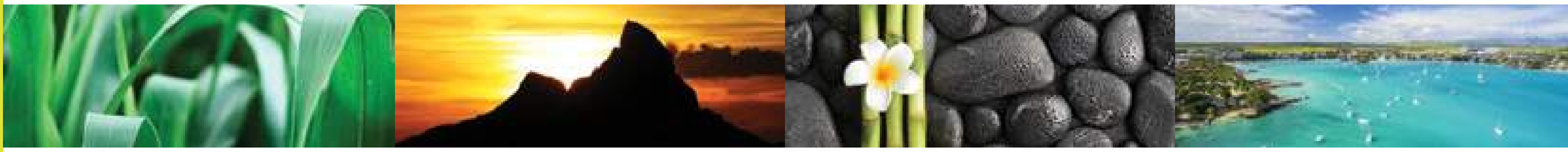
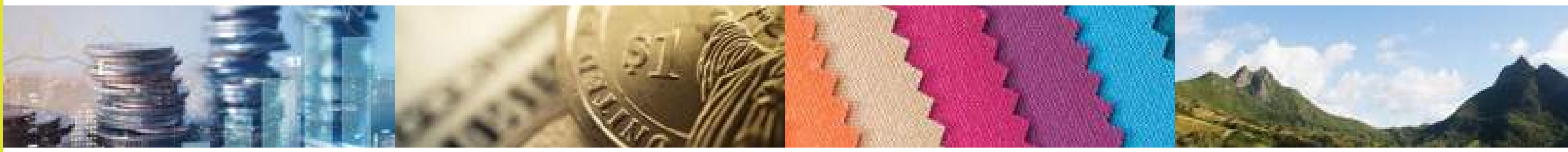
The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited - Annual Report 2017

MDIT





ANNUAL REPORT

2017

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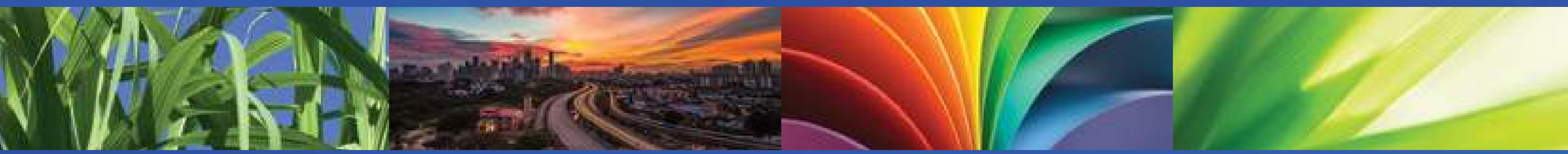

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“MDIT’S OBJECTIVE IS TO SECURE FOR INVESTORS THE BENEFITS OF A GOOD DIVIDEND YIELD AS WELL AS LONG-TERM CAPITAL GROWTH”

COMPANY PROFILE

The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Ltd (MDIT), incorporated in 1967, is the first approved Investment Trust in Mauritius and a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS), authorised as a Closed-end Fund by the Financial Services Commission under the Securities Act 2005.

MDIT is also one of the first five companies to be listed on the Official List of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM) on 29 June 1989, at the same time as MCB Group Holdings, formerly The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd, and Omnicane Ltd, formerly Mon Trésor and Mon Désert Ltd, which was MDIT's main shareholder until 31 March 2010, and United Basalt Products Ltd (UBP).

At 30 June 2017, MDIT had 4,856 shareholders, with Golden Foundation Ltd as a substantial shareholder. The board of MDIT is made up of non-executive and independent directors who have a vast experience in their respective fields of expertise and participate actively in the board and committee meetings. MDIT is managed by Golden Fund Management Services Ltd, formerly Omnicane Fund Management Services Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Golden Foundation Ltd.

MDIT's objective is to secure for investors the benefits of a good dividend yield as well as long-term capital growth. At 30 June 2017, its portfolio of investments was well spread in 104 local companies covering all sectors of the Mauritian economy, with Official Market (OM), Development and Enterprise Market (DEM) and Unquoted shares accounting for 86% of the total portfolio value, and the balance of 14% being in diversified overseas securities.

MDIT has been playing a major role over the last 50 years in the development of the financial sector and capital markets in Mauritius. Through its active involvement on the SEM, MDIT exerts a significant influence in the advancement of an industry which is one of the main contributors to the country's economic growth.

At 30 June 2017, MDIT's main local portfolio value was in the sectors of Investments holdings, funds & trust (52%), the share price of which is at a substantial discount to the Net Asset Value (NAV), Finance (14%), Hotels (9%), Industry (4%), and Commerce (3%). MDIT share price was Rs 4.85 at 16 November 2017, which is higher than its NAV per share of Rs 3.87 at 31 October 2017

MDIT's main income streams are derived from dividends and profits on sales of investments. As the investments of MDIT are in shares of companies that retain, on average, some 45% of their earnings, its policy is to distribute around 95% of its profit after tax on a cost basis. This policy together with the good past performance of its well diversified portfolio, have enabled dividend distributions, yielding a high average of 5.64% p.a for investors during the past five years, as well as bonus share capital distributions from time to time through capitalisation of revaluation reserves.

MDIT shares have always been amongst the top 10 Official List of securities and, in terms of the SEM Total Return Index (SEMTRI), it ranked 9th at 30 September 2017, with a very high annualised return of 17.44% since its listing.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the fiftieth Annual Meeting of Shareholders of The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Co Ltd (the Company) will be held in the Private Room, 2nd Floor, La Bonne Marmite Restaurant Complex, Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis, on **Friday 22 December 2017 at 15.30 hrs** to transact the following business:

1. To consider and adopt the audited financial statements, to receive the auditors' report and to consider the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

2. to 5. To re-elect in accordance with Section 138 (6) of the Companies Act 2001 (as separate resolutions):

- Mr Lloyd Coombes
- Mr Roger Leung Shin Cheung
- Mr Georges Leung Shing
- Mr Francois Montocchio

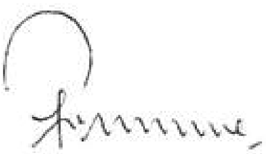
6. To ratify the payment of the interim and final dividends per share of 11 cents and 13 cents respectively declared by the Directors and paid.

7. To fix the Directors' fees for the year ending 30 June 2018.

8. To re-appoint Messrs Ernst & Young as auditors of the Company under section 200 of the Companies Act 2001 and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

A member may appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote in his/her stead. The proxy need not be a member of the Company but the proxy forms should be forwarded to reach the Company's registered office, 7th Floor, Newton Tower, Sir William Newton Street, Port-Louis not less than twenty four hours before the time for holding the meeting.

By order of the Board



Fabrice Parsooramen FCCA

For and behalf of

JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd
Company Secretary

17 November 2017

Corporate Information

CIS Manager

Golden Fund Management Services Ltd
(Formerly Omnicane Fund Management Services Ltd)

Notary

Me Jean Pierre Montocchio

Registrars and Transfer Office

MCB Registry & Securities Ltd
Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis

Bankers

Bank One Ltd
Barclays Bank Mauritius Ltd
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd

Custodian

MCB Capital Markets
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis

Registered Office and Postal Address

7th Floor, Newton Tower
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis

Manager

Vicky Ducasse, FCCA

Company Secretary

JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd

Accountant

Stephane Choo Pak Choon

Internal Auditor

KPMG

External Auditor

Ernst & Young

Telephone

(230) 213 2298

Telefax

(230) 213 2636

Email

mdit@intnet.mu

Website

www.mdit.mu

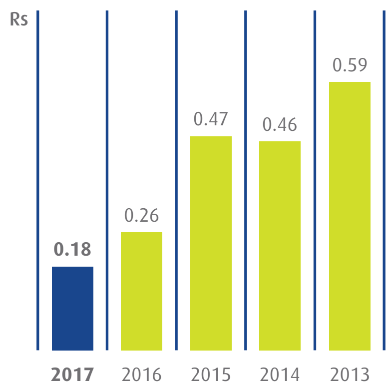
Financial Highlights

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE				
COMPANY	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Earnings/(loss) per share	**0.55**	(0.36)	0.26	0.23	0.84
Earnings per share (cost basis)*	**0.18**	0.26	0.47	0.46	0.59
Dividend per share	**0.24**	0.24	0.32	0.32	0.31
Net asset value per share**	**3.67**	3.35	3.94	4.00	4.09
Dividend yield	**5.22**	5.93	5.97	5.33	5.74
Share price	**4.60**	4.05	5.36	6.00	5.40

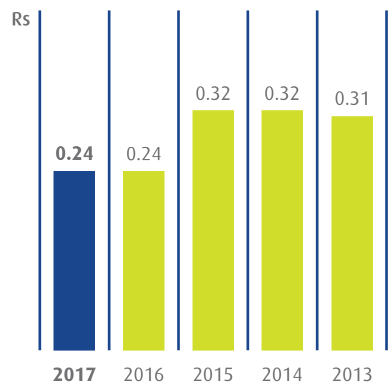
* Excludes revaluation surplus/(deficit)

** Includes final dividend declared

Earnings per share (cost basis)** - cents



Dividend per share - cents



	30 JUNE				
LOCAL MARKET	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
SEMDEX	**2,123**	1,752	1,981	2,085	1,915
SEM-10 (Previously SEM-7)	**412**	337	378	403	375
SEMTRI	**7,472**	5,974	6,550	6,703	5,957
DEMEX	**213**	194	207	185	154
DEMTRI	**282**	250	259	225	181

Portfolio by Sector

as at 30 June 2017

Classification of Investments

		June 2017		June 2016	
SECURITIES		**Valuation Rs M**	**Holding %**	Valuation Rs M	Holding %
Bank, Insurance & Other Finance	- OM	**214**	**14**	179	13
	- DEM	**-**	**-**	-	-
	- Unquoted	**4**	**-**	4	-
		218	**14**	184	13
Commerce	- OM	**14**	**1**	11	1
	- DEM	**3**	**-**	4	-
	- Unquoted	**24**	**2**	24	2
		41	**3**	40	3
Industry	- OM	**45**	**3**	35	2
	- DEM	**10**	**1**	8	1
	- Unquoted	**13**	**1**	14	1
		68	**5**	56	4
Investments	- OM	**305**	**20**	293	21
	- DEM	**417**	**27**	365	26
	- Unquoted	**89**	**6**	80	6
		811	**53**	738	53
Leisure and Hotels	- OM	**99**	**6**	120	9
	- DEM	**39**	**3**	34	2
	- Unquoted	**1**	**-**	1	-
		139	**9**	155	11
Sugar	- OM	**3**	**-**	1	-
	- DEM	**17**	**1**	14	1
	- Unquoted	**-**	**-**	-	-
		20	**1**	15	1
Property Development	- OM	**4**	**-**	5	-
	- DEM	**13**	**1**	10	1
		17	**1**	15	1
Transport	-OM	**23**	**1**	16	1
All Sectors	- OM	**708**	**45**	660	47
	- DEM	**500**	**32**	436	31
	- Unquoted	**131**	**9**	124	8
LOCAL INVESTMENTS		**1,339**	**86**	1,220	86
OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS		**211**	**14**	186	14
TOTAL INVESTMENTS		**1,550**	**100**	1,406	100

Report of the Directors

The directors have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

MARKET REVIEW

Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM)

Official Market (OM)

The SEMDEX of 1,752 at 30 June 2017 fluctuated first within a narrow range to touch a low of 1,748 on 13 July 2016, before rising to 1,830 on 09 August 2016 and falling to 1,794 on 19 September 2016. It increased again to 1,841 on 11 October 2017 but decreased to 1,798 on 11 November 2016 before moving up to an all-time high of 2,131 on 29 June 2017 but was slightly down at 2,123 on 30 June 2017, representing a rise over the year of 21.1% (2016: fall of 11.6%).

