



PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 29 (2) OF FINANCE BUSINESS ACT NO. 42 OF 2011

INCOME STATEMENT	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2022 Rs.'000	2021 Rs.'000	2022 Rs.'000	2021 Rs.'000
For the year ended 31st March				
Income	24,580,234	23,994,266	17,500,569	19,406,200
Interest income	14,219,402	16,604,313	14,163,102	16,546,553
Interest expenses	(3,782,899)	(6,150,191)	(3,819,396)	(6,194,811)
Net interest income	10,436,503	10,454,122	10,343,706	10,351,742
Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL	678,734	1,094,480	599,436	1,030,158
Net other revenue	1,766,920	1,228,227	-	-
Operating lease income	1,055,079	1,015,166	1,058,806	1,019,196
Other income	1,466,942	652,279	1,679,225	810,293
Total operating income	15,404,178	14,444,274	13,681,173	13,211,389
Impairment and other credit losses	(286,966)	(3,270,465)	(273,087)	(3,256,083)
Net Operating Income	15,117,212	11,173,809	13,408,086	9,955,306
Operating expenses				
Personnel expenses	(2,705,000)	(2,267,499)	(2,359,720)	(1,947,029)
Premises, equipment, establishment and other expenses	(2,851,961)	(2,307,864)	(2,281,091)	(2,129,852)
	(5,556,961)	(4,575,363)	(4,640,811)	(4,076,881)
Operating profit before share of profit of equity accounted investees	9,560,251	6,598,446	8,767,275	5,878,425
Share of profit of equity accounted investees, net of tax	1,388,131	1,069,144	-	-
Operating profit before taxes on financial services	10,948,382	7,667,590	8,767,275	5,878,425
Taxes on financial services	(1,298,900)	(863,462)	(1,298,900)	(863,462)
Profit before tax	9,649,482	6,804,128	7,468,375	5,014,963
Income tax expense	(2,373,343)	(1,024,160)	(2,112,956)	(878,992)
Profit for the year	7,276,139	5,779,968	5,355,419	4,135,971
Profit attributable to :				
Equity holders of the parent	7,002,787	5,544,132	5,355,419	4,135,971
Non-controlling interest	273,352	235,836	-	-
Profit for the year	7,276,139	5,779,968	5,355,419	4,135,971
Basic and diluted earnings per share - Rs.	30.80	24.39		
Dividend per share	3.50	3.50		

SELECTED KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	As at 31.03.2022		As at 31.03.2021	
	Actual	Required	Actual	Required
Regulatory Capital Adequacy (%)				
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	44.32%	8%	32.42%	7%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	44.89%	12%	32.88%	11%
Capital funds to deposit liabilities ratio	86.43%	10%	68.79%	10%
Quality of loan Portfolio (%)				
Gross non-performing loans ratio	9.86%		13.57%	
Net non-performing loans ratio	2.42%		4.53%	
Net non-performing loans to core capital ratio	3.76%		9.02%	
Provision coverage ratio	62.63%		55.71%	
Profitability (%)				
Net interest margin	13.10%		12.90%	
Return on assets	7.41%		4.80%	
Return on equity	12.69%		10.94%	
Cost to income ratio	33.92%		30.86%	
Liquidity (%)				
Available liquid assets to required liquid assets (Minimum 100%)	421.62%		183.71%	
Liquid assets to external funds	42.50%		10.71%	
Memorandum information				
Number of branches	103		103	
External credit rating	A+(lka) by Fitch Ratings Lanka Ltd.		A+(lka) by Fitch Ratings Lanka Ltd.	
Regulatory penalties imposed last 6 months				
Amount (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Regulatory deposit restrictions				
Cap on total deposits (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Downsizing of deposits - per month/quarter/year (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Freezing of deposits	None		None	
Regulatory borrowing restrictions				
Cap on total borrowings (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Downsizing of borrowings - per month/quarter/year (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Freezing of borrowings (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Regulatory lending restrictions				
Cap on total lending portfolio (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Downsizing of lending portfolio - per month/quarter/year (Rs.Mn)	None		None	
Restrictions on granting new credit facilities and/or extending the terms of existing credit facilities	None		None	
Any other regulatory restrictions	None		None	

Independent Auditors' Report



KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CENTRAL FINANCE COMPANY PLC REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Central Finance Company PLC ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2022, and the income statement, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 116 to 244 of this Annual Report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31st March 2022, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS IN THE AUDIT OF THE GROUP

IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS AND NET INVESTMENT IN LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE

Refer to Note 3 (Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions), Note 17 (Impairments and other credit losses), Note 30 (Financial assets at amortised cost- Loans and receivables from customers) and Note 31 (Financial assets at a mortised cost - Net investment in leases and hire purchase) to these financial statements.

