

PREMIER WEALTH FUNDS

PREMIER WEALTH FUNDS ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020

Trustee & Custodian



HATTON NATIONAL BANK PLC, HEAD OFFICE

Fund Manager



PREMIER WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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Fund Manager's Review

Our Valued Investors,

It is with great pleasure that we present the Annual Report for the financial year ending 31st March 2020 to our valued investors.

During the last 12 months, Global economy took a major hit with COVID-19 which exasperated the pressure on the already ailing Sri Lankan economy with previous year's Easter Sunday Attack. Both domestic and international analysts expect the country to enter into a technical recession. Yet, despite the market conditions, we are pleased to inform that Premier Wealth Management Limited (PWML) has been able to perform reasonably well throughout the year under review.

With the two-unit trust funds "Premier Money Market Fund" and "Premier Growth Fund", we cater to the liquidity and long-term capital appreciation needs of our unit holders. The sheer force of Ceylinco Life brand behind PWML will propel it to win the trust of the common Sri Lankans while educating them on non-traditional investment avenues, which would bring win-win solutions to investors, shareholders and to the investment culture at large.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

Sri Lankan economy recorded a slow growth of 2.3% during 2019, compared to the growth of 3.3% in 2018 and contracted by 1.6% in the first quarter of 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, a faster rebound of economic activity is expected, especially in the fourth quarter of 2020, supported by improved political stability, the resultant improvement in business confidence, and the lagged impact of monetary and fiscal stimulus.

Notable improvement was observed in the external current account balance in 2019, with the trade deficit contracting significantly as a result of a sharp decline in the growth of imports and a marginal growth of exports. The tourism sector witnessed a faster than expected recovery in 2019 following the Easter Sunday attacks. Yet, the pandemic is likely to pose challenges to the tourism sector in the foreseeable future.

In 2020, Central Bank reduced Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) and the Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR) several times to support economic activities by providing monetary stimulus and liquidity. Meanwhile Sri Lankan Rupee remained broadly stable throughout the period.

Fund Performance

Premier Money Market fund continued to establish its reputation as a fund which aims to provide attractive, short-term, tax-adjusted investment opportunities for both corporate and retail clients. For the year ended 31st March 2020, fund managed to achieve a 12.3% annualized yield, net of fees, compared to 9.0% annualized yield the fund achieved in 2018/19.

Premier Growth Fund, which focuses on investments in equity, was able to record a return of 8.2% (net of fees) for the period under review, whereas All Share Price Index of Colombo Stock Exchange has recorded -17.7% for the same period.

**PREMIER GROWTH FUND
COLOMBO - 05**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**



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 Sri Lanka

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF PREMIER GROWTH FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Premier Growth Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2020 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' funds 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 05 to 18.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31st March 2020, 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 Matter

The financial statements of the Premier Growth Fund for the year ended 31st March 2019 were audited by another auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 12th June 2019.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Premier Wealth Management Limited ("The Manager") and the Trustee of the Unit Trust are 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 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 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.

BDO Partners, a Sri Lankan Partnership, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

Partners : Sujeewa Rajapakse FCA, FCMA, MBA. Ashane J.W. Jayasekara FCA, FCMA (UK), MBA. H. Sasanka Rathnaweera FCA, ACMA. R. Vasanthakumar Bsc (Acc), ACA. F. Sarah Z. Afker ACA, ACMA (UK), CGMA, MCSI (UK). M.N. Mohamed Habeel ACA. D. Jerad N. Dias ACA.



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.
- 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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

As required by 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, 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 Fund.

BDO Partners

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Colombo 02

22nd September 2020

HSR/cc

**PREMIER GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

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	Note	2019/2020 Rs.	2018/2019 Rs.
Investment income			
Dividend income		6,306	12,915
Interest income	4	1,271,888	9,767
Placement fee income		63,000	-
Net change in unrealized gain/(loss) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		(29,327)	41,508
Net unrealized gain on financial assets held at amortized cost		157,869	
Net realized gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		-	(94,126)
Total investment income		1,469,736	(29,936)
Expenses			
Custodian fee		(135,200)	(16,282)
Audit fee		(112,860)	(96,603)
Transaction cost		(694)	(4,059)
Professional fees		(52,996)	-
Other expenses		(1,095)	(1,550)
Total operating expenses		(302,845)	(118,494)
Net operating profit		1,166,891	(148,430)
Finance expenses		(2,176)	(1,600)
Profit before tax		1,164,715	(150,030)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders		1,164,715	(150,030)

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 18 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Colombo
22nd September 2020



PREMIER GROWTH FUND
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

Page 2

	Note	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	11,649	209,326
Receivable on unit creations		-	2,600,000
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	7	125,928	93,310
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8	23,323,787	301,058
Income tax receivable	9	62,423	58,180
Total current assets		23,523,787	3,261,874
Total assets		23,523,787	3,261,874
UNITHOLDER'S FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	10	176,833	112,885
Total current liabilities		176,833	112,885
Unitholder's fund			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		23,346,954	3,148,989
Total unitholder's fund		23,346,954	3,148,989
Total unitholder's funds and liabilities		23,523,787	3,261,874
Commitments and contingencies	12 and 13		

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 18 form an integral part of this financial statement.

