



KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
P. O. Box 186,
Colombo 00300, Sri Lanka.

Tel +94 - 11 542 6426
Fax +94 - 11 244 5872
+94 - 11 244 6058
Internet www.kpmg.com/lk

The Board of Directors
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
Commercial House
No 21, Sir Razik Fareed Mawatha
P.O. Box 856
Colombo 1

28 May 2025

Dear Board of Directors

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROSPECTUS OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF CEYLON PLC ("THE BANK")

This report has been prepared for the inclusion in the Prospectus of the Bank issued in connection with the Public Offer to issue **100,000,000 Basel III compliant Tier 2 - Listed, Rated, Unsecured, Subordinated Redeemable Green Bonds with a Non-Viability Conversion feature, of Rs. 100/= each, amounting to Rs. 10 billion, for a tenure of 5 years, 7 years and 10 years, with an option to issue up to a further 50,000,000 bonds amounting to a further Rs. 5 billion, at the discretion of the Bank, in the event of an oversubscription of the initial issue.**

We have examined the financial statements included in the annual reports of the Bank for the five financial years ended 31 December 2020 to 2024. Extracts of these financial statements have been included in the prospectus and report as follows.

1. INCORPORATION

Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC (the "Bank") is a public quoted company incorporated on 25 June 1969 with limited liability and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Bank was re-registered under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. The registered office of the Bank is situated at "Commercial House", No. 21, Sir Razik Fareed Mawatha, Colombo 01. The shares of the Bank have a primary listing on the Colombo Stock Exchange. The unsecured subordinated debentures of the Bank are also listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The Bank does not have an identifiable parent of its own. The Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC is the ultimate parent of the Group.

The Bank is licensed by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka to conduct banking and related activities and regulated under the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 and subsequent amendments thereto. The principal activities of the Bank are banking and related activities such as deposit acceptance, corporate and retail banking, personal financial services, off shore banking, foreign currency operations, trade services, investment banking, development banking, rural finance, project finance, leasing, issuing of local and international debit and credit cards, internet banking, mobile banking, money remittance facilities, dealing in government securities and treasury-related products, export and domestic factoring, pawning, margin trading, digital banking services, bancassurance and Islamic banking products and services etc.

KPMG, a Sri Lankan partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

C.P. Jayatilake FCA
Ms. S. Joseph FCA
R.M.D.B. Rajapakse FCA
M.N.M. Shameel FCA
Ms. P.M.K. Sumanasekara FCA

T.J.S. Rajakarier FCA
W.K.D.C. Abeyrathne FCA
Ms. B.K.D.T.N. Rodrigo FCA
Ms. C.T.K.N. Perera ACA
R.W.M.O.W.D.B. Rathnadiwakara FCA

W.W.J.C. Perera FCA
G.A.U. Karunaratne FCA
R.H. Rajan FCA
A.M.R.P. Alahakoon ACA

Principals: S.R.I. Perera FCMA (UK), LLB, Attorney-at-Law; H.S. Goonewardene ACA, Ms. F.R. Ziyad FCMA (UK), FCIT, K. Somasundaram ACMA (UK), R. G. H. Raddella ACA, Ms. D Corea Dharmaratne



2. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Five years summary of financial statements

A summary of Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Financial Position, of the Bank for the five years ended 31 December 2020 to 2023, based on the audited financial statements of the Bank are set out in Annexure I.

Summaries presented for Operating Results, Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' funds for financial years ended 31 December 2019 to 2024 are based on the financial statements prepared in accordance with SLFRSs and LKASs, effective from 01 January 2012 applied from the date of transition of 01 January 2011 and the amendments there to, which were applicable up to the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

2.2 Audit reports

The financial statements of the Bank for the financial years ended 31 December 2020 to 2023 have been audited by the predecessor auditor. Unqualified audit opinions have been issued for the said financial years by the predecessor auditor.

2.3 Application of accounting standards and accounting policies

The financial statements of the Bank for the financial years ended 31 December 2020 to 2024 complied with and prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (commonly referred as "SLFRS"/ "LKAS") laid down by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and comply with the requirements of Companies Act No 7 of 2007.

