



**First Capital**  
A Janashakthi Group Company

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **2022/23**

**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND**

Managed by  
**FIRST CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

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## **REPORT OF THE MANAGER**

We wish to submit you the Audited Financial Statements of First Capital Equity Fund for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

### **Economic and Industry Overview**

In 2022, Sri Lanka experienced an unprecedented level of economic, social, and political turmoil as the country faced multiple blowouts including shortages of essential items, forex liquidity crisis, steep depreciation of LKR against major foreign currencies and soaring inflation and interest rates. The adverse circumstances resulted in extensive disruptions to the economy, leading to civil unrest and uncertainty in the political landscape.

In April 2022, Sri Lanka faced an unpleasant historic event as it officially defaulted on its foreign debt obligations. Following the default, the newly appointed Governor, Central Bank of Sri Lanka took measures to substantially increase the policy rates, while the Government significantly increased the direct taxes widening the scope of taxpayers. The prices of cooking gas, fuel, electricity, medicines and other utilities were increased in line with the currency depreciation and to prevent underpricing of products. The multiple measures, import restrictions and skyrocketing food prices lead to a surge in inflation which peaked at 73.7% in September 2022. As a prerequisite for the IMF arrangement, the Monetary Board and the IMF staff reached a consensus to raise the policy rates to help lower the spread between policy rates and high market interest rates. Consequently, the Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) and the Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR) were increased by 100bps to 15.5% and 16.5% in March 2023. To aid in its economic recovery, Sri Lanka secured approval for the board level agreement from the IMF in March 2023 for USD 2.9Bn to be disbursed over a four-year period. This marked a significant milestone for the country's path towards economic stability.

During 2022/23, there were 17 licensed unit trust management companies with 72 funds in operation. Total assets under management were Rs. 174Bn as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 (Source: The Unit Trust Association of Sri Lanka).

**FIRST CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

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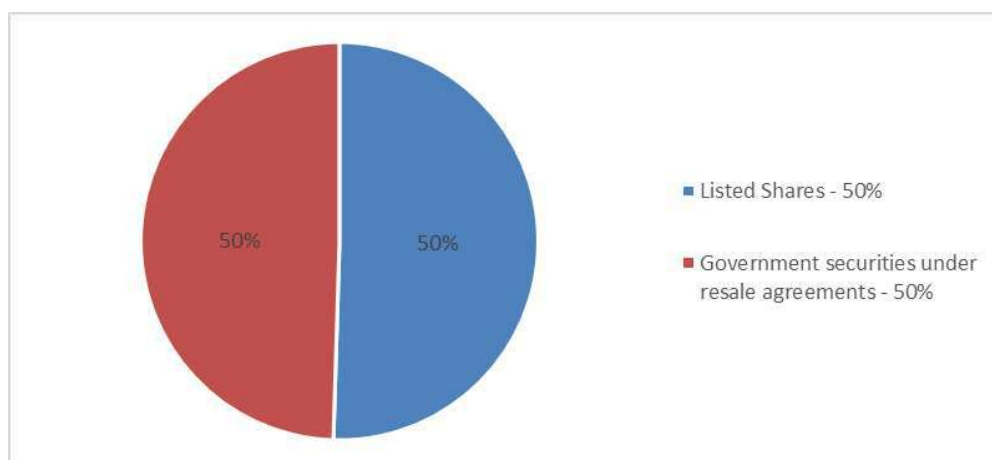
## Fund Performance

First Capital Equity Fund reported a Profit after Tax of Rs. 12.7Mn for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 compared to a Profit after Tax of Rs. 11.4Mn in the previous year (2021/22). The increase in Profit after Tax is due to reduction of the fair valuation loss on equity portfolio amounting to Rs. 0.6Mn (2021/22 – fair valuation loss of LKR 14.8Mn was reported) though the income has decreased from Rs. 30.1Mn to Rs. 18.1Mn (year-on-year basis).

The Fund reported a return of 14% for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 compared to the Equity Market return of 10% (All Share Price Index perspective). The return reported in the previous year (2021/22) was 14% compared to the Equity Market return of 25% (All Share Price Index perspective). The Funds under Management as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 were Rs. 104Mn compared to Rs. 92Mn as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. The asset allocation of the Fund as at the reporting date is as follows.

