Bank is primarily focused on the vulnerability to adverse impacts of multitude risk exposures on our capital resources and depositor funds. People's Bank has been working towards inculcating a strong risk management culture within the organisation, on a platform of robust and proactive risk governance structure. Formulation of risk strategy and capital allocation process is an integral part of our strategic and business planning process.

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Risk Management Structure

Board of Directors is responsible for overall risk management approach of the Bank. At People's Bank, Risk is managed through following Apex committees.

- 1. Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC)
- 2. Board Executive Credit Committee (BECC)
- 3. Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) a Senior Management Level Committee.
- a. The Board decides the risk appetite and delegates the task of overall risk oversight to the Board Integrated Risk Management Committee (BIRMC).
- b. Risk Management Division overseas the major risk categories that the Bank is exposed to including credit, market, liquidity and operational risks. Risk Management Division is structurally and functionally independent of the business and other risk taking units of the Bank.
- c. The Risk Taking Unit, the Risk Management Division and the Internal Audit Department form the three lines of defence in the overall risk management of the Bank.
- d. Day-to-day management of risk inherent in business is the responsibility of the risk taking unit. Bank's Treasury is responsible for managing interest rate risk, exchange risk, equity risk and the liquidity risk of the Bank. Primary responsibility for managing credit risk rests with the lending units of the Bank, i.e. Branches, Corporate Banking Division, Overseas Banking Unit and respective credit line officers of the Bank.
- e. Treasury Middle Office which is part of Risk Management Division and functions independently of the Treasury Division monitors the Treasury exposures.
- Credit risk is monitored by Credit Control Division which is functionally and structurally independent of the Business Units.
- g. Risk Management Division along with BECC and ALCO, develop the structural policies, tools and methodologies, to identify, measure, monitor and control the various risks.
- h. Internal audit compliments this structure by providing independent assurance of the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management. Internal audit function reports direct to an independent Board Audit Committee.

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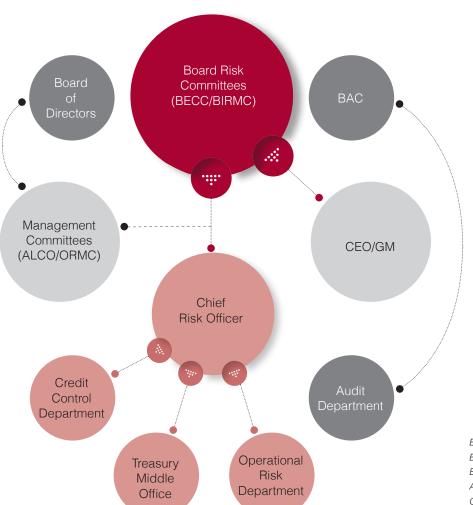
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Risk Governance Structure of People's Bank



BECC - Board Executive Credit Committee

BIRMC - Board Integrated Risk Management Committee

BAC - Board Audit Committee

ALCO - Assets and Liabilities Committee

ORMC - Operational Risk Management Committee

Risk Measurement and Reporting System

Credit risk is the major financial risk in the Bank. This is measured by using the standardised approach, as specified in the BASEL II accord. Operational risk is measured using the Basic Indicator approach. Market risk is measured using the standardised measurement approach. The modules make use of probabilities derived from internal experience and also market data available relating to traded market instruments and assets.

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The Bank also measures the impact of worst-case scenarios by carrying out a regime of stresstests on all significant risk categories.

Monitoring and controlling of risks is based on limits established on individual exposure level and portfolio level.

All significant risk exposures are identified measured and aggregated. The aggregated risk measure is monitored against the overall risk bearing capacity of the Bank, which is a function of the risk bearing capital stock of the Bank.

Information relating to risk exposures are collected and presented to Board Sub-Committees (BIRMC, BECC) and Management Level Committee (ALCO) by Finance Department, Risk Management Division, Credit Control Division, Treasury Middle Office, Operational Risk Management Division in order to facilitate timely identification and control of excessive risk exposures. These reports including aggregate credit risk exposure reports, key risk indicators, risk dash boards, stress-testing results, VAR reports, liquidity ratios, sensitivity reports based on Duration Gap statements and Maturity Gap statements, etc.

50.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligation according to contractual agreement.

Risk Mitigation

The major portion of our risk exposures is made up of credit risk. This risk is primarily mitigated through use of collateral.

Excessive Risk Concentrations

Bank seeks to diversify its portfolio of assets in order to avoid excessive risk. Concentrations Bank regularly monitors concentrations of exposures to 'Industries' as well as 'Single Borrowers' or 'Related Group of Borrowers'. The Bank monitors its trading and investment portfolio of financial and equity instrument in relation to the issuer and maturity profile.

The Bank's credit function operates based on well-defined credit risk strategies/policies set up by the Board of Directors. Written policies/procedures are in place covering following aspects.

- Definitions of target markets, risk acceptance criteria, credit approval authority structure and relevant rules.
- ii. Credit origination and maintenance procedure.
- iii. Portfolio management guidelines, such as, maximum exposure limits for industries and individual borrowers.
- iv. Remedial/Rehabilitation management guidelines.

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- v. Credit review policy.
- vi. Watch Listing of potentially risky borrowers, and monitoring of these borrowers.
- vii. Delegation of lending powers based on hierarchy in the credit line.
- viii. Credit extension is authorised by at least two or more credit officers including an officer from the Credit Risk Management Department, for exposures beyond a certain quantum.
- ix. Internal credit risk rating system, to assign a risk rating to every obligor.
- x. A loan review mechanism has been set up. A percentage of quarterly loan disbursements at Branch/Regional/Zonal authority levels is selected on a random basis and subjected to postgrant reviews at regional as well as head office level to monitor and ensure quality of lending decisions, and also to ensure timely remedial action.
- xi. Random credit audits are carried out by our Internal Audit Department. Credit risk and operational risk aspects are measured against set standards to determine adequacy of controls and identify areas for improvement.
- xii. Loan delinquencies are monitored on individual loans basis as well as on a portfolio basis. All delinquent loans are classified in accordance with CBSL guidelines. This process is fully automated ensuring strict adherence. We have managed to keep the NPL ratio below 4%.
- xiii. Impairment assessments of loans are carried out in accordance with LKAS 39 and relevant impairment provision is made for impaired loans.

Impairment Assessment

For accounting purposes, the Bank uses an incurred loss model for the recognition of losses on impaired financial assets. This means that losses can only be recognised when objective evidence of a specific loss event has been observed. Triggering events include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the customer.
- · A breach of contract such as a default of payment.
- Where the Bank grants the customer a concession due to the customer experiencing financial difficulty. It becomes probable that the customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- Observable data that suggests that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loans.

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Impairment Assessment for Individually Significant Loans

The Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amounts and the present value of estimated future cash flows. (Refer Note 22)

Collective Assessment for Impairment

Insignificant loans and loans which have no objective evidence will be collectively assessed for collective impairment. These loans are assessed collectively in group of assets with similar risk characteristics. (Refer Note 22)

Write off Policy

If any portion of capital and interest is not recovered within two years and full provision has been made on the exposure, write-off is being done subsequent to Board approval. However, some exposures which are fully provided may not be written off based on legal advise.

Credit-Related Commitment Risk

The Bank makes available to its customers, guarantees that may require that the Bank makes payments on their behalf and enters into commitments to extend credit lines to secure their liquidity needs. Letters of Credit and Guarantees (including standby Letters of Credit) commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of specific acts, generally related to the import or export of goods and trade-related transactions. Such commitments expose the Bank to similar risks to loans and are mitigated by the same control process and policies.

Collateral and other Credit Enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For reverse repurchase transactions, cash or securities.
- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, inventory, trade receivables and personal guarantees.
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties and personal guarantees.

The Bank also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, and will request additional collateral accordance with the underlying agreement -

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It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or reply the outstanding claims.

The Bank reduces settlement risk and credit risk of fixed income securities transactions (Treasury Bills, Bonds, Repos) by using Central Depository System of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, which allows these transactions to be settled on a delivery verses payment (DVP) basis.

Analysis of Risk Concentration

Concentration Risk in the Credit Portfolio

The Bank recently adopted a policy on exposure limits for industries and borrowers. Exposure limits have been imposed covering industry exposure, and individual/group exposures (name concentration risk). Such exposures are monitored by the Risk Management Department and reported to BIRMC periodically.

Analysis of sector-wise credit exposure. (Refer Note 22.1.)

The Bank has a more stringent Single Borrower Limit than the regulatory maximum. Concentration risk for both individual customers and for industry segments are regularly monitored using exposures over Rs. 100 Mn and the level of dispersion measured by using Horfindual - Hirshnean Index (HHI).

H.H.I.	Industry Segment	H.H.I.
0.25	With GOSL	0.28
0.08	Without GOSL	0.12
	0.25	0.25 With GOSL

The portfolio has low concentration without GOSL exposure

Credit exposures against a number of SOEs exceeded the Single Borrower Limit during the year. Necessary exemptions were obtained from the Monetary Board. These exposures are secured under General Treasury Guarantees.

Commitments and Guarantees

To meet the financial needs of customers, the Bank enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. Even though these obligations may not be recognized on the Statement of Financial Position, they do contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Bank.

The maximum exposure to credit risk relating to a financial guarantee is the maximum amount the Bank could have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. The maximum exposure to credit risk relating to a loan commitment is the full amount of the commitment.

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50.2 Liquidity Risk and Funding Management

Liquidity risk arises mainly due to funding of long-term assets with short-term liabilities, which is unavoidable for the Bank in its primary role as a financial intermediary. In a normal market situation, this is managed through role-over of short-term liabilities.

However, liquidity planning should ensure, at a minimum, the Bank's ability to fund its obligations even in an extremely stressed situations of internal and external origin.

Effective Liquidity Risk Management is extremely important, considering the systematic impact, a typical liquidity crisis in one Bank can have on the entire banking network of the country.

The inevitable trade-off between liquidity and profitability is recognised by the Bank and incorporated in the Bank's Liquidity Risk Management policies and guidelines.

It is obvious that a robust liquidity management strategy adds stability, enhancing the reputation of the Bank. This enhances the ability of the Bank to raise retail and wholesale funding at competitive rates.

Liquidity management is primarily, the responsibility of the Bank's ALCO. Treasury Division is responsible for day-to-day management of liquidity, with Treasury Middle Office being responsible for monitoring of liquidity.

Our liquidity management strategy is primarily based on maintaining a portfolio of liquid assets and also maintaining a diversified portfolio of retail deposits attracted to the Bank through well thought out product introductions and effective relationship management of such sources.

The Bank has developed a comprehensive contingency funding plan, which is augmented by a number of committed credit lines from external sources of foreign and local origin.

The Bank uses following tools for the liquidity risk monitoring and management:

- Cash Flow Maturity Gap statements of Asset-Liabilities and monitoring same against set limits.
- Monitoring of Liquidity indicators such as loans to customer deposits ratio, statutory liquid assets ratio, unutilised inter-bank borrowing lines, unutilised limits available to customers.
- Stress testing of liquidity positions for extreme scenarios such as substantial and sudden increase in non-performing assets, flight of hot money or a rating downgrade leading to high cost of liquidity etc.