The accounting policies of the Bank are stated in detail in the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024. The adoption of revised/ new accounting standards and a summary of related amendments to the accounting policies of the Bank from financial years ended 31 December 2020 to 2024 are given below.

Financial year	Adoption of revised Accounting Standards, and related changes in Accounting Policies
31 December 2020	<p>The Bank applied following amendments to Accounting Standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.</p> <p>Amendments to SLFRS 3: Definition of a Business In November 2018, CA Sri Lanka issued amendments to the definition of a business in SLFRS 3 on "Business Combinations" (SLFRS 3) to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. These amendments clarified the minimum requirements for a business, removed the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements and added guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrowed the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduced an optional fair value concentration test.</p> <p>These amendments had no impact on the Financial Statements of the Bank but may impact future periods should the Bank enter into any business combinations.</p>

	<p>Amendments to LKAS 1 and LKAS 8: Definition of Material In November 2018, CA Sri Lanka issued amendments to LKAS 1 and Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 8 on “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” to align the definition of ‘material’ across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the term ‘definition’. The new definition states that, ‘Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose Financial Statements make on the basis of those Financial Statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.’</p> <p>These amendments had no impact on the Financial Statements of, nor and not expected to have any future impact to, the Bank.</p> <p>Amendments to the conceptual framework for financial reporting CA Sri Lanka issued a revised Conceptual Framework which included some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarified some important concepts.</p> <p>These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank.</p>
<p>31 December 2021</p>	<p>Amendments to SLFRS 16 Leases: COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021 On December 04, 2020, CA Sri Lanka issued COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to SLFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying SLFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under SLFRS 16, if the change was not a lease modification.</p> <p>The amendment was intended to be applied until June 30, 2021, but as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is continuing, on June 28, 2021, CA Sri Lanka extended the period of application of the practical expedient up to June 30, 2022. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2021.</p> <p>Amendments to SLFRS 9, LKAS 39, SLFRS 7, SLFRS 4 and SLFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 1 & 2) – (“IBOR reform”) Working Groups in different jurisdictions have recommended robust, alternative Risk-free rates (RFRs) to transition away from existing interbank offered rates (IBORs). The RFR benchmarks are overnight whereas current use of IBOR is largely in term rates.</p> <p><u>IBOR reforms Phase 1</u> On January 15, 2021, CA Sri Lanka issued amendments to SLFRS 9, LKAS 39 and SLFRS 7 due to IBOR reform (Phase 1). A summary of factors considered in Phase 1 amendments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly Probable Requirement • Prospective assessments



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LKAS 39 retrospective assessment• Separately identifiable risk components <p><u>IBOR reform Phase 2</u></p> <p>In addition to Phase 1 amendments, CA Sri Lanka also issued amendments to SLFRS 9, LKAS 39, SLFRS 7, SLFRS 4 and SLFRS 16 due to IBOR Reform. The Phase 2 amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an IBOR is replaced with an alternative RFR.</p> <p>'Although the effective date of both IBOR reform Phase 1 and Phase 2 amendments was for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2021, in the Sri Lankan context, the regulatory authorities and public and private sector working groups in several jurisdictions have been discussing the alternatives to IBORs.</p> <p>There was no adjustment made in the financial statements of the Bank as at reporting date.</p>
31 December 2022	<p>The Bank applied the following amendments to Accounting Standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.</p> <p>Amendments to LKAS 37: Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract</p> <p>The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.</p> <p>Amendments to SLFRS 9: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities</p> <p>The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.</p> <p>These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank as there were no modifications of the Bank's financial liabilities during the year.</p> <p>Amendments to LKAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before intended use.</p> <p>The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.</p> <p>These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank.</p>

Amendments to SLFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of SLFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of LKAS 37 or IFRIC 21, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in LKAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the conceptual framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. The amendments also add a new paragraph to SLFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank as there were no acquisitions took place during the reporting period.