### Asset Allocation as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

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## Future Outlook

Throughout the financial year 2022/23, the Colombo bourse experienced subdued performance, with the ASPI barely reaching the 10,000 level in September 2022 after Sri Lanka reached a staff level agreement. The weakness of the Sri Lankan Rupee against the USD put pressure on inflation. To address this, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka increased policy interest rates, resulting in a 7.8% contraction in the economy in 2022. The government's economic reforms, implemented as a condition for financial assistance from the IMF, had a significant impact on the public, with increased taxes and prices and the removal of subsidies leading to a substantial decline in disposable income and corporate earnings.

However, with Sri Lanka signing the IMF board level agreement of USD 2.9Bn in March 2023, the domestic economy has witnessed some improvements in key macroeconomic parameters. Meanwhile, following the submission of detailed plan on domestic debt optimisation (DDO) programme, investors gained clarity, as the banking sector was assured to be exempted from the DDO to safeguard and strengthen the economy and financial stability. Braced by the clarity provided, interest rates have started to stabilise and approach pre-crisis levels, with reduced or eliminated premiums attached to bonds. The decline in yields has led to expectations of a gradual shift into equities and increased exposure towards the equity market.

Visible signs of economic recovery, including a decrease in inflation and significant policy rate cuts, support the expectation of continued recovery disposable income of consumers and a recovery in corporate earnings of listed entities. The recovery is further expected to be supported by the reduction of interest rates, successful completion of debt sustainability negotiations, and year-on-year recovery in GDP starting from the fourth quarter of 2023. Reinforced by the factors in play, the ASPI is anticipated to enter a phase stronger upward trajectory during the second half of 2023 and further re-rate towards the medium term.

### **Appreciations**

We take this opportunity to thank our valued unitholders for the confidence placed in us. We also place on record our appreciation for the unstinted support extended by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka and our Trustee, Bank of Ceylon.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of First Capital Equity Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the fund as at 31 March 2023, 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**

The fund management company is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the manager, but does not include in the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the Manager's report and we will not, express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. As we have not been provided with other information, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The fund management company 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 the 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, Fund manager 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 fund manager 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 fund manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of fund manager'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

The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with and comply with the requirements of the Collective Investment Scheme code (CIS code) of The Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka and trust deed.

*SJMS Associates*  
**SJMS ASSOCIATES**  
Chartered Accountants  
Colombo  
13 July 2023



**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2022/2023 Rs.	2021/2022 Rs.
Income	6	18,058,460	30,065,477
Direct expenses	7	<u>(565,219)</u>	<u>(868,627)</u>
<b>Net trading income</b>		<b>17,493,241</b>	<b>29,196,850</b>
Unrealised gain/(loss) on fair valuation of financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value		(571,614)	(14,841,227)
		<u><b>16,921,627</b></u>	<u><b>14,355,623</b></u>
Administration expenses	8	(4,200,548)	(2,885,140)
Other operating expenses	9	<u>(38,475)</u>	<u>(28,800)</u>
		<u>(4,239,023)</u>	<u>(2,913,940)</u>
<b>Net operating profit before taxation</b>		<b>12,682,604</b>	<b>11,441,683</b>
Income tax expenses	10	-	-
Net operating profit for the year		<u><b>12,682,604</b></u>	<u><b>11,441,683</b></u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		12,682,604	11,441,683
<b>Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders</b>		<u><b>12,682,604</b></u>	<u><b>11,441,683</b></u>

Figures in bracket indicate deductions.

The attached notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	31.03.2023 Rs.	31.03.2022 Rs.
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash at bank	11	430,139	1,876,745
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	12	52,120,461	57,684,404
Financial assets - at amortised cost	13	51,111,781	30,519,052
Dividend receivables		1,632,972	2,055,367
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>105,295,353</b>	<b>92,135,568</b>
<b>Unitholders' funds and liabilities</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accruals and other payables	14	836,880	546,901
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>836,880</b>	<b>546,901</b>
<b>Unitholders' funds</b>			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		104,458,473	91,588,667
<b>Total Unitholders' Funds and Liabilities</b>		<b>105,295,353</b>	<b>92,135,568</b>
Net assets value per unit (Rs.)	15	1,772.17	1,553.81


The Management Company of First Capital Equity Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Approved by the Fund Management Company on 13 July 2023.