The leading banking duo MCBG and SBMH share prices rose by 28.9% and 14.9% due not only to improved performance attributable to lower impairment charges but also lower sales by foreign investors. CIM share price recorded a higher rise of 37.6%, boosted by the sale of its offshore subsidiary and increased profits from its finance and property cluster. For insurance companies, the share price of SWAN was up 3.1% but those of MUA and MEI fell by 6.3% and 0.6% respectively, weighed down by underwriting losses.

For the following commercial sector companies, their share prices went down due to decline in performance, HML by 22.2%, also affected by the huge loss of subsidiary CMPL, Innodis by 9.4% and ENL Commercial by 3.5%. On the other hand, IBL Ltd share price rose by 56.5%, following all the Group's segments posting better results, and VIVO by 42.5% due to higher profits further to an increase in oil prices on the global market and a good performance of the marine sector.

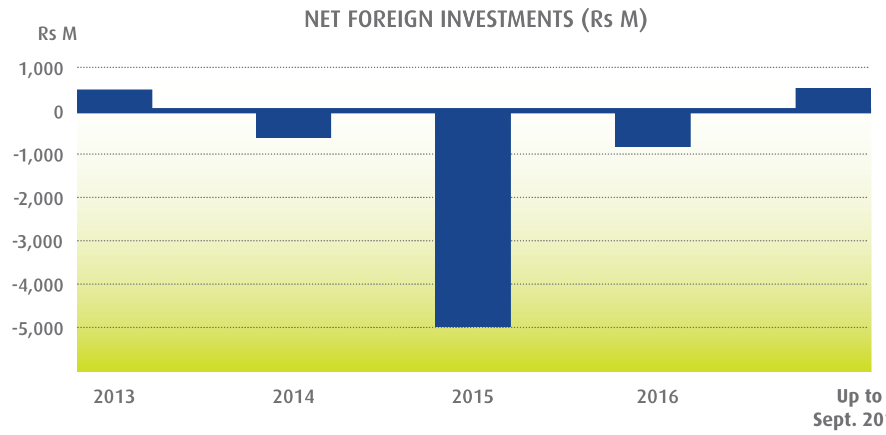
In the industry sector, UBP and Gamma share prices went up by 38.5% and 12.8% respectively, positively impacted by the implementation of some projects particularly in the smart cities and Government's decision to go ahead with the major metro express construction project. Other increases include PBL by 24.4%, attributable to higher sales volume and profit, MCFI by 19.1%, owing to a reduced loss in 2017, and Plastic Industry and Moroil by 10.0% and 6.7% respectively.

Better market conditions resulted in the following increases in investment sector share prices: NITL (49.3%), boosted by a 1:1 bonus issue and a higher dividend, PAD (33.5%), FINC (27.3%), ENLL P (26.1%), CIEL (25.8%), ALT (25.5%), BMHL (18.8%), ENLL O (17.1%), MDIT (13.6%), CAUD (11.8%) after price adjustment for bonus issue, POL (6.5%), TERA (6.0%) and Rogers (3.6%). For UTDL and ASL, in the leisure sector, both share prices were stable.

LOTO share price rose by 38.5% due to expected positive outcome of its litigation case against the Gambling Regulatory Authority. SUN, NMHL and LUX share prices increased by 21.1%, 10.4% and 1.7% owing to increased tourist arrivals to Mauritius as well as anticipated better prospects and lower finance charges following issues of notes to replace bank loans and overdrafts.

BLL share price was up 7.1% despite making continued losses whilst that of Omnicane rose by only 2.8% attributable to its EPS 31.6% drop to Rs 2,36 which resulted in a 20% lower dividend. Air Mauritius share price rose by 18.3% following record profit and better connectivity as well as the declaration of a dividend which represented a high annual yield of around 7%.

Below is the chart of the net foreign investments over the past five years on the OM, which shows a net disinvestment from 2014 to 2016, mainly due to the sales of shares of the two leading banks. For the nine months to 30 September 2017 there was a net foreign investment of Rs 401M, compared to a net disinvestment of Rs 931M for the same period last year.



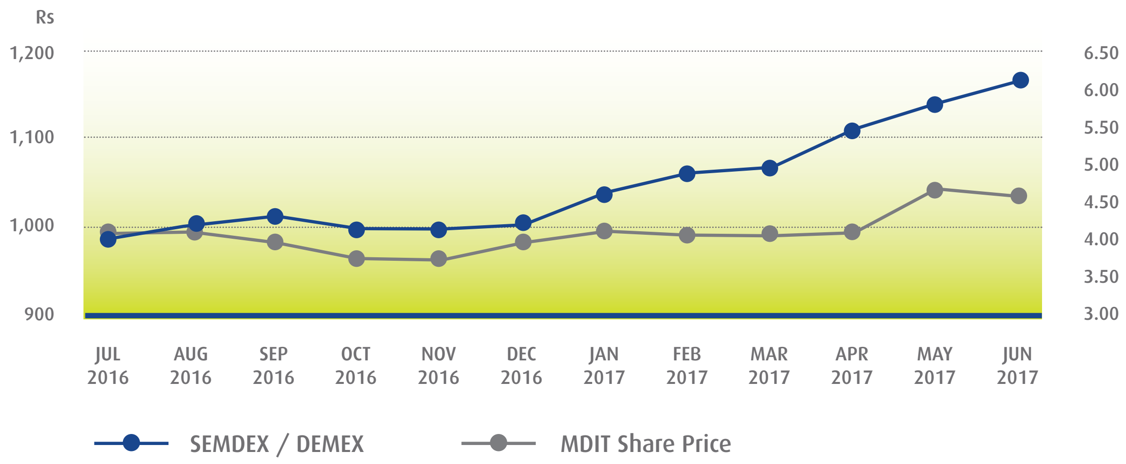
Development and Enterprise Market (DEM)

The DEMEX of 193.90 at 30 June 2016 was down to a low of 192.12 on 21 July 2016, then up to 200.54 on 03 October 2016 before falling to 197.93 on 31 October 2016. Thereafter, it followed an upward trend to reach 210.38 on 30 March 2017 and an all-time high of 215.60 on 16 May 2017 but was slightly to 212.83 on 30 June 2017, representing an increase of 9.8% during the year.

Besides better performance, sharp share price rises were due for COVI (175.0%) to announcement of considerably higher price to acquire the majority shareholding, which will be followed by Mandatory Offer to its minority shareholders, for QBL (88.0%) to the amalgamation into of VTAL, for ABC Banking (55.6%) to the opening of an office in Hong Kong, for MASC (54.5%) following the acquisition in January 2017 of Apollo Bramwell Hospital, renamed the Wellkin, and for The BEE Equity Partners Ltd (53.4%) following the announcement of the voluntary offer of Equity Spectrum Ltd to acquire all its issued shares at much higher than the then market price. Other share price increases were 28.8% for PHIN, 28.6% for ABC Motors, 23.3% for Eudcos and 23.1% for Ciel Textile, 19.4% for LMLC O, 19.2% for LFL O, 15.9% for ENL P, 11.8% for Chemco, 10.0% for Medine and TPL P, 8.9% for Swan Life, 8.4% for CSE, 8.3% for UBS, 3.7% for CHSL, 2.8% for BYCH, 2.4% for MFDG, 1.5% for APL and SAIL and 1.4% for HTLS.

On the other hand, the share price went down for UTIN (-25.2%). due to its poor performance with net losses for the past two years, and for UNSE (-20.8%), attributable to lower sugar production and unexpected maintenance cost for Preskil Beach Resort subsidiary. Other lower decreases were for ASCE A (8.8%), UBS (7.6%), MCOS (7.2%), SCT (7.0%), GIL and RHT (5.7%), FORT (4.4%), MSIL (3.0%), ASCE P (2.7%), MOLI (1.4%) and CIMO (1.0%).

At 30 June 2017, the OM and DEM listed shares represented 52.9% and 37.3% of MDIT's portfolio respectively. The graph below shows that, during the six months to 31 December 2016, the MDIT share price moved above the SEMDEX and DEMEX weighted average and below the latter average for the remaining six months to 30 June 2017.



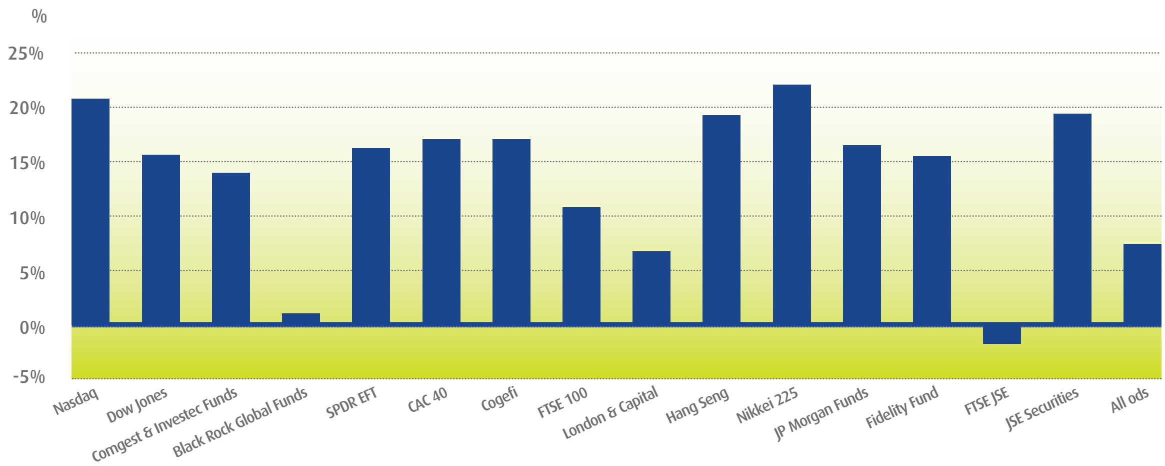
Overseas Markets

For the year 2016, the global growth was 3.1% (2015: 3.2%) reflecting the adverse impact of Brexit, ongoing realignments in China and among commodity exporters, increased geopolitical uncertainties and a shift towards protectionism offset by the gradual economic recovery.

In the first quarter to 2017, the global growth was 3.5% (2015: 3.1%) with economic activity picking up pace after the slow recovery in 2016. The same growth is forecast for 2017 by World Economic Outlook with the projected fiscal stimulus in United States and the upward revision for the growth prospects for China. Forecasts are for a stronger activity, better global demand, reduced deflationary pressures and optimistic financial markets. However, there are still downside risks due to uncertainties related to the US economy, civil war in Middle East and Southern Africa and the increasing flow of migrants and protectionism as a threat to global economy.

The graph below shows, except for FTSE JSE, positive returns for all the other world markets with Nikkei 225 (22.3%), Nasdaq (21.1%), Hang Seng (19.3%), CAC 40 (17.2%), Dow Jones (16.0%), FTSE 100 (11.1%),and All Ods (7.9%) and also for the local indices with SEMDEX (21.1%) and DEMEX (9.8%).

WORLD STOCK MARKETS RETURN V/S MDIT FOREIGN INVESTMENS RETURN (12 months to 30.06.17)



Investment Strategy

The strategy of MDIT remains the constant re-balancing of its local investment portfolio to reduce any over-concentration in any one company or sector of the economy and the selling of those investments which have increased significantly above the average so as to realise fair value gains particularly where their margins on costs are high. Trading activities being also one of the main characteristics of the Fund, the strategy on the trading side is to ensure that local securities are bought and sold when their prices are at relatively low and high levels respectively.

The Company invests in stocks where their respective prices have fallen below their fundamentals and subscribes to rights issues of shares and bonds with good growth potentials. Moreover, disinvestments would likely occur for shares held in companies involved in medium term projects which would adversely impact on their results and thus weigh down on their share prices.

The Investment Committee is consulted in respect of substantial transactions and meets regularly to monitor movements in the securities' portfolio and consider the factors that may affect not only the value of the investments but also profitability in the short and long term.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
(continued)

CORPORATE ACTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

OFFICIAL MARKET (OM)

IBL Ltd (IBLL)

Following IBLL amalgamation of Ireland Blyth Ltd with GML Investissement Ltée as from 01 July 2016, 5,000 new ordinary shares of IBLL were offered for sale at Rs 25.65 on the first trading day of 14 July 2016 on the SEM. Subsequently, on 21 June 2017, IBLL announced a multi-currency unsecured note programme of up to Rs 10 billion, with the first of several tranches Rs 2.5 billion issued on 08 September 2017.

