

### BRITAM FIXED INCOME MONEY MARKET FUND UNIT TRUST SCHEME

### UNAUDITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### TRUSTEE AND ADVISORS TO THE FUND

### **FUND MANAGER**

Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited Britam Centre Plot 24A, Akii-Bua Lule Road P.O. Box 36583 Kampala, Uganda

### **TRUSTEE**

KCB Bank Uganda Limited Commercial plaza, 7th Floor Plot 7 Kampala Road P.O. Box 7399 Kampala, Uganda

### **CUSTODIAN**

Stanbic Bank Uganda 3rd Floor, Short tower| Crested Towers ,17 Hannington Road P.O. Box 7131 Kampala , Uganda

### AUDITOR

Ernst & Young Certified Public Accountants Ernst & Young House 18 Clement Hill Road P.O Box 7215 Kampala, Uganda

### **LAWYER**

OS Kagere Advocates Soliz House, Third Floor Plot 23, Lumumba Ave Kampala, Uganda

### **FUND MANAGER'S REPORT**

The Fund Manager submits its report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2023 that discloses the state of financial affairs of the Britam Fixed Income Money Market Fund Unit Trust Scheme (the "Fund").

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Britam Fixed Income Money Market Fund Unit Trust Scheme is to achieve a reasonable level of current income and enhance capital growth. This is achieved by investing in money market securities with a maturity of less than 12 months which are usually available to the wholesale or institutional investors. Investments include interest-bearing securities such as bank deposits and other short-term money market instruments including short-dated treasury bills, whether listed or unlisted, including money or cash funds, as well as other debt securities, whether listed or unlisted.

### **FUND PERFORMANCE**

The highest and lowest absolute yields were as per the table below:

	For the period ended 30 June 2023	For the period ended 30 June 2022
Highest price (%)	12.20%	11.25%
Lowest price (%)	10.80%	9.5%

### INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The profit realised by the Fund for the period is Shs 4,378 million (2022: Shs 5,234 million). This profit has been distributed to the unit holders.

### TOTAL VALUE OF THE FUND

The total book value of the Fund as at 30 June 2023 is Shs 72,044million (December 2022: Shs 86,539 million)

### STATEMENT OF FUND MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Capital Markets Authority Act and the Collective Investment Schemes (Unit Trusts) Regulations, 2003 requires the Fund Manager to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund as at the end of the year and of the results of its operations. It also requires the Fund Manager to keep proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Fund.

The Fund Manager accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Capital Markets Authority Act and the Collective Investment Schemes (Unit Trusts) Regulations, 2003. The Fund Manager is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Fund and of its profit in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Capital Markets Authority Act and the Collective Investment Schemes (Unit Trusts) Regulations, 2003. The Fund Manager further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **DECLARATION STATEMENT**

- The Britam Fixed Income Money Market Fund Unit Trust Scheme is an approved Unit Trust within the meaning of the Capital Markets Authority Act;
- The unitholders are not liable for the debts of the Unit Trust; and
- The Britam Fixed Income Money Market Fund Unit Trust Scheme is a securities fund investing in income securities at attractive yields to ensure the return of the fund is maximised.

In preparing the financial statements, the Fund Manager has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Fund Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

### Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
Income Interest income Impairment gains	7(i)	4,926,083 431,492	6,385,101 143,666
Total income		5,357,575	6,528,767
Expenses Service fees	5	(979,479)	(1,294,271)
Total operating expenses		(979,479)	(1,294,271)
Profit before income tax		4,378,096	5,234,496
Income tax expense	6		
Profit for the year		4,378,096	5,234,496
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,378,096	5,234,496

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

### Statement of financial position

	Notes	June 2023 Shs '000	December 2022 Shs '000
Assets			
Government securities at amortized cost Corporate securities at amortized cost Due from related parties Deposits with financial institutions at amortized cost Cash and bank balances	7(iv) 7(iv) 11(b) 7(iv) 7(v)	65,822,084 3,420,238 360,873 2,607,286 183,377	73,085,370 9,236,825 360,873 4,904,270 289,663
Total assets		72,393,858	87,877,001
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Accrued expenses	9	349,898	1,338,107
Total liabilities		349,898	1,338,107
Net assets attributable to unitholders		72,043,960	86,538,894