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BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by CA Sri Lanka ("Code of Ethics") that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Company's financial statements and the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2022 Rs.'000	2021 Rs.'000	2022 Rs.'000	2021 Rs.'000
For the year ended 31st March				
Profit for the year	7,276,139	5,779,968	5,355,419	4,135,971
Other comprehensive income / (expense) to be reclassified to income statement				
Fair value gain / (loss) on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Share of equity accounted investees, net of tax	(426,030)	(84,229)	-	-
Total other comprehensive income / (expense) to be reclassified to income statement	(426,030)	(84,229)	-	-
Other comprehensive income / (expense) not to be reclassified to income statement				
Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	8,883	(15,303)	(4,228)	(6,350)
Tax effect	(1,514)	3,305	1,015	1,524
	7,369	(11,998)	(3,213)	(4,826)
Share of equity accounted investees, net of tax	1,048	(9,462)	-	-
Revaluation of land & buildings				
Share of equity accounted investees, net of tax	38,532	5,283	-	-
Deferred tax impact on revaluation reserve due to change of income tax rate	-	328,748	-	186,792
Total other comprehensive income / (expense) not to be reclassified to income statement	46,949	312,571	(3,213)	181,966
Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the year (net of tax)	(379,081)	228,342	(3,213)	181,966
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,897,058	6,008,310	5,352,206	4,317,937
Total comprehensive income Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	6,619,783	5,726,520	5,352,206	4,317,937
Non-controlling interests	277,275	281,790	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,897,058	6,008,310	5,352,206	4,317,937

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31/03/2022 Rs.'000	31/03/2021 Rs.'000	31/03/2022 Rs.'000	31/03/2021 Rs.'000
As at				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,199,681	988,137	697,234	930,383
Fair value through profit or loss financial assets	1,655,884	15,669,893	968,093	14,299,981
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	5,201,821	4,378,520	5,201,821	4,378,520
Financial assets at amortised cost - Debt and other financial instruments	22,310,336	4,473,794	20,933,341	4,226,850
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and receivables from customers	4,724,669	3,405,974	4,727,838	3,413,453
Financial assets at amortised cost - Net investment in leases and hire purchase	53,901,589	61,108,561	53,901,589	61,108,561
Trade receivables	1,589,992	1,077,716	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	333,614	306,481
Investments in equity accounted investees	9,221,337	8,276,910	1,538,020	1,454,646
Inventories and other stocks	1,626,322	1,380,216	54,436	48,724
Investment properties	78,800	303,800	78,800	303,800
Property, plant and equipment	12,433,609	12,308,748	10,082,958	10,056,995
Right of use assets	457,818	439,173	559,516	574,707
Intangible assets	85,792	100,774	84,809	100,280
Current tax assets	1,127	2,420	-	-
Deferred tax asset	15,196	18,406	-	-
Other assets	1,096,721	453,759	873,135	379,998
Real estates held for sale	5,155	10,697	5,155	10,697
Assets held for sale	100	-	-	-
Total assets	115,605,949	114,397,498	100,040,359	101,594,076
LIABILITIES				
Bank overdrafts	224,369	1,455,291	215,438	1,444,603
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Deposits	48,715,464	52,152,495	49,024,182	52,587,069
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Interest bearing borrowings	708,465	1,673,965	88,329	1,091,332
Lease liabilities	425,001	390,449	542,760	537,314
Employee benefit obligations	1,778,128	1,959,247	1,632,666	1,803,815
Current tax liabilities	1,773,149	1,380,518	1,597,150	1,253,375
Deferred tax liability	1,765,957	2,201,544	1,438,012	1,872,272
Other liabilities	2,744,039	1,678,540	1,035,641	1,053,640
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	1,224	-	-	-
Total liabilities	58,135,796	62,892,049	55,574,178	61,643,420
EQUITY				
Stated capital	2,230,286	1,961,597	2,230,286	1,961,597
Statutory reserve fund	2,715,000	2,371,000	2,715,000	2,371,000
Revaluation reserve	4,976,248	5,102,431	3,584,888	3,747,729
Fair value reserve	(398,492)	27,538	-	-
Loan loss reserve	920,000	920,000	920,000	920,000
General reserve	23,402,957	23,402,957	23,391,776	23,391,776
Retained earnings	21,989,452	16,266,493	11,624,231	7,558,554
Total equity, excluding non-controlling interest	55,835,451	50,052,016	44,466,181	39,950,656
Non-controlling interest	1,634,702	1,453,433	-	-
Total equity	57,470,153	51,505,449	44,466,181	39,950,656
Total liabilities and equity	115,605,949	114,397,498	100,040,359	101,594,076
Net asset value per share - Rs.	245.59	220.15	195.58	175.72