Caudan Development Ltd (Caudan)

Caudan announced, on 20 July 2016, a bonus issue of 0.220226474:1 for ordinary shares held on 30 August 2016 and subsequently, the completion of a rights issue of 1:1 at a share price of Re 1.00.

Grit Real Estate Income Group Ltd (GRIT) formerly Mara Delta Property Holdings Ltd

GRIT, announced on 30 September 2016, the purchase of Tamassa Resort for USD 40M from Néréide Ltd of Lux Island Resorts Ltd and lease back at an annual rent of 8% to 9% of the purchase price. Then, on 4 November 2016, the issue of up to 125 513 408 ordinary shares at a price of USD 1.54 each to fund the acquisitions of properties in Mauritius, Zambia and Mozambique. On 19 December 2016, the purchase of 44.42% in Beachcomber Hospitality Investments Ltd (BHIL) and lease back of the hotel properties in terms of a 15-year triple net lease. Finally, on 28 April 2017, the raising of USD 138.45M, through a right issue of 98,892,723 shares at USD 1.40 each, in the ratio of 1:0.81105, to invest in African real estate assets.

National Investment Trust Co. Ltd (NITL)

NITL announced, on 03 October 2016, a bonus issue of 1:1 for shares held at 19 December 2016.

Air Mauritius Ltd (Air Mauritius)

Air Mauritius announced, on 28 October 2016, the termination of the contract with Mr. Meganathan Pillay as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the appointment of Mr Indradev (Raja) Buton as Interim CEO. Subsequently, on 14 July 2017, the appointment of Mr Somaskara Appavou as new CEO was announced.

Ciel Ltd (CIEL)

Following an announcement on 16 December 2016, Ciel Healthcare Africa Ltd (CHAL) and its affiliate, The Medical and Surgical Centre Ltd, took over from NIC Healthcare Ltd for Rs 700M the business assets Apollo Bramwell Hospital, subsequently called Wellkin Hospital, and leased its land and buildings at annual rent of Rs 60M p.a.

On 24 April 2017, CIEL further announced an offer to buy back the shares held by minority shareholders of Ciel Textile Ltd (CTL), at price of Rs 50.00, payable Rs 25.00 in cash and 3.472 ordinary shares in CIEL, valued at Rs 7.20, for every CTL share. The price is based on the average weekly high of Rs 42.46 and low of Rs 42.23 of the closing prices over the previous six months, plus a premium of 18%.

MCB Group Ltd (MCBG)

MCBG announced, on 21 December 2016, the resignation of Mr Anthony Withers as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for personal and family reasons, and the appointment of Mr Alain Law Min, Deputy CEO and Head of Retail Banking, as Acting CEO. Subsequently, on 27 March 2017, was announced the appointment of Mr Alain Law Min as CEO and Mr Raoul Gufflet as Deputy CEO.

Lux Island Resorts Ltd (LUX)

LUX announced, on 30 December 2016, the conversion of 983,802 LUX bonds into 206,540 LUX ordinary shares, on a conversion ratio of 0.21. Subsequently, LUX announced the signature of long term technical services and hotel management agreements with Chengdu Wide Horizon New Town Development and TF Italia Spa, to develop and manage a 170-key urban resort in China, scheduled to open in 2020, and 80 key golf resort & spa & residences in Italy scheduled to be opened in 2019.

ENL Commercial Ltd (GIDC)

On 12 January 2017, GIDC announced that its subsidiary, Commercial Investment Property Fund Ltd, has raised Rs 560M on the bond capital market through a private placement.

ENL Land Ltd (ENL Land), Rogers & Co Ltd (Rogers) & New Mauritius Hotels Ltd (NMHL)

ENL Land and its subsidiary Rogers announced, on 19 January 2017, the acquisitions of 253,955 and 461,045 ordinary shares of NHML respectively at a price Rs 21.00 each. As their total ordinary shareholding of 30.019% exceeded 30%, they made joint Mandatory Offer to Minority Shareholders at the same price of Rs 21.00 which is a discount of 32.2% to the fair value of Rs 30.96 estimated by KPMG, and also 14.5% lower than NMHL NAV at 30 September 2016. Following acceptances of the Offer, which closed on 27 March 2017, ENL Group increased its holding of ordinary shares of NMHL to 145,372,971 i.e. 35.294% of the total issued ordinary shares.

NMHL announced, on 06 April 2017, the signature of a hotel management agreement with a world-leading travel & lifestyle group, Accor Hotels Group, to operate Royal Palm Marrakech under the Fairmont label.

On 10 November 2017, ENL Land and Rogers announced having taken note of the Financial Services Commission communiqué stating that no further regulatory action is required in the matter of the transfer of shares in NMHL and confirming their Statement of Compliance with the applicable laws and regulations regarding their purchases.

CIM Financial Services Ltd (CIM)

Following an announcement on 13 March 2017, CIM sold its global business through SGG participants S.A, a leading independent investor services, for approximately USD 90.3M or Rs 2 billion which represents a profit on disposal of Rs 2.5 billion or Rs 3.60 per share plus additional dividends and cash balances at completion date, estimated at Rs 219.2M or 32 cents per share.

Dale Capital Group Ltd (DALE)

On 7 April 2017, DALE announced the negotiations to acquire the share capital of a fishing and fishing processing business in Mauritius, in line with its investment strategy to become a sizeable investor in Mauritius and the Sub-Saharan African region.

Sun Resorts Ltd (SUN)

SUN announced, on 17 April 2017, the listing of Rs 3 billion of secured notes in eight tranches of maturities between 4/11/2020 and 2023, at interest rate, for Rupee, 6% p.a. fixed and also floating at Repo + 1.3% p.a. and 1.5% p.a., equivalent to 6.5% p.a. at time of issue, and, for Euro, floating interest of EURIBOR + 4% p.a. On 28 August 2017, SUN further announced having raised at a share price of Rs 39.00 each, Rs 746.1M under a rights issue of 1:0.1511 and Rs 1.12 billion as private placement to DI Cirne HLT Ltd, the subsidiary of its second largest shareholder, Dentressangle Initiatives SAS.

Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd (VIVO)

On 28 April 2017, VIVO announced the acquisition of a 20% stake by Vitol Africa BV in Vivo Energy Holding BV, which will not affect its operations since its majority shareholder will remain HV Investments B.V, jointly controlled by Vitol Group and HV Investments Partners.

SBM Holdings Ltd (SBMH)

SBMH announced, on 30 May 2017, that its subsidiary SBM Mauritius Asset Managers (SBM MAM), has set-up a new SPV which will act as investment vehicle, where EXIM bank will provide a credit line of USD 500M which will be used to invest in redeemable preference shares to be issued by the Government.

Lottotech Ltd (LOTO)

On 05 June 2017, LOTO announced that, following the filing of a Plaint with Summons against the Gambling Regulatory Authority (GRA) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment before the Supreme Court of Mauritius (Commercial Division), the parties to the court case have agreed to submit their dispute to the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court.

Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd (HML)

HML announced, on 11 August 2017, the sale of its 90.96% shares held in Compagnie des Magasins Populaires Ltée to Winhold Ltd (WL), a subsidiary of IBL Ltd, at a price of Rs 9.52 each Subsequently, WL made a mandatory offer to acquire at the latter price all the remaining shares of CMPL.

BlueLife Ltd (BLL)

On 11 August 2017, BLL announced the rights issue of Rs 450M, at an offer price of Rs 1.96 per share.

Omnicane Ltd (Omnicane)

Omnicane announced on 25 September 2017, the issuance after private placement of up to Rs 2,500M of 5 and 7-year notes with fixed interest rates of 5.9% p.a. and 6.4% p.a. respectively.

Alteo Ltd (Alteo)

On 04 October 2017, Alteo announced a Scheme to the separate its land holding and agricultural activities from its investment and capital allocation activities, on the basis of a share exchange ratio of 1:1. Subsequently, on 15 October 2017, that, following the Supreme Court order issued, the shareholders' meeting will be called to approve the Scheme which will remain subject to the sanction of the Supreme Court.

African-Export Import Bank Ltd (Afreximbank)

Afreximbank announced, on 03 October 2017, the raising of a total amount of USD 165,872,577.40 through the private placement of 38,575,018 Depositary Receipts (DR) at USD 4.30 each. On 04 October 2017, the first day of listing, 5,000 DRs were made available and was traded at USD 4.30 each.

SBM Holdings Ltd (SBMH)

On 9 October 2017, SBMH announced that the receipt of their non-binding offer by Central Bank of Kenya and Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation with respect to Chase Bank (Kenya) Ltd (In Receivership) (CBLR)) which includes the acquisition of certain assets and matched liabilities from CBLR subject to confirmatory due diligence and a binding contract.

DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE MARKET (DEM)

Mauritius Cosmetics Ltd (MCL) and Paper Converting Ltd (PCCL)

MCL and PCCL announced, on 05 August 2016, the bonus issue of 1:1 for ordinary shares of Rs 10 held.

ABC Motors Ltd (ABC)

ABC announced, on 15 November 2016, an investment of Rs 145M to construct a high-tech Centre financed partly by own funds and banking facilities and partly by issued unsecured and subordinated notes.

Tropical Paradise Co. Ltd (TPL)

On 27 December 2016, TPL announced an increase to 50.2% in its effective control by Indigo Hotels & Resorts Ltd, Management and Development Co. Ltd and Avipro Co. Ltd (Indigo), after acquisition of shares at Rs 6.30, The subsequent Mandatory Offer at the latter share price, which is at a discount of 41% of the net asset value as at 30 June 2016 and is lower than the fair value of Rs 7.02 estimated by Ernst & Young, was accepted for 4,551,435 TPL O shares and increased Indigo's shareholding by 3.2% to 53.4%.

United Investments Ltd (UTIN)

On 28 February 2017, UTIN announced the rights issue of 52,631,579 shares at Rs 9.50 each.

The Bee Equity Partners Ltd (Bee Equity) formerly Forward and Development Enterprises Ltd

Bee Equity announced, on 24 July 2017, that Equity Spectrum Ltd, a subsidiary of IBLL, is making the offer to acquire all its issued shares at a price of Rs 24.90 which was at a premium of 52% of the average weekly high and low of its share price. As the latter offer price was a discount of 42.2% to the fair value of Rs 43.10 estimated by Ernst & Young, the Offeror did not reach the 90% shareholding threshold upon which the Offer was conditional and the Offer, which closed on Monday 18 September 2017, lapsed.

Ascencia Ltd (ASCE)

ASCE announced on 30 May 2017, the conversion of 7,373,804 nonvoting preference shares into Class A ordinary shares at a rate of 1:1.284423752. Then, on 09 October 2017, the transfer of 15% shareholding of Atterbuy Mauritius Consortium Pty Ltd in Bagaprop, the holding entity of Bagatelle to ASCE in exchange for the issue in favour of Atterbuy of 45,616,281 new ASCE Class A ordinary shares.

Constance Hotels Services Ltd (CHSL)

CHSL announced, on 14 August 2017, the agreement with Lagon de Reve Ltée, owner of a hotel located in Palmar, to acquire 40% of its shares for Rs 180M.

Compagnie de Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Ltée (COVI)

COVI announced, on 25 October 2017, that MCBG's subsidiary, MCB Real Assets Ltd (MCBRA) would acquire 84.43% of its share capital from Club Med SAS (Club Med), with Club Med remaining as the operator of the resorts of Club Med Pointe aux Cannoniers. A special dividend of Rs 4.70 per share was declared for payment to registered shareholders as at 16 November 2017 and MCBRA's acquisition price would be Rs 22.50 ex the special dividend.

