

**CEYLON INDEX FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 2025**



KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
P. O. Box 186,
Colombo 00300, Sri Lanka.

Tel +94 - 11 542 6426
Fax +94 - 11 244 5872
+94 - 11 244 6058
Internet www.kpmg.com/lk

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF CEYLON INDEX FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ceylon Index Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets attributable to Unit holders and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31st December 2025, 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by CA Sri Lanka (Code of Ethics) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. These financial statements does not include the other information.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Funds'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.

KPMG, a Sri Lankan partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

T.J.S. Rajakarier FCA
W.K.D.C. Abeyaratne FCA
Ms. B.K.D.T.N. Rodrigo FCA
Ms. C.T.K.N. Perera ACA
R. G. H. Raddella ACA,

W.W.J.C. Perera FCA
G.A.U. Karunaratne FCA
R.H. Rajan FCA
A.M.R.P. Alahakoon ACA

Ms. S. Joseph FCA
R.M.D.B. Rajapakse FCA
M.N.M. Shameel FCA
Ms. P.M.K. Sumanasekara FCA

Principals: S.R.I. Perera FCMA (UK), LLB, Attorney-at-Law, H.S. Goonewardene ACA, Ms. F.R. Ziyad ACA, FCMA (UK), FCIT, K. Somasundaram ACMA (UK), Ms. D Corea Dharmaratne



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF CEYLON INDEX FUND (CONTINUED)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 SLAuS, 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 a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Colombo, Sri Lanka

30th April 2026

CEYLON INDEX FUND
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31st December,

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Investment income	5	8,373,612	6,859,590
Net gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	6	58,324,747	72,659,426
Total investment income		66,698,359	79,519,016
Expenses			
Management fees	7	(2,536,180)	(2,054,931)
Trustee fees	8	(613,886)	(497,399)
Audit fees & reimbursement		(598,269)	(610,827)
Professional fees	9	(136,220)	(166,159)
Brokerage fee	10	(644,573)	(804,772)
Other expenses	11	(35,911)	(29,814)
Total operating expenses		(4,565,039)	(4,163,902)
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders before tax		62,133,320	75,355,114
Income tax expense	12	-	-
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders after tax		62,133,320	75,355,114
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders		62,133,320	75,355,114

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

**CEYLON INDEX FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31st December,

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	25,000	25,000
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	14	339,929,386	271,738,641
Financial assets held at amortised cost	15	16,706,084	21,874,592
Other receivables	16	327,199	5,000
Total assets		356,987,669	293,643,233
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	17	2,560,330	12,849,541
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unit holders)		2,560,330	12,849,541
Net assets attributable to unit holders		354,427,339	280,793,692
Total equity and liabilities		356,987,669	293,643,233

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

The Manager is responsible for these Financial Statements and these Financial Statements were approved by the Manager.

Signed for and on behalf of the Manager by:



Director
Management Company
30th April 2026
Colombo, Sri Lanka



Director
Management company
30th April 2026
Colombo, Sri Lanka



Trustee
30th April 2026
Colombo, Sri Lanka

CEYLON INDEX FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIT HOLDERS

For the year ended 31st December,

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Balance at 1st January brought forward	280,793,692	242,316,514
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	62,133,320	75,355,114
Contributions and redemptions by unit holders		
Issue of units during the year	134,364,525	110,251,956
Redemption of units during the year	(122,864,198)	(147,129,892)
Total contributions and redemptions by unit holders	11,500,327	(36,877,936)
Balance at 31st December	354,427,339	280,793,692

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

**CEYLON INDEX FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended 31st December,

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Operating activities			
Interest received		856,010	891,711
Dividend received	5	7,510,650	5,963,190
Purchase of equity securities		(141,099,156)	(95,467,768)
Investment in money market deposit account		(332,777)	(102,701)
Investment in reverse repurchase agreement		(16,000,000)	(21,500,000)
Sale proceeds from sale of equity securities		141,731,157	150,199,780
Management fees and trustee fees paid		(3,056,357)	(2,599,670)
Proceeds from unit trust investments		129,021	-
Other expenses paid		(1,338,875)	(624,018)
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities		(11,600,327)	36,760,524
Financing activities			
Cash received on creation of units		134,464,525	110,451,956
Cash paid on redemption of units		(122,864,198)	(147,212,482)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities		11,600,327	(36,760,524)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13	25,000	25,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		25,000	25,000

