

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND
(INCOME & GROWTH)

ANNUAL REPORT

31 MARCH 2019

Managed By





Investment Objective

- To achieve a superior rate of return in the medium to long term, which includes reasonable capital appreciation and high income to commensurate with the level of risk.
- To compensate in the long term, for the increase in the general price levels.
- To achieve a consistent growth in the up market with reasonable downward protection in a down market.



Contents

Performance Highlights

Corporate Information

Report of the Manager

Independent Auditors Report

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Changes in Unit Holders' Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to the Financial Statements

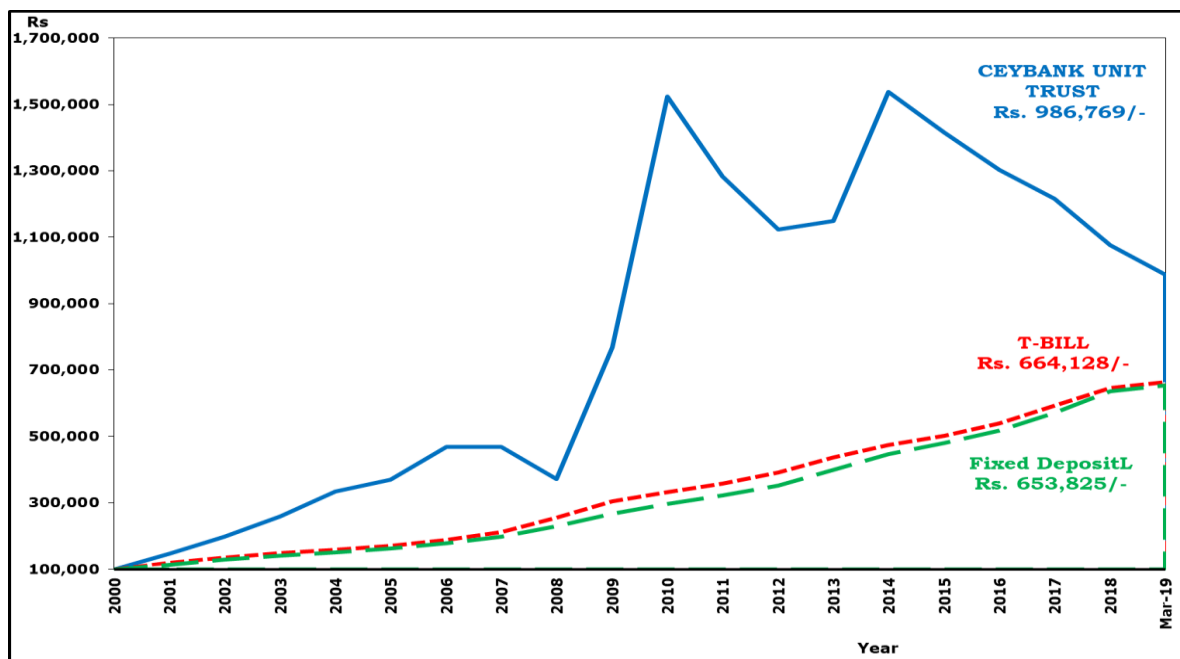
Management Team

Declaration by Trustee and Managing Company

“The SEC in granting approval does not extend to either endorsing or ratifying the accuracy of the specific details set out therein, and that the management company remains at all times responsible for the specific details set out in the Annual Report.”



**The Growth in Value of Rs. 100,000/- invested in the Ceybank Unit Trust Fund
(adjusted for dividends) Vs Treasury Bills & Fixed Deposits
(For the period 29-12-2000 to 31-03-2019)**

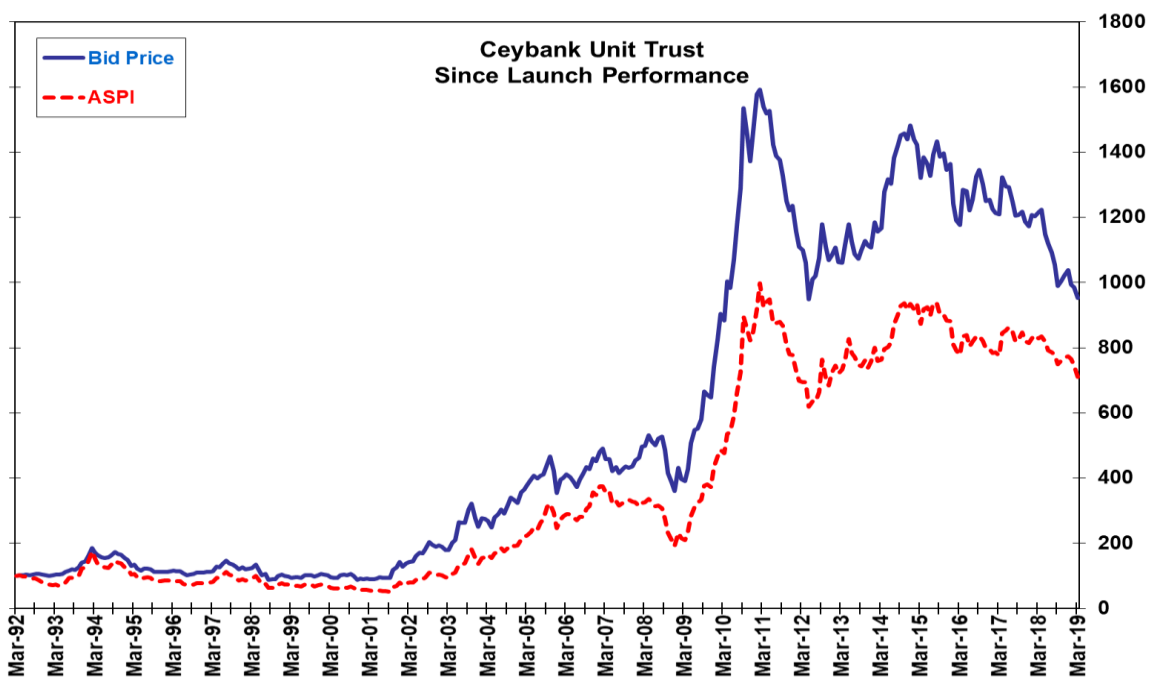


* Treasury bill - 1 Year WAR
Fixed Deposit - AWFDR

Y/E	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Dec																				Mar
CUT Value (Rs'000)	100	146	198	258	335	369	468	469	372	768	1,524	1,284	1,123	1,149	1,538	1,415	1,302	1,215	1,077	987



CEYBANK UNIT TRUST Annual Report and Accounts 2018/2019 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS



Performance is based on Time Weighted Monthly Returns



CORPORATE INFORMATION

TRUSTEE

National Savings Bank
Savings House, 255, Galle Road
Colombo 03

FUND MANAGERS & REGISTRAR

Ceybank Asset Management Ltd
Reg. No PV 3326
No 85, York Street, Colombo -1
Tel : 011- 760 2000-2, Fax : 011- 2327203
E.mail : info@ceybank.com
Web: www.ceybank.com

DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Mr. P.S.C. Pelpola
Chairman

Mr. C. Sathkumara
CEO/Executive Director

Mr. K. B.S. Bandara
(Nominee - Bank of Ceylon)

Ms.V. Govindan
(Nominee - Unit Trust of India)

Mr. R. D.M.U.M.M. Bandara
(Nominee - Sri Lanka Insurance)

Mr.A.P. weeratunge
(Nominee- Carson Cumberbatch PLC)