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Liquidity Indicators		2011 %	2012 %
Loan/Customer Deposits.		92.4	96.6
Unutilised Inter-Bank Borrowing Lines		48	44
Medium-Term Funding		101	102
Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio -	DBU	21.5	21.8
	FCBU	24.0	21.8
Maximum Statutory Liquid Assets Rat		25.4	23.6
	FCBU	36.2	22.3
Minimum Statutory Liquid Assets Rati	o- DBU	21.0	20.6
	FCBU	21.1	20.3

Analysis of Financial Assets and Liabilities by Remaining Contractual Maturities

Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities (Rs. '000) as at 31.12.2012

						To	otal
	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	2012	2011
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24,401,979	_	-	_	-	24,401,979	16,792,665
Balances with Central Bank	43,412,048	_	_	_	_	43,412,048	35,717,033
Placements with Banks	13,341,252	_	_	_	_	13,341,252	16,893,327
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading	4,341,741	14,430,969	_	_	_	18,772,710	23,891,041
Loans and Receivables to Banks	644,265	2,600,162	24,416,521	_	7,689,150	35,350,098	31,731,952
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	200,097,611	217,231,892	60,816,670	47,389,085	85,879,009	611,414,267	461,655,759
Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale	27,000,000	977,489	_	_	_	27,977,489	9,464,211
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	_	45,332,817	21,358,195	6,119,170	5,712,388	78,522,570	46,303,056
Investments in Subsidiaries	_	_	_	_	1,253,434	1,253,434	1,419,950
Investments in Associates	_	_	_	_	273,100	273,100	273,100
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	_	_	_	_	44,352	44,352	100,807
Property, Plant & Equipment	_	_	_	_	8,234,565	8,234,565	7,522,702
Investment Properties	_	_	_	_	398,508	398,508	406,165
Prepaid Leases	_	_	_	_	291,866	291,866	325,224
Deferred Tax Assets	_	_	_	_	501,587	501,587	186,884
Other Assets	248,441	1,734,066	_	_	6,934,270	8,916,777	9,392,786
Total Assets 2012	313,487,337	282,307,395	106,591,386	53,508,255	117,212,230	873,106,603	_
Total Assets 2011	195,286,167	199,058,426	89,251,659	77,053,482	109,882,469		662,078,672
						-	

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						To	al	
	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	2012	2011	
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	
Liabilities								
Due to Banks	64,057,182	30,067,531	_	_	_	94,124,713	43,351,641	
Due to Other Customers	214,483,973	214,166,932	78,254,523	67,445,427	109,599,982	683,950,837	550,226,448	
Other Borrowings	27,882,781	13,142,178	_	_	_	41,024,959	20,700,940	
Current Tax Liabilities	1,860,689	_	_	_	_	1,860,689	2,806,539	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Other Liabilities	3,691,514	6,503,952	2,676,240	68,913		12,940,619	11,902,462	
Due to Subsidiaries	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Subordinated Term Debts		_	_	_	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Total Liabilities 2012	311,976,138	263,880,593	80,930,764	67,514,339	119,599,982	843,901,816		
Total Liabilities 2011	200,747,844	210,096,772	67,117,295	59,036,131	109,310,785		638,988,030	
NET 2012	1,511,199	18,426,801	25,660,622	(14,006,084)	(2,387,752)	29,204,787		
NET 2011	(5,461,677)	(11,038,346)	22,134,364	18,017,351	571,684		23,090,643	
Total Equity and Liabilities 2012	313,487,337	282,307,395	106,591,386	53,508,255	117,212,230	873,106,603		
Total Equity and Liabilities 2011	195,286,167	199,058,426	89,251,659	77,053,482	109,882,469	_	662,078,672	

50.3 Market Risk

Market risk arises from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. Exposure to such risk is presented in both our Trading Book as well as the Banking Book.

A comprehensive set of policies and limits have been adopted in order to manage market risks. These policies/procedures encompass the statutory requirements whilst adhering to best practices.

The Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is responsible for management of market risk. All material sources of market risks are identified and risk limits defined by the ALCO. Various market risk exposures are closely monitored by the Treasury Middle Office, and reported to Chief Risk Officer and ALCO, for control action. However, the front line responsibility for market risk management (Trading/Investment Book) rests with the Treasury Trading Department, Treasury Front Office, Middle Office and Back Office are clearly segregated into three different reporting lines with clear and well-defined responsibilities.

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50.3.1 Market Risk - Trading

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Bank may incur losses as a result of adverse exchange rate movement during a period in which the Bank has an open position.

As a primary measure of risk mitigation, following limits are set on risk open position:

- i. Volume limits by currency/trader
- ii. Overall room limits
- iii. Stop loss limits by currency/and trader

We also use following tools to measure and manage Foreign Exchange risk:

- i. Daily value at risk measure (DVAR) at 99% confidence level.
- ii. Maturity gap analysis of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.
- iii. Stress tests for exchange rate movements on capital adequacy ratio

50.4 Operational Risk

Operational Risk is inherent in all our business processes and activities. Its management and containment is very important considering the fact, we are one of the largest banks in Sri Lanka providing a full spectrum of Banking facilities to a wide and varied clientele. We employ people, who acts as agents of the Bank, own and occupies property spread across the country and hold and are custodians of assets, including information belonging to ourselves and our customers.

Operational risk is consequence of poor control or lack of controls over process used in the Bank's activities and external event whether deliberate, accidental or natural e.g., fire, robbery documentation error, incorrect accounting.

The Bank has formulated a well-defined operational risk management policy. The key objectives of this policy are to ensure:

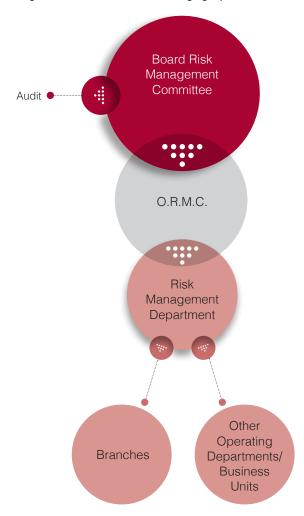
- i. Bank's capital and earnings are protected from significant operational losses.
- ii. Well-defined clearly understood and uniform process for managing operational risk across the Bank.
- Service delivery standards and our reputation are not compromised as a result of operational issues.

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Roles and Responsibilities

The foundation of operational risk management framework, is the definition by all functions of their roles and responsibilities so that, collectively they can assure that there is adequate segregation of duties, complete coverage of risks and clear accountability.

Organisational Structure for Managing Operational Risk



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Capital Management

The Bank's lead regulator Central Bank of Sri Lanka sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank.

The Bank is required to comply with the provisions of the Basel II framework in respect of regulatory capital.

The details of the computation of the capital and the ratios as at 31st December 2011 and 31st December 2012 are given below:

Capital Adequacy

Computation of Risk-Weighted Assets

	Bal	ance	Risk	Risk-Weighted Balance		
As at 31st December	2012 Rs '000	2011 Rs '000	Weight %	2012 Rs '000	2011 Rs '000	
Assets						
Claims on Government of Sri Lanka and Central Bank of Sri Lanka	182,154,670	113,232,124	0	_	_	
Claims on Foreign Sovereigns and Their Central Banks	-	_	0-150	-	_	
Claims on Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	49,819,564	19,783,164	20-150	49,819,564	19,783,164	
Claims on Official Entities and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	_	0-150	-	_	
Claims on Banks	25,368,126	17,358,131	20-150	5,425,564	9,794,992	
Claims on Financial Institutions	5,341,828	8,491,907	20-150	1,696,389	4,772,017	
Claims on Corporates	33,123,597	28,505,621	20-150	30,278,250	22,558,702	
Retail Claims	75,545,905	63,207,283	75-100	66,360,215	55,066,907	
Claims Secured by Residential Property	59,152,057	52,610,855	50-100	29,576,029	26,305,428	
Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	_	_	100	_	_	
Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	6,662,790	5,234,453	50-150	7,576,487	5,841,635	
Cash Items	14,890,441	11,369,594	0-20	436,951	199,632	
Property, Plant & Equipment	8,969,291	8,959,936	100	8,969,291	8,959,936	
Other Assets	5,795,262	3,311,383	100	5,795,262	3,311,383	
Total	466,823,531	332,064,451		205,934,002	156,593,796	
	_					

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Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

on Balanco onoci Exposarco	Balance		Credit	Credit Equivalent	
	2012 Rs '000	2011 Rs '000	Conversion Factor (%)	2012 Rs '000	2011 Rs '000
Instruments					
Direct Credit Substitutes	5,747,890	4,636,433	100	5747890	4,636,433
Transaction-Related Contingencies	17,142,802	19,958,050	50	8,571,401	9,979,025
Short-Term Self-Liquidating Trade-Related Contingencies	59,185,437	34,966,686	20	11,837,087	6,993,337
Sale and Repurchase Agreements and Assets Sale with Recourse					
Where the Credit Risk Remains with the Bank	_	-	100	_	_
Obligations Under an On-going Underwriting Agreement	-	_	50	_	-
Other Commitments with an Original Maturity of up to One Year or Which					
Can be Unconditionally Cancelled at any Time	15,407,639	21,547,157	0-20	2,817,589	4,250,792
Commitments with an Original Maturity up to 1 year	-	_	20	_	-
Other Commitments with an Original Maturity of Over One Year	_	_	50	_	_
Foreign Exchange Contracts	10,408,741	12,959,750	0-5	208,175	259,195
Interest Rate Contracts	-	_	0-3	_	_
Total	107,892,509	94,068,076		29,182,142	26,118,782
	_				

Computation of Capital

	2012 Rs '000	2011 Rs '000
Tier I : Core Capital		
Paid-up Ordinary Shares/Common Stock/Assigned Capital	7,201,998	7,201,998
Statutory Reserve Fund	2,437,291	1,892,591
Published Retained Profits	6,714,080	6,226,026
General and Other Reserves	10,123,127	5,544,271
Deductions - Tier 1		
50% of Investments in Unconsolidated Banking and Financial Subsidiary Companies	232,500	232,500
50% Investments in the Capital of Other Banks and Financial Institutions	194,956	171,848
Total Eligible Core Capital (Tier I)	26,049,041	20,460,538
Tier II: Supplementary Capital		
Revaluation Reserves (as Approved by Central Bank of Sri Lanka)	2,208,884	2,208,884
General Provisions	3,177,379	2,336,886
Approved Subordinated Term Debt	6,400,000	6,900,000
Deductions - Tier II		
50% of Investments in Unconsolidated Banking and Financial Subsidiary Companies	232,500	232,500
50% Investments in the Capital of Other Banks and Financial Institutions	194,956	171,848
Total Eligible Supplementary Capital (Tier II)	11,358,807	11,041,422
Total Capital Base	37,407,848	31,501,960

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Computation of Ratios

	2012 Rs '000	2011 Rs '000
Total Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk	205,934,002	156,593,794
Total Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk	5,301,416	6,676,882
Total Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk	55,927,977	49,317,885
Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	267,163,395	212,588,561
Core Capital Ratio - Tier 1 (Minimum Requirement 5%) Core Capital x 100	9.8%	9.6%
Total Risk-Weighted Assets		
Total Capital Ratio (Minimum Requirement 10%)	14.0%	14.8%
Total Capital Base x 100		
Total Risk-Weighted Assets		

Note: The above report has being prepared in accordance with the Basel II guidelines set out by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

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VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