  
**Mangala Jayashantha**  
**Chief Financial Officer**  
**First Capital Asset Management Limited**  
**Fund Management Company**

  
**Dilshan Wirasekara**  
**Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer**  
**First Capital Asset Management Limited**  
**Fund Management Company**

**FOR BANK OF CEYLON**

  
**Authorised Signatories**

  
**Chandana Lal de Silva**  
**Director**  
**First Capital Asset Management Limited**  
**Fund Management Company**

The attached notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	<b>Unitholder's Funds Rs.</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2021</b>	78,944,964
Increase due to unit creation during the year	1,597,784
Decrease due to unit redemption during the year	(395,764)
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	11,441,683
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<u><u>91,588,667</u></u>
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2022</b>	91,588,667
Increase due to unit creation during the year	2,848,624
Decrease due to unit redemption during the year	(2,661,422)
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	12,682,604
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<u><u>104,458,473</u></u>

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The attached notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2022/2023 Rs.	2021/2022 Rs.
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before taxation		12,682,604	11,441,683
Adjustment for :			
Unrealized (gain)/loss on fair valuation of financial assets - at fair value through profit and loss		571,614	14,841,227
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		<b>13,254,218</b>	<b>26,282,910</b>
Decrease in financial assets - at fair value through profit and loss		4,992,328	438,671
Increase in financial assets - at amortised cost		(20,592,729)	(27,326,822)
Decrease in dividend receivables		422,395	860,632
Increase/ (decrease) in accruals and other payables		289,980	(476,210)
<b>Cash flows generated from operations</b>		<b>(1,633,808)</b>	<b>(220,819)</b>
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>		<b>(1,633,808)</b>	<b>(220,819)</b>
<b>Net cash flows generated from investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>			
Capital infused by unitholders (Net)		187,202	1,202,020
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>187,202</b>	<b>1,202,020</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year</b>		<b>(1,446,606)</b>	<b>981,201</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,876,745	895,544
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>430,139</b>	<b>1,876,745</b>

Figures in bracket indicate deductions.

The attached notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**1. Reporting entity**

First Capital Equity Fund is an Open-Ended Unit trust approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka on 30 July 2015.

The registered office/ place of business of the unit trust is located at 2, Deal Place, Colombo 3. First Capital Asset Management Limited is the Managing Company of First Capital Equity Fund while Bank of Ceylon has been appointed as the Trustee.

**1.1. Principal activities**

The fund engages in investment in equity shares on behalf of its clients.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the fund during the year under review.

**1.2. Approval of financial statements**

These financial statements of the fund for the year ended 31 March 2023 was authorised for issue by the Fund Management Company on 13 July 2023.

**2. Basis of preparation**

**2.1. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of the fund which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' funds, statement of cash flows and notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS and LKAS) laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka in compliance with the requirements of the Collective Investment Scheme code (CIS code) of the Securities and Exchange Commission 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 current and non-current.

**2.2. Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and applied consistently with no adjustments being made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements, except for the financial assets recognised through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

**2.3. Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the fund's functional currency.

**2.4. Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the relevant Notes as follows.

- Recognition and measurement of financial instruments (Note 4.1.1 to 4.1.5)
- Identification, measurement and assessment of impairment (Note 4.1.6)





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2.5. Going concern**

The Fund Managing Company has made an assessment of the fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, fund manager is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

**3. Materiality and presentation**

Each material class of similar item is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

Assets and liabilities are grouped by nature and listed in an order that reflects their relative liquidity and maturity pattern. Where appropriate, the significant accounting policies are disclosed in the succeeding notes.

Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the income statement, unless required or permitted by Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

**4. Significant accounting policies**

**4.1. Financial instruments**

**4.1.1. Initial recognition**

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e the date that the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

**4.1.2. Initial measurement of financial instrument**

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. At initial recognition, the Fund measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

**4.1.3. Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities**

The Fund classifies all its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at amortised cost
- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities of the Fund are measured at amortised cost, and includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial liabilities of the Fund include accrued expenses and other payables.

**4.1.4. Subsequent measurement**

*Amortised cost:* A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at amortised cost in the statement of financial position comprise of investments in resale agreements against Government Securities. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in realised gain/(loss) on debt instruments held at amortised cost.





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**4.1.4. Subsequent measurement (Contd.)**

**FVPL:** A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- (a) its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding  
or
- (b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell  
or
- (c) at initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVPL when doing so eliminate or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within unrealised gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at statement of financial position comprise of investment in Government Securities and Corporate Debt Securities.

**4.1.5. Financial liabilities**

**a) Initial recognition and measurement**

The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Fund's financial liabilities comprise of accrued expenses and other payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

**b) Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

***Other financial liabilities***

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

**4.1.6. Identification, measurement and assessment of impairment**

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses (ECLs) associated with its debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures from which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Fund uses the ratings from either Fitch Rating Lanka Limited or Lanka Rating Agency Limited as applicable to determine the significant deterioration in credit risk and to estimate the ECLs.