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Finance Business Partner

### Statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders

	Notes	June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
At start of the year	8	86,538,894	98,675,862
Contributions	8	75,900,342	6,319,324
Withdrawals	8	(94,773,372)	(15,631,518)
Undistributed expense	8	-	13,148
Total comprehensive income for the period	8	4,378,096	5,234,496
Net assets attributable to unitholders at 30 June	8	72,043,960	94,611,312

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

### Statement of cash flows

	Notes	June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
Cash flows from operating activities Service fees paid Purchase of bank deposits Purchase of corporate securities Purchase of government securities at amortised cost Interest received Proceeds from sale of investments Increase/(decrease) current liabilities	7(iv) 7(iv) 7(iv) 7(iv)	(979,477) (32,000,000) (8,232,254) (9,151,567) 5,476,491 64,641,669 (988,209)	(1,294,270) (41,114,000) (10,082,254) (10,522,308) 6,225,955 68,254,289 (61,830)
Net cashflows generated from/ (used in) operating activities	ę	18,766,653	11,405,582
Cash flows from financing activities Net contribution from unit holders Liquidations by unit holders	8	75,900,341 (94,773,372)	6,319,324 (15,631,518)
Net cashflows (used in)/ generated from financing activities		(18,873,031)	(9,312,194)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2	(106,378)	2,093,388
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year Cash transferred from Britam Wealth Management Fund (UGX) Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2	289,759 - (106,378)	44,206 2,093,388 
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7(v)	183,381	2,137,594

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

### Notes

### 1. General information

The Fund was registered on 14 September 2020 as a unit trust scheme under section 15(1) of the collective Investment Schemes Act and is categorized under regulation 8 (1) (b) of the collective Investment Scheme (Unit Trust) Regulations as a Money Market Fund. However, the Fund did not start its operations until 1 April 2021. The address of its registered office is:

Britam Centre Plot 24A, Akii-Bua Lule Road P.O. Box 36583 Kampala, Uganda

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

### (a) Basis for preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretations applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and the requirements of the Capital Markets Authority Act. The measurement basis applied is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings (Shs), rounded to the nearest thousand.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires the Fund Manager to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

### Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

### (i) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

The Fund has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2022.

a) Amendment to IAS 37, Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

b) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

There were minor amendments made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and to add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Interpretation 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

c) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

The following improvements make amendments to the following standards and were finalised in May 2020:

### Notes (continued)

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (i) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (continued)

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

IFRS 1: First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – The amendment allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent's books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.

None of the above amendments had a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

### (ii) New standards and interpretations not yet effective and have not been early adopted

New standards and Amendments to standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to IAS 1, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-	
Current	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of	
Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023

### a) Amendment to IAS 1, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity

### b) Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements was also amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

### Notes (continued)

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- (ii) New standards and interpretations not yet effective and have not been early adopted (continued)
- c) Amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendment clarifies how Funds should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

The Fund manager does not plan to apply the above standards, until they become effective. Based on their assessment of the potential impact of application of the above. There are no other standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on near future transactions.

The Fund did not early adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year.

### (b) Foreign currency translation

### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings ("UGX"), rounded to the nearest thousand which is the Fund's functional currency.

### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

### (c) Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the asset. Interest income includes interest from cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits, government securities and investments with related parties.

### Notes (continued)

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

### (i) Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income, and those to be measured at amortised cost.

### (ii) Recognition and Derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

### (iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Fund measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

### Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on:

- the Fund's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Fund classifies its debt instruments as those held at amortised costs. Under amortised costs the assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/ (losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

### (iv) Impairment

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and for financial instruments for which: (a) the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; or (b) there is observable evidence of impairment (a credit-impaired financial asset).

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial asset other than a trade receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. All changes in the loss allowance are recognised in profit or loss as impairment gains or losses.

### Notes (continued)

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

### (iv) Impairment

The Fund will recognise loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised will be 12-month ECLs:

- a. Debt instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. The Fund will consider a debt instrument to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment-grade' and investments in government securities; and
- Other financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

In applying IFRS 9 impairment requirements, the Fund follows the general approach for all its financial assets.