UTILISATION OF INCOME

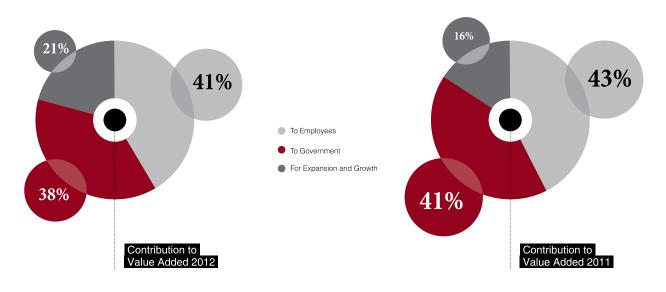
FINANCIAL POSITION US\$

HIGHLIGHTS

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Value Added Statement

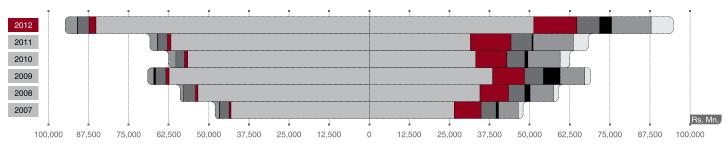
Value Added Income Earned by Providing Banking Services Cost of Services Value Added by Banking Services Non-Banking Income Provision for Bad Debts Value Allocated to Employees	2012 Rs. '000 %		Rs. '000	%	
Cost of Services Value Added by Banking Services Non-Banking Income Provision for Bad Debts					
Value Added by Banking Services Non-Banking Income Provision for Bad Debts	87,367,410		62,996,340		
Non-Banking Income Provision for Bad Debts	(58,258,881)		(37,998,065)		
Provision for Bad Debts	29,108,529		24,998,275		
	7,409,988		5,301,915		
Value Allocated to Employees	(3,874,383)				
Value Allocated to Employees	32,644,134		29,889,746		
• •					
Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits	13,503,921	41.4	12,692,931	42.5	
To Government					
Dividend Paid on GOSL Bonds	201,382	0.6	_	_	
Special Levy to Treasury	4,500,000	13.8	4,500,000	15.1	
PAYE Tax	372,692	1.1	25,044	0.1	
Income Tax	4,355,390	13.3	5,153,628	17.2	
Value Added Taxation (VAT)	2,679,191	8.2	2,680,646	9.0	
Other Indirect Taxes	203,110	0.6	129,936	0.4	
For Expansion and Growth					
Retained Income	6,116,155	18.7	3,679,311	12.3	
Depreciation/Amortisation	712,293	2.2	1,028,251	3.4	
	32,644,134	100.0	29,889,746	100.0	



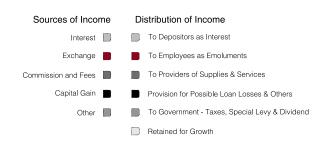
WORLDWIDE PARTNERS

Sources and Utilisation of Income

For the Year ended 31st December	2007 Rs. '000	2008 Rs. '000	2009 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000
Sources of Income						
Interest	43,074,181	53,453,556	62,341,236	56,534,172	61,788,438	85,241,301
Exchange	648,988	818,399	1,120,819	1,120,022	1,207,902	2,126,109
Commission and Fees	2,866,414	3,591,387	3,108,401	3,170,590	2,929,812	3,541,589
Capital Gain	86,774	110,988	674,447	174,373	133,487	127,795
Other	1,307,691	973,780	1,804,705	1,533,270	2,238,616	3,740,605
Total	47,984,048	58,948,110	69,049,608	62,532,427	68,298,255	94,777,398
Utilisation of Income						
To Depositors as Interest	26,541,983	34,491,766	38,414,583	33,178,175	31,470,220	51,323,506
To Employees as Emoluments	8,405,683	8,895,182	10,063,967	9,778,541	12,692,931	13,503,921
To Providers of Supplies & Services	4,633,972	5,107,471	5,743,785	5,553,225	6,527,845	6,935,375
Provision for Possible Loan Losses & Others	722,174	1,620,025	5,272,496	1,013,406	410,443	3,874,383
To Government - Taxes, Special Levy & Dividends	6,226,043	7,348,508	7,654,273	9,970,964	12,489,254	12,311,765
Retained for Growth	1,454,193	1,485,158	1,900,504	3,038,116	4,707,562	6,828,448
Total	47,984,048	58,948,110	69,049,608	62,532,427	68,298,255	94,777,398



Sources and Utilisation of Income



VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

UTILISATION OF INCOME

INCOME STATEMENT US\$

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Income Statement US\$

		BANK	GROUP			
For the year ended 31st December	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000	Change %	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000	Change %
Gross Income	744,520	599,476	24.2	863,894	701,305	23.2
Interest Income	669,610	542,337	23.5	792,179	646,168	22.6
Interest Expenses	(403,170)	(276,224)	46.0	(472,987)	(327,744)	44.3
Net Interest Income	266,440	266,113	0.1	319,192	318,424	0.2
Fee and Commission Income	27,821	25,716	8.2	33,692	27,985	20.4
Fee and Commission Expenses	(1,134)	(3,484)	(67.4)	(1,134)	(3,484)	(67.4)
Net Fee and Commission Income	26,687	22,232	20.0	32,558	24,501	32.9
Net Gain from Trading	16,281	8,096	101.1	16,464	7,871	109.2
Other Operating Income (Net)	30,809	23,327	32.1	21,559	19,281	11.8
Total Operating Income	340,216	319,768	6.4	389,773	370,077	5.3
Impairment for Loans and Other Losses	(30,435)	(3,603)	744.8	(35,942)	(6,008)	498.2
Net Operating Income	309,781	316,165	(2.0)	353,831	364,069	(2.8)
Personnel Expenses	(108,552)	(92,580)	17.3	(117,304)	(100,220)	17.0
Other Expenses	(62,075)	(65,295)	(4.9)	(75,618)	(74,752)	1.2
Operating Profit before Value Added Tax (VAT)	139,154	158,291	(12.1)	160,909	189,096	(14.9)
Value Added Tax (VAT) on Financial Services	(19,363)	(21,364)	(9.4)	(21,564)	(24,001)	(10.2)
Operating Profit after Value Added Tax (VAT)	119,791	136,926	(12.5)	139,345	165,095	(15.6)
Share of Profits/(Loss) of Associates	_	_	_	(528)	295	_
Profit before Tax	119,791	136,926	(12.5)	138,817	165,390	(16.1)
Tax Expenses	(34,214)	(45,235)	(24.4)	(45,363)	(55,467)	(18.2)
Profit for the Year	85,577	91,691	(6.7)	93,454	109,923	(15.0)
Profit Attributable to:						
Equity Holders of the Bank	85,577	91,691	(6.7)	88,218	106,358	(17.1)
Non-Controlling Interests	_	_	_	5,236	3,565	46.8
Profit for the Year	85,577	91,691	(6.7)	93,454	109,923	(15.0)

Exchange Rate:1 US\$ was Rs. 127.30 as at 31st December 2012 (Rs. 113.93 as at 31st December 2011).

The Income Statement and the Statement of Financial Position given on pages 246 and 247 are solely for the convenience of shareholders, investors, bankers and other users of Financial Statements.

WORLDWIDE PARTNERS

Statement of Financial Position US\$

		BANK				GROUP				
As at 31st December	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000	Change %	2010 Rs. '000	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000	Change %	2010 US\$ '000		
Assets										
Cash and Cash Equivalents	191,689	147,395	30.1	155,586	205,049	165,597	23.8	175,855		
Balance with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka	341,022	313,500	8.8	240,917	341,022	313,500	8.8	240,917		
Placements with Banks	104,802	148,278	(29.3)	_	104,802	148,278	(29.3)	_		
Other Financial Assets Held-for-Trading	147,468	209,699	(29.7)	188,989	149,271	210,517	(29.1)	189,512		
Loans and Receivables to Banks	277,691	278,521	(0.3)	479,943	277,691	278,521	(0.3)	479,943		
Loans and Receivables to Other Customers	4,802,940	4,052,100	18.5	3,230,864	5,421,817	4,694,771	15.5	3,667,446		
Financial Investments - Available-for-Sale	219,776	83,070	164.6	5,058	219,818	83,363	163.7	5,409		
Financial Investments - Held-to-Maturity	616,831	406,417	51.8	452,384	629,630	419,542	50.1	459,080		
Investments in Subsidiaries	9,846	12,463	(21.0)	13,694	_	_	_	_		
Investments in Associates	2,145	2,397	(10.5)	1,401	2,435	3,750	(35.1)	2,242		
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	348	885	(60.6)	1,772	3,187	4,045	(21.2)	5,038		
Property, Plant & Equipment	64,686	66,029	(2.0)	61,863	85,806	87,184	(1.6)	74,123		
Investment Properties	3,130	3,565	(12.2)	3,734	3,130	3,565	(12.2)	3,734		
Prepaid Leases	2,293	2,855	(19.7)	2,942	2,293	2,855	(19.7)	2,942		
Deferred Tax Assets	3,940	1,640	140.2	563	3,943	1,718	129.5	685		
Other Assets	70,045	82,443	(15.0)	89,627	98,103	116,540	(15.8)	130,183		
Total Assets	6,858,654	5,811,258	18.0	4,929,336	7,547,997	6,533,744	15.5	5,437,108		
Liabilities										
Due to Banks	739,393	380,511	94.3	55,458	1,052,536	712,136	47.8	330,870		
Due to Other Customers	5,372,748	4,829,513	11.2	4,243,353	5,568,709	5,026,961	10.8	4,334,568		
Other Borrowings	322,270	181,699	77.4	297,255	320,032	174,617	83.3	297,255		
Current Tax Liabilities	14,617	24,634	(40.7)	13,762	15,189	29,029	(47.7)	20,221		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	_	_	_	6,791	2,963	129.2	4,973		
Other Liabilities	101,655	104,472	(2.7)	99,586	146,805	160,287	(8.4)	168,677		
Subordinated Term Debts	78,555	87,773	(10.5)	45,049	78,555	87,773	(10.5)	45,049		
Total Liabilities	6,629,237	5,608,602	18.2	4,754,462	7,188,617	6,193,765	16.1	5,201,613		
Equity										
Stated Capital/Assigned Capital	56,575	63,214	(10.5)	64,889	56,575	63,214	(10.5)	64,889		
Statutory Reserve Fund	19,146	16,612	15.3	450	19,146	16,612	15.3	450		
Other Reserves	122,435	98,084	24.8	70,542	128,790	101,009	27.5	70,542		
Retained Earnings	31,261	24,746	26.3	38,994	118,893	120,325	(1.2)	98,864		
Total Shareholders' Equity	229,417	202,656	13.2	174,875	323,404	301,160	7.4	234,745		
Non-Controlling Interests	_		_		35,977	38,819	(7.3)	750		
Total Equity	229,417	202,656	13.2	174,875	359,381	339,979	5.7	235,495		
Total Equity and Liabilities	6,858,654	5,811,258	18.0	4,929,336	7,547,997	6,533,744	15.5	5,437,108		
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	1,626,248	1,674,117	(2.9)	1,183,868	1,638,414	1,676,865	(2.3)	1,183,868		
							_ ` /			

Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ was Rs. 127.30 as at 31st December 2012 (Rs. 113.93 as at 31st December 2011, Rs. 110.99 as at 31st December 2010).

The Income Statement and the Statement of Financial Position given on pages 246 and 247 are solely for the convenience of shareholders, investors, bankers and other users of Financial Statements.