Mr. M.P.R. Kumara
(Alternate to Mr. K. B. S. Bandara)

MEMBERS OF THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY PANEL

Mr. Hari Selvanathan
Deputy Chairman
Carson Cumberbatch PLC

Mr. S N P Palihena
Former General Manager
Bank of Ceylon

AUDITORS
SJMS Associates
Chartered Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS
Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

BANKERS & CUSTODIAN
Bank of Ceylon

LAWYERS
F. J. & G. De Saram
Attorneys –at-Law

Nithya Partners
Attorneys –at-Law

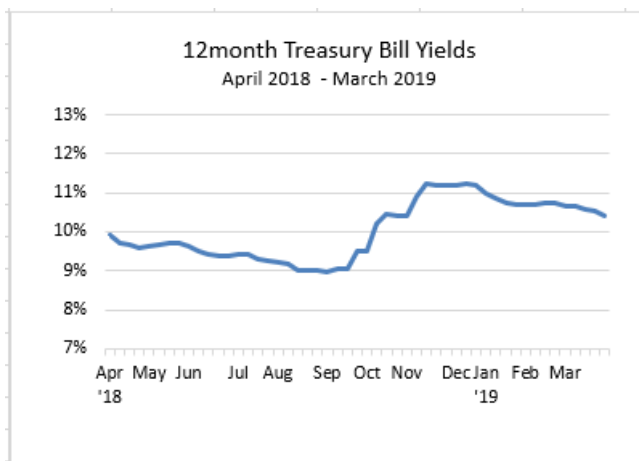
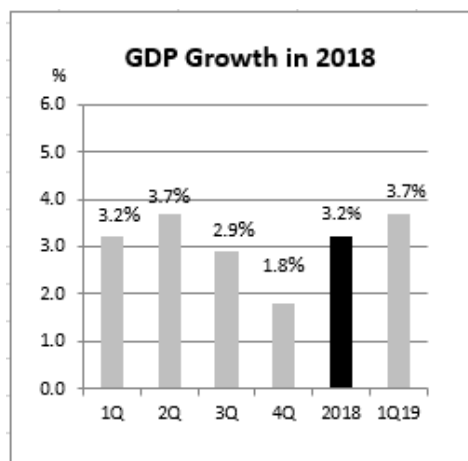
REPORT OF THE MANAGER

We have great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Ceybank Unit Trust Fund for the year ended 31st March 2019.

The stock market decreased for most of the year, and ended lower, despite rising for a short period in October and November. The ASI depreciated by 14.20% during the year and closed at 5,557.24 points on the 31st March 2019, a decrease 919.54 points. The more liquid S&P SL 20 index declined by 24.96%, from 3,650.10 to 2,738.95 a drop of 911.15 points. During the same period, the Net Asset Value per unit of your Fund decreased by 21.64% in line with the market. The net asset value per unit amounted to Rs 17.92 as at 31st March 2019.

Economy

The Sri Lankan Economy recorded a GDP growth of 3.2% for the year 2018, marginally lower than the growth of 3.4% the previous year (base year 2010). Sector wise, Agriculture expanded by 4.8%, Services by 4.7% while Industry grew by a mere 0.9%, during the year 2018. This was followed by a growth of 3.7% in the first quarter of 2019. Annual Average Inflation measured by the CCPI (Base: 2013) which was at 5.9% in April 2018 decreased gradually, ending lower at 4.1% as at 31st March 2019.



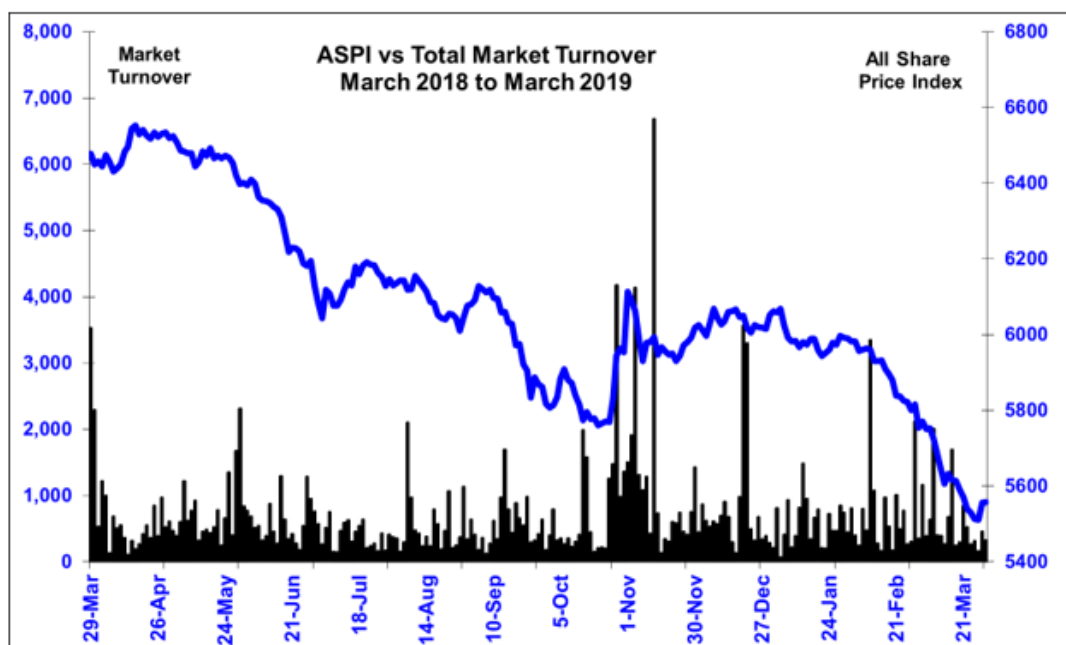
Interest rates were mixed. The benchmark 12month Treasury bill rate which was at 9.91% p.a. in April rose sharply in the last quarter of 2018 and then declined gradually to close 49 basis points higher at 10.40% p.a. by the end of March 2019. Yields on long term Treasury bonds however remained volatile during the year.

Overnight call money rates traded between 7.65% and 9.00% p.a. The exchange rate which was at 155.82 (Rs/US\$) beginning April 2018, depreciated sharply towards the end of 2018, but recovered in the new year 2019. The exchange rate was at 176.13 (Rs/USD) as at 31st March 2019, down by 13% for the year.