Subsequently, on 16 November 2017, MCBRA announced the completion of the transaction which has triggered a Mandatory Offer which will be made to acquire all the COVI shares not already held at the same price of Rs 22.50 and that MCGRA and MCBG Boards confirm that MCBRA has sufficient resources to satisfy all acceptances received pursuant to the Mandatory Offer.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Official Market (OM) Investments

Sales of OM investments rose by 71.5% to Rs 123.4M (2016: Rs 71.9M), generating a profit on cost of Rs 59.3M, Rs 49.1M or 82.8% of which was on shares in the following five OM companies:

OM Companies - Shares	Profit (Rs M)	% of Profit from OM Investments	% of total profit from local investments
MCB Group Ltd	16.6	28.0	26.7
Alteo Ltd	13.7	23.1	22.0
Lux Island Resorts Ltd	9.2	15.5	14.8
CIEL Limited	5.3	8.9	8.5
Rogers & Co Ltd	4.3	7.3	6.9
Total	49.1	82.8	78.9

At 30 June 2017, the value of the top five OM holdings of Rs 479.5M represented 67.7% of the OM portfolio value and 35.8% of the total portfolio value as shown in table below:

TOP FIVE OM INVESTMENTS	Value (Rs M)	% of OM Portfolio Value	% of Total Portfolio Value
Alteo Ltd	206.6	29.2	15.4
MCB Group Ltd	147.2	20.8	11.0
SBM Holdings Ltd	52.8	7.5	3.9
United Basalt Products Ltd	37.8	5.3	2.8
New Mauritius Hotel Ltd (O&P)	37.0	5.2	2.8
Total	**481.4**	**68.0**	**35.9**

TOP 5 OM INVESTMENTS

Rs 481.4 M

Alteo Ltd (Alteo)

Alteo, held 20.96% and 27.64% by Ciel Ltd and IBL Ltd respectively is a regional group which has sugar and energy plants in Mauritius and in Kenya and Tanzania, owned by subsidiaries Tasmara Sugar Co. Ltd and TPC Ltd respectively. It is carrying out an integrated resort development at Beau Rivage on 250 hectares adjoining its Anahita Four Seasons Hotel and other residential and commercial projects.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, Group turnover and operating profit, grew by13.7% and 23.4% respectively, driven by the better commendable performance of TPC Ltd. Mauritius operations were adversely impacted by lower sucrose, standing cane valuation, and less sales by the Anahita property development and higher coal prices, offset by better energy sale. Thus, PAT was up 34.1% to Rs 1,073M despite increased TPC tax charge due to settlement of a dispute and prior year non-recurrent charges

For the quarter to 30 September 2017, turnover fell by 21%, driven by a lower sugar cane availability, compounded by lower sugar, energy and land sales. PAT dropped to Rs 277M (2016: Rs 572M). despite the better performance of TPC Ltd and Anahita Golf & Spa Resort.

Alteo share price of Rs 27.30 at 30 June 2016 increased to reach Rs 34.25 on 30 June 2017 and has dropped to Rs 30.50 on 16 November 2017. The latter price is attractive since it is at a substantial 42.8% discount to the NAV of Rs 53.36 at 30 June 2017.

MCB Group Ltd (MCBG)

MCBG owns The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd, the leading bank in Mauritius since 1838 and a major financial services provider in the region, with a presence in eight countries. It has as associates Promotion and Development Ltd (PAD) and Banque Francaise Commerciale Ocean Indien Ltée (BFCOI) and has the highest market capitalisation of around USD 1.9 billion representing a share of nearly 25.6%.

In a challenging context notably marked by persisting excess liquidity, profit attributable to MCBG equity holders edged up marginally by 1.2% to reach Rs 6,702M. Net interest income rose by 5.9%, driven by healthy growth in foreign lending and retail advances, despite corporate portfolio reduction and low yielding liquid assets. Other increases were for net fees and commission (5.2%) and other income (17.8%), attributable to profit on exchange being 21.3% higher. However, operating expenses and impairment charges went up 10.6% and 4.1% respectively and PAD's contribution fell by Rs 397M. EPS and DPS thus amounted to Rs 28.10 (2016: Rs 27.82) and Rs 9.25 (2016: Rs 8.75) respectively

During the quarter to 30 September 2017, MCBG performance was satisfactory with business growth being supported by diversification strategies. Attributable profits went up by 5.4% to reach Rs 1,683M, underpinned by increases of 5.7% in net interest income, mainly due to higher income from overseas activities and investment in Government securities amidst the persisting excess liquidity. Net fees and commissions and other income also grew by 6.4% and 15.8% respectively but operating expenses were up by 7.0%. Net impairment charges were Rs 68M higher and contribution from PAD and foreign banking associates declined by Rs 70M. Shareholders' funds of the Group reached Rs 46.8 billion, resulting in an increase of the capital adequacy ratio to 18.6%, of which 16.2% in the form of Tier 1.

MCBG share price of Rs 211.00 at 30 June 2016 rose continuously to reach Rs 277.00 on 30 June 2017 and a record of Rs 282.00 and was slightly down to Rs 275.25 on 16 November 2017. Its P/E ratio of 9.80 is attractive whilst its dividend yield of 3.36% p.a. is slightly below average.

SBM Holdings Ltd (SBMH)

SBMH owns State Bank of Mauritius Ltd, the second largest local bank, and has Non-Bank Financial and Non-Financial subsidiaries or associates. It is present in Madagascar, India, Kenya and Myanmar and its market capitalisation of USD 0.6 billion is the second highest on the SEM, representing a share of 8.7%.

During the third quarter to 30 September 2017, net interest income, net fee and commission income and non-interest income rose by Rs 162M, Rs 61M and Rs 124M to reach Rs 1,248M, Rs 326M and Rs 712M respectively. Non-interest expense, comprising personnel, depreciation and other expense, and impairment were higher by Rs 101M and Rs 131M to Rs 909M and Rs 382M respectively but taxation was lower by Rs 65M to Rs 133M. As a result, PAT went up 32.8% to reach Rs 554M.

For the nine months ended 30 September 2016, PAT decreased by Rs 131M to Rs 1,864M owing to Rs 396M of more portfolio provision, reflecting the net advances book increase of Rs 27.6.billion to non-bank customers, Rs 17.4 billion from Segment B, new IT system costs of Rs 275M, higher personnel costs of Rs 189M and impairment of investments of Rs 147M as well as cost to income ratio rise from 38.6% to 44.8%, However, operating income was up by Rs 523M and taxation was lower by Rs 171M..

SBMH share price equivalent of Rs 6.30 at 30 June 2016 and, rose to Rs 8.00 on 13 April 2017 and, after going down to Rs 7.24 on 30 June 2017, rose to Rs 7.60 on 16 November 2017. Its P/E ratio of 8.54 and dividend yield of 5.3% p.a. are even more attractive than MCBG.

UNITED BASALT PRODUCTS LTD (UBP)

UBP is the leading construction group, and IBL Ltd is its largest shareholder of 33.1% of its capital. It operates plants for core building materials in Mauritius, Madagascar, Rodrigues and Sri Lanka, five retail outlets of Espace Maison and cane cultivation activities at Gross Cailloux in the Black River district.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, UBP revenue remained at Rs 2.6 billion but operating profit fell to Rs 217M mainly due to losses of subsidiaries in Madagascar, and non-renewal of the crushing plant permit in Sri Lanka, partly offset by the retail segment profit increase of Rs 4.2M. However, with Associates' share of profit of Rs 34.3M (2016: loss of Rs 6.4 M). PAT rose by 8.5% to reach Rs 171.6M and dividend was increased 25 cents to Rs 3.25 per share. A gain of Rs 446.2M was recorded on revaluation of buildings.

UBP operating profit for the quarter ended 30 September 2017 rose by 9.1% to reach Rs 90.4M, attributable mainly to the revenues of the core business and retail segments. Subsidiaries continued to make losses due to poor market conditions in Madagascar and non-renewal of the crushing plant permit in Sri Lanka but share of profits from associates rose slightly. As a result, PAT went up 6.8% to Rs 75.3M,

UBP share price of Rs 83.00 on 30 June 2016, followed an upward trend to Rs 115.00 on 30 June 2017 and its price of Rs 120.00 on 16 November 2017 has a P/E ratio of 22.37, with better future prospects, and a dividend yield of 2.71% p.a.

NEW MAURITIUS HOTEL LTD (NMHL)

NMHL is the largest hotel group which owns eight hotels in Mauritius, namely Royal Palm, Dinarobin, Paradis, Trou aux Biches, Shandrani, Le Victoria and Le Cannonier. It also owns St Anne Resort and Spa in Seychelles, a 100% stake in Domaine Pam Marrakech and Royal Palm Marrakech Hotel managed by the Accor Hotel Group under famous brand name "Fairmont" since May 2017.

NMHL revenue for the quarter to 30 June 2017 rose by 8.2% resulting in a reduced loss of Rs 97M to Rs 200M, after incorporating Rs 63M of fraud insurance recovery, Rs 61M gain on disposal of minority investment in South West Tourism (Bis) Ltd and Rs 32M costs for Canonnier closure.

For the nine months to June 2017, profit increased by 66% to reach Rs 508M, with average occupancy, adjusted for the Canonnier closure, going up from 69% to 73%, and average revenue per guest remaining at par in spite of a 15% drop in the GBP and 3.5% drop in the Euro.

NMHL O share price of Rs 20.20 at 30 June 2016 rose to Rs 22.30 on 30 June 2017. Its price of Rs 25.85 on 16 November 2017 is 12,5% lower than the High of Rs 29.55 on 18 February 2016 but 23.1% higher than the Mandatory Offer price of Rs 21.00 which closed on 27 March 2017. NMHL only paid a dividend of Rs 1.25 on its Redeemable Convertible P shares, quoted at Rs 12.10 on both 30 June and 16 November 2017.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Development and Enterprise Market (DEM)

Sales of DEM investments during the year under review amounted to Rs13.1M and yielded a profit on a cost basis of Rs 2.9M, Rs 2.3M or 78.9% of which was on shares in the following companies:

DEM Companies	Profit (Rs M)	% of Profit from DEM Investments	% of total profit from local investments
Tropical Paradise Co Ltd (O)	1.1	37.7	1.8
ENL Ltd (P)	0.4	13.7	0.6
MFD Group	0.3	10.3	0.5
Tropical Paradise Co Ltd (P)	0.3	10.3	0.5
Phoenix Investments Co Ltd	0.2	6.9	0.3
Total	**2.3**	**78.9**	**3.7**

At 30 June 2017, the value of the top five DEM holdings was Rs 444.3M and represented 88.8% of the DEM portfolio value and 33.1% of the total portfolio value as shown in table below

TOP FIVE DEM INVESTMENTS	Value (Rs M)	% of DEM Portfolio Value	% of total Portfolio Value
ENL Ltd (P)	363.3	72.6	27.1
Phoenix Investments Co Ltd	33.4	6.7	2.5
Hotelest Ltd	17.7	3.5	1.3
Medine Ltd	16.7	3.3	1.2
Attitude Property Ltd	13.2	2.6	1.0
Total	**444.3**	**88.8**	**33.1**

TOP 5 DEM INVESTMENTS

Rs 444.3M

ENL LTD (ENL)

ENL is a major group with five business units, ENL Agri, ENL Commercial, ENL Investment, ENL Property, reorganised under Ascencia Ltd, and ENL Lifestyle. Its Moka Smart City, launched in April 2017, covers 466 arpents, out of a total development plan of 1,600 arpents Our ENL P shares, valued at Rs 363.3M. has the largest share of 72.6% of our DEM portfolio and, at the same price as P shares, our 3,129,603 ENL O shares are valued at Rs 86.0M. Our ENL Land Ltd and ENL Commercial Ltd shares are valued at Rs 32.0M.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, ENL turnover and operating profit rose marginally to reach Rs 13,807M and Rs 827M respectively. Share of profits from associates fell by 65%, impacted by NMHL losses due to adjustments to the annual financial statements to 30 September 2016. Significant fair value gains on investment properties, plus Rs 78M of profit on sale of land, enabled PAT to reach Rs 1,282M, up Rs 407M on last year. ENL also increased its holding in NMHL to 35.3% following a mandatory offer in February 2017, giving rise to a profit of Rs 124M on consolidation.