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

FINANCIAL POSITION US\$

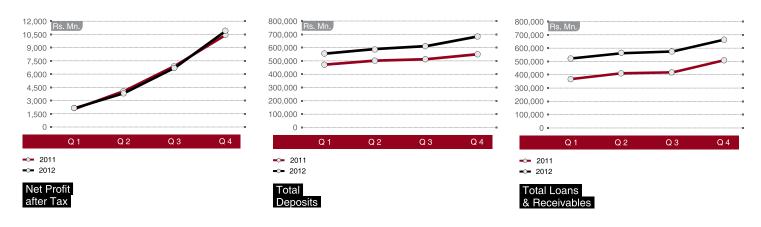
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL

BRANCH NETWORK

Quarterly Financial Highlights

UTILISATION OF INCOME

For the Quarter Ended		2012				2011			
	Quarter 1 Rs. Mn	Quarter 2 Rs. Mn	Quarter 3 Rs. Mn	Quarter 4* Rs. Mn	Quarter 1 Rs. Mn	Quarter 2 Rs. Mn	Quarter 3 Rs. Mn	Quarter 4* Rs. Mn	
Income Statement - YTD		-							
Net Interest Income	7,751	15,933	24,039	33,918	6,760	13,823	22,052	30,318	
Non-Funded Income	2,273	4,106	7,114	9,392	1,164	2,433	4,287	6,113	
Operating Expenses	(5,074)	(10,665)	(15,887)	(21,721)	(4,176)	(8,592)	(13,046)	(17,987)	
Net Profit before VAT	3,858	7,233	12,332	17,714	3,623	7,445	12,521	18,034	
VAT on Financial Services	(660)	(1,310)	(1,964)	(2,465)	(544)	(1,122)	(1,809)	(2,434)	
Net Profit Before Tax	3,198	5,923	10,368	15,249	3,079	6,323	10,711	15,600	
Provision for Income Tax	(1,125)	(2,074)	(3,628)	(4,355)	(1,078)	(2,213)	(3,749)	(5,154)	
Net Profit after Tax	2,073	3,850	6,740	10,894	2,001	4,110	6,962	10,446	
Balance Sheet									
Total Assets	706,760	772,170	778,297	873,107	557,346	618,816	620,971	662,077	
Total Loans and Receivables	521,425	561,446	574,505	660,624	366,440	410,954	416,607	508,235	
Total Deposits	554,495	589,496	610,520	683,951	470,304	501,566	512,054	550,226	
Key Performance Indicators									
Return on Assets (before Tax)	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	
Return on Equity (after Tax)	30.1%	28.1%	31.2%	41.7%	38.4%	38.0%	41.3%	49.2%	
Cost/Income Ratio	57.2%	59.8%	57.3%	55.8%	59.6%	59.8%	56.4%	56.1%	
Fee Based Income/Net Income	22.7%	20.5%	22.8%	21.7%	14.7%	15.0%	16.3%	16.8%	
Advances/Deposits Ratio	94.0%	95.2%	94.1%	96.6%	77.9%	81.9%	81.4%	92.4%	
NPL Ratio	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	3.4%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.8%	13.7%	14.0%	14.0%	12.4%	11.5%	11.1%	14.8%	



^{*} Based on new Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS)

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GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL/ BANKING TERMS

Branch Network

1. Central Zone

1a.	Kandv	,

1b. Matale

1c. Nuwara Eliya

2. Eastern Zone

2a. Ampara

2b. Batticaloa

2c. Trincomalee

3. Northern Zone

3a. Jaffna

3b. Wanni

4. North-Central Zone

4a. Anuradhapura

4b. Polonnaruwa

5. Wayamba Zone

5a. Puttalam

5b. Kurunegala

6. Sabaragamuwa Zone

6a. Kegalle

6b. Ratnapura

7. Southern Zone

7a. Galle

7b. Hambantota

7c. Matara

8. Uva Zone

8a. Badulla

8b. Moneragla

9. Western Zone I

9a. Colombo North

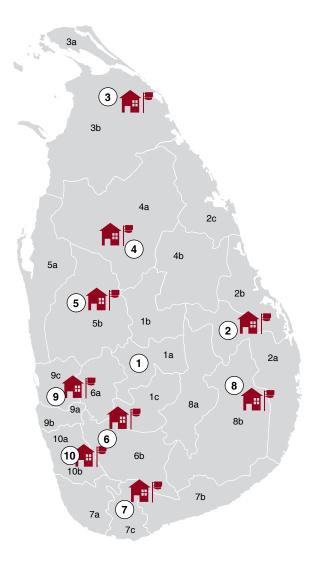
9b. Colombo South

9c. Gampaha

10. Western Zone II

10a. Colombo Outer

10b. Kalutara



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BRANCH NETWORK

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
Ampara	Addalachchenai	228
	Akkaraipattu	063
	Ampara	015
	Kalmunai	023
	Karaitivu	223
	Mahaoya	181
	Maruthamunai	346
	Nintavur	296
	Pottuvil	164
	Sainthamaruthu	338
	Sammanthurai	064
	Thirukkovil	224
	Uhana	189
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	008
	Nuwarawewa	220
	Eppawala	170
	Galenbindunuwewa	177
	Galkiriyagama	301
	Galnewa	179
	Horowpathana	218
	Kahatagasdigiliya	051
	Kebithigollewa	150
	Pulmuday	352
	Kekirawa	042
	Medawachchiya	096
	Meegalewa	246
	Nochchiyagama	171
	Padaviya	043
	Talawa	315
	Thambuttegama	219
Badulla	Badulla	010
	Muthiyangana	269
	Bandarawela	037
	Boralanda	209
	Diyatalawa	151
	Girandurukotte	268
	Haldummulla	195

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
	Haliela	225
	Haputale	216
	Kandaketiya	250
	Keppetipola	240
	Koslanda	260
	Lunugala	251
	Mahiyangana	058
	Passara	116
	Uva-Paranagama	156
	Welimada	016
Batticaloa	Batticaloa	075
	Batticaloa Town	113
	Chenkalady	227
	Eravur	123
	Kaluwanchikudy	190
	Kattankudy	065
	Kallar	339
	Kokkadicholai	342
	Oddamavadi	340
	Valachchenai	102
Puttalam	Anamaduwa	267
	Chilaw	024
	Dankotuwa	291
	Kalpitiya	125
	Madampe	215
	Mahawewa	303
	Marawila	322
	Nattandiya	083
	Puttalam	009
	Wennappuwa	076
Western Zone I	Bambalapitiya	310
	Borella	078
	Borella Town	320
	Central Road	298
	Dam Street	297
	Dematagoda	071
	Duke Street	001

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WORLDWIDE PARTNERS DECADES AT A GLANCE PERFORMANCE REVIEW 1999-2012

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
	First City Branch	046
	Grandpass	126
	Headquarters	204
	Hyde Park Corner	025
	Kehelwatta	259
	Kirillapona	319
	Kollupitiya Co-op. House	210
	Kotahena	308
	Liberty Plaza	309
	Lucky Plaza	331
	Malwatte Road	312
	Maradana	236
	Majestic City	200
	Mid City	176
	Mutwal	214
	Narahenpita	119
	Olcott Mawatha	275
	Pettah	139
	Queens Branch	033
	Sangaraja Mawatha	056
	Sea Street	277
	Suduwella	143
	Thimbirigasyaya	086
	Town Hall	167
	Union Place	014
	Wellawatte	145
Colombo Outer	Avissawella	029
Coloribo Catel	Battaramulla	208
	Boralesgamuwa	348
	Dehiwala	019
	Dehiwala - Galle Road	337
	Gangodawila	097
	Hanwella	229
	Homagama	049
	Kaduwela	196
	Katubedda	313
	Kesbewa	327
	NOODGWA	521

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
	Kotikawatta	098
	Kottawa	328
	Maharagama	306
	Moratumulla	290
	Moratuwa	091
	Mount Lavinia	336
	Nugegoda	174
	Nugegoda City	335
	Piliyandala	103
	Pitakotte	279
	Ratmalana	080
Galle	Ahangama	188
	Ambalangoda	035
	Baddegama	087
	Balapitiya	154
	Batapola	234
	Elpitiya	073
	Galle Fort	013
	Galle Main Street	169
	Hikkaduwa	136
	Imaduwa	247
	Karapitiya	343
	Koggala	329
	Thalgaswala	272
	Udugama	131
	Uragasmanhandiya	197
	Wanduramba	325
Gampaha	Delgoda	118
	Gampaha	026
	Ganemulla	332
	Ja-Ela	239
	Kadawatha	273
	Kandana	175
	Katunayake	276
	Kelaniya	055
	Kiribathgoda	237
	Kirindiwela	202

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	Mahara	217
	Malwana	191
	Marandagahamula	100
	Meerigama	198
	Minuwangoda	021
	Nittambuwa	278
	Pamunugama	318
	Pugoda	093
	Ragama	316
	Seeduwa	324
	Veyangoda	079
	Wattala	222
	Yakkala	333
	Kochchikade	142
	Negombo	034
Hambantota	Ambalantota	072
	Angunakolapelessa	205
	Beliatta	244
	Hambantota	007
	Kudawella	288
	Middeniya	265
	Ranna	345
	Suriyawewa	264
	Tangalle	067
	Tissamaharama	061
	Walasmulla	120
	Weeraketiya	350
Jaffna	Atchuvely	107
vaiilla	Chankanai	107
	Chavakachcheri	110
	Chunnakam	109
	Kannathiddy	284
	J/Main Street	204
	J/Stanley Road	030
	J/University	162
	Kankesanthurai	031
	Natikesatilitutat	031

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
	Nelliady	106
	Point Pedro	285
	Velvettithurai	141
Kalutara	Aluthgama	084
	Baduraliya	283
	Bandaragama	121
	Beruwala	31
	Bulathsinhala	16-
	Horana	04
	Ingiriya	300
	Kalutara	039
	Maggona	282
	Matugama	070
	Neboda	249
	Panadura	148
	Panadura Town	32
	Pelawatta	26 ⁻
	Wadduwa	262
Kandy	Akurana	153
. ta.ray	Alawathugoda	294
	Ankumbura	183
	Davulagala	200
	Deltota	25
	Galagedara	114
	Hataraliyadda	34
	Gampola	018
	Hasalaka	140
	Kadugannawa	159
	Kandy	003
	Kandy City Centre	357
	Katugastota	089
	Menikhinna	15
	Nawalapitiya	050
	Panwila	21
	Peradeniya	05
	Pilimatalawa	256
	Poojapitiya	358

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Kayts

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Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
	Pussellawa	274
	Senkadagala	158
	Teldeniya	112
	Wattegama	074
Kegalle	Aranayake	248
	Bulathkohupitiya	252
	Dehiowita	293
	Deraniyagala	180
	Galigamuwa	185
	Gonagaldeniya	238
	Hemmathagama	221
	Kegalle Main	027
	Kegalle Bazaar	299
	Kotiyakumbura	355
	Mawanella	069
	Rambukkana	101
	Ruwanwella	081
	Thulhiriya	270
	Warakapola	054
	Yatiyantota	047
Kurunegala	Alawwa	149
	Bingiriya	172
	Galgamuwa	184
	Giriulla	092
	Hettipola	144
	Ibbagamuwa	207
	Kobeigane	281
	Ku/Ethugalpura	334
	Ku/Maliyadeva	226
	Kuliyapitiya	028
	Kurunegala	012
	Maho	052
	Makandura	137
	Mawathagama	199
	Melsiripura	344
	Narammala	082

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Coc
	Nikaweratiya	12
	Polgahawela	05
	Pothuhera	28
	Ridigama	19
	Wariyapola	16
Matale	Dambulla	13
	Galewela	11
	Matale	00
	Naula	14
	Pallepola	24
	Raththota	12
	Ukuwela	20
	Wilgamuwa	12
Matara	Akuressa	1:
	Deniyaya	13
	Devinuwara	24
	Dickwella	10
	Gandara	30
	Hakmana	10
	Kamburupitiya	10
	Matara - Dharmapala Mawatha	15
	Matara - Uyanwatta	00
	Morawaka	O
	Urubokka	27
	Walasgala	30
	Weligama	07
Moneragala	Badalkumbura	34
J	Bibile	0-
	Buttala	14
	Kataragama	16
	Medagama	25
	Moneragala	06
	Thanamalwila	23
	Wellawaya	06