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

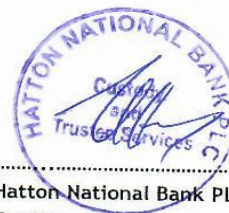
PREMIER WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED


Director


Director

Premier Wealth Management Limited
Fund Management Company

Colombo
22nd September 2020
HSR/cc



Hatton National Bank PLC
Trustee



PREMIER GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDER'S FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

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	Rs.	Total Rs.
Unitholders' funds at 01st April 2018	988,361	988,361
Decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders	(150,030)	(150,030)
Received on Unit creations	3,127,245	3,127,245
Paid on unit redemptions	(816,587)	(816,587)
Unitholders' funds at 01st April 2019	<u>3,148,989</u>	<u>3,148,989</u>
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	1,164,715	1,164,715
Received on unit creations	19,033,250	19,033,250
Unitholders' funds as at 31st March 2020	<u>23,346,954</u>	<u>23,346,954</u>

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 18 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Colombo
22nd September 2020



PREMIER GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	333,161	8,709
Dividend received	6,306	12,915
Placement fees received	63,000	-
Net realized gain/(loss) on equity investments	-	(94,126)
Tax paid	(4,242)	(77)
Operating expenses paid	(241,073)	(95,030)
Net investment in financial assets	(21,988,079)	162,233
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(21,830,927)	(5,376)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash received on creation of units	21,633,250	532,012
Cash paid on cancellation of units	-	(816,587)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	21,633,250	(284,575)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(197,677)	(289,951)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note A)	209,326	499,277
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note B)	11,649	209,326
At the beginning		Note A
Balance at bank	209,326	499,277
At the end		Note B
Balance at bank	11,649	209,326

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 18 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Colombo
22nd September 2020





**PREMIER GROWTH FUND
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

Premier Growth Fund ("the Fund") is an open ended unit trust fund approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka. The Fund was launched in September 2012.

The management company of the Fund, "Premier Wealth Management Limited" is a fully owned subsidiary of Ceylinco Seraka Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the Manager and its principal place of business is located at No.02, Gower Street, Colombo 05. The Trustee of the fund is Hatton National Bank PLC having an established business place at Hatton National Bank PLC, Custodian & Trustee Services, HNB Towers (Level 15), No. 479, T B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

Date of authorization for issue

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 31st March 2020 were authorized for issue by the fund management company and the trustee on 22nd September 2020.

2 PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared and presented in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprising of SLFRS and LKAS (hereafter referred to as "SLFRS"), as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

The Fund did not adopt any inappropriate accounting treatments which are not in compliance with the requirements of the SLFRS and regulations governing the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

2.2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2020, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' funds and statement of cash flows for the period ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs) laid down by The institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the requirement of the unit trust code of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.

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 Fund'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.

PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 Financial instruments**2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 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.

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.





PREMIER GROWTH FUND
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2.4.3 Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost	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, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses 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.
Debt investments at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4.4 Impairment

The Fund recognizes 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 is measured as a 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECL 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.

2.4.4.1 Credit impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether the 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 Fund on terms that the Fund 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.

2.4.4.2 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 asset.

2.4.4.3 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.



PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.4.5 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 recognized in profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include accrued expenses and other payables.

2.4.6 Recognition/ de-recognition**2.4.6.1 Financial assets**

All financial assets are 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.

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right 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 recognized 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 derecognized.

2.4.6.2 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 recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

2.4.7 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 recognized amounts and
- There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4.8 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 an insignificant risk of changes in values.

2.4.9 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 services received, whether or not billed to the Trust, and subsequently at amortised cost.

Provisions are recognized when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and 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.



PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.4.10 Recognition of income

Income 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. The following specific criteria must also be met before interest income is recognized.

2.4.10.1 Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised 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 of treasury securities and fixed income securities are recognized gross of withholding tax or notional 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.

2.4.10.2 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.

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

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

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

Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss include all gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss as at the reporting date.

2.4.11 Expenditure recognition

All expenses, including management fees and trustee fees, are recognized in profit or loss on an accruals basis.

The management participation fees, the trustee fees and custodian fees of the Fund are as follows.