For the quarter to 30 September 2017, turnover increased by 5.5%, buoyed by sales growth in the commerce and industry segments. However, loss after taxation rose to Rs 236M, attributable Rs 162M to the closure for renovation of Heritage Awali and Le Telfair and Veranda Paul & Virginie hotels, Rs 30.4M to poor sugar crop and low sugar prices and Rs 27.6M to Land and Investments. The outlook for the next quarter is better profitability with the rental of So'Flo commercial centre scheduled for opening on 29 November 2017 as well as cash flow following receipt of the Smart City certificate for Moka City where the construction of the first landmark building in the Central Business District is progressing well.

At a Low of Rs 24.60 at 30 June 2016, ENL P share price has risen to Rs 27.50 on 30 June 2017 and was Rs 29.50 on 16 November 2017. Its price discount to NAV of 63% is higher than for all SEM listed companies, on both the Official Market and the DEM.

PHOENIX INVESTMENT CO LTD (PHIN)

PHIN, held 20.96%.by IBL Ltd, holds only an investment in Phoenix Beverages Ltd (PBL). The latter produces world known brand Coca-Cola products in Mauritius and also the famous local beer producer Phoenix and has a subsidiary, Edena S.A., the owner of one of the main water bottling plants in Reunion.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, Revenue rose by 16.3%, due to consolidation of subsidiary for the full year (2016: 2 months) as well as sales volume increases. PAT increased by 12.9% to reach Rs 392.7M. For the quarter to 30 September 2017, turnover was up 8.7% to Rs 1,444M, mainly due to the new 5 Alive juice products launched in November 2016. However, PAT was down Rs 4.5M to Rs 50.8M due to one off other income of Rs 8.7M in 2016 and fixed costs associated with a third production plant in Mauritius

PHIN share price of Rs 220.00 at 30 June 2016 went up to 283.25 on 30 June 2017 and Rs 305.00 on 16 November 2017. Its P/E ratio of Rs 14.42 is much better than for PBL (22.40) and the Industry Sector average for OM listed companies and its dividend yield of 2.86% p.a. is higher than 1.90% p.a. for PBL.

HOTELEST LTD (HTLS)

HTLS only holds an investment of 51% of Constance Hotels Services Ltd (CHSL) the owner of two hotels in Mauritius, namely Constance Le Prince Maurice and Belle Mare Plage Hotel, and Constance Halaveli in Maldives and has as Associate, Constance Lemuria and Ephélia in Seychelles.

For the three months to 30 September 2017, Revenue rose by Rs 53M to Rs 720M and EBITDA by Rs 20M to Rs 44M, adversely impacted by increased pressure on margins. Depreciation and Finance costs was up by Rs 27M and Rs 4M whilst associates in Seychelles and Madagascar contributed a share of profit of Rs 24M (2016: Loss Rs 26M). As a result, loss after tax was down by Rs 47M to Rs 154M.

For the nine months to 30 September 2017, Revenue rose by Rs 19M to Rs 2,557M following occupancy increase of 0.9% points to 71.7%. However, loss after tax went up Rs 24M to Rs 131M, adversely impacted by the Maldives where pressure on margins are ever increasing due to tight market conditions and aggressive competition and Rs 34M of higher depreciation charge. However, Associates in Seychelles and Madagascar contributed a share of profit of Rs 45M (2016: Loss Rs 36M).

HTLS share price of Rs 32.00 at 30 June 2016, fell to Rs 30.10 on 18 August 2016 before rising to Rs 32.45 at 30 June 2017. At Rs 30.75 on 16 November 2017, its discount to NAV of 24.5% is higher than the discount of 20.8% for its subsidiary CHSL.

MEDINE LTD (Medine)

Medine has 3 major clusters, namely property development, leisure and agriculture. Its masterplan from 2005 to 2025 focus on the integrated development of 3,000 hectares in the west coast. The completed first phase comprised the Cascavelle Shopping Mall, the Business Park at Clarens Field, primary and secondary schools, and one phase of the Student Life Residences. The second phase, called the “Uniciti”, is being implemented with its education hub started in July 2014 incorporated in the Medine Smart City project launched in September 2017 to cover 333 hectares between Bambous, Cascavelle & Flic en Flac.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, revenue increased by 8.6% to Rs 1,726M owing to the good performance of the agriculture cluster and higher occupancy of the Tamarina Beach Hotel. Inclusive of fair value gain of Rs 52.5M (2016: 603.6M), PAT fell to Rs 52.6M, with Agriculture cluster loss up by 58.8%, adversely impacted by decreased sugar production and lower refining premium, and leisure profit down by 37.1% due to the temporary closure of some activities at Casela.

Revenue for the quarter to 30 September 2017 rose by Rs 68M to Rs 618M, mainly attributable to higher sugar production, electricity export and revenues from other agricultural activities. PAT dropped from Rs 105M to only Rs 1M, due to property cluster loss of Rs 21M (2016: Rs 120M profit), following completion delay of a land parcelling project, Rs 7M of lower leisure profit, offset by Rs 50M of higher agriculture profit.

Medine share price of Rs 57.50 at 30 June 2016, decreased to Rs 54.00 on 21 July 2016, before rising to Rs 63.25 on 30 June 2017. At Rs 67.00 on 16 November 2017, it is at substantial discount to NAV of 55.4% and its Dividend Yield of 3.13% p.a. is above the average for DEM listed companies.

ATTITUDE PROPERTY LTD (APL)

Attitude Property Ltd (APL) owns three hotels, Attitude The Ravenala (previously La Plantation), Attitude Tropical and Attitude Récif, all leased to its holding and management company, Attitude Hospitality Ltd, which manages a total of nine hotels in Mauritius where it is the second largest hotel operator by number of rooms.

APL revenue for the year ended 30 June 2017, rose by Rs 29.3M to Rs 185.9M and resulted in PAT going up by Rs 20.8M to Rs 105.3M. Its earnings per share went up by 24.5% to 66 cents (2016:53 cents) and its dividend per share of 64 cents yielded 6.6% on its price of Rs 9.70 at 30 June 2017.

For the quarter to 30 September 2017, turnover rose marginally by 1.0% despite the closure of Tropical Attitude for renovation, which successfully re-opened on 15 September 2017. PAT went up by 6.2% to Rs 27.6M and increased EPS by 1 cent to 17 cents and NAV per share to Rs 10.59 at September 30, 2017.

APL share price of Rs 10.10 at 30 June 2016 fell to an all-time low Rs 9.64 on 12 October 2016 before rising to Rs 10.25 on 30 June 2017 and Rs 11.80 on 16 November 2017. Its dividend yield of 5.51% p.a. is among the highest on the SEM and is much better than 1.96% p.a. for LUX and no dividend declared for NMHL ordinary shares and SUN shares.

Overseas Investments

Investments Funds	Classification	Value of investments at 30 June 2017 Rs M	Value of investments at 30 June 2016 Rs M	% Return for the year ended 30 June 2017 (excluding exchange rate conversion effect)
JF Funds	Equities	65.6	56.4	20.2
Cogefi	Equities	47.8	39.4	21.1
Comgest & other funds	Equities	35.6	31.7	16.2
Fidelity Funds	Equities	28.7	25.0	18.6
Black Rock Global Funds	Equities	26.7	23.4	13.5

At 30 June 2017, the value of overseas investments reached Rs 209.9M and represented 13.5% of the total investment portfolio. (2016: 13.2%).

All the funds showed positive returns, with JF Funds (20.2%) better than Hang Seng (19.3%) and Cogefi Funds (21.1%) better than CAC 40 (17.2%) and Fidelity Funds and Comgest & other Funds returns of 18.6% and 16.2% respectively being higher than the returns of 16.0% for the Dow Jones and 13.5% for Black Rock Global Funds.

Income and Dividend

For the year ended 30 June 2017, the top five dividends received from the local investments amounted to Rs 19.0M and represented 49.7% of total dividend income, as shown in the table below:

Local Companies	Dividend income (Rs M)	% of total dividend income
ENL Ltd (P)	9.1	23.8
MCB Group Ltd	2.9	7.6
SBM Holdings Ltd	2.5	6.5
Alteo Ltd	2.4	6.3
ENL Ltd (O)	2.1	5.5
Total	**19.0**	**49.7**

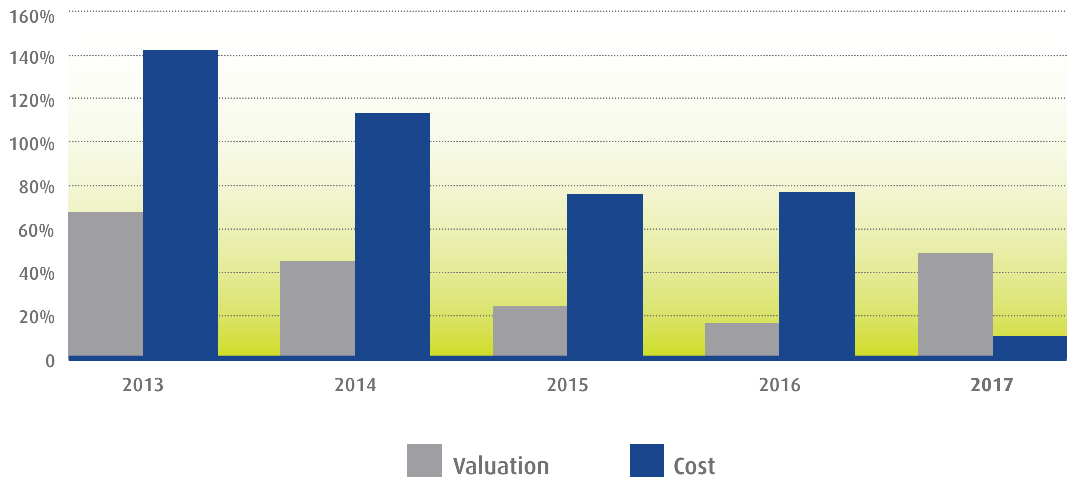
During the year ended 30 June 2017, Earnings Per Share (EPS) amounted to 55 cents (2016: Loss per share of 36 cents), attributable to fair value gains of Rs 207.8M (2016: Deficit of 177.2M), Rs 7.1M increase in the profit on sales of investments, Rs 5.6M decrease in investment income due to Rs 9.0M dividend in specie in 2016, and Rs 5.4M decrease in net interest received. At cost and excluding revaluation surplus/deficit, EPS amounted to 18 cents (2016: 26 cents). Dividend per share was kept at 24 cents, inclusive of final dividend 13 cents per share paid on 29 September 2017. Based on share price of 30 June 2017 of Rs 4.60, the dividend yield of 5.21% p,a, remained one of the highest yields amongst the OM and DEM listed companies.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

Rs 209.9 M

Yield on Investments

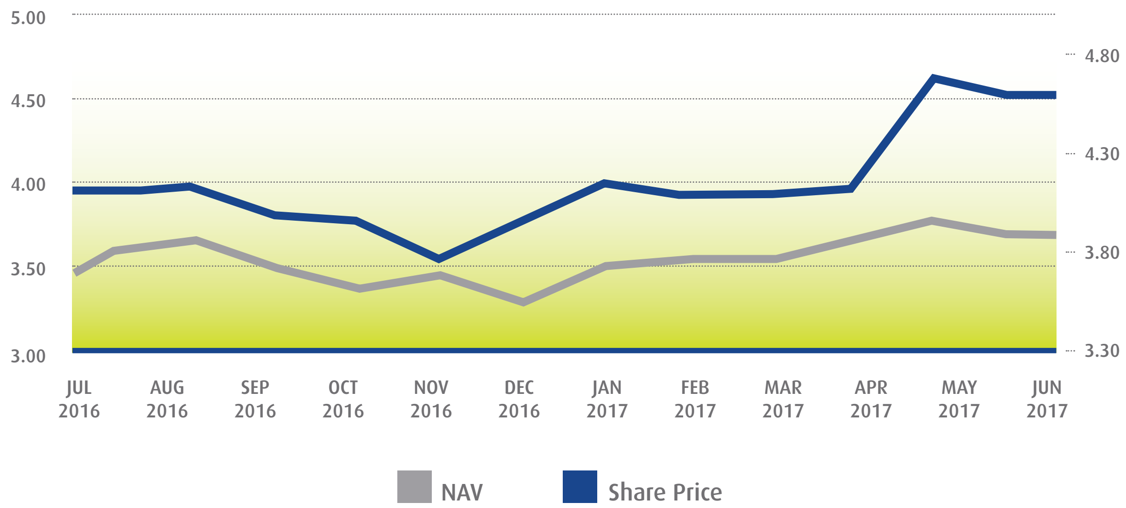
After crediting interest receivable and exclusive of revaluation surplus/deficit, the net yield on equity capital for the year ended 30 June 2017 fell to 17.0%, from 17.5% in 2015/16. On a cost basis, the net yield amounted to 49.7% (2015: 78.3%).