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BRANCH NETWORK

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
Nuwara Eliya	Bogawantalawa	354
	Ginigathhena	302
	Hatton	186
	Maskeliya	178
	Nildandahinna	127
	Nuwara Eliya	134
	Pundaluoya	173
	Ragala	036
	Rikillagaskada	353
	Talawakelle	038
	Udapussellawa	292
	Hanguranketha	022
Ratnapura	Balangoda	017
Паттарага	Eheliyagoda	085
	Embilipitiya	045
	Godakawela	245
	Kahawatta	155
	Kalawana	235
	Kaltota	289
	Kiriella	266
	Kuruwita	263
	Nivitigala	192
	Pallebedda	349
	Pelmadulla	160
	Rakwana	129
	Ratnapura	088
	Ratnapura Town	317
	Udawalawa	295

Zone/Region	Branch	Branch Code
Polonnaruwa	Aralaganwila	253
	Bakamuna	242
	Dehiattakandiya	330
	Habarana	203
	Hingurakgoda	006
	Medirigiriya	231
	Polonnaruwa	005
	Polonnaruwa Town	232
	Thambala	351
	Welikanda	254
Trincomalee	Kantalai	090
	Kinniya	094
	Muttur	095
	Serunuwara	233
	Trincomalee	066
	Trincomalee Town	255
Wanni	Chettikulam	356
	Kilinochchi re-opened	048
	Mankulam re-opened	165
	Mullaitivu re-opened	020
	Paranthan re-opened	111
	Murunkan	166
	Mannar	044

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Service Centres

Zono/Pogios	Attached	Service Centre
Zone/Region	Service Centres	Code
	0. "	
Ampara	Oluvil	863
	South-East University, Oluvil	814
	Palamunai	598
	Alayadiwembu	902
	Erakkamam	861
	Nawagampura	597
	Padiyathalawa	860
	Panama	972
	Sammanthurai	862
	Vilinaiyady Town, Sammanthurai	924
	Central Camp	870
	Gonagolla	916
Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	410
7 maradhapara	Nachchiyaduwa	829
	Rambewa	866
	North-Central Provincial	778
	Service Centre	770
	Mihintale	434
	Vilachchiya - Pemaduwa	832
	Thirappane	912
	Bulnewa	931
	Gomarankadawala	938
	Maradankadawala	507
	Ganewelpola	738
	Saliyawewa	508
	Padavi Sri Pura	827
	Padavi Parakkramapura	986
	Rajanganaya	833
	Damsopura	950
	Rajina Handiya - Thambuttegama	911
Badulla	Badulla Bazaar	402
	Badulla - Welekade	910
	Badulla - Pahala Weediya	897
	Uva Provincial Council Premises	824
	Badulla Muthiyangana	775
	Bandarawela Town	431
	Ballaketuwa	542
	Bandarawela Commercial Centre	906
	Perahettiya	745
	Bogahakumbura	548
	Nawa Medagama	928

Zone/Region	Attached	Service Centre
	Service Centres	Code
	Attampitiya	564
	Demodara	895
	Meegahakivula	872
	Madolsima	890
	Lunuwatte	880
	Medawela	770
	Welimada Town	875
Batticaloa	Iruthayapuram	909
Dattioaloa	Puttur	952
	Siththandy	934
	Mandur	874
	Palugamam	974
	Ariyampathi	859
	Kirankulam	772
	Wakarai	953
	Kiran	750
Puttalam	Andigama	554
	Arachchikattuwa	467
	Udappuwa	908
	Fisheries S.C.	589
	Norochcholai	500
	Thoduwawa	547
	Kottaramulla	498
	Welipennagahamulla	570
	Narawila	571
	Madurankuliya	546
	Bolawatta	482
	Lunuwila	483
	Ulhitiyawa 	828
Western Zone I	Mihindu Mawatha	884
	Dematagoda	514
	Sri Lanka Customer Premises	747
	Colombo Harbour Premises	822
	Grandpass	403
	St. Joseph's Street	843
	Wekanda	515
	Slave Island	891
	Havelock Town	513
	Jampettah Street	553
	Bloemendhal	919

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BRANCH NETWORK

Zone/Region	Attached Service Centres	Service Centre Code
	Lotteries Board H/O Premises	831
	Hultsdorf Courts Premises	808
	Nagalagam Street	484
	Mutuwella	840
	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	
	Premises - Narahenpita	818
	Central Bank Premises	911
	Maligawatta	485
	Suduwella	401
	Colombo University Premises	586
	Colombo Medical College Premises	803
	Treasury Unit Ministry of Finance	826
	- Tracery Criticismicity of Finance	
Colombo Outer	Kosgama	439
	Thalduwa	460
	Talawathugoda	413
	Malabe	896
	Hokandara	926
	Sri Lanka Foreign Employment	
	Bureau Premises	823
	Attidiya	457
	Nedimala	521
	Kalubowila	746
	Delkanda	407
	Sri Ja'pura University Premises	812
	Hanwella Town	418
	Kahahena	551
	Padukka	419
	Godagama	497
	Homagama City	572
	Army H.Q.	807
	Meegoda	883
	Palali Army Camp	809
	Nawagamuwa	535
	Bandarawatta	982
	Soyzapura	428
	Kahatuduwa	409
	Wellampitiya	900
	Gothatuwa	415
	Mulleriyawa (Angoda)	838

Zone/Region	Attached Service Centres	Service Centr Cod
	Pamunuwa	92
	Puwakaramba	44
	Rawathawatta	44
	Katukurunda	49
	Embuldeniya	41:
	Nawala University Premises	45
	Chapel Lane	52
	Welikada Plaza	82
	Kohuwala	46
	Piliyandala City	83
	Bokundara	74
	Ethulkotte	58
	Sri Ja'pura - Thalapathpitiya	93
	Economic Centre	94
Galle	Ambalangoda - Main Street	54
Gano	Watugedera	56
	Kosgoda	88
	Meetiyagoda	93
	Pitigala	44
	Karandeniya	44
	Kurundugaha Hethekma	86
	Gintota	42
	Wanchawala	52
	Pettigalawatta	98
	Galle Town Service Centres	81:
	Kaluwella	40
	Pinnaduwa	58
	Ratgama	46
	Gonapeenuwala	56
	Dodanduwa/Kumarakanda	74
	Yakkalamulla	42
	Bogahagoda	98
	Nagoda	52
	Neluwa	44
Gampaha	Weliweriya	51:
чапрапа	Gampaha - Ja-Ela Road	53
	Udugampola	90
	Welipillewa	57
	Weligampitiya	52
	Dehiyagatha Junction	52

Pannipitiya (Moraketiya)

Athurugiriya

Mattegoda

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Zone/Region	Attached	Service Centr		
	Service Centres	Cod		
	Kirillawela	44		
	Kadawatha	97		
	Averiwatta	57		
	Sinharamulla	44		
	Peliyagoda (Pattiyahandiya)	53		
	Mawaramandiya	52		
	Urapola	51		
	Enderamulla	55		
	Divulapitiya	43		
	Demanhandiya	53		
	Kotadeniyawa	83		
	Pallewela	96		
	Thihariya	43		
	Pasyala	51		
	Wathupitiwala	53		
	Dompe	53		
	Mahabage	52		
	Batuwatta	91		
	Raddolugama	83		
	Bandaranaike International Airport Premises			
	(Attached to International Div.)	80		
	Naiwala	55		
	Oliyamulla (Wattala)	55		
	Welisara Economic Centre	89		
	Mudungoda	53		
	Katana	46		
	Negombo Main Street	52		
	Fishe. Bank - Negombo	59		
Hambantota	Цирарто	96		
Паниании	Hungama Weerawila (Pannegamuwa)	56		
	Hambantota Administrative	30		
	Complex	77		
	Katuwana	85		
	Vitharandeniya	96		
		77		
	Tangalla S.C.			
	Lunugamwehera	94		
Jaffna	Puttur	97		
	Pandatherippu	95		
	Kodikamam	90		
	Kopay	96		
	Alaweddy	74		

Zone/Region	Attached Service Centres	Service Centr Cod
	Inuvil	90
	Urumpirai	86
	Manipai	83
	Jaffna Navalar Road	95
	Thirunelvely	85
	Kalviyankadu	96
	Mallakam	89
	Puloly	96
	Uduppidy	97
Kalutara	Dargatown	45
	Alubomulla	56
	Moragahahena	56
	Millaniya	58
	Gonapola	87
	Pokunuwita	98
	Handapangoda	98
	Kalutara Central Junction	45
	Kalutara North	47
	Kalutara Hospital Junction	92
	Katukurunda	74
	Agalawatta	44
	Dodangoda	96
	Panadura Keselwatta	46
	Eluwila	59
	Modarawila	81
	Meegahathenna	97
	Moronthuduwa	53
Kandy	Ambathanna	88
ranay	Welamboda	89
	Galaha	87
	Pallegama	98
	Gelioya	49
	Gampola	49
	Kurunduwatta	49
	Kolongoda	49
	Mahaiyawa	88
	Kandy Court Premises	90
	Kundasale	92
	Kandy Lawyers' Complex	77
	District Secretarial Service	
	Centre - Kandy	77

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BRANCH NETWORK

Service Centre Zone/Region Attached Service Centres Code Hedeniya 584 Polgolla 984 Digana 455 Huluganga 920 Muruthalawa 583 Peradeniya University SC 801 Pottapitiya 915 454 Talatuoya 858 Marassana Medamahanuwara 456 Udu Dumbara 854 Madawala Bazaar 898 Kegalle 873 Nelundeniya Amithirigala 943 Morontota 435 Dewalagama 489 436 Mawanella Aluthnuwara 946 Pattampitiya 592 Karawanella 936 Galapitamada 488 518 Horagasmankada Algama 935 Kitulgala 519 Kurunegala 851 Boyawalana Weerapokuna 577 Ambanpola 433 Damabadeniya 474 985 Bammanna Bandarakoswatta 848 Kumbukgete 473 544 Boraluwewa Hiripitiya 850 736 Mallawapitiya Piduruwella 503 Kuru/Maliyadewa 737 Dummalasooriya 504 Bihalpola 545 Kandanegedera 566

Zone/Region	Attached Service Centres	Service Centre Code
	Kurunegala Government	
	Hospital Premises	816
	Kurunegala Municipal Council Premises	947
	Polpitigama	414
	Nagollagama	573
	Pannala	475
	Paragahadeniya	432
	Katupotha	405
	Nikaweratiya	574
	Giriulla	886
	Rasnayakapura	743
	Godawela	502
	Mathawa	735
	Panagamuwa	543
		849
	Dodangaslanda	
	Maspotha	878
Matale	Inamaluwa (Sigiriya)	499
	Madatugama	852
	Dewahuwa	509
	Matale - Trinco Street	406
	Matale - Gongawela	559
	Porcelain Factory Premises	802
	Madawala Ulpotha	853
	Yatawatta	558
	Kaikawala	887
	Warakamura	585
	Laggala - Pallegama	466
Matara	Toliiiowilo	463
ivialara	Telijjawila Pallegama	918
	Kottegoda	487
	Kekanadura	921
	Deiyandara	459
	Kirinda - Puhulwella	930
	Makandura	440
	Walgama	578
	Kotuwegoda	408
	Yatiyana	443
	Ruhunu University Unit	825
	Matara Hospital Premises	945
	Pitabeddara	417
	Opatha	942
	Mawarala	579
	Mirissa	468