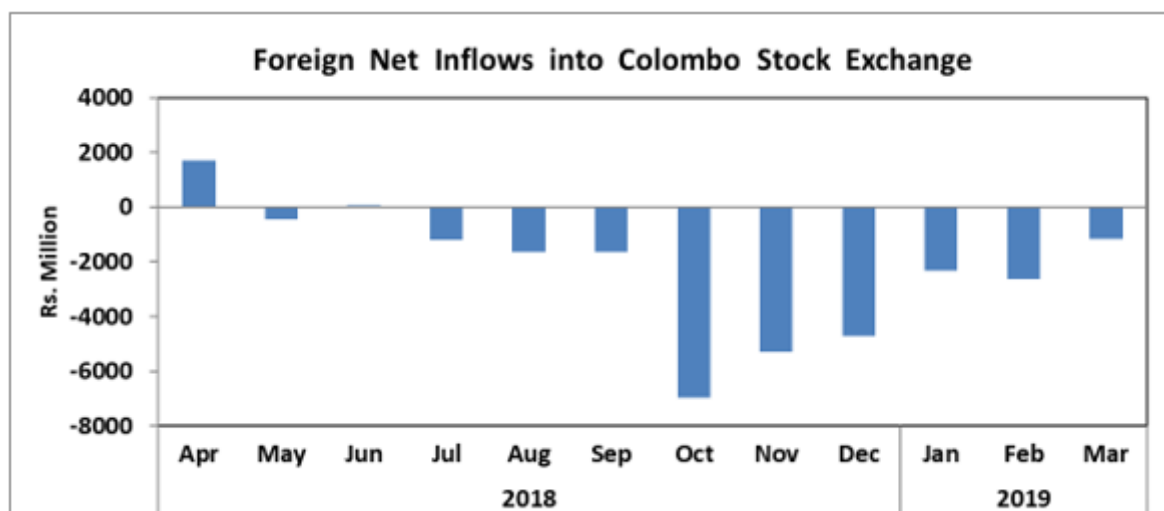
Central Bank key policy rates were changed three times during the year under review. In April and November 2018 and also March 2019. Effectively the Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) was increased by 75bps (to 8.00%) Standing Lending Facility Rate (SDFR) increased by 25bps (to 9.00%) while the Statutory Reserve Requirement (SRR) for Commercial Banks was reduced by 250 bps (to 5.00%).

Capital Market Performance

The Stock market remained lackluster as it continued to decrease during the period under review, despite a reversal during October and November, which occurred due to a brief but controversial change in Government. The market indexes however, ended the year lower.



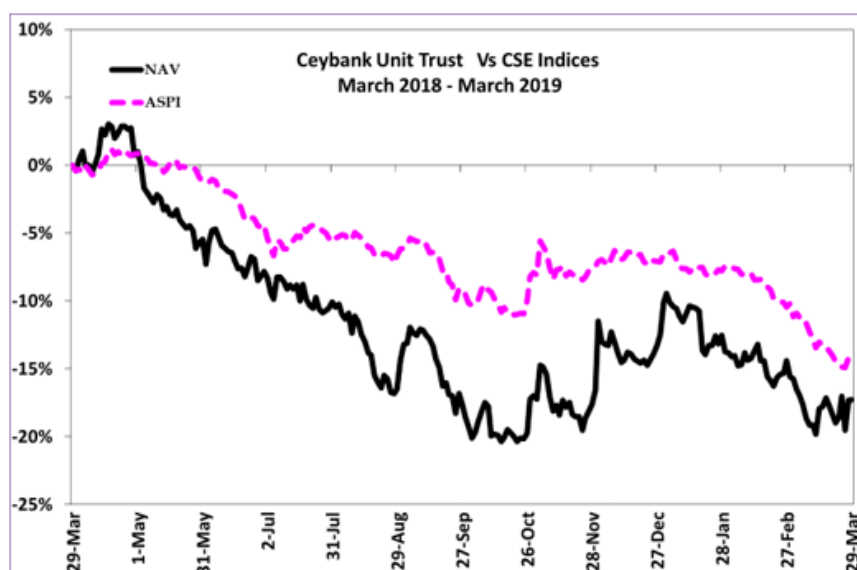
Foreign participation during most of the period remained negative. However, continued uncertainty in Government Policy and the brief but controversial change in Government created further uncertainty prompting participants to remain on the sidelines. The All Share Index closed at 5,557.24 as at 31st March 2019 recording a decrease of 14.20% for the year under review.



Average daily turnover during the period was Rs 697 million.

Fund Performance

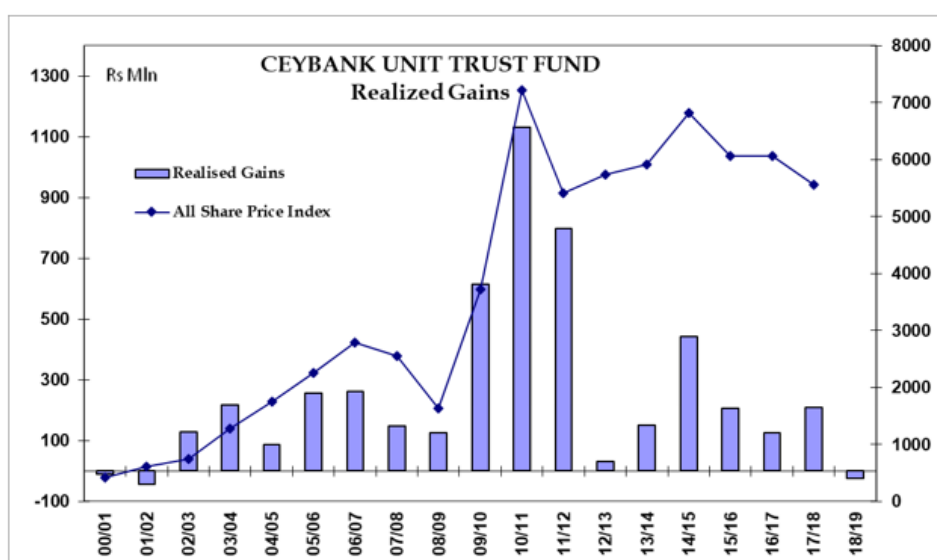
The ASI depreciated by 14.20% and the S&P SL20 index by 24.96% during the period, while the Net Asset Value per unit of your Fund depreciated by 21.64%. The total net assets stood at Rs. 3,181 million as at 31st March 2019.

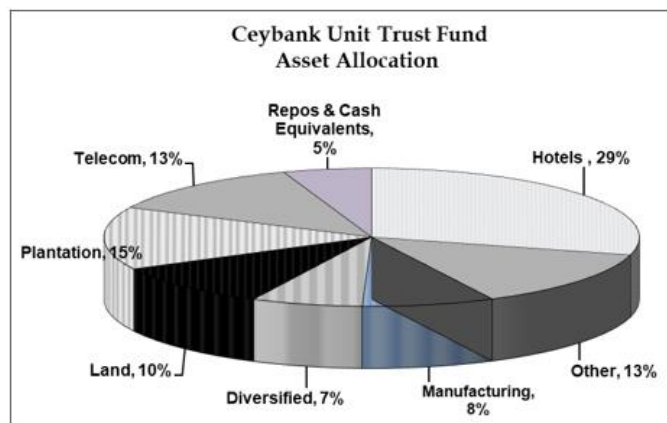


Interest income decreased from Rs 35.17 million to Rs 11.7 million during the period. Dividend income of the Fund also decreased to Rs 112.9 million from Rs 117.8 million in the previous year.

The declining market didn't provide many opportunities for trading. The Fund realized Rs 22.9 million as capital losses from the sale of equity during the period, a sharp drop in comparison to Rs 208.8 million capital gains realized the previous year. The operating expenses also declined 24% from 99.21 million to 75.20 million.

The Net Asset Value of the portfolio decreased to Rs 3,181 million as at 31st March 2019 from Rs 4,209 million in March 2018.





Your Fund investments are, diversified widely across fundamentally strong stocks, with a medium to long term outlook, in Hotel, Telecommunication, Manufacturing, Diversified, and Plantations sectors as depicted in the chart.

Future Outlook

The economy is expected to grow at around 3.5% in 2019. The Future outlook on growth will depend on Government policy direction and its execution. The Presidential election scheduled for the last quarter of 2019, will definitely have an influence on market sentiments.