Share price and NAV

Between 30 June 2016 and 2017, the MDIT share price rose by 13.6% to Rs 4.60 and the NAV by 9.2% to Rs 3.67, lower to the SEMDEX and the DEMEX increases of 21.1% and 9.8% respectively.

The graph below shows that the fluctuations of the share price were in line the movements in the NAV throughout the year, trending upward in July 2016 and downwards from August to October 2016, then upward again till May 2017 before a slight fall in June 2017. At 30 June 2017, MDIT share price of Rs 4.60 (2016: Rs 4.05) was at a premium of 20.2% above its NAV (2016: 20.5%).



The Economy

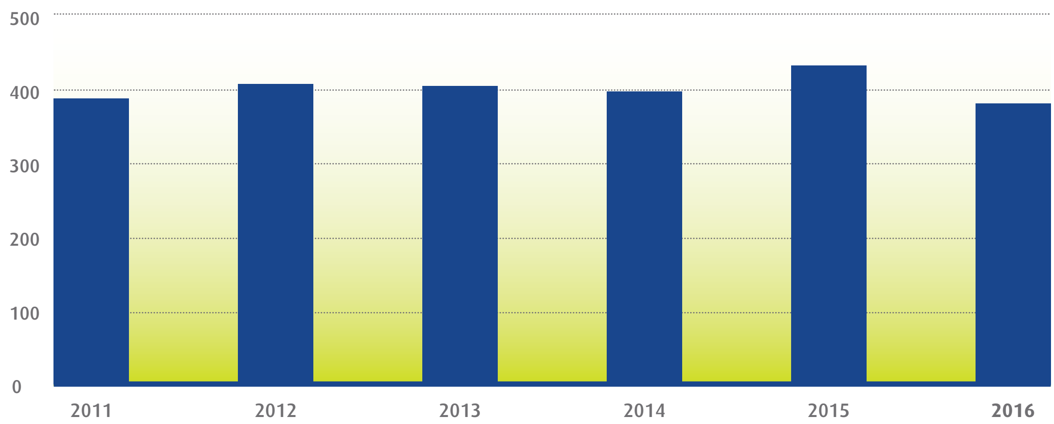
The economic growth reached 3.7% in 2016 (2015: 3.5%). Main sector increases were accommodation and food (9.2%), information and communication (5.9%), finance and insurance (5.7%), agriculture (3.7%). There was no growth for construction (2015: -4.9%) whilst manufacturing declined by 0.1%. Investment rose by 3.4% which is higher than 2.8% for consumption and the inflation and savings rates were down to 1.2% and 11.1% respectively.

In 2017, the domestic economy is expected to expand by 3.9%, with growth of 7.0% in construction, 6.0% in information and communication, 5.5% for finance and insurance, 4.1% for food and accommodation, 2.3% for agriculture and 1.1% for manufacturing. Other estimates are: increase in investment of 7.4%, higher than 5.7% for consumption, and inflation and savings rates both going up to 3.4% and 11.6% respectively.

Sugar and other agricultural production

Sugar production in 2016 rose by 5.5% to 386,277 tonnes (2015: 8.5% fall to 366,070 tonnes), 71% of which were in the form of Refined Sugar (2016: 75%) and 29% as Special Sugar (2015: 25%). Other agricultural products grew by 3.2% (2015: 6.5%). The latest Official Estimate of sugar production in 2017 is 350,000 tonnes and the national growth forecast 2017 assumed imports of 110,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

SUGAR PRODUCTION



Tourism

Tourist arrivals rose by 10.8% to reach 1,275,227 in 2016 (2015: 10.9% rise to 1,151,252). This was mainly owing to a three-fold increase from Singapore and other emerging markets increases for Malaysia (25.9%), India (12.0%), and United Arab Emirates (4.4%) but 22.7% decrease for China The increases in our main traditional markets were 73.8% for Germany,12.5% for South Africa, 6.3% for Reunion Island, 4.8% for United Kingdom and 1.6% for France.

Tourist earnings for 2016 went up by 12.5% to Rs 56.2 billion (2015: Rs 50.0 billion). For the first semester of 2017, tourist arrivals amounted to 625,859, representing an increase of 6.7% over the same period last year.

For 2017, the CSO and BOM estimate tourist arrivals and earnings to rise by 6.6% and 5.2% respectively to reach 1,360,000 and Rs 58.8 billion. The sector continues to benefit from the recovery of our main European markets as well as improved connectivity with both Europe and Asia through the Paris and Singapore corridors and a new air corridor to Amsterdam, with direct flights in partnership with KLM and one Airbus A350-900, the new flagship aircraft of Air Mauritius in operation since 20 October 2017.

Other Sectors

Manufacturing & Food Processing

Though facing difficult market conditions and uncertainties for renewal of AGOA, the textile sector is expected to grow by 0.2%, after two consecutive years of contraction (2016: -2.0%), whilst food processing is forecast to expand by 1.5% in 2017, compared to 2.0% in 2016. Other manufacturing is expected to grow by 1.5%, a slightly higher growth compared to 1.3% for 2016.

Financial services

The financial services sector grew in 2016 by 5.7% (2015: 5.3%), with the increased profitability of the two leading banks and a stable performance of the insurance companies. A lower growth of 5.5% is expected for 2017, adversely affected by the impact of the changes in the Double Taxation Agreement on the performance of small and ancillary business in the offshore sector.

Construction

The construction sector showed no growth in 2016 compared to a negative growth of 4.7% in 2015. After five years of contraction, construction is expected to register growth of 7.0% in 2017, which would continue in future years with the implementation of the major Metro Express project and Government public utility infrastructure projects announced for the next three years.

Information, communication and technology

The information, communications and technology grew in 2016 by 5.9%, a lower growth than 6.9% in 2015 and this slowdown is expected to continue with a forecast growth of 6.0% in 2017.

STOCK EXCHANGE OF MAURITIUS (SEM)

The SEM is the first exchange in Africa to list the CoreShares S&P ETF and CoreShares S&P Global Property ETF in 2015 in line with its internationalisation strategy and a multi-currency platform. GBC 1 companies have been listed and the debentures and structured products listed during 2016/2017 were:

- Commercial Investment Property Fund Ltd - Senior & Junior Tranches - Floating Rate Notes;
- Evaco Ltd - Floating Rate Notes;
- MCB Structured Solutions Ltd - Crescendo Global Security Two MUR Noted and One USD Notes;
- Northfields International School Ltd - (Secured 7.75% fixed Rate);
- Omnicane Ltd – Series 1 to 4 Floating Rate Secured Notes;
- Sun Ltd - Three Tranches in MUR and Two Tranches in EUR

On 12 September 2017, was launched the SEM All Share Index (SEM-ASI), which includes GBC 1 companies and foreign currency denominated companies and the SEM-Volume Weighted Average Price Index, with the listing of 2 GBC 1's companies. With the introduction of SEM-ASI, SEMDEX will solely focus on tracking the price movements of only rupee-denominated companies and this new version of the SEMDEX will be tracked by the SEMTRI.

Future Prospects

The SEMDEX of 2,123 at 30 June 2017 rose to reach 2,211 on 28 July 2017 and, after falling slightly to Rs 2,203 on 27 October 2017, fluctuated within a narrow range and was up again to 2,218 on 16 November 2017, representing a 4.5% increase since 1 July 2017.

For the four months to 31 October 2017, PAT of the Company went up from Rs 0.3M to Rs 86,6M and boosted EPS to 20.5 cents (2016: 0.1 cent), mainly attributable to revaluation surplus of Rs 82.2M (2016: loss of Rs 0.2M) and profit on sales of investments of Rs 30.9M (2016: Rs 9.8M). At cost excluding revaluation surplus, EPS amounted to 8.3 cents (2016: 2.4 cents). Net Asset Value per share increased by 5.2% to reach Rs 3.87.

The last quarterly results of the Company's TOP 5 OM and DEM investments, reviewed earlier in this Annual Report, showed mixed results but with better prospects for the next quarter. For CIEL Ltd, its revenue rose 12% to reach Rs 5.5 billion but a loss after tax of Rs 25.2M was incurred (2016: PAT Rs 101.6M). The adverse impacts were the late opening of Kanuhurra Hotel in Maldives and two months' renovation closure of La Pirogue Hotel, reduced textile margins, adverse impact of Wellkin Hospital, lower health insurance performance in Uganda, lower sugar production in Tanzania, and in Mauritius where estimated sugar price is also lower. For IBL Ltd (IBLL), all its subsidiaries and associates performed well for the year ended 30 June 2017 with EPS up by 8.4% for Alteo, 19.1% for UBP, 13.8% for Phoenix Investment Co Ltd, 19.1% for LUX, 23.5% for AfrAsia Bank and 148.0% for MEI. As a result, the EPS of IBLL rose by 10.1% to Rs 1.64 and its share price of Rs 25.65 on 1 July 2016 has increased to Rs 45.60 on 16 November 2017.

The Budget 2017-2018 measures included the introduction of negative income tax to raise the revenue of low income earners and those which will help the development of various domestic sectors are: reduction in income tax on exports from 15% to 3%, tax holidays to high-tech companies, increase in the broadband speed to 68%, fibre optic connection in the whole country by end of 2017 and to 100% by 2020, creation of a derivatives and commodities trading platform (MINDEX) in 2018, future venue of Euroclear to enable the trading of Government Bonds on the SEM, enhancements of air connectivity through the Asia-Africa air corridor and rehabilitation of cultural sites..

The recent reductions in the bank savings and deposit rates, following the drop in the Repo, the high liquidity conditions, the lower interest rates of debentures compared to bank overdrafts and loans, the diesel, oil and food prices being rather stable, the anticipated pick up in investment in infrastructure projects and economic environment globally are all factors which should have positive impacts on stock markets.

In the light of the above, your Company should realise a satisfactory performance for the financial year ending 30 June 2018.