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GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL/ BANKING TERMS

Service Centre Zone/Region Attached Service Centres Code 857 Moneragala Okkampitiya 569 Moneragala 867 Dambagalla 977 Siyabalanduwa 596 Hambegamuwa Ethiliwewa 976 Nuwara Eliya Watawala 540 427 Kotagala 541 Dickoya Upcott 552 Walapane 581 Kandapola 516 582 Nanu Oya Thawalantenna 876 Hapugastalawa 913 Ragala 495 496 Agarapatana 517 Talawakelle Adikarigama 739 Padiyapelella 470 471 Hewaheta Ratnapura Weligepola 480 562 Pambahinna Eheliyagoda 430 453 Padalangala Kolonna 537 Sevanagala Sugar Corporation Premises 813 Weli-Oya 771 477 Ayagama Karawita 478 479 Opanayake Ratnapura New Town 810 Wewelwatta 940

Zone/Region	Attached Service Centres	Service Centre Code
Polonnaruwa	Diyabeduma	563
	Siripura	965
	Sandunpura	733
	Diyasenpura	939
	Kaduruwela	835
	Lankapura	580
	Jayanthipura	734
	Sewanapitiya	933
Trincomalee	Mullipothanai	842
	Kachchakodithivu	959
	Thoppur	958
	Echilampathai	594
	Palaoothu	841
	Uppuveli (Nilaveli)	881
	Kuchchuweli	593
	Central Road, SPC	501
Wanni	Kilinochchi Town	732
	Mallavi SC	978
	Kanagarajankulam	731
	Oddusudan	599
	Pallai	979
	Nanattan	967
	Silawathurei	742
	Pesalai	955
	Vavuniya Town	983
	Nedunkerny	595

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Worldwide Partners



Europe

Europe
Banca Nationale del Lavoro SpA, (BNL) Rome
Bank of Ceylon, London
Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd., Nicosia
Barclays Bank PLC, London
BHF Bank Aktiengesellsschaft, Frankfurt am Main
BNP Paribas SA, Paris
Budapest Bank RT, Budapest
Commerzbank AG, Frankfurt am Main
Credit Suisse, Zurich
Czekoslovenka Obchodna Banca AS, Bratislava
Danske Bank A/S, Copenhagen
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main
Gorengska Banka DD, Ljubljana
HSBC Bank PLC, London
ING Bank NV, Amsterdam
ING Belgium SA/NV, Brussels

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA, Milano	
Komercni Bank NA, Prague	
MKB Bank ZET, Budapest	
National Westminster Bank PLC, London	
Natixis, Paris	
Nordea Bank AB (Publ), Stockholm	
Nordea Bank Norge ASA, Oslo	
Raifaizen Bank, Vienna	
SEB Bank, Tallinn	
SEB Bank, Vilnius	
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ), Stockholm	
Societe Generale, Paris	
Sparkasse Kolnbonn, Cologne	
Svenska Handelsbanken AB (Publ), Stockholm	
The Royal Bank of Scotland NV, Amsterdam	
The Royal Bank of Scotland, Athens	
UBAE SPA, Italy	

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GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL/ BANKING TERMS

UBS AG. Zurich

Ukrexim Bank, Kiev

Unicredit Bank Austria AG, Vienna

Unicredit Bank, Sofia

UniCredito Italiano SpA, Milan

Portigon AG, Dusseldorf

Zagrebacka Banka DD, Zagreb

North America

Bank of Montreal, Montreal

Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto

Citibank NA, New York

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, New York

HSBC Bank USA NA, New York

JP Morgan Chase Bank NA, New York

MashregBank PSC. New York

Standard Chartered Bank, New York

The Royal Bank of Scotland NV, New York

Wells Fargo Bank NA, USA

South America

Banco de Chile, Santiago

Banco Santander Brazil SA. Sao Paulo

BBVA Banco Continental, Lima

Deutsche Bank, Sao Paulo

Africa

ABSA Bank Ltd., Johannesburg

Bank Misr, Cairo

Barclays Bank of Kenya Ltd., Nairobi

Citi Bank - Ivory Coast

Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd. - Port Louis

National Bank of Egypt, Cairo

Nedbank Ltd., Johannesburg

Asia

Axis Bank Ltd., Mumbai

Bank for Foreign Trade - Hanoi

Bank of Ceylon, Chennai

Bank of China, China

Bank of Communications Co. Ltd.

Bank of Maldives, Male

Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd., Tokyo

China Construction Bank, Beijing

China Development Bank

CIMB Bank Ltd., Kuala Lumpur

DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore

Exim Bank of Korea

Export Import Bank of China, Beijing

HSBC Bank, Hong Kong

ICICI Bank Ltd., Mumbai

Korea Exchange Bank, Seoul

MashreqBank PSC, Mumbai

MCB Bank Ltd., Karachi

Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank, Yangon

Nepal Bank Ltd., Katmandu

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd., Hong Kong

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd., Kuala Lumpur

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd., Singapore

Pubali Bank Ltd., Dhaka

Rupali Bank Ltd., Dhaka

Standard Chartered Bank, Afghanistan

Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi

Standard Chartered Bank, Bangladesh

Standard Chartered Bank, Nepal

Standard Chartered Bank, Tokyo

State Bank of India, Chennai

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo

UBAF, Singapore

Woori Bank, Hanoi

Oceania

ANZ National Bank Ltd., Wellington

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., Melbourne

National Australia Bank Ltd., Melbourne

Westpac Bank PNG Ltd., Port Moresby

Westpac Banking Corporation, Suwa

Middle East

Ahli United Bank, Kuwait

Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation, Riyadh

Bank Dhofar, Ruwi

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, Manama

BankMuscat SAOG, Ruwi

Byblos Bank SAL, Beirut

Commercial Bank of Dubai PSC, Dubai

Jordan Islamic Bank, Amman

MashreqBank PSC, Dubai

National Bank of Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi

National Bank of Oman SAOG, Muscat

UBAE S.P.A., Dubai

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SOURCES AND UTILISATION OF INCOME STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION US\$

Decades at a Glance

People's Bank was inaugurated on 1st July 1961. The first branch was opened at Duke Street, Colombo. During the year, eight more branches were opened in Polonnaruwa, Hingurakgoda, Hambantota, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Matale and Kandy in addition to the Foreign Branch in Colombo. The total number of employees stood at 169.

The Head Office was relocated to Ratnam's Building in Union Place, Colombo 2 and 17 more branches were opened.

The Bank commenced its pawning services.

The Co-operative Rural Banking Scheme was inaugurated.

1965

Some departments of the Bank were relocated to the GCSU building in Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2. The total number of branches increased to 48, this included new branches in Horana, Kekirawa, Padaviya, Mannar, Embilipitiya, Kahatagasdigiliya, Ragala and Talawakelle.

The Bank commenced a new Agriculture Credit Scheme becoming the pioneer lender to the small farm sector.

1970

The 'Athamaru' Loan Scheme was introduced to finance economic activities of the informal sector. The Investment Savings Scheme, a Credit-Linked Savings Scheme was launched to attract regular savers.

PAGE

The Bank's hundredth branch was opened at Marandagahamula.

A comprehensive Rural Credit Scheme was launched to provide both production and consumption credit facilities. The Bank initiated the 'ganu-denu' practice, identifying itself with the traditions of the Sinhala and Tamil New Year and encouraging customers to transact with the Bank at the auspicious time.

1975

An aggressive branch expansion programme brought our total branch count to 158.

Our two hundredth branch opened at Kollupitiya. The Head Office was relocated to a building in Fort. The total number of employees reached 5,000. The first Fisheries Bank was opened at Koralawella.

Our branch network increased to 290 branches. The Extended Minor Savings Scheme was launched.

1982

The three hundredth branch of the Bank opened at Ingiriya. The total number of employees reached 10,000.

The People's Merchant Bank, a subsidiary of the Bank, was established. Our branch at Slave Island was merged with the International Division and the Fort Foreign Branch.

1986

The process of computerisation began at our Central Head Office and selected City branches and a Black Light System was introduced. Customer turn-around time was thereby significantly reduced.

1987

Our Headquarters Branch became the Bank's first fully-automated branch. A Special Loan Scheme for rural electrification was implemented in collaboration with the CEB.

1989

The Bank participated in a loan scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Labour to provide for housing against assignment of EPF balances. A scheme was launched in association with the Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Bureau to provide loans for job seekers abroad. The Bank participated in a loan scheme launched by REPIA to provide credit to those affected by civil unrest in 1983. A Janasaviya Associated Loan Scheme was introduced during the year. The Bank also commenced the issue of Negotiable Savings Certificates during the year.

1990

An Endowment Savings Deposit Scheme was introduced. The People's Visa Card was introduced in association with Visa International and 24 branches were fully computerised.

The first ATM was installed at our Headquarters Branch.

The Bank supported the Government's 200 Garment Factory Programme. 'People's Automated Banking System' (PABS) a banking application developed in-house, commenced live operations.

1993

The 330 Bank branches were operating throughout the country and 35 main branches were fully automated. 'Vanitha Vasana', a savings scheme for women was introduced.

Eight new ATMs were installed and 160 branches were computerised under the automation programme.

1995

'Gurusetha', a new deposit mobilisation and loan scheme catering to Government teachers was launched with the co-operation of the Ministry of Education.

1996

'Suwa Sevana', a credit package for Government sector health personnel was launched. 'Sisu Udana', a new deposit scheme for schoolchildren was introduced. The Bank participated in two ADB-funded credit schemes the Tea Small Holdings Development Project and the Perennial Crops Development Project. The Bank's fully-owned subsidiaries, People's Leasing Co. (PA) Ltd. and People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd. commenced operations. Zonal offices were opened to strengthen decentralised administration and to facilitate better customer service.

1997

The 'Surathura' Loan Scheme was launched to assist self-employment projects. The Bank extended its credit facilities to small and medium scale enterprises and industries under the NDB-funded Small and Medium Enterprises Assistance Project (SMEAP).

1998

The total number of ATMs increased to 36 serving over 125,000 PET cardholders. 175 branches were fully automated and the number of pawning centres increased to 188. A special credit cum deposit scheme known as 'Videshika' was introduced in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Bureau to assist migrant workers.

1999

The Bank launched 'Isuru Udana', a deposit scheme that encourages parents and guardians to save for the benefit of their young charges.

The 'Jana Jaya', savings cum loan scheme was launched. The newly introduced 'Jaya Sri' draw offered attractive prizes for depositors. The ATM network expanded to 74 machines throughout the country. The Central ATM Switch was introduced to connect the PABS branches and the ATM.

SERVICE CENTRES

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DECADES AT A GLANCE

2001

The Bank's Corporate Management Team was strengthened by the recruitment of certain Heads of Division from the private banking sector. Restructuring of the Bank was initiated through the launch of a Strategic Plan. The total number of ATM machines grew to 90.

2002

The number of PABS automated branches increased to 218 and 119 branches were connected to the Central ATM Switch. A Treasury automation package was implemented.

2003

The 11th CEO/General Manager of the Bank, Mr. Asoka de Silva assumed duties on 1st February 2003. The Young Executive Saver's (YES) Account was launched. The Bank signed up with Silver Lake System SDV BUD Malaysia to install a stateof-the-art core banking package and Trade Services Solutions which will initially be operational in 60 selected branches including Head Office.