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No.07 of 2007.

W.M.T.W. Weerasinghe

W.M.T.W. Weerasinghe
Chief Financial Officer

The Board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. Approved and signed for and on behalf of the board.

E.H. Wijenaik

E.H. Wijenaik
Managing Director

A.K. Gunaratne

A.K. Gunaratne
Deputy Managing Director

24th May 2022
Colombo

RISK DESCRIPTION	OUR RESPONSES
As disclosed in Note 30 & 31 to these financial statements, the Company has recorded financial assets at amortised cost against loans and receivables from customers and net investment in leases and hire purchase of Rs.5,758Mn and Rs.58,856Mn respectively as at 31st March 2022.	Our audit procedures to assess impairment of loans and advances to customers included the following: Testing of key controls in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation of the data used in the ECL calculation process to gross balances recorded in the general ledger with source systems; Key IT system controls which record loans and leases days past due, and non-performing loan and lease classification.
High degree of complexity and judgment are involved in estimating Expected Credit Loss (ECL) of Rs.1,030Mn and Rs.4,954Mn against loans and receivables from customers and net investment in leases and hire purchase as at the reporting date respectively.	Assessing the adequacy of collectively assessed provisions We tested key controls of the Company in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECL model governance and validation processes which involved assessment of model performance; The assessment and approval of the forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and scenario weightings, trends in the credit risk concentration specific portfolios and our understanding of economic conditions. As part of this work, we assessed the reasonableness of Company's considerations of the economic uncertainty relating to deteriorated economic indicators and COVID-19.
Allowance for expected credit losses is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loans and receivables and net investment in leases and hire purchase balances to these financial statements and the inherent complexity of the Company's ECL models used to measure ECL allowances. These models are reliant on data and a number of estimates including the impact of multiple economic scenarios and other assumptions such as defining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR).	In addition to controls testing, our procedures included the followings; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the ongoing effectiveness of the SICR criteria and independently calculating the staging of loans and leases to determine whether a SICR event had occurred including the customer behaviour post moratorium. Evaluating and challenging key assumptions in the components of the Company's post-model adjustments to the ECL allowance balance. This included assessing the requirement for additional allowances considering the Company's ECL model and data limitations identified by the Company's ECL model validation processes, particularly in light of the deteriorating and extremely volatile economic scenarios caused by prevailing economic crisis, COVID-19 pandemic and government responses. Assessing the implications on the ECL model and the requirement for out of model adjustments/ additional allowance overlays to account for the expected increase in delinquencies; Assessing the completeness of additional allowance overlays by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the loan and lease portfolios against the Company's assessment; Working with our own risk consulting specialists, we assessed the reasonability of the adjustments made by the Company to the forward looking macro-economic factors and assumptions used in the ECL model. Assessing the completeness of additional allowance overlays by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the loan and lease portfolios against the Company's assessment. Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's disclosures in the financial statements using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. Reviewing the deliverables submitted by the component auditors as per the Group Audit Instructions to assess the reasonableness of the considerations of the economic uncertainty and country down grade used by the Associate and the amendments made to provision for impairment for Loans and Advances and government securities denominated in foreign currencies as at reporting date. Assessing the appropriateness of the Company and Group's disclosures in the financial statements using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.
SLFRS 9 Financial Instruments requires the Company to measure ECLs on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of economic conditions. Post-model adjustments are made by the Company to address known ECL model limitations or emerging trends in the loans and lease portfolios. We exercise significant judgement when evaluating the economic scenarios used and the judgmental post model adjustments the Company applies to the ECL results. The Company's criteria selected to identify a SICR are key areas of judgement within the ECL methodology as these criteria determine if a forward-looking 12 month or lifetime allowance is recorded.	
The COVID-19 pandemic has meant that assumptions regarding the economic outlook are more uncertain which, combined with varying government responses, increases the level of judgement required by the Company in calculating the ECL, and the associated audit risk.	
Additionally, allowances for individually significant loans and leases exceeding specific thresholds are individually assessed by the Company. These specific allowances are established based on the expected future cash repayments and estimated proceeds from the value of the collateral held by the Company in respect of the loans and lease receivables.	
The loan and lease receivables and ECL allowances are also significant to the Company/ Group due to the level of required disclosures set out by the requirements of SLFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	
	Assessing impairment for individually significant customers Selecting a sample (based on quantitative thresholds) of larger customers where impairment indicators have been identified by management and assessed as higher risk or impaired, and a sample of other loans and leases, focusing on larger exposures assessed by the Company as showing signs of deterioration, or in areas of emerging risk (assessed against external market conditions and in particular considering the impacts of COVID-19). Obtaining management's assessment of the recoverability of these exposures (including individual impairment calculations) and assessed whether individual impairment provisions, or lack of, were appropriate. This included the following procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the recoverability of the forecasted cash flows by comparing them to the historical performance of the customers and the expected future performance where applicable; Assessing external collateral valuer's credentials and comparing external valuations to values used in management's impairment assessments. For a sample of customer loans and leases which were not identified as displaying indicators of impairment by management, we reassessed the conclusions made by the management by reviewing the historical performance of the customers and from our own view whether any impairment indicators were present.