- Management and registration fee - 1.15% p.a of net assets value of the fund
- Trustee fee - 0.20% p.a of net assets value of the fund
- Custody fee - Rs. 20,000 per month

Management fee and trustee fee had not been charged on the Fund considering the size of the Fund, but custodian fee commenced to be charged from 16 February 2019 onwards.

2.4.12 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.



PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.4.13 Unitholder's funds and net assets attributable to unitholders

Unitholders' 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 unitholders, 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 directive issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka, by the number of units in issue.

3 Financial instruments and risk management**3.1 Financial Instruments**

The Fund's principal financial assets comprise investment in fixed income securities and cash at bank. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to generate a return on the investment made by unitholders. The Fund also has other financial instruments such as receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

In accordance with SLFRS 09 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the Fund's investments and receivables are classified as 'Financial instruments at amortised cost'. Payables are designated as 'Financial liabilities' at amortized cost.

3.2 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 market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

3.2.1 Market risk

Market risk represents the risk that the value of the Fund's investment 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 investment strategies. As such, unitholders can manage this risk through their choices of which investment portfolios to participate in.

3.2.2 Price risk

Movements in share prices directly affect the value of investments in the Premier Growth Fund because the volatility in future prices of investments held by the fund are uncertain. To minimize the impact of price movements in individual shares, the Fund holds a portfolio of stocks at the maximum limit of 95% of the net assets attributable to unitholders which is diversified across multiple industry sectors covering growth stocks, and value stocks. The balance 5% is invested in short term investment less than three months as repurchase agreements and bank deposits. Further, the investment team carries out detailed investment research to pick investments from its working list of stocks.

The following sensitivity analysis summarizes the Fund's sensitivity to the movements of the prices. This has been evaluated based on management's best estimates including historical correlation of the funds. However, the actual movements in the risk variables may be different from the expected performance due to market and economic factors.

PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders

	31 st March 2020 Rs.	31 st March 2019 Rs.
Change in price of the Fund's investment in financial instruments		
+10%	12,593	9,331
-10%	(12,593)	(9,331)

3.2.3 Interest rate risk

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

The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk primarily arises from changes in interest rates applicable to the investments.

The following sensitivity analysis demonstrates the Fund's sensitivity in the statement of comprehensive income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders

	31 st March, 2020 Rs.	31 st March, 2019 Rs.
Change in interest rates of the fund investment in financial instruments		
+1%	12,719	98
-1%	(12,719)	(98)

3.2.4 Credit risk

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

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

3.2.3.1 Risk concentration of credit risk exposure

To reduce the likelihood of this risk, the Fund adheres to the maximum permissible single issuer exposure of 15% as per the Unit Trust code, and the investment team would reduce this limit further for selected issuers based on in-house credit research and due diligence.

Concentration of credit risk is managed by the counterparty and by market sector. The Fund is also subject to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables. The credit risk exposure on these instruments is not deemed to be significant.





PREMIER GROWTH FUND
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Page 12

The Fund's exposure to credit risk can be analysed as follows:

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	Amount	Amount
	LKR.	LKR.
Credit rating of counterparties		
A-	459,906	150,507
A	3,168,801	-
AA-	1,610,280	-
BBB+	6,746,237	75,278
BBB	-	75,273
BBB-	3,464,036	-
	<u>15,449,260</u>	<u>301,058</u>

3.2.5 Liquidity risk

The risk is that the Fund will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its obligation to pay unitholders. To enhance the liquidity, the fund invests in financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the fund invests within established limits to ensure that there is no concentration of risk.

The following table analyses the Fund's maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period.

	31.03.2020				
Assets	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	Un- classified	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	11,649	-	-	-	11,649
Receivable on unit creations	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	125,928	-	-	-	125,928
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,610,280	9,781,057	11,932,450	-	23,323,787
Income tax receivable	-	-	-	62,423	62,423
	<u>1,747,857</u>	<u>9,781,057</u>	<u>11,932,450</u>	<u>62,423</u>	<u>23,523,787</u>
Liabilities	31.03.2020				
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	Un- classified	Total
Accrued expenses	10,977	165,856	-	-	176,833
	<u>10,977</u>	<u>165,856</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>176,833</u>

PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets	31.03.2019				Total
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	Un- classified	
Cash and cash equivalents	209,326	-	-	-	209,326
Receivable on unit creations	2,600,000	-	-	-	2,600,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93,310	-	-	-	93,310
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	150,531	150,527	-	-	301,058
Income tax receivable	-	-	-	58,180	58,180
	<u>3,053,167</u>	<u>150,527</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,180</u>	<u>3,261,874</u>
Liabilities	31.03.2019				
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	Un- classified	Total
Accrued expenses	16,282	96,603	-	-	112,885
	<u>16,282</u>	<u>96,603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,885</u>