Elections and politics will play a large role in the future expectation locally. Trade wars and other conflicts in policy and interests on the international scene has increased. Sri Lanka too is bound to feel its effects of which some could be positive for our export sector. The implementation of Free trade agreements has continued to pose challenges, and the country needs to move fast to capitalize on the opportunities available. Volatile crude oil prices globally and increased consumption could add pressure on the import bill. However, if local weather conditions are favorable it would could help boost Agriculture and reduce the cost of power generation via Hydro Electricity. The Easter Sunday bombings hurt Tourism badly. This will affect growth in tourism and related sectors in the short term. Attracting Foreign Direct Investments continues to be a challenge. Portfolio investments are expected to be slow, as investors wait for clarity ahead of the presidential race. We expect interest rates to remain around current levels and until the end of the year on lower credit growth. Lower Interest rates globally will also reduce the cost of borrowing internationally, to settle foreign debt.

We expect selected sectors and Companies in the Equity market to recover slowly from the Easter Sunday bombing. We will continue to search for value in specific sectors and counters and make changes to the Fund portfolio based on the changing market environment, while maintaining high equity exposure. We are also re-thinking the Fund's dividend policy, which is impacted by a Withholding tax of 14% that was imposed at the last Government budget.

Management

We would like to thank our valued unit holders for the confidence placed in us. We are confident of providing a consistent return to the unit holders who remain in the Fund in the medium to long term. We also place on record our appreciation for the support and co-operation received from the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka, Colombo Stock Exchange, the Trustee National Savings Bank and Custodian Bank of Ceylon.

Our sincere appreciation is also due to the stakeholders, the Chairman and Board of Directors and for their guidance. Our achievements would not have been possible without the skills and commitment of the Management Team. We thank them for their contribution and dedication throughout the year and look forward to their support in the future.

Chitra Sathkumara
Executive Director/ CEO
August 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ceybank Unit Trust Fund ("the Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unit holders' funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

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 *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements of 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the manager's 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 do 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 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 Fund Management Company and the Trustee for the Financial Statements

The Manager and the Trustee 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 Manager and Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Manager and Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 and trustees either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund'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 auditor's 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 Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Manager's and Trustee'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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

These financial statements also comply with the requirements of the Rule 27(3) of the Unit Trust Code of September 2011 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka under the Act No. 36 of 1987 and the trust deed.


SJMS ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Colombo
9 August 2019

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands)

	Note	2018/2019 Rs.	2017/2018 Rs.
Investment income			
Dividend income		112,889	117,783
Interest income	4	11,696	35,174
Net realized gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	5	(22,914)	208,834
Net change in unrealized gain/ (loss) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	8	(925,479)	(252,697)
Other income		29	52
Total investment income / (expenses)		(823,779)	109,146
Expenses			
Management fee		(61,124)	(78,787)
Trustee and custodian fee		(12,045)	(15,629)
Audit fee		(279)	(240)
Transaction cost		(1,491)	(3,802)
Other expenses		(263)	(753)
Total operating expenses		(75,202)	(99,211)
Net operating profit / (loss) after deductions and before tax		(898,981)	9,935
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Profit / (loss) after tax		(898,981)	9,935
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		(898,981)	9,935
Increase / (decrease) in net assets attributable to unit holders		(898,981)	9,935



The accounting policies and notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position


As at 31 March 2019

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands)


	Note	31.03.2019 Rs.	31.03.2018 Rs.
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,212	4,958
Dividend receivables		37,933	10,865
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	8	3,039,312	4,013,841
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	9	111,164	196,625
Receivable for sale of equity shares		271	-
Tax receivable	10	20,786	20,786
Total assets		3,210,678	4,247,074
Unit holders' funds and liabilities			
Liabilities			
Payables	11	29,154	34,701
Amount payable on unit redemption		35	2,767
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unit holders)		29,189	37,468
Unit holders' funds			
Net assets attributable to unit-holders	12	3,181,490	4,209,607
Total unit holders' funds and liabilities		3,210,678	4,247,074

The fund management company and trustee are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.


The financial statements comply with the requirements of the trust deed and were approved by the fund management company and the trustees on 9 August 2019.



 Director
 Ceybank Asset Management Ltd.
 Fund Management Company



 Director
 Ceybank Asset Management Ltd.
 Fund Management Company



 National Savings Bank - Trustee

The accounting policies and notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Page 05

Statement of changes in unit-holders' funds
For the year ended 31 March 2019
(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands)

	2018/2019 Rs.	2017/2018 Rs.
Unit holders' funds at the beginning of year	4,209,607	4,720,387
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	(898,981)	9,935
Received on unit creations	2,484	23,019
Distributions to unit-holders	-	(193,520)
Payments on unit redemptions	(131,621)	(350,214)
Unit-holders' funds at the end of the year	3,181,490	4,209,607

The accounting policies and notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands)

	Note	2018/2019 Rs.	2017/2018 Rs.
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Dividends received		85,822	126,765
Net interest received		11,642	35,174
Miscellaneous receipts		29	13
Management fees and trustee fees paid		(78,502)	(96,391)
Central depository system fees paid		(102)	(1,190)
Operating expenses paid		(2,145)	(4,777)
Tax paid		-	(3,504)
Investment in equity shares		(54,453)	(240,096)
Proceeds from sale of equity shares		80,371	686,239
Net investments in repurchase agreements		4,860	125,831
Net investments in commercial paper		62,176	(82,405)
Net investments in fixed deposits		18,425	(26,804)
<i>Net cash inflows / (outflows) from operating activities</i>		<u>128,122</u>	<u>518,857</u>
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Proceeds from issue of units		2,484	23,019
Payments on redemptions of units		(134,353)	(352,044)
Distribution paid		-	(193,520)
<i>Net cash inflows / (outflows) from financing activities</i>		<u>(131,869)</u>	<u>(522,546)</u>
<i>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</i>		<u>(3,746)</u>	<u>(3,689)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,958	8,647
<i>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</i>		<u>(3,746)</u>	<u>(3,689)</u>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</i>	7	<u>1,212</u>	<u>4,958</u>

The accounting policies and notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Ceybank Unit Trust Fund is an income and growth fund, which was launched in March 1992 by Ceybank Asset Management Ltd with the objective of providing capital growth in terms of appreciation of the unit price whilst striving to provide a regular stream of dividends to the investors possibly on an annual basis. The fund would be invested in a mix of equity and fixed income securities with a view to balancing the risk assumed by the unit holders by investing primarily in listed equity. The registered office of the Management company is located at 85, York Street, Colombo 1. The Trustee of the fund is National Savings Bank, No.255, Galle Road, Colombo 03.

1.2 Date of authorization for issue

The financial statements of the fund for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorized for issue by the fund management company and the trustee on 9th August 2019.

2. Preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the fund, as at 31 March 2019 and for the year then ended, have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and in compliance with the requirements of the Unit Trust Code of the securities and exchange commission of Sri Lanka..

These financial statements include the following components:

- Statement Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Changes in Unit holders' Fund
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising Accounting Policies and other explanatory information

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Historical cost is generally the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets. The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan rupees (LKR).

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis and assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SLFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that influence the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. In the selection and application of the company's accounting policies, which are described below, the directors are required to make judgments and assumptions and use assumptions in measuring items reported in the financial statements. These estimates are based on management's knowledge of current facts and circumstances, and assumptions based on such knowledge and expectations of future events. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods as well, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions - (Contd..)

Management considers credit, liquidity and market risk and assesses the impact on valuation of investments when determining the fair value.

Management uses its judgment in determining the appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market practitioners are applied. Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on the assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices or rates.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

- Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 : Techniques which use inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), and
- Level 3 : Techniques which use inputs that are not based on observable market data.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

Accounting policies set and below have been applied consistently to all periods presents in these statements.