Amendments to SLFRS 1: Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of SLFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to SLFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of SLFRS 1.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank as it was not a first-time adopter.

Reclassification of Debt portfolio from Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income to Amortized Cost

During the year, the Bank re-classified bulk of its treasury bond portfolio, Majority of Sri Lanka Development Bonds (SLDB) and entire the sovereign bond portfolio in FVOCI category to amortized cost category, with effect from April 01, 2022, as a result of changes to the business model of managing the assets due to unprecedented changes in the macro-economic conditions in line with the guidelines issued by the CA Sri Lanka in the form of Statement of Alternative Treatment (SOAT) on Re-classification of Debt Portfolio as a one off option.

Surcharge tax

As per the Surcharge tax Act No. 14 of 2002, surcharge tax is pertaining to the year of assessment 2020/21. According to the said Act, surcharge tax shall be deemed to be an expenditure in the financial statements relating to the year of assessment 2020/21. Since the Act superseded the requirements of Sri Lanka Accounting standards, the surcharge tax expense was accounted for as recommended by the Statement of Alternative Treatment (SOAT) on Accounting for Surcharge Tax issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The liability arising from the Surcharge Tax Act No. 14 of 2022 has been accounted for recommended by the Statement of Alternative Treatment (SOAT) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, the Bank recognized the total liability to the surcharge tax as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings as at 01 January 2022.



<p>31 December 2023</p>	<p>In these Financial Statements, the Bank applied the following amendments to Accounting Standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.</p> <p>Amendments to “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” (LKAS 8): Definition of Accounting Estimates The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.</p> <p>Amendments to “Income Taxes” (LKAS 12): Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements or to the related asset component. This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.</p> <p>Also, under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.</p> <p>Amendments to “Presentation of Financial Statements” (LKAS 1): Disclosure of Accounting Policies</p> <p>Amendments to LKAS 1, provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies.- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. <p>The Bank has revisited its accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.</p>
<p>31 December 2024</p>	<p>There was no new accounting standard adopted by the Bank during the year.</p> <p>CA Sri Lanka issued the local standards designated as SLFRS S1 & SLFRS S2 during the year 2024.</p> <p>The adoption of the Sri Lanka Sustainability Disclosure Standards, SLFRS S1 and SLFRS S2 will become effective for the Bank from January 01, 2025.</p>



2. Events after reporting date

There were no significant events occurred after the last audit report date other than mentioned below.

- **Final dividend for financial year 2024**

The Directors recommended a final dividend of Rs. 9.50 per share which consist of a cash dividend of Rs. 7.50 (a regular cash dividend of Rs. 5.50 and a special cash dividend of Rs.2.00 per issued and fully paid ordinary (voting) and (non-voting) share) and a scrip dividend of Rs. 2.00 on both voting and non-voting shares of the Bank which will be applicable to financial year ended 31 December 2024. In accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – LKAS 10 on “Events after the reporting period”, the final dividend has not been recognized as a liability as at 31 December 2024.

The final dividend was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 28th March 2025 and cash dividends will be paid by the Bank on 23 April 2025 and 17,646,951 ordinary voting shares and 1,255,507 Ordinary Non-voting shares of the Bank listed with effect from 11 April 2024.

- **Proposed greed bond issue**

Shareholders of the Bank adopted all resolutions pertaining to the proposed BSEL III compliant Green bond issued at the extra-ordinary general meeting held on 28 March 2025. On 07 April 2025, Fitch Ratings - Colombo has assigned AA-(lka)/Stable) rating for the proposed debenture issue.

3. Dividends

The Bank had declared the following dividends in respect of ordinary shares for the years ended 31 December 2020 to 31 December 2024.

Year ended. 31 December	Dividend Per Share Rs.
2020	6.50*
2021	7.50**
2022	4.50***
2023	6.50****
2024	9.50*****

* Rs. 4.50/= by way of cash dividend and Rs. 2.00/= by way of a scrip dividend.