PREMIER GROWTH FUND

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2019/2020 Rs.	2018/2019 Rs.
4. INTEREST INCOME FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
Interest received on repos	112,158	-
Interest received on t -bonds	360,044	-
Interest received on deposits	450,958	-
Interest received on commercial papers	168,801	-
Interest received on debenture	179,587	-
Interest on savings deposits	340	9,767
Net gain on financial assets	<u>1,271,888</u>	<u>9,767</u>

5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax recognized in profit or loss Note 5.1 - -

5.1 A reconciliation between tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the statutory tax rate is as follows:

Accounting profit chargeable for current tax	-	-
Tax effect on chargeable profits	-	-
Tax effect on allowable income	-	-
Tax effect on disallowable expenses	-	-
Tax effect on trade losses	-	-
Current tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5.2 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 income tax was made in the financial statements for the current year.



PREMIER GROWTH FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		
Cash at bank		
- Hatton National Bank PLC - current account	5,000	102,466
- Hatton National Bank PLC - savings account	6,649	-
- CDS accounts	-	106,860
	<u>11,649</u>	<u>209,326</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS - FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	31.03.2020		31.03.2019	
	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
Materials				
Chevron Lubricants	900	48,150	-	-
	<u>900</u>	<u>48,150</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Manufacturing				
Textured Jersey Lanka PLC	695	16,193	695	21,128
	<u>695</u>	<u>16,193</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>21,128</u>
Power and Energy				
Vallible Power Erathna PLC	1,392	7,517	1,392	8,213
	<u>1,392</u>	<u>7,517</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>8,213</u>
Capital Goods				
Renuka Holdings PLC	1,965	26,528	1,965	26,331
	<u>1,965</u>	<u>26,528</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>26,331</u>
Land and Property				
Overseas Realty (Ceylon) PLC	2,295	27,540	2,295	37,638
	<u>2,295</u>	<u>27,540</u>	<u>2,295</u>	<u>37,638</u>
	<u>7,247</u>	<u>125,928</u>	<u>6,347</u>	<u>93,310</u>

	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
8. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Investment in treasury bond	7,874,527	-
Investment in deposit	7,055,127	301,058
Investment in repo	1,610,280	-
Investment in commercial papers	3,168,801	-
Investment in debenture - listed	3,615,052	-
	<u>23,323,787</u>	<u>301,058</u>



PREMIER GROWTH FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
9. INCOME TAX RECEIVABLE		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	58,181	58,103
Income tax expense for the year	-	-
Withholding taxes deducted during the year	4,242	77
Write-off of tax receivable	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>62,423</u>	<u>58,180</u>
10. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Custodian fees	10,977	16,282
Tax consultation fees payable	52,996	-
Audit fees payable	112,860	96,603
	<u>176,833</u>	<u>112,885</u>

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Fund considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital, notwithstanding that net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. Movement in the number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the year was as follows;

	31.03.2020		31.03.2019	
	Units	Rs.	Units	Rs.
Units as at beginning of the year	558,133	3,148,989	120,177	988,361
Units issued during the year	3,327,589	19,033,250	551,232	3,127,245
Units redeemed/ cancelled during the year	-	-	(113,276)	(816,587)
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	-	1,164,715	-	(150,030)
Units as at end of the year	<u>3,885,722</u>	<u>23,346,954</u>	<u>558,133</u>	<u>3,148,989</u>
Adj: Income tax receivables	-	(62,423)	-	(58,180)
Other audit adjustments	-	8,695	-	-
Net assets as per valuation	<u>3,885,722</u>	<u>23,293,226</u>	<u>558,133</u>	<u>3,090,809</u>

The creation price was Rs.6.00 per unit as at 31.03.2020 (31st March, 2019 - LKR 5.82) and the redemption price was Rs.5.99 as at 31.03.2020 (31st March, 2019 - LKR 5.53).





**PREMIER GROWTH FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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12. UNRECOGNISED CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

There were no unrecognized contractual commitments as at the reporting date to be disclosed.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

13.1 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

13.2 Contingent assets

There were no contingent assets as at the reporting date.

14. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

In response to the declaration of COVID-19 situation as a global pandemic on 11th March 2020, the Government of Sri Lanka declared a state of emergency situation with travel restrictions from 18th March 2020. However, the Funds's revenue streams were not majorly impacted and it was able to maintain the same level of operations in terms of revenue with regular profit margins. Further as a response to the situation, the Fund has implemented measures for cost reduction and managing its cash flows during the period while monitoring the developments in the market.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

15.1 Responsible entity

The fund management company, Premier Wealth Management Limited is a subsidiary of Ceylinco Seraka Limited. The company's ultimate parent entity and controlling party is Inventue (Private) Limited which is incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka.