2.4.1 Changes in significant accounting policies – SLFRS 9 financial instruments

SLFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities and replaces LKAS – 39 financial instruments recognition and measurement. The fund has applied SLFRS 9. Financial Instruments from 1 April 2018. Due to the transition methods chosen by the fund in applying this standard comparative information in these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standard.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

SLFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under SLFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. SLFRS 9 eliminates classification categories held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale that were available under LKAS 39. SLFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in LKAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The adoption of SLFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the fund's accounting policies and the financial statements. The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under LKAS 39 and the new measurement categories under SLFRS 9 for each class of the fund's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 01 April 2018.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)**

	Classification n under LKAS 39	Classification n under SLFRS 9	Carrying amount under LKAS 39 Rs.	Carrying amount under SLFRS 9 Rs.
Financial assets				
Quoted securities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets - Fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets - Fair value through profit or loss	4,013,841	4,013,841
Fixed deposits / repurchase agreements/ commercial papers	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	196,625	196,625
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses / payables	Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities	37,468	37,468

Impairment of financial assets

SLFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in LKAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under SLFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under LKAS 39. For assets under the scope of the SLFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are expected to increase and could become more volatile.

2.4.2 Financial instruments - Policy applicable after 1 January 2018**(i) Recognition and initial measurement**

All financial assets are initially recognized on the date the fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes purchases of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

(ii) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost or FVOCI. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the fund changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The fund's financial assets classified under amortised cost include Treasury bill under repurchase agreement and fixed deposits.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)**

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(iii) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
<i>Debt investments at FVOCI</i>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. The changes in fair value of FVOCI debt instruments are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

(iv) Impairment**Credit impaired financial assets**

The fund recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the fund is exposed to credit risk.

Credit - impaired financial assets at each reporting date, the fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data: –

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

As of the date of the statement of financial position the fund has not observed any of the above thus no impairment provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(v) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of SLFRS 9 have been applied with effect from 1 April 2018.

The fund used an exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Therefore, comparative periods have not been restated. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 does not reflect the requirements of SLFRS 9, but rather those of LKAS 39.

Financial instruments which were classified as loans and receivables under LKAS 39 are now carried at amortized cost in the financial statements. However, there is no difference in the measurement basis between LKAS 39 and SLFRS 9 for the instruments classified under amortised cost, and therefore there is no impact on the carrying value of these instruments.

Therefore, the adoption of SLFRS 9 did not change the carrying values of the fund's financial instruments. Hence, a reconciliation is not presented.

2.4.3 Financial assets – Policy applicable prior 1 January 2018

Initial recognition and measurements

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management intention in acquiring them. Accordingly, fund's financial assets have been classified as loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Loan and receivables in the statement of financial position comprise of investments in treasury securities and fixed deposits and measured using the amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The fund classifies financial assets as financial assets recognised through profit or loss when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Financial assets recognised through profit or loss are recorded and measured in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in net gains / (losses) from financial investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the 'unrealised gains/ (losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss' in the statement of profit or loss.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

2.4.4 Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include accrued expenses and other payables.

2.4.5 Derecognition

Financial assets

The fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The fund also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any- cash assets transferred or liabilities or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4.6 Offsetting of 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 liabilities simultaneously.

2.4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

2.4.8 Payables and provisions

Payables are initially recognized at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and service received, whether or not billed to the Trust, and subsequently at amortized cost.

Provisions are recognized when the fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

2.4.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the fund and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Dividend income

Income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established, normally being the ex-dividend date. Dividend income is recognized net of withholding tax, if any

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the 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.

Interest income from treasury securities fixed income securities are recognized gross of or notional tax or withholding tax as applicable up to 31 March 2018 and thereafter net of withholding tax or notional tax due to the changes in the new Inland Revenue Act. No.24 of 2017.

Unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

Unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss includes all gains and losses arise from changes in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss" as at the reporting date.

Realised gains / (losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

Realised gains / (losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss includes results of buying and selling of quoted equity securities.

2.4.10 Expenditure recognition

All expenses including management fees and trustee fees are recognised in "profit or loss" on accrual basis.

The management participation fee of the fund is as follows:

Management fee -	1.65% p.a. of Net Asset Value of the Fund
Trustee fee -	0.25% p.a. of Net Asset Value of the Fund
Custodian fee -	0.085% p.a. of Net Asset Value of the Fund

2.4.11 Taxation

Profits are taxable at the rate of 10% in accordance with the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 for the period up to 31 March 2018 and Unit Trusts that conduct eligible investment business are treated as pass through vehicles and tax will be payable by unitholders in accordance with the new Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017.

Provision for taxation has not been made in the current year, based on the provisions of Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017.

2.4.12 Distributions

In accordance with the trust deed, the Fund distributes income, to Unit Holders by cash or reinvestment in units. The distributions are recorded in the statement of movement in Unit Holders' Funds.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

2.4.13 Unit holders' funds and net assets attributable to unit holders

Unit holders funds has been calculated as the difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and the carrying amounts of the liabilities, other than those due to unit holders, as at the reporting date.

Units can be issued and redeemed based on the fund's net asset value per unit, calculated by dividing the net assets of the fund calculated in accordance with the valuation guidelines issued by the Unit trust Association of Sri Lanka and directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka, by the number of units in issue.

Dividend to unit holders is declared according to Explanatory Memorandum. Distribution to unit holders is recognized in the Statement of changes in unit-holders' funds. Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unit holders.

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk management objectives, policies and processes

Risks arising from holding financial instruments are inherent in the Fund's activities, and are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk.

Financial instruments of the Fund comprise investments in repurchase agreements, commercial papers, fixed deposits and trading securities for the purpose of generating a return on the investment made by unit Holders, in addition to cash at bank, and other financial instruments such as other receivables and other payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The manager is responsible for identifying and controlling the risk that arise from these financial instruments. The Manager agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below.

The risks are measured using a method that reflects the expected impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and Statement of Financial Position of the Fund from reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variables. Information about these risk exposures at the reporting date, measured on this basis, is disclosed below.

The manager also monitors information about the total fair value of financial instruments exposed to risk, as well as compliance with established investment mandate limits. These mandate limits reflect the investment strategy and market environment of the Fund, as well as the level of risk that the Fund is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. This information is prepared and reported to relevant parties within the Manager on a regular basis as deemed appropriate, including the Fund manager, other key management, Risk and Investment Committees, and ultimately the Trustees of the Fund.

Concentration of risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered in to with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economics, political or other conditions.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousand unless otherwise stated)****3.1.1 Market risk**

Market risk represents the risk that the value of the Fund's investments portfolios will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

This risk is managed by ensuring that all investment activities are undertaken in accordance with established mandate limits and investments strategies. As such, unit holders can manage this risk through their choices of which investment portfolios to participate in.

The Fund uses a range of different Fund managers for investment assets. Where a Unit Holder is invested in more than one investment portfolio, this reduces the impact of a particular manager underperforming. Within the underlying investment portfolio, diversification is achieved at a number of levels. The diversified portfolios are invested across a range of investment sectors. Within each sector of the diversified portfolios, the Fund managers invest in a variety of securities.

3.1.2 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of the fund's investment in trading securities will fluctuate as a result of changes in the price of the fund's investments in trading securities. Price risk exposure arises from the fund's investment portfolios.