** Rs. 4.50/= by way of a cash dividend/ Rs. 3.00/= by way of a scrip dividend.

*** Rs. 4.50/= by way of a scrip dividend.

**** Rs. 4.50/= by way of a cash dividend/ Rs. 2.00/= by way of a scrip dividend.

***** Rs. Rs. 7.50 by way of cash dividend (a regular cash dividend of Rs. 5.50/= and a special cash dividend of Rs.2.00/=) / a scrip dividend of Rs. 2.00



4. Restriction on Use

This Report is made solely for the purpose to be used by the Board of Directors of Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC in the application for the purpose of issuance of **100,000,000 Basel III compliant Tier 2 - Listed, Rated, Unsecured, Subordinated Redeemable Green Bonds with a Non-Viability Conversion feature, of Rs. 100/= each, amounting to Rs. 10 billion, for a tenure of 5 years, 7 years and 10 years, with an option to issue up to a further 50,000,000 bonds amounting to a further Rs. 5 billion, at the discretion of the Bank, in the event of an oversubscription of the initial issue.**

This Report should not be used for any other purpose than mentioned above and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Bank, as a separate Report. Our Report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'KPMG' or similar, written over a horizontal line.

Chartered Accountants

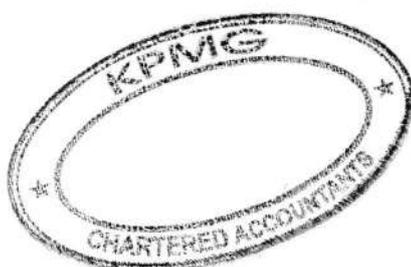
Colombo

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CEYLON PLC
Income Statement

Annexure I

Ban

For the year ended December 31,	2020 Rs 000	2021 Rs 000	2022 Rs 000	2023 Rs 000	202 Rs 00
Gross income	149,711,481	160,885,882	275,443,682	335,770,196	267,331,580
Interest income	122,330,386	130,443,030	218,326,576	292,618,360	269,596,222
Less : Interest expense	72,759,045	65,832,418	136,582,546	209,514,795	155,037,882
Net interest income	49,571,341	64,610,612	81,744,030	83,103,565	114,558,339
Fee and commission income	11,268,543	15,410,402	25,463,976	29,704,104	33,246,118
Less: Fee and commission expense	2,012,138	3,658,939	5,972,708	8,145,910	10,716,909
Net fee & commission income	9,256,405	11,751,463	19,491,268	21,558,194	22,529,209
Net gains/(losses) from trading	1,878,086	1,936,007	35,297,450	(12,481,613)	(2,201,010)
Net gains/(losses) from derecognition of financial assets	6,390,197	3,001,574	276,884	5,060,242	(41,016,836)
Net other operating income	7,844,269	10,094,869	(3,921,204)	20,869,103	7,707,086
Other operating income	16,112,552	15,032,450	31,653,130	13,447,732	(35,510,760)
Total operating income	74,940,298	91,394,525	132,888,428	118,109,491	101,576,788
Less: Impairment charges and other losses	21,483,698	24,692,343	71,461,622	38,623,739	(63,215,069)
Net operating income	53,456,600	66,702,182	61,426,806	79,485,752	164,791,857
Less: Operating expenses	25,439,966	28,891,755	34,936,205	42,644,200	49,653,373
Personnel expenses	14,563,999	16,321,317	19,112,546	21,971,734	26,913,870
Depreciation and amortisation	2,989,031	3,178,628	3,563,476	4,283,566	4,669,731
Other operating expenses	7,886,936	9,391,810	12,260,183	16,388,900	18,069,772
Operating profit before taxes on financial services	28,016,634	37,810,427	26,490,601	36,841,552	115,138,484
Less: Taxes on financial services	4,505,322	5,809,224	3,892,216	4,961,392	19,603,873
Operating profit before income tax	23,511,312	32,001,203	22,598,385	31,880,160	95,534,611
Less : Income tax expense/(reversal)	7,137,823	8,395,152	(371,406)	11,419,198	41,461,107
Net profit after tax for the year	16,373,489	23,606,051	22,969,791	20,460,962	54,073,504