By order of the Board

Georges Leung Shing
Chairman

17 November 2017

Substantial Shareholding as at 30 June 2017

Shares	AT 30 JUNE 2017		
	Shares and Bonds	Market Value per Share	Valuation
	Number	Rs	Rs
ENL Ltd (P)	13,212,992	27.50	363,357,280
Alteo Ltd	6,034,365	34.25	206,677,034
MCB Group Ltd	541,126	272.00	147,186,272
ENL Ltd (O)	3,129,608	27.50	86,064,220
SBM Holdings Ltd	7,293,030	7.24	52,801,537
United Basalt Products Ltd	328,345	115.00	37,759,776
Sun Resorts Ltd	847,349	41.50	35,164,983
Phoenix Investment Co Ltd	118,074	283.25	33,444,460
Lux Island Resorts Ltd	433,475	58.25	25,249,952
ENL Land Ltd (O)	521,641	47.15	24,595,373
Pharmacie Nouvelle Ltd	1,217,238	19.66	23,931,218
Air Mauritius Ltd	1,556,629	14.50	22,571,120
New Mauritius Hotels Ltd (P)	1,589,100	12.10	19,228,110
New Mauritius Hotels Ltd (O)	798,628	22.30	17,809,404
Hotelest Ltd	544,758	32.45	17,677,397
Medine Ltd (O)	264,424	63.25	16,724,818
Terra Mauricia Ltd	503,266	31.80	16,003,858
Rogers & Co Ltd	512,530	29.00	14,863,370
Attitude Property Ltd	1,294,100	10.25	13,264,525
Fincorp Investment Ltd	528,779	24.70	13,060,841
Compagnie Des Villages De L'Isle De France Ltée	704,085	16.50	11,617,402
Promotion and Development Ltd	69,760	119.50	8,336,320
The Bee Equity Partners Ltd	341,387	24.00	8,193,299
Allied Motors Co Ltd	112,750	64.49	7,271,671
Policy Ltd	1,046,182	6.60	6,904,801
Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd	49,850	138.25	6,891,762
Tropical Paradise Co Ltd (O)	943,334	6.16	5,810,937
ENL Land Ltd (P)	108,562	49.95	5,422,671
United Docks Ltd	83,287	60.75	5,059,685
Ascencia Ltd (Class A)	406,411	11.40	4,633,085
AfrAsia Bank Ltd	63,607	66.00	4,198,127
Bluelife Ltd	1,801,749	2.25	4,053,936
Swan Insurance Co Ltd	11,715	312.25	3,658,008
Innodis Ltd	91,781	37.00	3,395,897
Bonds			
SBM Holdings Ltd – Class A 1 Series	430	10,214.10	4,392,063

Corporate Governance Report

Statement of Compliance

The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Ltd ('MDIT' or 'the Company'), is classified as a Public Interest Entity under the Financial Reporting Act. MDIT is required to adopt the Mauritius Code of Corporate Governance ("Code") and its board of directors is committed to best practices, business integrity, transparency and professionalism.

MDIT has complied with all the provisions of the Code, except for Section 2.2.3. where MDIT does not have any executive directors, as the management of the Company's operation is undertaken by the CIS Manager, Golden Fund Management Services Ltd, under a management contract.

Corporate details and shareholding

MDIT, incorporated in 1967, is the first approved Investment Trust in Mauritius and a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS), authorised as a Closed-end Fund by the Financial Services Commission under the Securities Act 2005.The Company is listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd (SEM).

MDIT's objective is to secure for investors the benefits of a good dividend yield as well as long-term capital growth.

At 30 June 2017, the stated capital of the Company was made up of 423,387,518 ordinary shares of no par value. Golden Foundation Ltd is the only shareholder holding more than 5% of the issued share capital, namely 52,270,379 shares, representing 12.34%.

The Board of Directors and its Committees

Board membership and responsibilities

The Board of MDIT comprises of independent and non-executive directors having a vast experience in their respective fields of expertise and who participate actively in Board meetings which are held on a quarterly basis. The Board is thus of the view that it has the right set of skills to manage the affairs of the Company.
The Board of MDIT is responsible for the successful running of the Company and to ensure that the Company complies with all relevant legislation, the rules of the SEM and the principles of good governance, including the Code.

Chairman

The Chairman is responsible for the management and effective performance of the Board, and the implementation of good governance practices. The Chairman participates in the implementation of the Company's strategic objectives and is the link between management and the Board.

The names of the directors of the Company and their profiles, categories and directorship in other listed companies are set out on pages 4 to 6.

Board meeting and attendance

The Board meets on a quarterly basis to review business operations and monthly reports are circulated to the directors by the Manager. The Chairman in collaboration with the Company Secretary and the Manager, agree on meetings agendas and board packs are sent to directors in advance.

At Board meetings, a report is presented by the Manager, which comprises a review of the local market and an analysis of the Company's performance. The summaries of Corporate Announcements as well as the Purchases and Sales during the quarter are also commented on.

The Board of Directors and its Committees (continued)

Board meeting and attendance (continued)

The directors' attendance at Board meetings held during the year ended 30 June 2017 is shown below:

Name of directors	Meetings attended
Catherine Ahnee-Gouerec	3 out of 4
Aruna Radhakeesoon	3 out of 4
Lloyd Coombes	2 out of 4
Christian Foo Kune	3 out of 4
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	4 out of 4
Georges Leung Shing	4 out of 4
François Montocchio	2 out of 4
Benu Servansingh	3 out of 4
Girish Dabeesing (appointed on 21 October 2016)	2 out of 3

Code of Ethics

The Company does not have any employee and has a Code of Ethics for its directors.

Board Induction and Evaluation

An Induction Pack, including an overview of the Company's operations, is provided to all newly directors. An evaluation of the collective performance of the board of directors is planned to be carried out during the quarter to 31 December 2017.

Directors' Fees and Benefits

The present directors' fee structure, as approved by the Board, following the recommendations of the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee, consists of a fixed fee and an attendance fee per Board and Committee meeting.

Directors' Remuneration	2016/2017 Rs'000	2015/2016 Rs'000
Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec	**107**	116
Aruna Radhakeesoon	**99**	98
Lloyd Coombes	**122**	145
Christian Foo Kune	**112**	118
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	**138**	150
Georges Leung Shing	**259**	259
François Montocchio	**116**	128
Benu Servansingh	**82**	88
Girish Dabeesing (appointed on 21 October 2016)	**58**	-
Catherine McIlraith (resigned on 07 September 2016)	**-**	44
Total	**1,093**	1,146

The directors do not receive any salary or benefits in kind from the Company.

Share Option Plan

The Company does not have any Executive Director or employee for share option plan.

Interest of Directors in Contracts

All the directors have confirmed that they are not, either directly or indirectly, materially interested in any contract of significance with the Company.

Service Contracts

The Company has no service contract with any of its directors.

Interest of Directors in the Equity Capital & Dealing in shares by directors

The Directors ensure that their dealings in the Company's shares are conducted in accordance with the principles of the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors, as detailed in Appendix 6 of the Listing Rules issued by the SEM and the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

For the year under review, there was no dealing by the directors.

Shares held by Independent Directors at 30 June 2017

Name of Directors	% holding	Directly	Indirectly
Catherine Ahnee-Gouerec	0.09	300,215	78,979
Aruna Radhakeesoon	-	-	-
Lloyd Coombes	0.61	833,563	1,739,449
Christian Foo Kune	-	-	-
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	-	-	-
Georges Leung Shing	2.31	5,304	9,800,696
François Montocchio	0.63	749,880	1,960,139
Benu Servansingh	-	-	-
Girish Dabeesing	-	-	-

Directors' Profiles

Georges Leung Shing

Independent Chairman, Appointed to the Board in 1995

Georges Leung Shing holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and is a Chartered Tax Adviser and a Fellow Chartered Accountant. After working as Senior Economist at the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture (MCA), he joined Lonrho Mauritius and was, in 1996, appointed Executive Chairman of the Group which comprised Mon Trésor and Mon Désert Ltd (subsequently called Omnicane Ltd), with hotel and sugar milling subsidiary companies and 18% interest in MDIT. After the take-over by Illovo Sugar Ltd in July 1997 and Omnicane Holdings Ltd in April 2001, he continued as Managing Director and Consultant until 31 March 2008 and as a Director until 30 June 2016.

He is presently a director of Pharmacie Nouvelle Ltd and the Sugar Insurance Fund Board and a Member of the Advisory Council of the CFA Society Mauritius, the Directors' Forum and Audit Committee Forum of the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIOD). He is also a former Chairman of MCA, MIOD and Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd (SEM) Listing Committee, a former director of companies in the Banking, Commercial, Energy, Industrial and Insurance sectors, and was a member of the Financial Reporting Council and Monitoring Panel, Business Mauritius, formerly Joint Economic Council and Mauritius Employers' Federation, Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and SEM.

Directors' Profiles (continued)

Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 2011

Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec holds a DESS (Master) d'Affaires Internationales and a Maitrise d'Economie Appliquée of Université Paris IX-Dauphine. She started her career in Mauritius in 1988 as Consultant at Price Waterhouse before joining the Food and Allied Group as Economist of Management and Development Company. Since 2008, she is Chargée d'Etudes at Les Moulins de la Concorde Ltée, contributing to projects and marketing strategy and is in charge of corporate communication and CSR activities.

Aruna Radhakeesoon

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 2012

Aruna Radhakeesoon holds a BA (Hons) degree in Jurisprudence from Balliol College, Oxford University. She is a Solicitor of England and Wales (NP) and an Attorney-at-Law. She served a two-year articleship with Sinclair, Roche and Temperley, a solicitor's firm in the city of London. She joined Rogers & Company Ltd in 2001 where she was Project Analyst, Group Company Secretary in July 2001 and then Chief Legal Executive in 2007. She was appointed Executive Director of Rogers in 2012. Aruna is currently the Chairman of the National Committee on Corporate Governance and the Vice Chairman of the Central Depository & Settlement Co. Ltd. She is also a director of a number of other companies.

Lloyd Coombes

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 1997

Lloyd Coombes holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering and is a Fellow of the Institute of Engineers. He started his career in Mauritius as the Technical Advisor of two of the largest sugar groups, namely Espitalier Noel and Terra, formerly Harel Frères. In 1978, he joined the Mauritius Chemical and Fertiliser Industry Ltd, and was the Managing Director until 2006 when he was appointed as Executive Director of the Mauvilac Group and retired in December 2013. He is the Chairman of BCE (Building & Civil Engineering Co. Ltd) since 2007 and a past Chairman of both the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and The Institute of Engineers. He is also an Independent Non-Executive Director of several other companies in Mauritius and abroad and is the Honorary Consul of the Principality of Monaco since 2007.

Christian Foo Kune

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 2010

Christian Foo Kune holds a Diploma in Sugar Technology and Agriculture and a Diplôme Supérieur en Administration des Entreprises. He started his career in 1972 as Chemist at Rose Belle Sugar Estate and joined in 1984 Omnicane Ltd (formerly Mon Trésor and Mon Désert Ltd) where he occupied several senior positions, the last as Deputy CEO, from January 2008 until his retirement in March 2010. He was also a Director of Omnicane Ltd and Alternate Director to Jacques M d'Unienville on the MDIT Board from 2007 to March 2010. He served as a board member of several sugar sector institutions and was President of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture in 2005/2006.

Kim Foong (Roger) Leung Shin Cheung

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 2000

Roger Leung Shin Cheung is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Bankers in UK and a Fellow of the Mauritius Institute of Directors. He retired from Barclays Bank Plc as Regional Corporate Director (Africa) and was a Director of Barclays Leasing Company (Mauritius) Ltd and a trustee of the Barclays Employees Pension Fund (Mauritius). He was an Independent Non-Executive Director of Bank One Ltd, Dolberg Asset Finance Ltd, Dolberg Financial Holding Ltd, Indian Financial Holding Ltd and IPRO Funds Ltd. He is presently a Consultant in business restructuring and performance optimisation and an Independent Non-Executive Director of Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd.

François Montocchio

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 2010

François Montocchio is a Fellow of the Association of International Accountants (UK). He was an Executive Director of Harel Mallac & Co Ltd (HML) from 1967 to 1982 and held financial and administrative positions in South Africa until 1994. He then occupied senior positions within HML and was Chief Executive Officer from 2005 until his retirement in 2007 and remained a Board member until May 2010. He is a past Chairman of the Mauritius Chemical and Fertiliser Industry Ltd, The Mount Sugar Estates Co Ltd and Union Sugar Estates Ltd, and was a Director of Terra Mauricia Ltd.

Tahen Kumar (Benu) Servansingh

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in 2014

Benu Servansingh holds a Bachelor's degree in Physics and started his career as Physics Teacher. After serving as Adviser in 1992 to the Minister of Finance, he was appointed Senior Adviser from 2005 to 2010 where he contributed in the formulation and implementation of national economic policies, capacity building, national economic empowerment programme and corporate social responsibility framework. He is a former Chairman of SICOM Group, and has been a director of the State Investment Corporation Ltd, the Mauritius Duty Free Paradise Ltd, the National Equity Fund, the Real Estate Investment Trust, and a board member of the Gambling Regulatory Authority. He is presently the Strategic Adviser to GFin Corporate Services and is a Director of Building and Civil Engineering Ltd.