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**4.1.6. Identification, measurement and assessment of impairment (Contd.)**

Consistent with the policies of the Fund, investments when rated below BBB- are considered as non-investment grade investments and the Fund considers such investments as having incurred significantly deteriorated credit risk. Such investments are considered for lifetime ECL calculation.

Further, movements within the ratings of the investment grade stipulate significant deterioration of credit risk. Significant deterioration is measured through a two-notch downgrade of the external credit rating of the counterparty since the origination of the instrument.

For debt instruments at amortized cost issued by Sovereign, the Fund applies the low risk simplification.

At each reporting date the fund assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the assets, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the fund on terms that the fund would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

The fund considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances of both specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and advances found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the fund uses historical trends of the probability of default, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical data.

Impairment loss on assets carried at amortised cost is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment loss on fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired fair value through other comprehensive income increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired fair value through other comprehensive income equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**4.1.7. Sale and repurchase agreements**

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements (repos) remain on the Statement of Financial Position, the counterparty liability is included under borrowings. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repos) are recorded as loans and advances. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

There were no sale and repurchase borrowings as of year end 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

**4.1.8. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the fund's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is estimated each year. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods is assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**4.1.9. De-recognition**

A financial asset is de-recognised when,

- 1) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- 2) The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either,
  - The Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
  - The Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

**4.1.10. 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**4.2. Dividend payable**

Dividend payable is recognised at the time the dividend is declared by the Fund Managing Company and approved by the Trustee.

**4.3. Provision**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the fund has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

**4.4. Commitments and contingencies**

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.





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**4.5. Interest**

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

Interest income and expenses presented in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis and fair value changes in financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Fair value changes on all other financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, are presented in net trading income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest income is recognised on net of withholding tax up to 31 December 2019 and on gross basis with effect from 1 January 2020 in line with the notice issued by Department of Inland Revenue on changes to Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 as amended by the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act No. 10 of 2021.

**4.6. Gain/ (loss) on securities**

**i. Unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets at FVTPL**

Unrealised gains / (losses) on financial assets at FVTPL includes all gains and losses that arise from changes in fair value of the financial assets at FVTPL as at the reporting date.

**ii. Realised gains / (losses) on financial assets at FVTPL**

Realised gains / (losses) on financial assets at FVTPL includes realised trading gains and losses on sale of quoted equity securities.

**4.7. Income tax expenses**

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of Inland Revenue Act.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. The fund is not liable to pay income tax as at the reporting date in accordance with the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto. The fund's income generated through investment business are treated as "pass through vehicles" under the provisions of Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto.

**4.8 Expenses**

The management and trustee fees of the fund as per the trust deed is as follows,

Management fee	-	1 % p.a. of net asset value of the fund calculated on a daily basis
Trustee fee	-	0.23% p.a. of net asset value of the fund calculated on a daily basis

**4.9 Unitholders' funds**

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.



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**4.10. Statement of cash flows**

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" of preparing cash flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows". Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**Presentation**

Assets and liabilities are grouped by nature and listed in an order that reflects their relative liquidity and maturity pattern. Where appropriate, the significant accounting policies are disclosed in the succeeding Notes.

**4.11. Events occurring after the reporting period**

Events occurring after the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue.

All material and important events that occurred after the reporting date have been considered and appropriate disclosures are made in the financial statements.

**5. Comparative information**

The comparative information is re-classified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification in order to provide a better presentation.





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	2022/2023 Rs.	2021/2022 Rs.
<b>6. Income</b>		
Dividend income	2,880,336	3,137,902
Interest income on financial assets - at amortised cost	6,912,552	1,125,635
Gain on sale of financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	8,244,640	25,790,940
Penalty	20,932	11,000
	<u>18,058,460</u>	<u>30,065,477</u>
<b>7. Direct expenses</b>		
Brokerage and taxes	559,096	866,813
Interest expense on repurchase agreements	6,123	1,814
	<u>565,219</u>	<u>868,627</u>
<b>8. Administration expenses</b>		
Management fees	924,512	888,028
Performance fees	2,886,153	1,660,433
Trustee fees	244,077	220,586
Auditor's remuneration	145,806	116,093
	<u>4,200,548</u>	<u>2,885,140</u>
<b>9. Other operating expenses</b>		
Bank charges	38,475	28,800
	<u>38,475</u>	<u>28,800</u>
<b>10. Income tax expenses</b>		
First Capital Equity Fund is not liable to pay income tax as at the reporting date in accordance with Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto. The Fund's income generated through investment business are treated "pass through vehicles" under the provisions of Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto (2021/2022 - Nil).		
<b>Reconciliation between current tax expense and the accounting profit</b>		
Profit before tax as per financial statements	12,682,604	11,441,683
Add/(less): Exempted income	(12,682,604)	(11,441,683)
Taxable income/ (loss)	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-