2004

The second phase of the restructuring plan for 2004-2008 launched and approved by the Government of Sri Lanka was based on the recapitalisation support of ADB. The Bank obtained the first ever public rating of BBB+ from Fitch Ratings Lanka. The Core Banking project was implemented successfully.

2005

The 15th Chairman of the Bank Dr. P.A. Kiriwandeniva assumed duties at the beginning of December 2005. This was followed immediately thereafter with a receipt of Rs. 2 Bn as the first tranche of Equity Capital Investment in the Bank by the Government of Sri Lanka in keeping with the agreement signed between the Government, ADB and People's Bank. The Core Banking project was

further extended across the branch network. The Bank also was a major intermediary in bringing Government granted financial assistance for the rebuilding of lives, homes and businesses affected by the tsunami of December 2004.

2006

The Bank obtained an A-rating from Fitch Ratings Lanka Ltd. indicating progress from its earlier Rating level.

People's Bank was awarded the POP Award for 2006 in the Banking and Financial Services Sector by the Sri Lanka Institute of Marketing. The second tranche of capital of Rs. 1 Bn was received from the Government of Sri Lanka.

2007

The 16th Chairman of the Bank Mr. W. Karunaieewa assumed duties in May 2007. The rating level of A - from Fitch Ratings was maintained during the year. The Government of Sri Lanka injected the third capital tranche of Rs. 1.5 Bn into People's Bank. People's Bank won the People's Award for the Banking & Financial Services Brand of the Year for the second consecutive year. The Bank surpassed the Rs. 300 Bn mark in total deposits during the year 2007.

2008

Mr. M. Wickremasinghe assumed office as the 12th CEO/General Manager of the Bank.

The Government of Sri Lanka released the fourth capital tranche of Rs. 1.5 Bn. The Bank reached the Capital Adequacy Level of 10.5% by the end of the year. Further, the Bank's first Debenture issue of Rs. 2.5 Bn was made in the year.

A notable advancement in the Bank's remittance service with the introduction of 'People's e-Remittance', a web-based remittance product supported by latest technology to remit money from overseas within

minutes. Two new foreign currency deposit products were launched, viz., 'Doo Daru Ethera Isura' a foreign currency deposit product for children and 'Special Foreign Investment Deposit Account' [SFIDA].

2009

The 13th CEO/General Manager of the Bank, Mr. P.V. Pathirana assumed duties in January 2009.

The Bank issued its second Debenture for Rs. 2.5 Bn during the year.

214 branches and 236 service centres were connected online. The Bank strategically placed over 300 ATMs islandwide.

Total deposits reached Rs. 400 Bn.

The highest recorded profit before tax of Rs. 6.1 Bn was achieved.

Received a SAFA (South Asian Federation of Accountants) Award for the 2008 Annual Report for the first time in the Bank's history.

2010

Mr. H.S. Dharmasiri assumed office as the 14th CEO/General Manager of the Bank in October 2010.

Branch Network and service centres expanded to 679. ATMs increased to 330.

People's International VISA Debit Card was launched in July 2010.

The Bank obtained AA- from Fitch Rating Lanka Ltd. and AAA from Ram Ratings.

Total deposits surpassed Rs. 462 Bn during the year 2010. The highest recorded profit before tax of Rs. 8.7 Bn was achieved.

ARC awarded two Gold Awards to People's Bank Annual Report held at New York.

The Bank received SAFA (South Asian Federation of Accountants) Award for the 1st place in the Public Sector Category for the 2009 Annual Report.

2011

Mr. N. Vasantha Kumar assumed office as the 15th CEO/General Manager of the Bank on 22nd February 2011.

The Bank celebrated the Golden Jubilee on 1st July 2011.

Total branch network reached 714 whilst ATM locations increased to 382 covering almost all parts of the island.

The Bank obtained an upgraded rating of AA (stable) from Fitch Rating Lanka Ltd.

The Bank's total assets, total deposits and total loans and advances surpassed Rs. 663 Bn, Rs. 539 Bn and Rs. 478 Bn respectively. The highest recorded profit before tax of Rs. 15.3 Bn and a profit after tax of 10.2 Bn was achieved.

People's Bank won the SLIM-Nielsen People's Award for the Most Popular Bank in the Sri Lankan Banking and Financial Services Sector, SLIM-Nielsen People's Awards - Service Brand of the Year and also won the Bronze Award for Service Category at the SLIM Brand Excellence Awards 2011.

2012

Total branch network reached 728. whilst ATM locations increased to 420 covering almost all parts of the island.

The Bank obtained an upgraded rating of AA + (stable) from Fitch Rating Lanka Ltd. The Bank's total assets, total deposits and total loans and advances surpassed Rs. 873 Bn, Rs. 683 Bn and Rs. 660 Bn respectively.

The Bank's 2011 Annual Report won one Grand Award and three Gold Awards in the Banks: National category at 2012 International ARC Awards.

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Performance Review 1999-2012

UTILISATION OF INCOME

										Based on I	New SLASs
	1999	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(Sri Lanka Rs. Mn)											
Capital & Reserves	(4,635)	(6,474)	(6,166)	4,017	10,271	12,895	15,880	17,800	20,838	23,089	29,205
Liabilities											
Customer Deposits	104,688	115,007	127,543	225,600	269,947	300,956	324,489	396,158	462,140	550,226	683,951
Borrowing from Banks and Others	12,405	39,744	28,369	29,134	35,840	49,063	33,714	36,884	39,132	64,053	135,150
Other Liabilities	14,458	18,677	17,851	16,512	22,496	17,670	20,965	20,404	20,505	14,709	14,801
Debentures	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,500	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
	131,551	173,428	173,763	271,246	328,283	367,689	381,668	458,445	526,778	638,988	843,902
Total Liabilities	126,916	166,954	167,597	275,262	338,555	380,584	397,548	476,245	547,616	662,077	873,107
Assets											
Cash and Short-Term Funds	25,260	35,147	24,818	65,592	47,191	57,090	39,663	83,973	87,062	52,510	67,814
Investments	23,066	32,079	25,636	50,583	62,682	61,095	80,109	84,807	82,688	129,977	175,491
Loans and Receivables (Net)	66,944	87,087	106,142	142,497	207,138	238,293	248,626	283,760	357,336	461,656	611,414
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,945	2,930	2,834	4,862	8,936	8,414	8,362	7,939	8,385	7,523	8,235
Other Assets	8,701	9,711	8,167	11,727	12,608	15,691	20,787	15,766	12,144	10,412	10,153
Total Assets	126,916	166,954	167,597	275,262	338,555	380,584	397,547	476,245	547,616	662,077	873,107
Commitments & Contingencies	19,051	26,365	26,726	45,177	39,450	74,222	138,989	100,867	131,751	190,732	207,021
Operations											
Gross Earnings	14,262	18,450	25,198	27,202	35,131	47,984	58,948	69,050	62,532	68,298	94,777
Net Income	5,705	8,512	10,513	14,784	19,509	21,442	24,456	30,635	31,897	36,431	43,310
Total Overheads	5,459	8,160	8,867	11,070	15,038	15,736	17,159	19,719	21,305	20,421	24,186
Profit before Taxation	(6,671)	(1,268)	880	4,035	4,079	5,002	5,664	6,076	8,771	15,600	15,249
Provision for Taxation	98	-	_	1,263	922	2,628	2,959	2,755	3,565	5,154	4,355
Profit after Taxation	(6,573)	(1,268)	880	2,772	3,157	2,374	2,705	3,320	5,206	10,446	10,894
Performance Indicators											
No. of Employees (Permanent)	11,623	11,577	11,401	9,531	9,645	8,416	8,587	8,863	8,399	8,249	7,823

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GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL/ BANKING TERMS

										Based on	New SLASs
	1999	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(Sri Lanka Rs. '000)											
Per Employee											
Deposits	9,007	9,934	11,187	23,670	27,988	35,760	37,788	44,698	55,023	66,702	87,428
Advances	5,760	7,522	9,310	14,951	21,476	28,314	28,954	32,016	42,545	55,965	78,156
Gross Earnings	1,227	1,594	2,210	2,854	3,642	5,702	6,865	7,791	7,445	8,280	12,115
Profit after Tax	(566)	(110)	77	291	327	282	315	375	620	1,266	1,393
(Sri Lanka Rs.)											
Per Share											
Profit after Taxation	(6,573)	(1,268)	880	2,772	3,157	2,374	2,705	3,320	5,206	10,446	10,894
Total Assets	126,916	166,954	167,597	275,262	338,555	380,584	397,547	476,245	547,616	662,077	873,107
Net Worth	(4,635)	(6,474)	(6,166)	4,017	10,271	12,895	15,880	17,800	20,838	23,089	29,205
Key Performance Indicators (KPI)											
Return on Assets (%) (Before Tax)	(5.4)	(0.9)	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.0
Return on Equity (%)	2,319.1	22.8	(13.9)	139.2	44.2	20.5	18.8	19.7	26.9	49.2	41.7
Cost/Income Ratio (%)	146.0	102.8	89.2	72.7	73.8	68.7	65.4	60.6	60.2	56.1	55.8
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (%)	_	(11.3)	(10.5)	1.9	5.6	6.9	10.5	13.4	12.8	14.8	14.0
Based on Previous SLASs											
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Ratio (Gross) (%)	22.2	18.9	20.9	11.0	7.1	5.9	6.8	6.7	5.0	3.4	2.8
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Ratio (Net) (%)	6.2	4.4	8.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.4
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Coverage Ratio (%)	72.3	76.9	61.0	83.9	87.1	88.0	75.7	70.6	73.6	81.5	84.0
Fitch Rating				BBB+	A-	A-	A-	Α	AA-	AA	AA+
RAM Ratings	-								AAA	AAA	AAA

SOURCES AND

UTILISATION OF INCOME

Glossary of Financial/Banking Terms



Accounting Policies

Principles, rules and procedures selected and consistently followed by the management of an entity in preparing and reporting the Financial Statements.

Accrual Basis

Recognition of the effects of transactions and other events when they occur without waiting for receipt or payment of cash or its equivalents.

Amortisation

Systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life. Depreciation and Amortisation both have the same meaning.

Amortised Cost

The amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectability.

Associate Company

A company other than a subsidiary in which a holding company has a participating interest and exercise a significant influence over its operating and financial policies.

Available-for-Sale Financial Asset

Those financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments, or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.



Bill Discounted

A promissory Note or Bill of Exchange that has been purchased for less than face value, the difference representing interest on the unexpired term of the bill. At maturity, the holder collects the face value of the bill for its own account.

Bill of Exchange

A signed, written, unconditional order addressed by one person (the drawer) directing another person (the drawee) to pay a specified sum of money to the order of a third person (the payee). The terms bill of exchange and draft are often used interchangeably.



Call Deposits or Call Money

Deposits or funds lent out which are repayable on demand.

Capital Adequacy

The ability of a bank to meet the needs of their depositors and other creditors in terms of available funds. As per requirement of Bank for International Settlements (SIBS) and Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Local Banks should maintain a stipulated minimum capital.

Credit Risk

The risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Tier I Capital (Core Capital)

Core Capital includes selected items of capital funds. Major core capital items are share capital, share premium, statutory reserve funds, retained profits, general reserves, surpluses/losses after tax arising from the sale of fixed and long-term investments.

Tier II Capital (Supplementary Capital)

Supplementary Capital includes, approved revaluation reserves, general provisions, hybrid (debt/equity) capital items and approved subordinated term debts.

Cash Equivalents

Short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Certificate of Deposit (CD)

A certificate issued by a bank against funds deposited with it that specifies the rate of interest payable and the date when the deposit will be repaid to the bearer. CDs are often negotiable.