### The General Approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting date, the Fund determines whether the financial asset is in one of three stages in order to determine both the amount of ECL to recognise as well as how interest income should be recognised.

- Stage 1 where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For financial
  assets in stage 1, the Fund will recognise 12 month ECL and recognise interest income on a gross
  basis this means that interest will be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset
  before adjusting for ECL.
- Stage 2 where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. When a financial
  asset transfers to stage 2, the Fund will recognise lifetime ECL, but interest income will continue to
  be recognised on a gross basis.
- Stage 3 where the financial asset is credit impaired. This is effectively the point at which there has been an incurred loss event. For financial assets in stage 3, the Fund will continue to recognise lifetime ECL, but they will now recognise interest income on a net basis. As such, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset less ECL.

The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss

### (e) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparty.

### (f) Distribution

All income or loss arising from operations is distributed to unit holders after provision for expenses. All distributions including unclaimed distributions are reinvested in the unit holders' account.

### Notes (continued)

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (g) Unit holder balances

Unit holders' funds are redeemable on demand at an amount equal to a proportionate share of the unit portfolio's net asset value. The balances are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the financial reporting date if the holder exercised their right to redeem the balances.

### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and deposits held at call with banks maturing within three months from the contract dates.

### 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements relate to classification of and valuation of assets. In addition, judgement is required in determination of whether the assets are impaired and tax status of the Fund as disclosed in Note 6.

### 4 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and the effects of changes in market prices and interest rates. The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that eliminates the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer securities might be temporarily impaired.

Risk management is carried out by the Fund Manager, Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited. Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks, with emphasis on specific areas such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investing excess liquidity.

The Fund's risk management policies include the use of guidelines governing the acceptance of clients and investment policies are in place which help manage liquidity and seek to maximise return within an acceptable level of interest rate risk.

### Market risk

### (i) Foreign exchange risk

In the year 2023, the Fund did not have exposure to investments that are denominated in foreign currencies, therefore, the Fund had no exposure to foreign exchange risk.

### (ii) Price risk

The Fund invests in government securities at amortised cost and the fair values of these securities are monitored closely by the management to ensure risks are mitigated.

### Notes (continued)

### 4 Financial risk management objectives and policies

### Market risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2023, if the yield curve increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant and then the unit holder balance for the period 2023 would have been Shs.658 million higher/lower. (2022: Shs 752 million)

### (iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Fund's interest-bearing financial assets are corporate bonds, government securities and deposits with financial institutions, which are at fixed rate, and on which it is therefore not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Fund manager regularly monitors financing options available to ensure optimum interest rates are obtained.

### Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due. In accordance with the Funds' policy, the Fund manager monitors the Funds' credit position on a daily basis, and it is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Funds' Investments Committee.

The amount that best represents the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2023 is made up as follows:

	Gross Carrying Value Shs '000	Loss allowance Shs '000	Total Shs '000
30 June 2023			
Government securities Deposits with financial institutions Corporate securities Due from related party Cash and bank balance	65,830,533 2,607,889 3,671,226 364,276 183,381	(8,449) (602) (250,988) (3,403) (4)	65,822,084 2,607,286 3,420,238 360,873 183,377
24 Danambar 2000	72,657,304	(263,446)	72,393,858
31 December 2022			
Government securities Deposits with financial institutions Corporate securities Due from related party Cash and bank balance	73,094,380 4,908,871 9,914,652 364,277 289,759	(9,010) (4,601) (677,827) (3,404) (96)	73,085,370 4,904,270 9,236,825 360,873 289,663
	88,571,939	(694,938)	87,877,001

No collateral is held for any of the above assets. All assets that are considered to be impaired are carried at their estimated recoverable value. None of the above assets are past due, past due and impaired or impaired.