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	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>11. Cash at bank</b>		
Bank of Ceylon - Corporate Branch (Note 11.1)	430,139	1,876,745
	<u>430,139</u>	<u>1,876,745</u>

- 11.1 Bank balances are maintained only to settle day to day operations. Excess cash balances are reviewed on a daily basis and transferred the same to investment account. Remaining cash at bank represent current account balance with banks, which are due on demand. Accordingly no impairment provision is required. Above balance represents as at 31 March 2023 is with Credit rating of (A).

**12. Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value**

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Listed shares (Note 12.1)	52,120,461	57,684,404
	<u>52,120,461</u>	<u>57,684,404</u>

**12.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Listed shares

Name of the stock/ Company	31.03.2023			31.03.2022		
	Number of shares	Market value of shares	Percentage holding of each investment against the net asset value of the fund	Number of shares	Market value of shares	Percentage holding of each investment against the net asset value of the fund
		Rs.			Rs.	
Access Engineering PLC	130,000	1,846,000	2%	130,000	1,950,000	2%
Asian Hotels & Properties PLC	54,057	2,378,508	2%	54,057	2,000,109	2%
Nations Trust Bank PLC	97,827	6,260,928	6%	92,225	4,159,348	5%
Seylan Bank PLC	120,517	2,711,633	3%	110,246	2,734,101	3%
Janashakthi Insurance PLC	117,507	3,125,686	3%	117,507	2,643,907	3%
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	106,857	6,796,105	7%	102,943	6,454,526	7%
Sampath Bank PLC	165,000	8,662,500	8%	165,000	7,557,000	8%
Expolanka Holdings PLC	55,000	7,590,000	7%	25,000	5,193,750	6%
Sunshine Holdings PLC	95,000	4,275,000	4%	95,000	3,477,000	4%
ACL Cables PLC	46,775	3,849,583	4%	46,775	2,666,175	3%
Royal Ceramics Lanka PLC	167,555	4,624,518	4%	167,555	6,819,488	7%
John Keells Holdings PLC	-	-	-	65,000	9,425,000	10%
Softlogic Life Insurance PLC	-	-	-	60,000	2,604,000	3%
<b>Total</b>		<u>52,120,461</u>			<u>57,684,404</u>	





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	31.03.2023 Rs.	31.03.2022 Rs.
<b>13. Financial assets - at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Government securities under resale agreements (Note 13.1)</b>		
First Capital Treasuries PLC	51,111,781	30,519,052
	<u>51,111,781</u>	<u>30,519,052</u>
<b>13.1</b> This represents investment in resale agreements entirely backed by Government Securities. No impairment provisions derived through these investments.		
<b>14. Accruals and other payables</b>		
Management fee payable	88,972	87,262
Trustee fee payable	24,137	21,676
Audit fees payable	141,506	116,093
Performance fee payable	260,395	-
Other payable	321,870	321,870
	<u>836,880</u>	<u>546,901</u>
<b>15. Net assets value per unit</b>		
Net assets (Rs.)	104,458,473	91,588,667
Total number of units	58,943.70	58,944.72
Net assets value per unit (Rs.)	<u>1,772.17</u>	<u>1,553.81</u>

**15.1 Net assets attributable to unitholders**

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

	No. of Units	Rs.
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2021</b>	58,105	78,944,964
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	1,062	1,597,784
Decrease due to unit redemption during the year	(222)	(395,764)
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders		11,441,683
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<u>58,945</u>	<u>91,588,667</u>
Increase due to unit creation during the year	1,806	2,848,624
Decrease due to unit redemption during the year	(1,807)	(2,661,422)
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	12,682,604
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<u>58,944</u>	<u>104,458,473</u>



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**16. Analysis of financial instrument by measurement basis**

The following tables compare the fair values of the financial instruments with their carrying values.