The table below shows the impact on the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position due to a reasonably possible change in the price of the fund's investment in trading securities in note 8, with all other variables held constant:

	31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	Increases/ (decreases) on profit before tax	Increases/ (decreases) on amounts attributable to unit holders	Increases/ (decreases) on profit before tax	Increases/ (decreases) on amounts attributable to unit holders
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Change in price of the Fund's investment in trading securities existing as of reporting date:				
+ 10%	303,931	303,931	401,384	401,384
- 10%	(303,931)	(303,931)	(401,384)	(401,384)

3.1.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis. However, due to the short term nature of the instruments of repurchase agreements and trust certificates it is reasonably expected that the fluctuation in interest rate will not materially impact the net assets value of the Fund. The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risks.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)**

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate Rs.	Non- interest bearing Rs.	Total Rs.
As at 31.03.2019				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,212	1,212
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	111,164	-	111,164
Financial assets - held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	3,039,312	3,039,312
Other receivables	-	-	58,989	58,989
Total exposure	-	111,164	3,099,513	3,210,677
As at 31.03.2018				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,958	4,958
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	196,625	-	196,625
Financial assets - held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	4,013,841	4,013,841
Other receivables	-	-	31,651	31,651
Total exposure	-	196,625	4,050,450	4,247,074

3.1.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to the financial statement will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss.

The Fund's exposure to credit risk from its financial assets arises from default of the counterparty, with the current exposure equal to the fair value of these instruments as detailed below. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial instruments with reputable counterparties.

The details are as follows:

(i) Debt securities

The fund invests in debt securities which have an investment grade categorization as rated by Fitch. An analysis of debt by rating is set out in the table below.

	31.03.2019 Rs.	31.03.2018 Rs.
Repurchase agreements		
Rating		
Risk free	57,486	62,346
Commercial papers		
Rating		
A - (ICRA)	-	82,376
BBB - (ICRA)	20,200	-
Fixed Deposits		
BBB - (ICRA)	-	51,903
Unrated	33,478	-
Total	111,164	196,625

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)***(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counter-parties have a rating of AA+ as determined by the Fitch Rating agency.

In accordance with the fund's policy, the investment manager monitors the fund's credit position on a daily basis.

3.1.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. It therefore, primarily holds investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. Only a limited proportion of its assets are held in investments not actively traded on a stock exchange.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unit holder's option. However, the Board of Directors do not envisage that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table below will be representative of the actual cash outflows, as holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

The table below analyses the fund's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month Rs.	1-6 months Rs.	6-12 months Rs.	Total Rs.
As at 31.03.2019				
Payables	17,719	279	11,156	29,154
Amount payable on unit redemption	35	-	-	35
Contractual cash flows	17,754	279	11,156	29,189
As at 31.03.2018				
Payables	23,154	279	11,267	34,701
Amount payable on unit redemption	2,767	-	-	2,767
Contractual cash flows	25,921	279	11,267	37,468

3.1.6 Capital risk management

The Fund considers its net assets attributable to Unit Holders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to Unit Holders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to Unit Holders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of Unit Holders.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Fund's underlying assets on a daily basis by the Management Company. Under the terms of the Unit Trust Code, the Management Company has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)**

Following being the disclosures of Unit Holders' Funds;

The movement in the Unit Holder's Funds as at 31 March 2019

i In terms of value

Unit Holders' Funds as at 01 April 2018	4,209,607
Decrease in net assets attributable to unit holders	(898,981)
Received on unit creations	2,484
Distributions to unit-holders	-
Payments on unit redemptions	(131,621)
Unit-holders' funds at the end of the year	3,181,490

In terms of No of units

ii Opening no of units as at 01 April 2018	184,060,935
Closing no of units as at 31 March 2019	177,511,596

3.2 Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of the fund's assets and liabilities at the end of each reporting period approximate their fair values.

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value including any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are added to the value of the asset or liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognized in profit or loss.

(i) Fair value in an active market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The fund values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.4.1 For the majority of its investments, the fund relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)***(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market - (Contd..)*

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the fund holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the fund for similar financial instruments.

3.3 Fair value hierarchy*(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities*

The fund classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the responsible entity. The responsible entity considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The tables below set out the trust's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at 31 March 2019.

As at 31 March 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets fair value through profit or loss</i>				
- Equity shares	3,039,312	-	-	3,039,312
Total	3,039,312	-	-	3,039,312
As at 31 March 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets fair value through profit or loss</i>				
- Equity shares	4,013,841	-	-	4,013,841
Total	4,013,841	-	-	4,013,841

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)

3.3 Fair value hierarchy - (Contd..)

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within level 1, include active listed equities, certain unlisted unit trusts, exchange traded derivatives.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within level 2. These include; investment-grade corporate bonds, certain non-US sovereign obligations, certain listed equities, certain unlisted unit trusts, and over-the-counter derivatives. As level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Investments classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they are infrequently traded. Level 3 instruments include corporate debt securities and certain unlisted investments. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the responsible entity has used valuation techniques to derive fair value.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****4. Interest income**

	2019	2018
Interest on repurchase agreements	4,685	12,702
Interest Income on bank (call) deposits	6,815	11,543
Interest on commercial papers	566	10,929
WHT on interest income	(370)	-
	11,696	35,174

Interest income on treasury bills repurchase agreements and fixed income securities have been recognised gross of notional tax and withholding tax in the comparative period. In the current period, notional tax is not applicable as per new Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and interest on fixed income securities have been recognized on net basis as the fund is treated as a tax pass through vehicle.

5. Net realized gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

Proceeds on sale of investments	79,739	477,405
Average cost of investments sold	(102,653)	(268,571)
	(22,914)	208,834

6. Income tax expense

Reconciliation between tax expense and the accounting profit / (loss) is as follows.

Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	(898,981)	9,935
Profits on dividend	(112,889)	(100,087)
Gain / (loss) related to the fair value through profit or loss financial assets		
Net change in unrealised (gain) / loss	925,479	252,697
Net realised (gain)/ loss	22,914	(208,834)
Transaction cost	1,491	3,802
Loss from business	(61,986)	(42,487)
Income tax expense	-	-

The fund has calculated the income tax liability up to 31 March 2018 in accordance with the previous Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006 and following the enactment of the new Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 effective from 1 April 2018, the fund is deemed as conducting an eligible investment business and is treated as a tax pass through vehicle. Hence no provision for the income tax was made in the financial statements for the current year.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****7. Cash and cash equivalents**

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Cash at bank - Bank of Ceylon	1,212	4,958
	1,212	4,958

8. Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Held for trading		
Investment in equity shares (note 8 (a))	3,039,312	4,013,841
	3,039,312	4,013,841

a) Investment in equity shares

31 March 2019			Percentage
Company	No. of shares	Market value	of total net assets
Banks Finance & Insurance			
Pan Asia Banking Corporation Limited	2,748,651	35,458	1.11%
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	120,679	11,911	0.37%
Union Bank Of Colombo PLC	25,226	277	0.01%
Seylan Bank Limited	24,619	884	0.03%
The Finance Co Ltd	5,706,601	7,419	0.23%
Sampath Bank Limited.	657	118	0.00%
Nations Trust Bank Ltd	4,192	377	0.01%
Peoples Leasing Company PLC	3,000	40	0.00%
The Finance PLC- Non Voting	1,494,345	747	0.02%
Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka and finance PLC	11,783,123	122,544	3.85%
		179,776	5.65%
Beverages Food & Tobacco			
Lucky Lanka Milk Processing Company PLC	1,800,000	1,440	0.05%
		1,440	0.05%
Construction & Engineering			
Access Engineering PLC	162,462	2,112	0.07%
		2,112	0.07%
Diversified Holdings			
Expolanka Holdings PLC	373,335	1,493	0.05%
Adam Investments Limited	3,859,024	772	0.02%
Softlogic Holdings PLC	116	2	0.00%
Vallibel One PLC	14,711,807	210,379	6.61%
John Keells Holdings Limited	12,395	1,934	0.06%
		214,579	6.74%