Commercial Paper

Unsecured short-term Promissory Notes issued by banks and credit worthy corporate borrowers.

Commitments

Credit facilities approved but not yet utilised by the clients as at the Balance Sheet date.

Contingencies

A condition or situation, the ultimate outcome of which, gain or loss, will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

Corporate Governance

The process by which corporate entities are governed. It is concerned with the way in which power is exercised over the management and direction of entity, the supervision of executive actions and accountability to owners and others.

Correspondent Bank

A bank that acts as an agent for another bank. The correspondent bank will generally provide a wide variety of banking services on behalf of the other banks in the region in which the correspondent bank is located.

Cost Income Ratio

Operating expenses as a percentage of net income.

Counterparty

The other party (including a bank) with whom a deal is made or closed.

Country Risk

The credit risk associated with lending to borrowers within a particular country, sometimes taken to include sovereign risk.

Cross Rate

The calculated foreign exchange rate from two separate quotations involving the same currency.

Currency Swap

A current exchange of principal amounts in two currencies combined with an agreement to re-exchange the currencies at a later date and to make interest payments, until the re-exchange, on the currency is received.



Deferred Tax

Sum set aside in the Financial Statements for taxation that may become payable in a financial year other than the current financial year.

Depreciation

The systematic allocations of the depreciable amount of the assets over its useful life.

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DECADES AT A GLANCE

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL/ **BANKING TERMS**

Derivative

A financial instrument with all three of the following characteristics: (a) Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, a credit rating or credit index, or other variable (sometimes called the 'underlying'). (b) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types. (c) It is settled at a future date.

Disintermediation

The term often used to describe borrowers raising funds directly from the capital markets rather than from the banking sector. This is usually only undertaken by borrowers with the strongest credit ratings.

Documentary Bill

A bill of exchange that is accompanied by various documents, such as a bill of lading, an invoice and an insurance policy.

Documentary Credit

A letter of credit that stipulates the documents that must be produced in order for payment to be made.

Draft

A term generally synonymous with bill of exchange but sometimes used specifically in the context of interbank bills. A banker's draft is a draft, payable on demand, drawn by or on behalf of a bank.



Effective Interest Method

The method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

Equity Instrument

Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.



Fair Value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fixed Charge

A charge on specific property, usually freehold or leasehold property, or plant and machinery, given under a legal mortgage.

Financial Instrument

Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Floating Charge

A charge, taken by a lender to secure an advance upon property, such as stock, debtors, or cash, that permits the company to continue using and disposing of those assets in connection with its ordinary business. Such a charge becomes fixed in the event of the company's default.

Foreign Exchange Income

The realised gain recorded when assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sri Lankan Rupees on the Balance Sheet date at prevailing rates which differ from those rates in force at inception or on the previous Balance Sheet date. Foreign exchange income also arises from trading in foreign currencies.

Forward Contract

A contract that commits two parties to an exchange at a specific future date under terms set out at the contract date.

Forward Rate

The price of currency with a maturity beyond the spot date. Forward rates may be either the same in price as spot rates or different. In the first case. the forward rate is flat. In the second case, the price is either higher, at a premium, or lower, at a discount.

Forward Rate Agreement (FRA)

An agreement to exchange payments at a specified future date based on the difference between a particular interest rate index (e.g. LIBOR) and an agreed fixed rate.



Group

A group is a parent and all its subsidiaries.



Hedging

A methodology used to cover against risk of unfavourable price movements (interest rates, prices, commodities, etc.).

Held-to-Maturity Investments

A financial asset with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, other than those that the entity on initial recognition elects to designate as held for trading or available-forsale, or that meet the definition of loans and receivables.



Impairment

This arises due to decline in recoverable amount below carrying amount.

An agreement whereby a person agrees to bear any loss that is suffered by a party to a contract to which he himself is not a party. The person giving the indemnity assumes primary liability, unlike a guarantor who assumes secondary liability.

Interest Rate Risk

The risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.



Key Management Personnel

Those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.



Letter of Credit (LC)

A document issued by a bank. requesting another bank or banks to advance money to a third person, up to a certain amount, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the document.

Liquidity Risk

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.



Mark to Market

The policy to periodically revaluing positions up or down to their current market or fair value.

Market Risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Minority Interest

The proportion of the profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interest that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the Parent.

Mortgage

A lien on real property used to secure a borrowing.

SOURCES AND UTILISATION OF INCOME INCOME STATEMENT US\$

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION US\$ QUARTERLY FINANCIAL

BRANCH NETWORK



Negotiable Instrument

A security or other financial instrument which can be freely sold to a third party (i.e. 'negotiated'). Bank notes, bearer bonds, Bills of Exchange and cheques are normally negotiable instruments.

Net Interest Margin

Interest income as a percentage of Average Interest Earning Assets.

Non-Performing Loan

A loan where principal or interest payments are not being made on the due dates, or where the borrower is failing to meet some other term or condition of the loan. Non-performing loans are frequently allocated nonaccrual status.

Nostro Account

A foreign currency current account maintained with another bank, usually but not necessarily a foreign correspondent bank. At the other bank, the deposit is called a nostro account.



Objective Evidence

Information based on facts that can be proved through analysis, measurement, observation, and other such means of research.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

Transactions not recognised as assets or liabilities in the Balance Sheet but which give rise to contingencies and commitments.



Position

The netted total commitments in a given currency or interest rate. A position can be either flat or square (no exposure), long (more currency bought than sold overbought) or shot (more currency sold than bought oversold).

Prime Rate

The interest rate which a bank charges its most credit worthy corporate customers.

Promissory Note

An unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the promisor, engaging to pay on demand or at fixed or determinable future time a fixed sum to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to bearer.



Related Parties

Parties where one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Repo

Jargon for sale and repurchase agreement.

Reserve Assets

Assets of a financial institution which form part of its reserve requirements with the Central Bank.

Reverse Repo

The opposite of a repo, i.e. a purchase and resale agreement.

Revolving Credit

A line of credit that has terms permitting successive drawings and payments at the borrower's discretion. The funds available to the borrower are replenished by any repayments of principal.



Securitisation

This involves the transfer of a block of income producing assets to a vehicle company that finances the purchase through the issue of debt (usually notes or commercial paper).

Segmental Analysis

Analysis of financial information by segments of an enterprise specifically, the different geographical areas in which it operates.

Segment Reporting

Segment reporting indicates the contribution to the revenue derived from business segments such as banking operations, leasing operations, stock broking and securities dealings, property and insurance.

Settlement Date

The date on which a securities transaction is completed by actual exchange of securities for cash.

Short Position

An excess of liabilities (and/or forward sale contracts) over assets (and/ or forward purchase contracts). A dealer's position when the net of purchases and sales leaves a net sold or oversold position.

Subsidiary Company

A subsidiary is an enterprise that is controlled by another enterprise (known as the parent).

Suspense Account

An account used to record items temporarily which are held subject to clarification and transfer to the appropriate account.

Syndicated Loan

A loan arrangement in which a number of banks, in a form of joint venture, provides funds which they would individually be unwilling or unable to provide. Syndications are used for customers whose scale of financing is too great for any single bank to accommodate without distorting its loan portfolio.



Time Deposit

An interest bearing deposit account which is subject to withdrawal only after a fixed term.

Total Capital

Is the sum of Tier I capital (core capital) and Tier II capital (supplementary capital).

Trading Financial Assets and Liabilities

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held-for-trading if it is: (a) Acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; (b) Part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or (c) A derivative (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Transaction Costs

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.

Treasury Bonds (T-Bond)

A long-dated security issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. T-Bonds carry a coupon rate of interest.



Value Added

Value added is the wealth created by providing banking services less the cost of providing such services. The value added is allocated among the employees, the providers of capital to Government by way of taxes and retained for expansion and growth.

Value at Risk (VAR)

A risk management methodology that estimates the potential loss arising from adverse movement in market interest or exchange rates over a defined holding period.

Vostro Account

A local currency current account maintained with a bank by another bank (compare with nostro account).



Yield Curve

A graph showing market interest rates as a function of maturity. Normally, the yield curve is upward sloping: interest rates increase with the term of the instrument.

Corporate Information

Name of the Bank

People's Bank

Legal Status

A Licensed Commercial Bank under the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 incorporated as a Commercial Bank by People's Bank Act No. 29 of 1961.

Head Office (Registered Office)

No. 75, Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka. Cable JANABANK

Tel.: +94 112327841 (6 Lines), +94 112446316 (15 Lines), +94 112481481

e-mail: info@peoplesbank.lk web: www.peoplesbank.lk

VAT Registration No. 409000037-7000

Auditors

Auditors General Auditor Generals Department No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.

KPMG.

(Chartered Accountants), 32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Marker Mawatha, P.O. Box 186, Colombo 0300, Sri Lanka.

Secretary

Mr. Rohan Pathirage, LLB, MMgt. in Banking Attorney-at-Law

Corporate Banking Division

P.O. Box 437,

ANCL (Lake House Building), No. 35, D.R. Wijewardena Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

Tel.: +94 112320651-6, +94 112437239-41,

+94 112392101-3

e-mail: inter@peoplesbank.lk

SWIFT PSBKLKLX

Offshore Banking Unit

People's Bank, 1st Floor, Head Office Building, No. 75, Sir Chittampalam A Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka.

Tel: +94 112206703, +94 112206704 Fax: +94 112458752 / 2458821 Telex: 21500 (PBSWTCE) e-mail: fcbu@peoplesbank.lk

SWIFT PSBKLKLX

Overseas Customer Services

No. 59, D.R. Wijewardena Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

Tel.: +94 112332746, +94 112334278,

+94 112446409

Telex: 21486 PBKFMS CE e-mail: fastcash@peoplesbank.lk nrfc@peoplesbank.lk, teletran@peoplesbank.lk SWIFT PSBKLKLX

Subsidiaries of People's Bank

People's Travels (Pvt) Ltd.

No. 59, D.R. Wijewardena Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

Tel.: +94 112470190, +94 112478385,

+94 112396296 Fax: 2434530

e-mail: ptravel@peoplesbank.lk Web: www.peoplestravels.com

People's Leasing & Finance PLC

1161, Maradana Road, Borella, Colombo 08.

Tel: +94 112631631 Fax: +94 112631000

Sub-Subsidiaries of People's Bank

(Subsidiaries of People's Leasing & Finance PLC)

People's Finance PLC

No. 385, Galle Road, Colombo 03.

Tel: +94 112376476 Fax: +94 112376477

People's Insurance Ltd.

No. 53, Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 03.

Tel: +94 112206406 Fax: +94 112206399

People's Leasing Property Development Ltd.

1161, Maradana Road, Borella, Colombo 08.

Tel: +94 112631631 Fax: +94 112631000

People's Leasing Fleet Management Ltd.

1161, Maradana Road, Borella, Colombo 08.

Tel: +94 112631631 Fax: +94 112631000

People's Microfinance Ltd.

1161, Maradana Road, Borella, Colombo 08.

Tel: +94 112631631 Fax: +94 112631000

People's Leasing Havelock Properties Ltd.

1161, Maradana Road, Borella, Colombo 08.

Tel: +94 112631631 Fax: +94 112631000

Associate of People's Bank

People's Merchant Finance PLC

No. 21, Nawam Mawatha, Colombo 2,

Sri Lanka.

Tel.: +94 112300191-4 Fax: +94 112300190



No. 75, Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka.

Tel.: 2327841 (6 Lines), 2446316 (15 Lines), 2481481 e-mail: info@peoplesbank.lk web: www.peoplesbank.lk



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