	Measured at fair value Rs.	Amortized cost Rs.	Carried at cost Rs.	Total Rs.
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets				
Cash at bank	-	430,139	-	430,139
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	52,120,461	-	-	52,120,461
Financial assets - at amortised cost	-	51,111,781	-	51,111,781
Total	52,120,461	51,541,920	-	103,662,381

<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accruals and other payables	-	-	836,880	836,880
Total	-	-	836,880	836,880

	Measured at fair value Rs.	Amortized cost Rs.	Carried at cost Rs.	Total Rs.
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash at bank	-	1,876,745	-	1,876,745
Financial assets				
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	57,684,404	-	-	57,684,404
Financial assets - at amortised cost	-	30,519,052	-	30,519,052
Total	57,684,404	32,395,797	-	90,080,201

<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accruals and other payables	-	-	546,901	546,901
Total	-	-	546,901	546,901



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**17. Determining of fair value and hierarchy of fair value**

The following tables show an analysis of financial instruments at fair value and by level of fair value hierarchy.

	<b>Total carrying Rs.</b>	<b>Level 1 Rs.</b>	<b>Level 2 Rs.</b>	<b>Level 3 Rs.</b>	<b>Total fair value Rs.</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>					
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value					
- Investment in listed shares	52,120,461	52,120,461	-	-	52,120,461
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>52,120,461</b>	<b>52,120,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,120,461</b>

**As at 31 March 2022**

**Financial assets measured at fair value**

Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value					
- Investment in listed shares	57,684,404	57,684,404	-	-	57,684,404
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>57,684,404</b>	<b>57,684,404</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,684,404</b>

**Level 1** - Financial Instruments that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A Financial Instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

**Level 2** - Financial instruments that are measured at fair value on regular basis. As market quotes generally are not readily available or accessible for these securities, their fair value measures are determined using relevant information generated by the market transactions involving comparable securities.

**Level 3** - Financial Instruments that are not supported by observable market prices information.

Due to the nature of the short term maturity, Carrying value of the financial asset at amortised cost are approximated to their fair value.





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**18. Financial risk management**

**Overview**

The fund has exposure to the following risks via financial instruments.

- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Operational risk

This Note presents information about the fund's exposure to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

**18.1 Risk management framework**

The Board of Directors of the fund management company has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the fund's risk management framework. The Managing Company has established an Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) which is tasked with reviewing wide-ranging risk categories that includes market, liquidity, credit and operational risk. The committee members have been assigned the responsibility to manage these risks prudently.

Fund's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk confronted by the Unit Trust, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

**18.1(a) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates will affect the fund's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risk includes the following elements.

- Overall authority for managing market risk is vested with the Board of Directors.
- The operational authority for managing market risk is vested with the Investment Committee (IC).
- Interest rate risk is managed within the approved limits by the Investment Committee.

Price Sensitivity as follows:

	Effect on the profit or loss for the year 2022/2023 Rs.	Effect on the profit or loss for the year 2021/2022 Rs.
Increase in share price - 1%	517,619	576,843
Decrease in share price - 1%	(517,619)	(576,843)





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**18. Financial risk management (Contd.)**

**18.1(b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund will not have adequate financial resources to meet fund's obligations as when they fall due. This risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows.

Management of liquidity risk includes the following elements:

Taking steps to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have adequate financial resources to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the fund's reputation.

**Maturity analysis of the financial assets and financial liabilities**

	Carrying amount	Up to 3 months	3 Months to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>						
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash at bank	430,139	430,139	-	-	-	-
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	52,120,461	52,120,461	-	-	-	-
Financial assets - at amortised cost	51,111,781	51,111,781	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	103,662,381	103,662,381	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>						
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash at bank	1,876,745	1,876,745	-	-	-	-
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	57,684,404	57,684,404	-	-	-	-
Financial assets - at amortised cost	30,519,052	30,519,052	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	90,080,201	90,080,201	-	-	-	-



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**18. Financial risk management (Contd.)**

**18.1(c) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the fund if a client or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the fund's investment in corporate debt securities and investment in reverse repo agreements.

Management of credit risk includes the following components:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Limiting concentration of exposures to counterparties.
- Reviewing compliance through regular audits by internal audit.

**Credit quality by class of financial assets**

	12 Months expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses not credit impaired	Life time expected credit losses credit impaired	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash at bank	430,139	-	-	430,139
Financial assets - at amortised cost	51,111,781	-	-	51,111,781
Total financial assets	51,541,920	-	-	51,541,920
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash at bank	1,876,745	-	-	1,876,745
Financial assets - at amortised cost	30,519,052	-	-	30,519,052
Total financial assets	32,395,797	-	-	32,395,797



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**18. Financial risk management (Contd.)**

**18.1(d) Analysis of concentration risk**

The following table shows the risk concentration by sector for the components of the statement of financial position.