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****a) Investment in equity shares (Continued)**

As at 31.03.2019	No. of shares	Market value	Percentage of total net assets
Health Care			
The Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC	2,975,800	130,042	4.09%
		130,042	4.09%
Hotels & Travels			
The Kingsbury PLC	8,256,194	105,679	3.32%
Trans Asia Hotels Limited	5,433,143	415,092	13.05%
Asian Hotels & Properties PLC	9,791,834	410,278	12.90%
Amaya Leisure PLC	18,340	682	0.02%
Aitken Spence Hotel Holdings PLC	190,848	4,523	0.14%
		936,255	29.43%
Information Technology			
PC House PLC	3,355,382	336	0.01%
		336	0.01%
Land & Property			
C T Land Development PLC	1,667	47	0.00%
Equity Two Ltd	2,275,602	120,607	3.79%
Colombo Land & Development Company PLC	17,336,125	204,566	6.43%
		325,221	10.22%
Manufacturing			
Tokyo Cement Co. (Lanka) Limited-Non Voting	14,400	266	0.01%
Tokyo Cement Co. (Lanka) Limited	3,105	64	0.00%
Kelani Tyres Ltd	8,037,911	248,371	7.81%
Lanka Walltile Ltd	84,689	5,081	0.16%
Royal Ceramics Lanka Ltd	22,809	1,346	0.04%
Teejay Lanka PLC	35,600	1,082	0.03%
		256,211	8.05%
Plantations			
Kahawatte Plantations Ltd	6,830,307	266,382	8.37%
Kelani Valley Plantations Limited	2,205,083	205,073	6.45%
		471,455	14.82%
Power and Energy			
Lvl Energy Fund Limited	1,116,653	8,822	0.28%
Laugfs (non Voting)	12,175	159	0.01%
Laugfs Gas Limited	122,600	2,060	0.06%
Lanka IOC Limited	6,097,277	106,093	3.33%
		117,133	3.68%

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****a) Investment in equity shares (Continued)**

As at 31.03.2019	No. of shares	Market value	Percentage of total net assets
Telecommunications			
Dialog Axiata PLC	610,269	5,553	0.17%
Sri Lanka Telecom PLC	18,654,133	399,198	12.55%
		404,752	12.72%
Total		3,039,312	95.53%

As at 31.03.2018	No. of shares	Market value	Percentage of total net assets
Banks Finance & Insurance			
Nations Trust Bank Ltd	4,103	331	0.01%
The Finance PLC - Non Voting	1,494,345	3,288	0.08%
The Finance Co Ltd	5,706,601	26,250	0.62%
Pan Asia Banking Corporation Limited	2,710,159	44,447	1.06%
Sampath Bank Limited.	17,523	5,257	0.12%
Sampath Bank Plc (Rights)	4,043	201	0.00%
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	118,765	16,128	0.38%
Union Bank of Colombo PLC	1,756,701	22,486	0.53%
Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka and Finance PLC	11,775,514	153,082	3.64%
Peoples Leasing Company PLC	3,000	47	0.00%
Seylan Bank Limited	22,762	1,254	0.03%
		272,771	6.48%

Beverages Food & Tobacco			
Lucky Lanka Milk Processing Company PLC	1,800,000	1,800	0.04%
		1,800	0.04%

Construction & Engineering			
Access Engineering PLC	162,462	3,330	0.08%
		3,330	0.08%

Diversified Holdings			
Softlogic Holdings PLC	94	2	0.00%
John Keells Holdings Limited	26,701	4,261	0.10%
Adam Investments Limited	3,859,024	772	0.02%
Expolanka Holdings PLC	323,335	1,584	0.04%
Vallibel One PLC	14,435,414	326,240	7.75%
		332,860	7.91%

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****a) Investment in equity shares (Continued)**

As at 31.03.2018	No. of shares	Market value	Percentage of total net assets
Health Care			
The Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC	2,943,581	176,615	4.20%
		176,615	4.20%
Hotels and Travels			
Amaya Leisure PLC	17,621	930	0.02%
Trans Asia Hotels Limited	5,423,248	515,209	12.24%
Aitken Spence Hotel Holdings PLC	190,848	6,393	0.15%
Asian Hotels and Properties PLC	10,190,555	511,566	12.15%
The Kingsbury PLC	9,673,894	174,130	4.14%
		1,208,228	28.70%
Information Technology			
PC House PLC	3,355,382	336	0.01%
		336	0.01%
Land and Property			
Equity Two Ltd	2,267,605	162,587	3.86%
C T Land Development PLC	1,666	52	0.00%
Colombo Land & Development Company PLC	17,194,687	323,260	7.68%
		485,899	11.54%
Manufacturing			
Lanka Walltile Ltd	84,689	8,333	0.20%
Royal Ceramics Lanka Ltd	22,809	2,404	0.06%
Tokyo Cement Co. (Lanka) Limited	14,400	662	0.02%
Tokyo Cement Co. (Lanka) Limited	3,105	168	0.00%
Kelani Tyres Ltd	8,037,911	395,465	9.39%
Textured Jersey Lanka PLC	35,600	1,136	0.03%
		408,168	9.70%
Plantations			
Kelani Valley Plantations Limited	2,200,790	176,063	4.18%
Kahawatte Plantations Ltd	6,827,130	261,479	6.21%
		437,542	10.39%
Power and Energy			
Laugfs (Non Voting)	12,175	314	0.01%
Lanka IOC Limited	5,407,790	162,774	3.87%
Lvl Energy Fund Limited	1,055,573	10,450	0.25%
Laugfs Gas Limited	122,600	4,352	0.10%
		177,891	4.23%

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****a) Investment in equity shares (Continued)**

As at 31.03.2018			Percentage
Company	No. of shares	Market value	of total net assets
Telecommunications			
Dialog Axiata PLC	610,069	8,419	0.20%
Sri Lanka Telecom PLC	18,517,803	499,981	11.88%
		508,400	12.08%
Total		4,013,841	95.35%

An overview of the risk exposures and fair value measurements relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 3.

b) Net change in unrealised gain/ (loss) on financial assets.