### Notes (continued)

### 4 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### Liquidity risk

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

The Fund is exposed to daily withdrawal of funds by investors. The Fund does not maintain cash balances to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a certain amount of withdrawals are requested daily and can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

Management closely monitors the proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of funds that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand. The table below analyses the Fund's financial liabilities and unit holder balances that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

	Due on demand Shs '000	Due within 3 months Shs '000	Total Shs '000
As at June 2023 Unit holders' balances	72,043,960		72,043,960
Accrued expenses		349,898	349,898
Total assets	72,043,960	349,898	72,393,858
As at June 2022			
Unit holders' balances	71,302,186	Y	71,302,186
Accrued expenses	-	1,251,903	1,251,903
Total	71,302,186	1,251,903	72,554,089

### Capital management

The capital of the Fund is represented by unit holders' balances. The amount of unit holder liabilities can change significantly daily as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unit holders.

The Fund's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders.

### Notes (continued)

### 5 Service fees

	June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
Management fees Audit fees Trustee fees	781,700 19,910 75,815	1,069,577 16,500 76,509
Custody fees	63,179	81,393
Annual general meeting fees Licence fees	37,246 1,629	48,942 1,350
Total	979,479	1,294,271

The management fees relate to service fees paid to Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited for the professional management of the Fund. This is charged at 2% per annum, computed on the daily fund balances. Trustee fees and custody fees are computed on the daily Fund balances at a rate of 0.15% and 0.125% respectively. Audit fees, annual general meeting (AGM) fees and license fees are charged based on amounts agreed between the Fund Manager and the service providers. The audit fees for the period amounted to Shs 19.9 million (2022: Shs 16.5 million)

### 6 Taxation

The Fund is registered as a collective investment scheme under the Capital Markets Authority Act. The Fund is therefore exempt from income tax under the Uganda Income Tax Act.

### 7 Investments

(i) Interest income	June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
Government securities Deposits with financial institutions Corporate securities	4,202,670 144,865 578,548	5,267,199 177,315 940,587
	4,926,083	6,385,101

### (ii) Maturity profile of investments

30 June 2023	Up to 3 months Shs '000	1000000	Due within 6 to12 months Shs '000	Due within 1-5 years Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Deposits with financial institutions Government securities Corporate securities	2,607,286	- -	- - 3,420,238	- 65,822,084 -	2,607,286 65,822,084 3,420,238
Total	2,607,286	=	3,420,238	65,822,085	71,849,608

### Notes (continued)

### 7 Investments (continued)

### (ii) Maturity profile of investments

	Up to 3 months Shs '000	Due within 3 to 6 months Shs '000	Due within 6 to12 months Shs '000	Due within 1-5 years Shs '000	Total Shs '000
30 June 2022					
Deposits with financial Institutions	4,904,270	-	-	-	4,904,270
Government securities	-	-	<b>=</b> :	70,197,121	70,197,121
Sale buy backs	-	-	-	2,888,249	2,888,249
Corporate securities			9,236,825	28 R	9,236,825
Total	4,904,270	-0	9,236,825	73,085,370	87,226,465

### (iii) Expected credit loss on investments

The expected credit loss (ECL) on investments relates to the Fund's investment in bank deposits, government securities, corporate bonds and due from related parties. The Fund is holding a provision of UGX 263 million (June 2022 UGX 742 million) being doubtful on the investments. The table below displays the movement of the expected credit loss.

Period ended 30 June 2023	Corporate Securities Shs '000	Government Securities Shs '000	Deposits with financial institutions Shs '000	Bank balances Shs '000	Due from related party Shs '000	Total Shs '000
As at 1January 2023	677,827	9,010	4,601	96	3,404	694,938
Increase/ (decrease) in loss allowance	(426,839)	(562)	(3,999)	(92)	<u> </u>	(431,492)
As at 30 June 2023	250,988	8,448	602	4	3,404	263,446
Period ended 30 June 2022	Corporate Securities Shs '000	Government Securities Shs '000	Deposits with financial institutions Shs '000	Bank balances Shs '000	Due from related party Shs '000	Total Shs '000
As at 1 January 2022 Increase/ (decrease) in	810,510	55,334	16,676	1	3,404	885,925
loss allowance	(133,329)	(4,656)	(5,730)	49		(143,666)
As at 30 June 2022	677,181	50,678	10,946	50	3,404	742,259

## Notes (continued)

# Investments (continued)

(iv) Movement in investments

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2023	Sovernment securities-amortised co
Period ended 30 June 2023	curities-a
ended (	ment se
Period	Govern