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reporting entity

1. General information

Ceylon Index Fund is an index fund which was launched on 4 May 1999 by a Trust deed executed between Ceylon Asset Management Company Limited as Fund Manager and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited as the Trustee. On 1 April 2009 Deutsche Bank AG, Colombo branch was appointed as Trustee with a revised trust deed executed on 1 April 2009. Consequently, on 1st April 2021 Hatton National Bank PLC was appointed with a revised trust deed executed.

The Fund is managed by Ceylon Asset Management Company Limited which is incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the management company is located at Ground Floor, The Parkland 1, No.33, Park Street, Colombo 02. The Trustee of the Fund is Hatton National Bank PLC having its place of business at Level 15, HNB Tower, Colombo 01

The objective of the Fund is to generate periodic income and to achieve long term capital appreciation through investments in shares of the companies that comprises the Colombo Top 10 Index, under the respective market capitalization

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise indicated. The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees. The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis.

2.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of movement in unit holders' Funds and cash flows statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information have been prepared and presented in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

2.1.2 Going Concern

These financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the Fund is a going concern i.e. as continuing in operation for the foreseeable future. It is therefore assumed that the Fund has neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation or of curtailing materially the scale of its operation.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

3.1.1 Recognition and initial measurement

The Fund initially recognizes regular-way transactions in financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL on the trade date, which is the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the date on which they are originated.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

3.1.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

a. Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, the Fund classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- 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 SPPI.

All other financial assets of the Fund are measured at FVTPL.

b. Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

3.1.2 Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

c. Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Fund considers.

Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features);and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

3.1.3 Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at FVTPL - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and expense and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in profit or loss in 'net gains (losses) from financial instruments at FVTPL' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Debt securities, equity investments, investments in unlisted open-ended investment funds, unlisted private equities and derivative financial instruments are included in this category.

Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognized in 'interest income calculated using the effective interest method', foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in 'net foreign exchange loss' and impairment is recognized in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

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

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains or losses, including any interest, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

- Held for trading: securities sold short and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

- This includes audit fee payables, management fee payables, trustee fee payables, balance due to brokers.

3.1.5 Fair value measurement

Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market at a mid-price, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the exit price.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The Fund recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

3.1.6 Amortised cost measurement

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

3.1.7 Impairment

The Fund recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Fund in full, without recourse by the Fund to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Fund considers this to be BBB- or higher per ICRA Lanka Limited or an equivalent rating per Fitch Rating Lanka Limited.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

3.1.7 Impairment (Continued)

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund is exposed to credit risk.

a. Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

b. Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

c. Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

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

d. Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

3.1.8 Derecognition

The Fund derecognises regular-way sales of financial assets using trade-date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Fund transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

3.1.8 Derecognition (Continued)

(including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but

retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all of the risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all of the risks and rewards include sale and repurchase transactions.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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

The Fund derecognises a derivative only when it meets the derecognition criteria for both financial assets and financial liabilities. Where the payment or receipt of variation margin represents settlement of a derivative, the derivative, or the settled portion, is derecognized.

3.2 Recognition of income

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognized in the Income Statement using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, including interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC), calculated using the EIR method.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3 Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.2 Recognition of income (Continued)

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

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

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

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

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

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

3.4 Distributions

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

3.5 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
Trustee fee	-	0.2% p.a of net asset value of the Fund

3.6 Unit holders' funds

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

Units can be issued and redeemed based on the Fund's net asset value per unit, calculated by dividing the net assets of the Fund as described in the Trust Deed and directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka, by the number of units in issue. Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unit holders.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. New accounting standards issued but not yet effective as at the reporting date .

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) has issued several new accounting standards and amendments/ improvements to existing standards. These new standards are set to become effective in the coming years. Early application of these standards are allowed, but the Fund has not early adopted any of the new or amended standards in the preparation of these financial statements.

A. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to SLFRS 9 and SLFRS 7)

The requirements will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026, with early application permitted, and are related to:

- recognition and derecognition, including accounting for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payments system; and
- assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with sustainability-linked features.

B. SLFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

SLFRS 18 will replace LKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2027. The new accounting standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.
- In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December,

5 Investment income	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Dividend income	7,510,650	5,963,190
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost (Note 5.1)	<u>862,962</u>	<u>896,400</u>
	<u>8,373,612</u>	<u>6,859,590</u>
5.1 Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
Money market savings deposits	34,185	545,796
Reverse repo interest income (Note 5.1.1)	<u>828,777</u>	<u>350,604</u>
	<u>862,962</u>	<u>896,400</u>
5.1.1 Interest income from reverse repurchase agreements is recognized on an accrual basis, reflecting the effective interest rate over the term of the agreement. This income is classified as part of the Fund's investment revenue in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.		
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
6 Net gains from financial instruments at FVTPL		
Equity investments (Note 6.1)	58,195,727	72,659,426
Unit trust (Note 6.2)	<u>129,020</u>	-
	<u>58,324,747</u>	<u>72,659,426</u>
6.1 Net gains/(loss) on equity investments held at fair value through profit or loss		
Realized gains/(loss) from equity investments at FVTPL	28,463,022	(15,697,165)
Unrealised gains from equity investments at FVTPL	<u>29,732,705</u>	<u>88,356,590</u>
	<u>58,195,727</u>	<u>72,659,426</u>
6.2 Net gains on unit trust investments held at fair value through profit or loss		
realized gains from unit trust investments at FVTPL	<u>129,020</u>	-
	<u>129,020</u>	-
7 Management fees		
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Management fees	2,536,180	2,054,931
	<u>2,536,180</u>	<u>2,054,931</u>
Management fees are charged by Ceylon Asset Management Company Limited, the Fund Manager, for investment management services provided to the Fund in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the trust deed.		
8 Trustee fees		
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Trustee fees	613,886	497,399
	<u>613,886</u>	<u>497,399</u>
Trustee fees are charged by Hatton National Bank PLC for trustee and custodial services provided to the Fund, in accordance with the terms of the trust deed.		
9 Professional fees		
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Tax consultancy fee	136,220	166,159
	<u>136,220</u>	<u>166,159</u>
10 Brokerage expense		
Brokerage expense	644,573	804,772
	<u>644,573</u>	<u>804,772</u>
This comprises transaction costs incurred on the purchase and sale of shares executed through the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), including fees charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), CSE fees, Central Depository System (CDS) charges, and government cess.		
11 Other expenses		
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
CDS fee	30,139	27,744
Bank charges	5,772	2,070
	<u>35,911</u>	<u>29,814</u>

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December,

12 Income tax expense

In accordance with Section 57 of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 (as amended), the Fund has treated all income as having been passed through to its unit holders. Therefore, the Fund is not subject to income tax on such income under the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act and its subsequent amendments.

As at 31st December,

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Favorable cash and cash equivalents balances		
Cash at bank	25,000	25,000
Total cash and cash equivalents for purpose of cash flow statement	25,000	25,000

14 Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

14.1 Non-derivative financial assets

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost as at 31 st December	250,513,722	212,055,682
Appreciation of market value of quoted equity securities		
Appreciation of market value of quoted equity securities - prior financial year	59,682,959	(28,673,631)
Unrealised gains from equity investments at FVTPL - current financial year	29,732,705	88,356,590
Total appreciation of market value of quoted equity securities	89,415,664	59,682,959
Equity investments, listed	339,929,386	271,738,641