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Cost of investment in equity shares	3,964,781	4,266,509
Market value of investment in equity shares	3,039,312	4,013,841
Net change in unrealised gain/ (loss) on investment in equity shares	(925,469)	(252,668)
Net change in unrealised gain/ (loss) on investment in commercial paper	(10)	(29)
	(925,479)	(252,697)

9. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Repurchase agreements (note 09 (a))	57,486	62,346
Commercial papers (note 09 (b))	20,200	82,376
Fixed deposits (note 09 (c))	33,478	51,903
	111,164	196,625

The financial instruments categorised under amortised cost were recorded under the loans and receivables in the audited financial statements as at 31 March 2018.

a) Investments in repurchase agreements

31.03.2019		Investment date	Maturity date	Cost	Carrying Value
	Yield				
Acuity Securities Limited	9.45%	26-Mar-19	2-Apr-19	15,284	15,307
Nat Wealth Securities Ltd	9.80%	28-Mar-19	4-Apr-19	19,031	19,051
Union Bank of Colombo	9.00%	28-Mar-19	1-Apr-19	23,105	23,128
				57,419	57,486
31.03.2018		Investment date	Maturity date	Cost	Carrying Value
	Yield				
Bank of Ceylon	5.20%	29-Mar-18	2-Apr-18	10,000	10,004
Nat Wealth Securities Ltd	7.90%	29-Mar-18	2-Apr-18	24,270	24,286
First Capital Treasuries	7.95%	29-Mar-18	2-Apr-18	28,037	28,056
				62,308	62,346

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****b) Investment in commercial papers**

31.03.2019	Yield	Investment date	date	Cost	Carrying value
Janashakthi Limited	16.00%	8-Mar-19	8-Apr-19	20,000	20,200
				20,000	20,200

31.03.2018	Yield	Investment date	date	Cost	Carrying value
Janashakthi Limited	12.00%	5-Mar-18	4-Apr-18	30,862	31,125
Dunamis Capital PLC	12.00%	6-Mar-18	6-Apr-18	50,834	51,251
				81,696	82,376

c) Investment in fixed deposits**As at 31.03.2019**

	Yield	Investment date	Maturity date	Cost	Carrying value
Pan Asia Bank	10.50%	20-Mar-19	20-Apr-19	33,363	33,478

As at 31.03.2018

	Yield	Investment date	Maturity date	Cost	Carrying value
Citizens Development Business Finance PLC	12.10%	5-Mar-18	5-Jun-18	51,442	51,903

10. Income tax receivable

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Withholding tax recoverable	5,580	5,580
Notional tax receivable	15,206	15,206
	20,786	20,786

11. Payables

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Management fee, trust fee and custodian fee	16,592	21,925
Other payables	11,148	11,260
Accrued expenses	279	279
Unclaimed redemptions	8	8
Payable on equity share purchases	1,127	1,229
	29,154	34,701

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****12. Net assets attributable to unit holders**

Movements in the number of units and net assets attributable to unit holders during the year were as follows:

	31.03.2019		31.03.2018	
	Units	LKR	Units	LKR
Opening capital balance	184,060,935	4,209,607	198,283,897	4,720,387
Applications	123,346	2,484	1,015,875	23,019
Redemptions	(6,672,685)	(131,621)	(15,238,837)	(350,214)
Distributions to unit-holders	-	-	-	(193,520)
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	-	(898,981)	-	9,935
Closing balance	177,511,596	3,181,490	184,060,935	4,209,607

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Net assets attributable to unit holders	3,181,490	4,209,607
	3,181,490	4,209,607

Distributions to unit-holders

Distributions during the year,

	2018/19		2017/18	
	No of Units	Rs '000	No of Units	Rs '000
Distributions	-	-	193,520,192	193,520

As stipulated within the trust-deed, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the trust and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the trust. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the trust.

The creation price was at LKR. 18.97 per unit (31 March 2018- LKR 24.20) and the redemption price was at LKR17.78 per unit (31 March 2018- LKR 22.69) as at 31 March 2019.

13. Related party transactions

The following have been identified as related parties to Ceybank Unit Trust Fund in accordance with LKAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures.

a) Management entity

The management entity of Ceybank Unit Trust is Ceybank Asset Management Limited.

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****b) Key management personnel****i) Directors**

Key management personnel includes persons who are directors of Ceybank Asset Management Limited at any time during the financial year.

- Mr. P. S. C. Pelpola (Chairman)
- Mr. C. Sathkumara (CEO/ Executive Director)
- Mr.A. P. Weeratunge
- Mr. K.B.S. Bandara
- Mr. M. P.R. Kumara (Alternate Director to Mr. K.B.S. Bandara)
- Mr. R. D. M. U. M. M. Bandara
- Ms.Vasantha Govindan

ii) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the fund, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

c) Key management personnel unit holdings

The key management personnel of Ceybank Asset Management Ltd held units in the fund as follows.

31 March 2019

	No of units held opening	No of units held closing	Fair value of investment Rs.'000	Distribution paid by the fund Rs.'000
Mr.Chitra Sathkumara	8,459	8,459	150	-

d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are paid by Ceybank Asset Management Limited. Payments made from the fund to Ceybank Asset Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

e) Other transactions within the Trust

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the trust during the financial year and there were no material contracts involving key management personnel's interest existing at year end.

f) Related party unit holding

The management company of Ceybank Unit Trust held units in the fund as follows:

31 March 2019

	No of units held opening	No of units held closing	Fair value of investment Rs.'000	Distribution paid by the fund Rs.'000
Ceybank Asset Management Ltd	6,007,535	6,007,535	106,814	-

CEYBANK UNIT TRUST FUND**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 March 2019****(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees thousands unless otherwise stated)****g) Transactions with and amounts due to related parties**

The fees charged by the management company and trustee for services provided during the year and the balances outstanding from such dues as at year end are as disclosed below:

	Charge for the year		Balance outstanding	
	2019	2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Management fees	(61,124)	(78,787)	16,592	21,925
Trustee/custodian fees	(12,045)	(15,629)		
	(73,169)	(94,415)	16,592	21,925

14. Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There were no significant commitments and/or contingent liabilities existing as at the reporting date which require adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements.

15. Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred after the reporting period which require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

CEYBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

MANAGEMENT TEAM

CHAIRMAN

Palitha Pelpola

CEO / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Chitra Sathkumara

B.Sc, MBA (Finance)

General Manager

W. D. F. Wimalaratne
FIB (IBSL), Dip. In Bank Mgt. (IBSL),
Pg.DBFA (ICASL)
Former Deputy General Manager
Bank of Ceylon

Manager – Investment & Business Development

Ian Ferdinands
Chartered Marketer
Certified e Marketer
MBA(Finance)

Manager – Finance

Ravindra Hettiarachchi
Chartered Finalist (ICASL)
B.Sc (Mgt) Sp. Hons
MBA

Manager - Marketing

Kumudu Kekirideniya
Dip.in Marketing (UK),
MICM (UK)

Fund Manager

Kanchana Karannagoda
B.Sc. B. Admin. Sp. (Finance) Hons
CIMA,CGMA

Acting Registrar

Pamudi Kariyawasam



**DECLARATION BY
TRUSTEES AND MANAGING COMPANY**

Declaration by Trustees and Management Company as per SEC Circular No 02/2009 on Guidelines for Trustees and Management Companies of Unit Trust Funds.

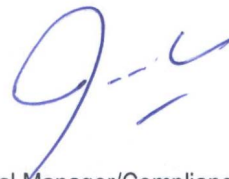
National Savings Bank the Trustee and Ceybank Asset Management Ltd the Managers of Ceybank Unit Trust Funds hereby declare that,

1. the requirements of Guidelines for Trustees and Managing Companies of Unit Trust Funds set by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka have been complied with during the year.
2. the transactions were and will be carried out at arm's length basis and on terms which are best available for the Fund, as well as act, at all times, in the best interest of the Fund's unit holders.



Trustee to
Ceybank Unit Trust Fund

National Savings Bank



General Manager/Compliance Officer
Ceybank Asset Management Ltd





Managers of the Ceybank Unit Trust Fund's

No 85, York Street, Colombo -1

Tel : 011- 760 2000-2, Fax : 011- 2327203 E.mail : info@ceybank.com Web: www.ceybank.com