Covernment securities-amoused cost Deposits with financial institutions Corporate securities		
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# Year ended 31 December 2022

Government securities-amortised cost Deposits with financial institutions Corporate securities

## Period ended 30 June 2022

Government securities-amortised cost Deposits with financial institutions Corporate securities

Period Period Shs '000	65,822,085 2,607,285 3,420,238	71,849,608	At end of year Shs '000	73,085,370 4,904,270 9,236,825	87,226,465	At end of Period Shs '000	80,316,921 2,906,615 9,228,023	92,451,559
for ECL Shs '000	562 3,999 426,839	431,400	Provision for ECL Shs '000	46,324 12,076 132,682	191,082	Provision for ECL Shs '000	4,656 5,731 133,329	143,716
Sales/ maturity Shs '000	(16,067,162) (34,300,000) (14,274,507)	(64,641,669)	Sales/ maturity Shs '000	(19,514,436) (69,617,973) (13,332,254)	(102,464,663)	Sales/ maturity Shs '000	(7,508,035) (48,814,000) (11,932,254)	(68,254,289)
Accrued Interest Shs '000	(348,252) (984) (201,173)	(550,408)	Accrued Interest Shs '000	(256,100) (99,386) (90,767)	(446,253)	Accrued Interest Shs '000	187,126 85,332 (100,215)	172,243
Purchases at cost Shs '000	9,151,567 32,000,000 8,232,254	49,383,821	Purchases at cost Shs '000	15,698,717 64,094,000 11,482,254	91,274,971	Purchases at cost Shs '000	10,522,308 41,114,000 10,082,254	61,718,562
At start of year Shs '000	73,085,370 4,904,270 9,236,825	87,226,465	At start of year Shs '000	77,110,865 10,515,553 11,044,910	98,671,328	At start of year Shs '000	77,110,866 10,515,552 11,044,909	98,671,327

### Notes (continued)

7	Investments	/ A: \
-	Investments	(CONTINUED)
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(v) Cash at bank

	Solution setting the setting of the setting the s	2023 Shs '000	2022 Shs '000	2022 Shs '000
	Bank balance Expected credit loss	183,381 (4) 183,377	289,759 (96) 289,663	2,137,594 (50) 2,137,544
8	Unit holders' balances		June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
	At the start of period Contributions Withdrawals Profit distribution Undistributed expense	75, (94,7	538,894 900,342 73,372) 378,096	98,675,862 6,319,324 (15,631,518) 5,234,496 13,148
	At end of the year	72,	043,960	94,611,312
9	Accrued expenses		June	December

June December

June

9	Accrued expenses	June 2023 Shs '000	December 2022 Shs '000
	Management fee payable	222,630	1,132,541
	Custody fees payable	30,627	56,051
	Audit fees payable	65,787	72,607
	Annual general meeting payables	5,880	20,868
	Licence fees payable	270	828
	Trustee fees payable	24,704	55,212
		349.898	1.338.107

### 10 Contingent liability

Uganda Revenue Authority in a letter to fund managers indicated that distributions to the unit holders are dividends subject to withholding tax. This matter has been taken up by the industry and engagements are ongoing to streamline the position. The crystallization of this liability is considered low and dependent on the outcome of these ongoing discussions.

### Notes (continued)

### 11 Related party transactions

Britam Fixed Income Money Market Fund Unit Trust Scheme is managed by Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited. Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited is controlled by Britam Holdings Plc, a company incorporated in Kenya. There are other companies that are related to Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited through common shareholdings or common directorship.

		June 2023 Shs '000	June 2022 Shs '000
a)	Management fees		5.1.5
	Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited	781,700	1,069,577
b)	Due from related parties		
	Britam Asset Managers Company (Uganda) Limited Expected credit loss	360,873	360,873
		360,873	360,873
c)	Unit holders balances		
	Britam Money Market Fund Unit Trust Scheme Britam Wealth Management Fund (USD) Britam Umbrella Fund Britam Umbrella Scheme Uganda Britam Asset Managers Uganda Limited	3,518,172 3,825,340 - 1,262,828	6,182,433 4,005,247 3,442,830 656,550 357,493
		8,606,340	14,644,553