14.1.1 Equity investments, listed

Company	2025			2024		
	No. of shares	Holdings		No. of shares	Holdings	
		Market value	as a % of Net Asset Value		Market value	as a % of Net Asset Value
	Rs.			Rs.		
Banks, Finance and Insurance						
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	253,253	50,840,540	14%	278,797	40,355,866	14%
Sampath Bank PLC	197,473	28,929,795	8%	251,590	29,750,518	10%
Diversified Financials						
LOLC Holding PLC	89,026	49,854,560	14%	62,272	42,983,248	15%
Capital Goods						
Hayleys PLC	126,255	24,714,416	7%	160,867	21,113,794	7%
Vallibale One PLC	190,536	18,824,957	5%	244,126	15,941,428	5%
John Keells Holdings PLC	2,389,913	51,861,112	15%	1,784,500	40,329,700	14%
Hemas Holdings PLC	503,389	17,467,598	5%	127,308	13,144,551	4%
Beverage Food & Tobacco						
MelstaCorp	196,282	34,153,068	10%	249,100	30,639,300	10%
Telecommunication						
Dialog Axiata PLC	1,545,350	46,051,430	13%	1,974,034	23,096,196	8%
Singer Sri Lanka	196,487	17,231,910	5%	-	-	-
Transportation						
Energy						
Lanka IOC PLC	-	-	-	114,386	14,384,040	5%
		339,929,386	95%		271,738,641	93%

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at 31st December,

15 Financial assets held at amortised cost	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Money market savings account deposits		
Hatton National Bank PLC	689,129	352,704
Seylan Bank PLC	13,470	17,117
Total money market savings account deposits	702,599	369,821
Reverse repo agreement	16,003,485	21,504,771
	16,706,084	21,874,592

16 Other receivables	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Receivable on share sale	321,854	-
Receivable on creation	5,000	5,000
Interest income receivable	345	-
	327,199	5,000

17 Accrued expenses and other payables		
Management fee payable	285,689	210,243
Trustee fee payable	69,151	50,890
Audit fee payable	585,546	508,875
Front end fee payable	892,419	136,189
Tax consultancy fee payable	60,239	65,774
Payable for share purchases	567,286	11,677,570
Creation received in advance	100,000	200,000
	2,560,330	12,849,541

18 Contingencies

There are no material contingencies existing as at the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

19 Subsequent events

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

20 Capital commitments

There were no material capital and financial commitments as at the reporting date which would require any adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

21 Units in issue and unit price	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Units in issue and deemed to be in issue as at 31 st December	2,939,242	3,039,916
Unit creation price as at 31 st December	124.37	95.28
Unit redemption price at at 31 st December	119.29	91.37

22 Related party disclosure

22.1 Management company and trustee

The Management Company of the fund is Ceylon Asset Management Company Limited. Ceylon Asset Management Limited manages the following licensed unit trusts: Ceylon Financial Sector Fund, Ceylon Money Market Fund, Ceylon Income Fund, Ceylon Dollar Bond Fund, Ceylon IPO Fund, Ceylon Tourism Fund and Ceylon Treasury Income Fund. The Trustee of the fund is Hatton National Bank PLC.

As at 31st December,

22 Related party disclosure (continued)

22.2 Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the fund – directly or indirectly. The definition of key management personnel includes directors (both executive and non-executive). In our view, the term also includes directors of any of the fund's parents to the extent that they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the fund's activities.

i) Directors

Mr. Rajeendra Shashika Ranasinghe - Chairman
Mr. Dulindra Thulsith Fernando - Managing Director
Dr. Ravindra Ajith Fernando - Director
Mrs. Manjula Cleone Senevirathne - Director
Mr.Thibiripolage Sevandhi Alfred Fernando
Mr.Faisal Iqbal
Mr.Thilanka Nuwan Geeganage

ii) Other key management personnel

Other persons with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the fund, directly or indirectly are given below;

Mr. Waruna Kumarage - Investment Committee Member
Mr. Chaminda Vinodh Silva - Investment Committee Member
Mr. Thilina Withanage - Senior Consultant (Operations)
Mr.W J Chaminda De Alwis- Compliance Officer
Mrs. Shermila Perera- General Manager- Sales and Marketing
Mr.Senitha Gunawardhana- General Manager- Finance

22.3 Key management personnel compensation

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

22.4 Other transactions within the Fund

Apart from those details disclosed in note 22.5, 22.6 and 22.7, key management personnel have not entered in to any other transactions involving the Fund during the financial year.

22.5 Related party unit holding and other transactions

The following are the related party holdings of the Ceylon Index Fund.