	Cash at bank	Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	Financial assets - at amortised cost	Total financial assets
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>				
<u>Sector wise breakdown</u>				
Government	430,139	-	-	430,139
Corporate	-	52,120,461	51,111,781	103,232,242
Total	430,139	52,120,461	51,111,781	103,662,381
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>				
<u>Sector wise breakdown</u>				
Government	1,876,745	-	-	1,876,745
Corporate	-	57,684,404	30,519,052	88,203,456
Total	1,876,745	57,684,404	30,519,052	90,080,201

**18.1 (e) Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the fund's involvement with financial instruments, including processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the business reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall fund's standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of the transaction
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Development of business contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective



Compliance with fund's internal controls and procedures is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee.



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**19. Related party disclosures**

**19.1 Directorships in other companies**

The Directors of First Capital Asset Management Limited (Managing Company of the Unit Trust) and First Capital Holdings PLC (Parent Company of the Business Cluster) are also Directors of the following companies (as of 31 March 2023).

Name of the company	Relationship	Mr. Nishan Fernando	Ms. Manjula Mathews	Mr. Dilshan Wirasekara	Ms. Minette Perera	Mr. Chandana Lal de Silva	Dr. Nishan de Mel	Mr. Ramesh Schaffter
Janashakthi Limited	Ultimate parent	-	Director	-	-	Chairman	-	Managing Director/ Group CEO
Janashakthi Insurance PLC	Subsidiary of the ultimate parent	-	-	-	-	-	Director	-
Janashakthi Capital Limited	Subsidiary of the ultimate parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	Director
Janashakthi Business Services (Private) Limited	Subsidiary of the ultimate parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	Director
Janashakthi Corporate Services Limited	Subsidiary of the ultimate parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	Director
Beckett Capital (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	Director
Orient Finance PLC	Subsidiary of the Ultimate Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	Director
First Capital Limited	Immediate parent	Chairman	Deputy Chairperson	Managing Director/ CEO	Director	Director	Director	-
First Capital Treasuries PLC	Subsidiary of immediate parent	Chairman	Deputy Chairperson	Managing Director	Director	Director	Director	Director
First Capital Markets Limited	Subsidiary of immediate parent	Chairman	Deputy Chairperson	Managing Director/ CEO	Director	Director	Director	-
First Capital Equities (Private) Limited	Subsidiary of immediate parent	Chairman	Deputy Chairperson	Managing Director	Director	Director	Director	-
First Capital Trustee Services (Private) Limited	Subsidiary of immediate parent	-	Deputy Chairperson	Managing Director/ CEO	-	-	-	-
Kelsey Developments PLC	Related party through KMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kelsey Homes (Private) Limited	Related party through KMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kelesy Homes (Central Park) Limited	Related party through KMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Note**

- Mr. Eardley Perera who was director of First Capital Group companies other than First Capital Treasuries PLC and First Capital Trustee Services (Private) Limited retired with effect from 1 September 2022.
- Mr. Dinesh Schaffter who was the Managing Director of First Capital Group companies passed away on 15 December 2022.
- Ms. Manjula Mathews was appointed to the Board of Directors of First Capital Group Companies with effect from 27 December 2022 .

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**19. Related party disclosures**

First Capital Asset Management Limited manages licensed Unit Trusts namely First Capital Wealth Fund, First Capital Fixed Income Fund, First Capital Gilt Edged Fund, First Capital Money Market Fund and First Capital Equity Fund which are also treated as Related Parties of the Company.

The Fund carries out transactions with parties who are defined as related parties as per Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS 24), "Related Party Disclosure", in the ordinary course of its business. The details of such transactions are reported below. The pricing applicable to such transactions is based on the assessment of risk and pricing model of the Fund and is comparable with what is applied to transactions between the Fund and its unrelated customers. Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

**19.2 Transaction with managing company**

**Transactions for the year ended**

Name of the company	Nature of the transaction	Transaction amount 2022/2023 Rs.	Transaction amount 2021/2022
First Capital Asset Management Limited	Management fee	924,512	888,028
	Performance fee	2,886,153	1,660,433
	Benefit Accrued on Unit Trust	3,284,467	7,415,045

Amounts owed (to) / by the related party	Nature of the transaction	Amounts owed (to) / by the related party as at 31-03-2023	Amounts owed (to) / by the related party as at 31-03-2022
First Capital Asset Management Limited	Bank balance	(321,870)	(321,870)
	Investment in Unit Trust	(67,313,707)	(59,044,649)