15.2 Key management personnel

a) Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were directors of Premier Wealth Management Limited at any time during the financial year.

- Mr. H G A Sirisena
- Mr. S Kumarapperuma
- Mr. G A H Chandana

b) 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 period.

15.3 Key management personnel unitholding

The key management personnel of Premier Wealth Management Limited have not held any units in the Fund.

15.4 Other transactions within the fund

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

PREMIER GROWTH FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTD..)

15.5 Related party unitholding

The management company held units in the fund as follows:

Unitholder	Nature of relationship	Transactions during the period		Unitholding as at 31.03.2020	
		Investments LKR.	Redemptions LKR.	No. of units	Fair Value LKR.
Premier Wealth Management Limited	Management company	-	-	465,950	2,791,039

15.6 Key management personnel compensation

Payments made from the Fund to Premier wealth Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

Name of Related Company	Relationship	Transaction	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
			31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Premier Wealth Management Limited	Managing company	Management fee	-	-
Hatton National Bank	Custodian trustee	Custodian fee Trustee fee	- 135,200	- 16,282

The Fund maintains a current account with the Trustee, Hatton National Bank PLC through which all settlements of transactions of the Fund were made.

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank balance held at Hatton National Bank PLC	5,000	102,466

16. TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) OF THE COMPANY

Payments made from the Fund to Premier Wealth Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

17. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Comparative information of the Fund has been reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's presentation/classification.



**PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
COLOMBO 05**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020**



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 Colombo 02
 Sri Lanka

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Premier Money Market Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March, 2020 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' funds 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 05 to 16.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31st March, 2020, 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 Matter

The financial statements of Premier Money Market Fund for the year ended 31st March, 2019 were audited by another auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 12th June, 2019.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Premier Wealth Management Limited ("The Management") and the Trustee of the Unit Trust are 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 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 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.

BDO Partners, a Sri Lankan Partnership, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

Partners : Sujeewa Rajapakse FCA, FCMA, MBA. Ashane J.W. Jayasekara FCA, FCMA (UK), MBA. H. Sasanka Rathnaweera FCA, ACMA. R. Vasanthakumar Bsc (Acc), ACA. F. Sarah Z. Afker ACA, ACMA (UK), CGMA, MCSI (UK). M.N. Mohamed Nabeel ACA. D. Jerad N. Dias ACA.



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.
- 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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

As required by 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, 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 Fund.

BDO Partner
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 Colombo 02
 22nd September, 2020
 HSR/dm

PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Page 1

	Note	2019/2020 Rs.	2018/2019 Rs.
Investment income			
Interest income	4	21,344,710	21,605,952
Placement fee income		969,150	-
Net realized gain on financial assets measured at amortized cost		22,989	-
Total investment income		22,336,849	21,605,952
Expenses			
Management fees		(619,258)	(802,127)
Trustee and custodian fees		(666,163)	(803,111)
Brokerage for debentures		(4,648)	-
Audit fees		(175,230)	(131,731)
Professional fees		(52,996)	(61,475)
Other expenses		-	(9,205)
Total operating expenses		(1,518,295)	(1,807,649)
Net operating profit		20,818,554	19,798,303
Finance expenses	5	(23,394)	(62,145)
Profit before tax		20,795,160	19,736,158
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders		20,795,160	19,736,158

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 16 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Colombo
22nd September, 2020



PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

Page 2

	Note	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7,916	85,181
Receivable on unit creations		-	25,198
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8	378,256,204	157,326,251
Income tax receivable	9	3,400,799	3,209,871
Other receivables	10	201	-
Total current assets		381,665,120	160,646,501
Total assets		381,665,120	160,646,501
UNITHOLDER'S FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	11	384,518	288,271
Other financial liabilities	12	114,450	10,100,000
Total current liabilities		498,968	10,388,271
Unitholder's fund			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		381,166,152	150,258,230
Total unitholder's fund		381,166,152	150,258,230
Total unitholder's funds and liabilities		381,665,120	160,646,501
Commitments and Contingencies	14 and 15		

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 16 form an integral part of this financial statement.