Related party	Relationship	No. of Units	Value of units holding	Interest held
			Rs.	%
As at 31st December 2025				
Mr. Dulindra Fernando	Managing Director	8,102	966,449	0.27%
Mr. Thilina Withanage	Senior Consultant (Operations)	9,581	1,142,864	0.32%
As at 31st December 2024				
Mr. Dulindra Fernando	Managing Director	13,633	1,245,678	0.44%
Mr. Chaminda Vinodh Silva	Investment Committee Member	17,329	1,583,353	0.56%
Mr. Senitha Gunawardana	General Manager - Finance	48,275	4,410,913	1.57%

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at 31st December,

22 Related party disclosure (continued)

22.6 Transactions with and amounts due to related parties

The fees charged by the Management Company, Trustee and other related parties for services provided during the year and the balances outstanding from such dues as at period end are as disclosed below:

	Charge for the year ended		Payable as at	
	31 st December		31 st December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Management fees - Ceylon Asset Management Company Limited	2,536,180	2,054,931	285,689	210,243
Front-end fees - Ceylon Asset Management Company Limited	-	-	892,419	136,189
Trustee fees - Hatton National Bank PLC	613,886	497,399	69,151	50,890

22.7 Other transactions with related parties

Investments in the fund's HNB Money Market Savings account has been made in the ordinary course of operations. The resulting investment income and outstanding investment balance are given below.

	Investment income received during the year ended		Balance as at	
	31 st December		31 st December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investment in money market saving with Hatton National Bank PLC (Trustee of the fund)	34,185	545,477	689,129	352,704
The bank balance held at Hatton National Bank PLC	-	-	25,000	25,000
Investment in Money Market Fund (Entities under common management)	129,020	-	-	-

23 Reconciliation between the net asset value as per the financial statements and the published net asset value

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Net asset value as per financial statements	354,427,339	280,793,692
Published net asset value	354,427,339	280,793,692
Number of units outstanding	2,939,242	3,039,916
Published net asset value per unit	120.58	92.37

For the year ended 31st December,

24 Reverse repurchase transactions in scripless treasury bonds and scripless treasury bills

The following additional information on reverse repurchase transactions are disclosed as required by the “Registered Stock and Securities Ordinance and Local Treasury Bills Ordinance Direction No. 01 of 2019”, issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL).

24.1 Value of securities allocated for reverse repurchase transactions

As at 31st December,	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Market value of securities received for reverse repurchase transactions	17,713,035	24,217,011
	<u>17,713,035</u>	<u>24,217,011</u>

24.2 Reverse repurchase transactions

The Fund engages in short-term reverse repurchase transactions with a 10% haircut on collateral. These transactions are conducted with approved counterparties, and collateral adequacy is continuously monitored.

25 Financial risk management

Overview

The Fund has exposure to the following risk via financial instruments.

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Operational risk
- Market risk
 - (i) Interest rate risk
 - (ii) Price risk
 - (iii) Capital risk management

25.1 Risk management framework

The Management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the The Fund’s risk management framework.

The Fund actively trades financial instruments in line with its investment management strategy. Details of its investment portfolio as of the reporting date are disclosed in the schedule of investments. The Fund's investment activities expose it to various financial and market-related risks, with inherent risk concentrations being a natural part of its operations. The Trustee provides the Fund Manager with investment restrictions and guidelines while overseeing their activities to ensure compliance with the Fund’s investment objectives, policies, and restrictions. The Trustee also reviews the Fund’s investments and performance. Asset allocation is managed by the Fund Manager, who ensures the distribution of assets aligns with the Fund’s investment objectives. Any deviations from target allocations and portfolio composition are closely monitored by both the Fund Manager and the Trustee.

The Fund’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk confronted by the Fund, 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 and products and services offered.

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.1 Risk management framework (continued)

25.1 (a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not have adequate financial resources to meet the 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 Rs.	On Demand Rs.	Up to 3 Months Rs.
Assets			
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	339,929,386	339,929,386	-
Financial investments at amortised Cost	16,706,084	702,599	16,006,970
Total As at 31st December 2025	356,635,470	340,631,985	16,006,970
As at 31 st December 2024	293,638,233	272,133,462	21,509,544

25.1 (b) 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 advances to clients, investment in corporate debt securities and investment in

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.

