

Glossary

ACCEPTANCES

Promise to pay created when the drawee of a time draft stamps or writes the words 'accepted' above his signature and a designated payment date.

ACCRUAL BASIS

Recognising the effects of transactions and other events when they occur without waiting for receipt or payment of cash or its equivalent.

BILLS FOR COLLECTION

A bill of exchange drawn by an exporter usually at a term, on an importer overseas and brought by the exporter to his bank with a request to collect the proceeds.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

The relationship between capital and risk weighted assets as defined in the framework developed by the Bank for International Settlements and as modified by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka to suit local requirements.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Sum total of liabilities and shareholders' funds.

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.

COMMITMENTS

Credit facilities approved but not yet utilised by the clients as at the Balance Sheet date.

CONTINGENCIES

A condition or situation existing at Balance Sheet date where the outcome will be confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more 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 the direction of entity, the supervision of executive actions and accountability to owners and others.

DEFERRED TAX

Sum set aside for tax in the Financial Statements that will become payable in a financial year other than the current financial year.

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS

Commercial Letters of Credit provided for payment by a bank to the named beneficiary, usually the seller of merchandise, against delivery of documents specified in the credit.

EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

Profit after taxation and after dividend on Preference Shares divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

Provision for taxation divided by the profit before taxation.

FINANCE LEASE

A contract whereby a lessor conveys the lessee the right to use an asset for rent over an agreed period of time which is sufficient to amortise the capital outlay of the lessor. The lessor retains the ownership of the asset but transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROFIT

Profit earned on foreign currency transactions arising from the difference in foreign exchange rates between the transaction/last Balance Sheet date and the settlement/Balance Sheet date. Also arises from trading in foreign currencies.

FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACT

Agreement between two parties to exchange one currency for another at a future date at a rate agreed upon today.

GUARANTEES

Three party agreement involving a promise by one party (the guarantor) to fulfil the obligations of a person owning a debt if that person fails to perform.

GROSS DIVIDENDS

The portion of profits distributed to the shareholders including tax withheld.

HISTORICAL COST CONVENTION

Recording transactions at the actual value received or paid.

INTEREST IN SUSPENSE

Interest suspended on non-performing loans and advances.

INTEREST MARGIN

Net interest income expressed as a percentage of interest earning assets.

LIQUID ASSETS

Assets that are held in cash or in a form that can be converted to cash readily, such as deposits with other banks, bills of exchange, treasury bills.

LOAN LOSSES AND PROVISIONS

Amounts set aside against possible losses on loans, advances and other credit facilities as a result of their becoming partly or wholly uncollectible.

MARKET CAPITALISATION

Number of ordinary shares in issue multiplied by the market value of a share as at the year-end.

MATERIALITY

The relative significance of a transaction or an event, the omission or misstatement of which could influence the economic decisions of users of Financial Statements.

NET ASSETS VALUE PER ORDINARY SHARE

Shareholders' funds excluding Preference Shares divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

NET DIVIDENDS

Dividends net of withholding tax.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Difference between what banks earn on assets such as loans and securities and what it pays on liabilities such as deposits, refinance funds and inter-bank borrowings.

NON-PERFORMING LOANS

A loan placed on a cash basis (i.e. Interest income is only recognised when cash is received) because, there is reasonable doubt regarding the collectibility of principal and interest. Loans are automatically placed on cash basis when three instalments are overdue.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

Transactions that are not recognised as assets or liabilities in the Balance Sheet but which give rise to contingencies and commitments.

PRUDENCE

Inclusion of a degree of caution in the exercise of judgment needed in making the estimates required under conditions of uncertainty, such that assets or income are not overstated and liabilities or expenses are not understated.

RETURN ON EQUITY

Profit after Tax divided by the average shareholders' funds.

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.

RETURN ON AVERAGE ASSETS

Profit after Tax divided by the average assets.

RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS

On Balance Sheet assets and the credit equivalent of off Balance Sheet assets multiplied by the relevant risk weighting factors.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

Contract to sell and subsequently repurchase securities at specified date and price.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

Transaction involving the purchase of securities by a bank or dealer and resale back to the seller at a future date and specified price.

REVENUE RESERVE

Reserve set aside for future distribution and investment.

SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of financial information by segments of an enterprise specifically, the different industries and the different geographical areas in which it operates.

SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

Total of stated capital and capital and revenue reserves.

STATUTORY RESERVE FUND

A capital reserve created as per the provisions of the Banking Act No. 30 of 1988.

SUBSTANCE OVER FORM

The consideration that the accounting treatment and the presenting in Financial Statements of transactions and the events should be governed by their substance and financial reality and not merely by legal form.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, that is controlled by another entity (known as a parent).

TIER I CAPITAL

Core capital representing permanent shareholders' equity and reserves created or increased by appropriations of retained earnings or other surpluses.

TIER II CAPITAL

Supplementary capital representing revaluation reserves, general provisions and other capital instruments which combine certain characteristics of equity and debt such as hybrid capital instruments and subordinated term debt.

VALUE ADDED

Value of wealth created by providing banking and other related services less the cost of providing such services.