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

PREMIER WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

 Director
 Director

Premier Wealth Management Limited
Fund Management Company

Colombo
22nd September, 2020
HSR/dm



Hatton National Bank PLC
Trustee

PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDER'S FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

	Rs.	Total Rs.
Unitholder's funds at 01st April, 2018	245,796,229	245,796,229
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	19,736,158	19,736,158
Received on unit creations	21,831,738	21,831,738
Paid on unit redemptions	(137,105,895)	(137,105,895)
Unitholder's funds at 01st April, 2019	<u>150,258,230</u>	<u>150,258,230</u>
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	20,795,160	20,795,160
Received on unit creations	326,977,281	326,977,281
Paid on unit redemptions	(116,864,519)	(116,864,519)
Unitholder's funds at 01st April, 2020	<u><u>381,166,152</u></u>	<u><u>381,166,152</u></u>

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 16 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Colombo
22nd September, 2020



PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

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	2019/2020 Rs.	2018/2019 Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	12,252,292	33,763,312
Net investment in securities	(211,814,546)	184,575,624
Net increase in financial liabilities	(9,985,550)	(101,381,451)
Tax paid	(190,928)	(706)
Operating expenses paid	(1,422,048)	(1,988,404)
Placement fee income received	969,150	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(210,191,630)	114,968,375
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash received on creation of units	327,002,479	21,806,540
Cash paid on cancellation of units	(116,864,519)	(137,105,895)
Interest paid on borrowings	(23,394)	(62,145)
Accounts receivable	(201)	-
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	210,114,365	(115,361,500)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(77,265)	(393,125)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note A)	85,181	478,306
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note B)	7,916	85,181
At the beginning	Note A	Note A
Balance at bank	85,181	478,306
At the end	Note B	Note B
Balance at bank	7,916	85,181

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The accounting policies and notes on page 05 to 16 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Colombo
22nd September, 2020



PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Page 5



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

Premier Money Market Fund ("the fund") is an open ended unit trust fund approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka. The fund was launched on 15 July 2014.

The management company of the fund, "Premier Wealth Management Limited" is a fully owned subsidiary of Ceylinco Seraka Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the Manager and its principal place of business is located at No.02, Gower Street, Colombo 05. The Trustee of the fund is Hatton National Bank PLC having an established business place at Hatton National Bank PLC, Custodian & Trustee Services, HNB Towers (Level 15), No. 479, T B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

Date of authorization for issue

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 31st March, 2020 were authorized for issue by the fund management company and the trustee on 22nd September, 2020.

2. PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with and comply with the relevant Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. 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 the current and non-current. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as noted in the following accounting policies. 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).

2.2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2020, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' funds and statement of cash flows for the period ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs) laid down by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the requirement of the Unit Trust code of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.

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 the current and future periods.



**PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Page 6

Management considers credit, liquidity and market risk and assesses the impact on valuation of investments when determining the fair value. Following are the key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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.

2.4 Financial instruments

2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost or FVOCI. Financial assets are not re-classified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the fund changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case, all affected financial assets are re-classified 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.

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.

2.4.3 Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost	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, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. The changes in fair value of FVOCI debt instruments are recognised in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are re-classified to profit or loss.



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2.4.4 Impairment

The fund recognizes 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 ECL 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.

2.4.4.1 Credit Impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the fund assesses to ascertain whether the 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.

2.4.4.2 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 asset.

2.4.5 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 de-recognition is also recognized in profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include accrued expenses and other payables.

2.4.6 Recognition/de-recognition

2.4.6.1 Financial assets

All financial assets are 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.

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The fund de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right 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 recognized 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 de-recognized.

2.4.6.2 Financial liabilities

The fund de-recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The fund also de-recognises 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 recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

2.4.7 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 recognized amounts and
- There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4.8 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.

2.4.9 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 services received, whether or not billed to the Trust, and subsequently at amortised 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.

2.4.10 Recognition of income

Income 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. The following specific criteria must also be met before interest income is recognized.





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2.4.10.1 Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised 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 of treasury securities, fixed income securities are recognized gross or withholding tax or notional tax as applicable up to 31st 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.

2.4.11 Expenditure recognition

All expenses, including management fees and trustee fees, are recognized in profit or loss on accruals basis.

The management participation fees, the trustee fees and custodian fees of the fund are as follows.

- Management and registration fee - 0.35% of Net asset value of the fund
- Trustee fee - 0.20% of Net asset value of the fund
- Custody fee - Flat fee of Rs. 20,000 per month

2.4.12 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.

2.4.13 Unitholder's funds and net assets attributable to unit holders

Unitholders' funds have been calculated as the difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and the carrying amounts of the liabilities, other than those due to unitholders, 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 directive issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka, by the number of units in issue.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial instruments

The Fund's principal financial assets comprise investment in fixed income securities and cash at bank. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to generate a return on the investment made by unitholders. The fund also has other financial instruments such as receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

In accordance with SLFRS 09 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the fund's investments and receivables are classified as 'Financial instruments at amortised cost'. Payables are designated as 'Financial liabilities' at amortized cost.

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3.2 Financial risk management objectives, policies and processes

Risk 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 market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

3.2.1 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 investment strategies. As such, Unitholders can manage this risk through their choices of which investment portfolios to participate in.

3.2.2 Interest rate risk

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

The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk primarily arises from changes in interest rates applicable to the investments.