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.1 Risk management framework (continued)

25.1 (b) Credit risk (continued)

25.1 (b) i Credit risk exposure - cash at bank

Credit risk exposure of cash at bank is depicted in the below table using carrying values as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

	Rating	Rating Agency	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Hatton National Bank PLC	AA-	Fitch	25,000	25,000
Total exposure to credit Risk			25,000	25,000

25.1 (b) ii Credit quality by class of financial assets

As at 31st December 2025

	Carrying amount	12 Month Expected Credit Loss	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Not Credit Impaired	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Credit Impaired	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash and cash equivalents					
Rated AA- to AA+	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000

As at 31st December 2025

	Carrying amount	12 Month Expected Credit Loss	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Not Credit Impaired	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Credit Impaired	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Rated AA- to AA+	16,692,614	16,692,614	-	-	16,692,614
Rated A- to A+	13,470	13,470	-	-	13,470
Total	16,706,084	16,706,084	-	-	16,706,084

As at 31st December 2024

	Carrying amount	12 Month Expected Credit Loss	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Not Credit Impaired	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Credit Impaired	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash and cash equivalents					
Rated A- to A+	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000

As at 31st December 2024

	Carrying amount	12 Month Expected Credit Loss	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Not Credit Impaired	Life Time Expected Credit Losses Credit Impaired	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Rated AA- to AA+	21,857,475	21,857,475	-	-	21,857,475
Rated A- to A+	17,117	17,117	-	-	17,117
Total	21,857,475	21,857,475	-	-	21,857,475

CEYLON INDEX FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.1 Risk management framework (continued)

25.1 (b) Credit risk (continued)

25.1 (b) iii Analysis of concentration risk

The following table shows the risk concentration by sector for the components of the Statement of Financial Position.

As at 31 st December 2025	Cash at Banks	Financial Assets Recognised through Profit or Loss - Measured at Fair Value	Financial Investments at Amortised Cost	Total Financial Assets
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Sector wise breakdown</u>				
Corporate	25,000	339,929,386	16,706,084	356,660,470
Total	25,000	339,929,386	16,706,084	356,660,470

As at 31 st December 2024	Cash at Banks and in Hand	Financial Assets Recognised through Profit or Loss - Measured at Fair Value	Financial Investments at Amortised Cost	Total Financial Assets
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Sector wise breakdown</u>				
Corporate	25,000	271,738,641	21,874,592	293,638,233
Total	25,000	271,738,641	21,874,592	293,638,233

25.1 (c) 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 department. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Fund's standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.1 Risk management framework (continued)

25.1 (c) Operational risk (continued)

- 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 the Fund's internal controls and procedures is supported by periodic reviews undertaken by management or external parties. The results of these reviews are discussed with the management of the business units, and summaries of the findings are presented to the relevant senior management oversight.

25.1 (d) 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:

- The operational authority for managing market risk is vested with the Investment Committee.
- Interest rate risk is managed within the approved limits by the Investment Committee.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Fund's exposure arises primarily from its interest-bearing financial assets.

A summary of the Fund's interest rate gap position, analysed by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date, is as follows,

As at 31 st December 2025	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	16,706,084	-	-	-	16,706,084
Total interest-bearing assets	16,706,084	-	-	-	16,706,084
Interest rate gap	16,706,084	-	-	-	16,706,084
As at 31st December 2024	Up to 3 months Rs.	3 to 12 months Rs.	1 to 3 years Rs.	3 to 5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	21,874,592	-	-	-	21,874,592
Total interest-bearing assets	21,874,592	-	-	-	21,874,592
Interest rate gap	21,874,592	-	-	-	21,874,592

As at the reporting date, the Fund does not have any interest-bearing financial liabilities. Therefore, the interest rate gap represents the total interest-sensitive financial assets of the Fund.

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible change of 2% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased or decreased the Fund's equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown in the table below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

The management of interest rate risk is supported by monitoring the sensitivity of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities to various interest rate scenarios.

Scenario	Profit or loss	Equity, net of tax
2% Decrease	(17,259)	(17,259)
2% Increase	17,259	17,259

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.1 Risk management framework (continued)

25.1 (d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Price risk

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

The Fund is exposed to price risk arising from investments classified at fair value through profit or loss, including equity securities. Price risk arises due to changes in market prices of these instruments. The maximum risk of loss is limited to the carrying amount, which represents the fair value of these financial instruments.