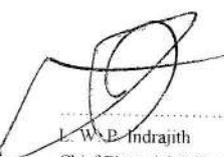
COMMERCIAL BANK OF CEYLON PLC
Statement of Financial Position

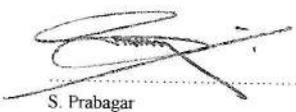
Annexure I

As at December 31,	2020 Rs 000	2021 Rs 000	2022 Rs 000	2023 Rs 000	Bank 2024 Rs 000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	50,250,627	68,078,076	149,393,611	157,819,287	86,848,291
Balances with Central Banks	110,971,105	52,897,908	66,493,499	52,817,502	45,702,086
Placements with banks	15,938,982	11,584,952	95,899,645	81,344,696	99,300,303
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	3,000,490	1,517,308	31,148,729	28,655,962
Derivative financial assets	2,636,717	3,245,120	8,345,091	7,226,484	4,264,271
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	35,189,471	23,436,123	24,873,057	29,449,653	91,677,346
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and advances to banks	779,705	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and advances to other customers	896,845,453	1,014,618,580	1,130,442,579	1,176,359,971	1,384,524,660
Financial assets at amortised cost - Debt and other financial instruments	292,727,566	369,417,889	725,935,299	649,740,408	667,709,691
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	278,461,369	335,463,338	117,056,240	287,023,009	301,584,142
Investments in subsidiaries	5,808,429	5,808,429	5,808,429	5,808,429	5,808,429
Investments in associate	44,331	44,331	44,331	44,331	44,331
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	23,212,394	23,075,467	25,425,452	26,257,902	27,600,648
Intangible assets	1,232,863	1,724,864	3,563,120	3,736,504	4,221,131
Deferred tax assets	2,499,860	9,793,129	30,301,203	34,076,526	12,085,844
Other assets	19,619,149	27,024,475	40,699,168	37,474,448	29,753,153
Total Assets	1,736,218,021	1,949,213,171	2,425,798,032	2,580,327,879	2,789,780,288
Liabilities					
Due to banks	87,451,306	73,777,420	65,130,061	47,274,361	21,306,752
Derivative financial liabilities	1,501,262	2,092,198	2,880,667	2,319,209	837,497
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	91,437,612	151,911,842	97,726,435	111,198,516	112,470,392
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - due to depositors	1,265,965,918	1,443,093,453	1,914,359,494	2,085,046,149	2,236,566,800
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - other borrowings	54,555,933	32,587,051	16,150,356	12,756,021	14,273,156
Current tax liabilities	6,777,992	9,294,180	24,475,319	14,951,984	13,145,697
Other liabilities	33,037,669	33,210,883	39,860,573	55,050,477	58,064,777
Due to subsidiaries	97,015	48,699	115,484	317,221	145,794
Subordinated liabilities	38,247,138	38,303,466	61,400,967	36,482,939	57,707,677
Total Liabilities	1,579,071,845	1,784,319,192	2,222,099,356	2,365,396,877	2,514,518,542
Equity					
Stated capital	52,187,747	54,566,957	58,149,621	62,948,003	88,017,094
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory reserves	9,024,065	10,204,368	11,352,858	12,375,906	15,079,581
Retained Earnings	7,596,260	9,028,265	5,592,121	8,558,385	15,330,940
Other reserves	88,338,104	91,094,389	128,604,076	131,048,708	156,834,131
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	157,146,176	164,893,979	203,698,676	214,931,002	275,261,746
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,736,218,021	1,949,213,171	2,425,798,032	2,580,327,879	2,789,780,288
Contingent liabilities and commitments	728,711,698	682,399,783	549,421,699	668,875,778	743,964,900

The above Income Statements and Statements of Financial Position of the Bank have been extracted from the Audited Financial Statements published in the Annual Reports of the Bank.

Signed for and on behalf of the Management.


L. W. B. Indrajith
Chief Financial Officer


S. Prabagar
Acting Chief Executive Officer