The following sensitivity analysis demonstrate the fund's sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unit holders

	31 st March, 2020 Rs.	31 st March, 2019 Rs.
Change in interest rates of the fund investment in financial instruments		
+1%	2,134,471	216,060
-1%	(2,134,471)	(216,060)

3.2.3 Credit risk

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

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

3.2.3.1 Risk concentration of credit risk exposure

Concentration of credit risk is managed by counterparty and by market sector. The fund is also subject to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables. The credit risk exposure on these instruments is not deemed to be significant.



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The fund's exposure to credit risk can be analysed as follows;

	31.03.2020 Amount LKR.	31.03.2019 Amount LKR.
Credit rating of counterparties		
AAA	83,910,123	-
AA	-	69,359,981
A+	-	15,210,744
A	40,337,958	-
A-	76,501,573	31,574,747
BBB	58,825,120	41,180,779
BBB+	64,358,053	-
BBB-	43,670,548	-
	<u>367,603,375</u>	<u>157,326,251</u>

3.2.4 Liquidity risk

The risk that the fund will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its obligation to pay Unit holders. To enhance the liquidity, the fund investments in financial instruments which, under normal market conditions, are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the fund invests within established limits to ensure that there is no concentration of risk.

The following table analyses the fund's maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of reporting period.

Assets	31.03.2020			
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	Un- classified	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	7,916	-	-	7,916
Receivable on unit creation	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	123,641,469	254,614,734	-	378,256,204
Income tax receivable	-	-	3,400,799	3,400,799
Other receivable	201	-	-	201
	<u>123,649,586</u>	<u>254,614,734</u>	<u>3,400,799</u>	<u>381,665,120</u>
Liabilities	31.03.2020			
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	Un- classified	Total
Accrued expenses	199,492	228,226	-	427,718
Other financial liabilities	71,250	-	-	71,250
	<u>270,742</u>	<u>228,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>498,968</u>



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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets

	31.03.2019			Total
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	Un- classified	
Cash and cash equivalents	85,181	-	-	85,181
Receivable on unit creation	25,198	-	-	25,198
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	157,326,251	-	-	157,326,251
Income tax receivable	-	-	3,209,871	3,209,871
	<u>157,436,630</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,209,871</u>	<u>160,646,501</u>

Liabilities

	31.03.2019			Total
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	Un- classified	
Accrued expenses	156,540	131,731	-	288,271
Other financial liabilities	10,100,000	-	-	10,100,000
	<u>10,256,540</u>	<u>131,731</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,388,271</u>





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	2019/2020 Rs.	2018/2019 Rs.
4. INTEREST INCOME		
Interest received on repos	1,232,114	733,263
Interest on trust certificate	6,431,847	10,811,415
Interest received on deposits	6,964,774	9,953,198
Interest received on commercial papers	6,561,521	108,076
Interest on treasury bills	51,260	-
Interest on debentures	92,917	-
Interest on savings accounts	10,277	-
	<u>21,344,710</u>	<u>21,605,952</u>
5. FINANCE EXPENSES		
Bank charges	23,394	62,145
Interest expenses	-	-
	<u>23,394</u>	<u>62,145</u>
6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Income tax recognized in profit or loss	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
6.1 A reconciliation between tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the statutory tax rate is as follows.		
Accounting profit chargeable for current tax	20,795,160	19,736,158
Tax effect on chargeable profits	-	-
Tax effect on allowable income	-	-
Tax effect on disallowable expenses	-	-
Interest received relevant to prior period	-	-
Interest receivable on fixed deposits	-	-
Current tax expense	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		
Cash at bank	2,916	-
- Savings account - HNB bank	5,000	85,181
- Cash at bank - HNB bank	7,916	85,181
	<u>7,916</u>	<u>85,181</u>
8. Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Investment in repos	83,910,123	15,210,744
Investment in trust certificate	60,170,422	38,018,070
Investment in treasury bills	10,652,829	-
Investment in debentures	9,668,367	-
Investment in deposits	178,884,655	104,097,437
Investment in commercial papers	34,969,808	-
	<u>378,256,204</u>	<u>157,326,251</u>

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	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
9. INCOME TAX RECEIVABLE		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,209,871	3,209,165
Notional tax credit	-	-
Withholding tax receivable	190,928	706
	<u>3,400,799</u>	<u>3,209,871</u>
Write-off of tax receivable	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>3,400,799</u>	<u>3,209,871</u>
10. OTHER ASSETS		
Other assets	201	-
	<u>201</u>	<u>-</u>
11. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Management fees	109,789	73,931
Trustee fees	67,748	48,583
Tax payable to Ameresekara & Company	9,796	-
Custodian fees	21,955	34,026
Auditor's remuneration	175,230	131,731
	<u>384,518</u>	<u>288,271</u>
12. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	114,450	-
Payable on unit cancelled	-	10,100,000
	<u>114,450</u>	<u>10,100,000</u>