**19.3 Transaction with ultimate parent company/ parent company/ immediate parent company, subsidiaries of the immediate parent of the managing company**

Nature of transaction	<u>Year ended 31.03.2023</u>		<u>Year ended 31.03.2022</u>	
	2022/2023 Rs.	Amounts owed (to) / by the related party as at 31-03-2023 Rs.	2021/2022 Rs.	Amounts owed (to) / by the related party as at 31-03-2022 Rs.
Interest income	6,911,736	-	1,113,877	-
Interest expense	6,123	-	1,814	-
Resale agreements	-	51,111,781	-	30,519,052
Investment in listed shares	-	3,125,685	-	2,643,907





**FIRST CAPITAL EQUITY FUND**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**19. Related party disclosures (Contd.)**

**19.4 Transactions with key management personnel (KMP) and their close family members (CFM)**

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures", Key Management Personnel, are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of Managing company and its parent companies has been classified as key management personnel of the entity.

Close Family Members of a Key Management Person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the Entity. They may include;

- a. The individual's domestic partner and children;
- b. Children of the individual's domestic partner; and
- c. Dependents of the Individual or the individual's domestic partner

Close Family Members are related parties to the Entity.

Transactions with KMP/CFM	<u>Year ended 31.03.2023</u>		<u>Year ended 31.03.2022</u>	
	2022/2023	Amounts owed (to) / by the related party as at 31-03-2023	2021/2022	Amounts owed (to) / by the related party as at 31-03-2022
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investment in Unit Trust	-	-	-	-

**20. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities**

There were no material capital commitments and contingent liabilities as at the reporting date which require disclosure in the financial statements.

**21. Events occurred after the reporting period**

There were no material events after the reporting period, which require adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements.

**22. Economic outlook and business impact**

The Economic activities for near term are expected to be induced by the favourable developments occurred since end of 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2023 followed by the reduction in policy rates by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in May 2023. However, GDP growth for year 2023 is expected to be negatively impacted due to lower volume of economic activities as a result of contraction in private consumption.

The Economy is expected to recover in the medium to long term conditional on restoring reassurance on the implementation of proposed economic adjustment programme via the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and social coherence.

The Fund has adequate level of financial and other resources to face the uncertainties via economic unrest and therefore the impact on the business operations is expected to be minimal. The economic uncertainties (if any) do not have a significant impact on the liquidity, valuation of assets and solvency of the Fund.



First Capital Equity Fund

Reconciliation of Net Asset Value reported as at 31st March 2023

	RS
<b>Net Asset Value as per Monthly Return</b>	<b>104,545,983</b>
Adjustement of the Scrip Dividend *	44,816
WHT Adjustement of the Cash Dividend **	(113,303)
Adjustment on under provision for Audit Fee	(19,023)
<b>Net Asset Value as per Audited Financial Statements</b>	<b>104,458,473</b>

\* Adjustement of the Scrip Dividend on 09 March 2023 for Nation Trust Bank (NTB.N0000) .

\* \*\*WHT Adjustement of the Cash Dividend received on 20 April 2023 for Sampath Bank PLC(SAMP.N0000) and Royal Ceramic LankaPLC (RCL.N0000) which was accrued on 31 March 2023 & 21 March 2023.



## **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

### **NAME OF THE FUND (UNIT TRUST)**

First Capital Equity Fund

### **FUND MANAGING COMPANY**

First Capital Asset Management Limited  
(PB 187)

### **TRUSTEE OF THE FUND**

Bank of Ceylon

### **REGISTERED OFFICE OF FUND MANAGING COMPANY**

No. 2, Deal Place  
Colombo 3

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FUND MANAGING COMPANY**

Mr. Nishan Fernando  
Ms. Manjula Mathews  
Mr. Dilshan Wirasekara  
Ms. Minette Perera  
Mr. Chandana de Silva  
Dr. Nishan de Mel

### **SECRETARIES**

Janashakthi Corporate Services Limited  
No. 15, Walukarama Road  
Colombo 3  
Tel: 0112145030

### **EXTERNAL AUDITORS**

Messrs SJMS Associates (Deloitte)  
Chartered Accountants  
No. 11, Castle Lane  
Colombo 4

### **INTERNAL AUDITORS**

Messrs Ernst & Young  
Chartered Accountants  
No. 201, De Saram Place  
Colombo 10

### **PRINCIPAL BANKERS**

Sampath bank  
Bank of Ceylon