IT SYSTEMS AND CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING	OUR RESPONSES
The Company utilises many interdependent Information Technology (IT) systems to process and record a high volume of transactions. Controls over access and changes to IT systems are critical to the recording of financial information and the preparation of financial statements which provides a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and performance.	We worked with our IT specialists to perform audit procedures to test the technology control environment for key IT applications (systems) used in processing significant transactions and recording balances in the general ledger. We also tested automated controls embedded within these systems which link the technology-enabled business processes.
The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of transactions, is a key audit matter as our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operation of the Company's IT controls.	Our further audit procedures included: General IT controls design, observation and operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the governance and higher-level controls in place across the IT Environment, including those regarding policy design, review and awareness, and IT Risk Management practices. Obtaining an understanding of the Company's processes including identification of process risk points for significant account balances associated with risk of material misstatement, testing operating effectiveness of a sample of key controls over the information technology in relation to financial accounting and reporting systems, including system access, system change management, monitoring system integrity, and computer operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data integrity of critical system reporting used by us in our audit to select samples and analyse data used by management to generate these financial statements
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RISK DESCRIPTION	OUR RESPONSES
	Application controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On sample basis, re-performed selected automated computations and compared our results with those from the system and the general Ledger; User access controls operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the operating effectiveness of controls over granting, removal and appropriateness of access rights. Assessing the management's evaluation of access rights granted to applicants relevant to financial accounting and reporting systems and tested resolution of a sample of exceptions

OTHER INFORMATION
Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and the Group's internal control.

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.


We also provide those charged with governance with a statement of the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Code of Ethics regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.


REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

CA Sri Lanka membership number of the engagement partner responsible for signing this independent auditors' report is FCA 2294.


Chartered Accountants
Colombo, Sri Lanka
24th May 2022

P.Y.S. Perera FCA	C.P. Jayalake FCA	T.J.S. Rajakarier FCA
W.W.J.C. Perera FCA	Ms. S. Joseph FCA	Ms. S.M.B. Jayasekara FCA
W.K.D.C. Abeyratne FCA	S.T.D.L. Perera FCA	G.A.U. Karunaratna FCA
R.M.D.B. Rapapakse FCA	Ms. B.K.D.T.N. Rodrigo FCA	R.H. Rajan FCA
M.N.M. Shameel FCA	Ms. C.T.K.N. Perera ACA	A.M.R.P. Alahakoon ACA
Ms. P.M.K. Sumamasekara FCA		
Principals - S.R.I. Perera FCA(UK), LLB Attorney-at-Law, H.S. Goonewardene ACA		
W.A.A. Weerasekara CFA, ACMA, MRICS		

 **Central Finance Company PLC**
84, Raja Veediya, Kandy.

Licensed by Monetary Board of Central Bank of Sri Lanka under the Finance Business Act No. 42 of 2011. Established as a Limited Liability Company on 05th December 1957.

Rated A+(Ika) by Fitch Ratings Lanka Ltd.