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Fund considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unit holders. Movement in number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the period were as follows;

	31.03.2020		31.03.2019	
	Units	Rs.	Units	Rs.
Units at beginning of the year	9,559,389	150,258,230	17,190,357	245,796,229
Units issued during the year	19,493,693	326,977,281	1,537,207	21,831,738
Units redeemed/ cancelled during the year	(7,171,897)	(116,864,519)	(9,168,176)	(137,105,895)
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	-	20,795,160	-	19,736,158
Units at end of the year	<u>21,881,185</u>	<u>381,166,152</u>	<u>9,559,388</u>	<u>150,258,230</u>
Adj: Income tax receivables	-	(3,400,799)	-	3,209,871
Other audit entries adjustments	-	142,170	-	-
Net assets as per valuation	<u>21,881,185</u>	<u>377,907,523</u>	<u>9,559,388</u>	<u>153,468,101</u>

The creation price was at LKR 17.2709 per unit as at 31.03.2020 (31.03.2019 - 15.3826) and the redemption price was at LKR 15.3765 (31.03.2019 - 14.1139).



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14. UNRECOGNISED CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

There were no unrecognized contractual commitments as at the reporting date to be disclosed.

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

15.1 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

15.2 Contingent assets

There were no contingent assets as at the reporting date.

16. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

In response to the declaration of COVID-19 situation as a global pandemic on 11th March 2020, the Government of Sri Lanka declared a state of emergency situation with travel restrictions from 18th March 2020. However, the Funds's revenue streams were not majorly impacted and was able to maintain the same level of operations in terms of revenue with regular profit margins. Further, responding to the situation, the Fund has implemented measures for the cost reduction and managed its cash flows during the period while monitoring the developments in the market.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

17.1 Responsible entity

The fund management company, Premier Wealth Management Limited is a subsidiary of Ceylinco Seraka Limited. The company's ultimate parent entity and controlling party is Inventue (Private) Limited which is incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka.

17.2 Key management personnel

a) Directors

Key management personnel include persons who were directors of Premier wealth Management Limited at any time during the financial year.

- Mr. H G A Sirisena
- Mr. S Kumarapperuma
- Mr. G A H Chandana

b) 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 period.

17.3 Key management personnel unitholding

The key management personnel of Premier wealth Management Limited have not held any units in the fund.

17.4 Other transactions within the fund

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

PREMIER MONEY MARKET FUND
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17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTD..)

17.5 Related party unitholding

The management company of Premier Growth Fund did not hold any units in the fund.

Unit Holder	Nature of relationship	Transactions during the period		Unit holding as at 31.03.2020	
		investments LKR.	Redemptions LKR.	No. of units	Fair Value LKR.
Premier Wealth Management Limited	Management company	3,071,261	3,800,000	206,802	3,571,648
Serene Resorts Ltd	Member of same group	42,700,000	46,400,000	6,477,631	111,874,510

17.6 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Payments made from the Fund to Premier wealth Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

Name of Related Company	Relationship	Transaction	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
			31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Premier wealth Management Limited	Managing company	Management fee	619,258	802,127
Hatton National Bank	Custodian trustee	Custodian fee	270,402	275,998
		trustee fee	395,761	527,113

The fund was invested in treasury bills repos through Hatton National Bank PLC.

	Interest income	Balance as at	Interest income	Balance as at
	2019/2020	31.03.2020	2018/2019	31.03.2019
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hatton National Bank PLC	2,392	13,752,392	47,744	15,210,744

The fund maintains a current account with the Trustee, Hatton National Bank PLC through which all settlements of transactions of the fund were made.

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank balance held at Hatton National Bank PLC	5,000	85,181

18. TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) OF THE COMPANY

Payments made from the fund to Premier wealth Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

19. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Comparative information of the Fund has been re-classified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation/classification.



Corporate information

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Trustee and Custodian	Hatton National Bank PLC, Head Office HNB Towers, No. 479, T B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10. Tel : +94 11 266 4664 +94 11 266 2772 +94 11 476 4764 Fax : +94 11 266 2814 +94 11 266 2832 Web : www.hnb.net
Fund Auditors	BDO Partners Charter House, 65/2 Sir Chittampalam A Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 02. Tel : +94 11 2421878 Fax : +94 11 2336064 Web : www.bdo.lk
Bankers	Hatton National Bank PLC, Head Office HNB Towers, No. 479, T B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10. Tel : +94 11 266 4664 +94 11 266 2772 +94 11 476 4764 Fax : +94 11 266 2814 +94 11 266 2832 Web : www.hnb.net



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