Financial assets subject to price risk

Equity investments, listed

2025 December 31st Carrying amount	2024 December 31st Carrying amount
Rs.	Rs.
339,929,386	271,738,641

The table below shows the impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position due to a reasonably possible change in the price of the Fund's investment in financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss in note 14.1, with all other variables held constant:

2025	2024
Increase/ (decrease) of (loss)/profit before tax and amounts attributable to Unit Holders	Increase/ (decrease) of (loss)/profit before tax and amounts attributable to Unit Holders

Change in price of the Fund's investments in financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

+10%	33,992,939	27,173,864
-10%	(33,992,939)	(27,173,864)

The Management Company mitigates price risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities within specified limits set by the management company. Maximum limit of 97% of the net assets attributable to unit holders are invested in equity securities and remaining amount is invested in short term investments such as repurchase agreements.

The table below is the summary of the equity investment in the banks, finance and insurance, diversified financials, capital goods, beverage, food & tobacco, telecommunication, energy, and transportation sectors.

Sector	Investment as a % of Net Asset Value	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Banks, finance and insurance	22%	24%
Diversified financials	14%	15%
Capital goods	32%	26%
Beverage, food & tobacco	10%	10%
Telecommunication	18%	23%
Energy	-	5%
	<u>95%</u>	<u>93%</u>

25 Financial Risk Management (continued)

25.1 Risk management framework (continued)

25.1 (d) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Capital risk management

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

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

Following being the disclosures of Unit holders' Funds;

The movement in the Unit holder's Funds as at 31st December 2025

I. In term of value	Rs.
Unit holders' funds as at 01 st January 2024	280,793,692
Creations during the year	134,364,525
Redemption during the year	(122,864,198)
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	<u>62,133,320</u>
Unit holders' funds as at 31 st December 2025	<u><u>354,427,339</u></u>
II. In term of No of units	
Unit holders' funds as at 01 st January 2024	3,701,188
Creations during the year	1,479,344
Redemption during the year	<u>(2,140,616)</u>
Unit holders' Funds as at 31 st December 2025	<u><u>3,039,916</u></u>

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

26 Financial instruments - fair value measurement

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

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 a recurring 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 market transactions involving comparable securities.

Level - 3

Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

26.1 Fair values versus the carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position, are as follows;

	As at 31.12.2025		As at 31.12.2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value	339,929,386	339,929,386	271,738,641	271,738,641
	<u>339,929,386</u>	<u>339,929,386</u>	<u>271,738,641</u>	<u>271,738,641</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Financial investments at amortised cost	16,706,084	16,706,084	21,874,592	21,874,592
	<u>16,706,084</u>	<u>16,706,084</u>	<u>21,874,592</u>	<u>21,874,592</u>
Total financial assets	<u>356,635,470</u>	<u>356,635,470</u>	<u>293,613,233</u>	<u>293,613,233</u>

26 Financial instruments- fair value measurement (continued)

26.2 Financial instruments- fair value

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments at fair value and by level of fair value hierarchy.

As at 31st December 2025

	Total Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets measured at fair value					
<u>Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value</u>					
Investment in listed shares	339,929,386	339,929,386	-	-	339,929,386
	339,929,386	339,929,386	-	-	339,929,386
Total financial assets	339,929,386	339,929,386	-	-	339,929,386

As at 31st December 2024

	Total Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets measured at fair value					
<u>Financial assets recognised through profit or loss - measured at fair value</u>					
Investment in listed shares	271,738,641	271,738,641	-	-	271,738,641
	271,738,641	271,738,641	-	-	271,738,641
Total financial assets	271,738,641	271,738,641	-	-	271,738,641

26.3 Measurement of fair values

26.3 (a) Valuation techniques for specific instruments

(i) *Listed equity securities*

Listed equity securities for which quoted prices in an active market for an identical instrument are available are valued using those prices (Level 1 measurement).

27 Financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short term maturity (original maturities less than a year), it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

Accordingly, the following is a list of financial assets and liabilities whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents
Other receivables
Financial assets held at amortised cost

Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other payables