Bhagwansing (Girish) Dabeesing

Independent Director, Appointed to the Board in October 2016

Girsish Dabeesing holds a MBA (Specialisation in Finance) and a BSC in Agriculture from the University of Mauritius as well as an MSC Land and Water Management from Cranfield Institute of Technology, Siloe College, UK. He is a member of the Institution of Agricultural Engineers and a Fellow member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIOD). He is currently a consultant after having retired in 2015 from the State Land Development Co. Ltd (SLDC) as Chief Executive Officer and was a former member of the Mauritius Sugar Authority, the Employees Real Estate Investment Trust, Rose Belle Sugar Estate and the National Empowerment Foundation. He is also a member of the Directors' Forum of the MIOD and was its Chairman in 2014 and 2015.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd, represented by Mr Fabrice Parsooramen. All directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary and also have the authority to request independent professional advice at the reasonable expense of the Company. The Company Secretary administers, attends and prepares minutes of Board, Committee and Shareholders' meetings. The Company Secretary is responsible for the external communication of the Company and assists the Chairman and the Board in implementing good governance practices and processes to maximise shareholders' wealth.

Senior Management

Vicky Ducasse

Manager

Vicky Ducasse is a Fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants. She started her career in the Audit Department of Margeot and Associates in 2000 and worked as Accounts Supervisor at La Sentinelle Ltd from 2004 to 2006. She joined the Company in December 2012, after having been an Executive in the Advisory Department of Ernst and Young and Supervisor at DTOS Ltd, a subsidiary of IBL Ltd.

Stephane Choo Pak Choon

Accountant

Stephane Choo Pak Choon is an affiliate of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. He started his career in January 2006 as Corporate Officer of CKLB International Management Ltd and was appointed, with effect from April 2009, as Accountant at DTOS Ltd, a subsidiary of Ireland Blyth Ltd. He then worked as Trust Accountant at Standard Bank Trust Company Mauritius Ltd before joining the Company in January 2015.

Board Committees

In line with the Code, the Board of MDIT has established the following committees to assist it in its decision-making process and help it to carry out all its duties and responsibilities.

- Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)
- Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)
- Investment Committee (IC)

Each Committee acts according to clearly defined terms of reference approved by the Board and reports to the Board on matters discussed at Committee meetings.

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

The ARC was set up to provide a link between the Board, internal audit and external auditors and is also responsible for the Company's Risk Management function.

The ARC's terms of reference are in accordance with provisions of the Code and were approved by the Board on 22 December 2015. The Chairman of the Committee informs the board of directors of any matter which, in its opinion, the Board should be made aware of.

The members of the ARC are:

- François Montocchio (Chairman)
- Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec
- Roger Leung Shin Cheung

Its responsibilities as per its terms of reference include reviewing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies, assessing the effectiveness of the internal control processes, reviewing the annual financial statements before their submission to the Board, discussing the results of the external audit process with the external auditors, and with the support of the internal and external auditors directing the Risk Management function.

Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)

The CGC is committed to best practices of corporate governance and also acts as Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The CGC's terms of reference are in accordance with provisions of the Code and were approved by the Board on 22 December 2015.

The members of the CGC are:

- Aruna Radhakeesoon (Chairman from 1 April 2017)
- Lloyd Coombes (Chairman to 31 March 2017)
- Georges Leung Shing
- Girish Dabeesing (from 01 April 2017)

Investment Committee (IC)

The IC has been set up to ensure that the major investments made are in line with the Board's strategy. It also ensures proper liaison with the Fund Managers responsible to look after the Company's interests, overseas and considers avenues which may give opportunities for growth. The IC's terms of reference are in accordance with provisions of the Code and were approved by the Board on 22 December 2015.

This IC Committee comprises the following members:

- Georges Leung Shing (Chairman)
- Lloyd Coombes
- Christian Foo Kune
- Roger Leung Shin Cheung

Attendance at Committee Meetings

The directors' attendance at Committee meetings held during the year ended 30 June 2017 is shown below:

Directors	Audit and Risk	Corporate Governance	Investment
Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec	3 out of 4	N/A	N/A
Aruna Radhakeesoon	N/A	2 out of 3	N/A
Lloyd Coombes	N/A	2 out of 2	3 out of 4
Christian Foo Kune	N/A	N/A	2 out of 4
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	2 out of 4	N/A	2 out of 4
Georges Leung Shing	N/A	3 out of 3	4 out of 4
François Montocchio	4 out of 4	N/A	N/A
Catherine McIlraith	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benu Servansingh	N/A	N/A	N/A
Girish Dabeesing	N/A	1 out of 1	N/A

Risk Management

The directors acknowledge the ultimate responsibility of the Board for the risk management process and the necessity of having the relevant processes in place within the Company. Risk issues are systematically addressed at both the IC and ARC meetings.

Risks Management Framework

Some of the more prominent risks to which the Company is exposed are:

- **Compliance Risk**: Failure to comply with laws and regulations may lead to penalties.
- **Political, Economic and Financial Market Events**: Investment values and returns which may adversely affect the Company's operation and financial results.
- **Technologies and Systems**: To varying degrees, the Company is reliant upon certain technologies and systems for the smooth and efficient running of its business. Disruption to these technologies could adversely affect its operating costs and efficiency.
- **Reputation**: Any event capable of damaging the reputation of the Company and its appeal to its shareholders and putting at risks the market value and attractiveness of the Company.

The Company has various policies and methods to counter such risks effectively as covered in this Corporate Governance Report and in the Note 19 to the Financial Statements.

Internal Control

The Company has put in place policies and procedures to implement strong internal control and identify measure and control risk as well solutions to mitigate risks exposures, at strategic and operational level. The Audit and Risk Committee provides assurance to the Board on the performance of the internal control system, after examination of internal and external audit reports.

Internal Audit Function

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Company's internal control system and assessing its effectiveness The Board has outsourced the Internal Audit Function to KPMG Advisory Services since June 2011. They report to the Audit and Risk Committee on the Company's financial and internal controls and review the extent to which its recommendations have been implemented.

During 2016/17, KPMG Advisory Services assessed the internal control system and procedures put in place by the Company and their compliance with laws and regulations. There was no material issue reported relating the internal control system in place during the year under review.

Independent Auditors' Remuneration

Fees paid to Ernst & Young (2016: Deloitte) for:	2016/2017 Rs'000	2015/2016 Rs'000
External Audit services	**263**	250
Non-audit services - tax advisory	**-**	20

Fees paid to KPMG for:	2016/2017 Rs'000	2015/2016 Rs'000
Internal Audit services	**205**	205

Related party transactions

The related party transactions are set out in Note 21 of the Financial Statements.

Agreements with third parties

MDIT has a management contract with Golden Fund Management Services Ltd (GFMS) to provide management and company secretarial services to the Company.

The Registrar and Custody services are undertaken by MCB Registry & Securities Ltd and MCB Capital Markets Ltd respectively.

The Company does not have any agreement with its shareholders.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The CGC functions also include the corporate social responsibility which focuses mainly on the eradication of the education and promotion of the welfare of vulnerable children. As per the CGC's recommendations, the Board approved that Rs 69,000 of CSR contributions be disbursed to Ecole Oasis de Paix, Mahebourg Espoir, Quartier de Lumière, and Terrain for Interactive Pedagogy through Arts (TIPA).

Donations

The Company made no donations during the year other than the above mentioned CSR contributions.

Shareholders information

Dividend Policy

MDIT's policy is to distribute around 95% of its profit after tax, as adjusted for profit on sales of investments on a cost basis, and excluding year end revaluation surplus/deficit.

The Board ensures that the Company satisfies the solvency test for each declaration of dividend and a certificate of compliance with the solvency test is signed in accordance with the provisions of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Share Price Information

The evolution of the share price over the past six years has been as follows:

30 June	Share Price Rs
2012	5.05
2013	5.40
2014	6.00
2015	5.36
2016	4.05
2017	4.60

Shareholders information (continued)

Communication with shareholders for the year ended 30 June 2017

The Company communicates with its shareholders through its Annual Report, Press Communiqués and Annual Meeting. The calendar of events during the year is set out below:

Financial year end	June
Annual meeting	December
Reports and profit statements	
Half-yearly	March
Preliminary report for the year	September
Annual report and financial statements	December
Dividends	
Interim	
- Declared	22 December 2016
- Paid	20 March 2017
Final	
- Declared	28 June 2017
- Paid	29 September 2017

Shareholders' Analysis at 30 June 2017

Size of shareholding (Number of shares)	Shareholders		Ordinary Shares	
	Number	%	Number	%
1 – 500	729	15.13	146,810	0.03
501 – 1,000	355	7.37	277,223	0.07
1,001 – 5,000	1,202	24.94	3,099,132	0.73
5,001 – 10,000	534	11.08	3,964,825	0.94
10,001 – 50,000	1,101	22.85	25,820,186	6.10
50,001 – 100,000	336	6.97	24,104,116	5.70
100,001 – 250,000	283	5.87	45,522,053	10.75
250,001 – 500,000	132	2.73	46,026,825	10.87
500,001 & Above	147	3.06	274,426,348	64.81
Total	**4,819**	**100.00**	**423,387,518**	**100.00**

The above number of shareholders is indicative, due to consolidation of multi-portfolios for reporting purposes. The total number of active shareholders as at 30 June 2017 was 4,856.

Shareholders information (continued)

Summary by Shareholder Category

Category	Number	%	Number	%
Individuals	4,457	92.55	258,284,368	61.01
Insurance Companies	9	0.19	20,403,796	4.82
Pension Funds	39	0.80	10,253,549	2.42
Investment Companies and Unit Trusts	21	0.43	10,729,495	2.53
Other Corporate Bodies	293	6.03	123,716,310	29.22
Total	**4,819**	**100.00**	**423,387,518**	**100.00**

Company's Constitution

The Company's Constitution is in conformity with the provisions of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Stock Exchange regulations. A copy is available for consultation at the Company's Registered Office.

The salient features of the Company's Constitution are:

- The Company may purchase or otherwise acquire its Shares
- If the Company proposes to purchase or otherwise acquire more than twenty five percent (25%) of a Class of Shares, it must make a tender offer to all the holders of the relevant Class of Shares.
- Shares to be freely transferable.
- The Board may refuse or delay the registration of a transfer.
- The Board may, if it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the Company will satisfy the Solvency Test immediately after the Distribution, authorise a Distribution by the Company to Shareholders of any amount and to any Shareholder as it thinks fit.
- The Directors on making a Distribution and/or on declaring a Dividend may resolve that the payment of such Distribution or Dividend be made wholly or in part by the Distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other obligations of any other company or in any one or more or such ways.
- The Board may pursuant to a discount scheme resolve that the Company shall offer to Shareholders discounts in respect of some or all goods sold, or services provided by, the Company.
- A quorum for a General Meeting shall be present where two (2) Shareholders, their representatives, or proxies are representing at least twenty five per cent (25%) of the voting rights present, or have cast postal votes, on the business to be transacted by the General Meeting.
- The Board shall consist of not less than nine (9) or more than twelve (12) Directors.
- The Directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the number fixed in accordance with this Constitution. The Director appointed to fill up the vacancy shall hold office only until the next following Annual Meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election.

Company's Constitution (continued)

- At the next Annual Meeting and at each subsequent Annual Meeting, a total of four (4) of the Directors for the time being appointed by the Annual Meeting shall retire from office.
- Subject to any restrictions in the act or this Constitution, the business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by or under the direction or supervision of the Board.
- The Directors shall elect one of their number as Chairman of the Board and determine the period for which he is to hold office.

Integrated Sustainability Reporting

MDIT'S core investment strategy is basically striving towards a balanced profit oriented business in view of increasing shareholders' wealth via a good dividend yield and a long term capital appreciation of its assets to maintain confidence of investors in the share.

As a leading investment company in Mauritius with over 85% of its investment portfolio concentrated in the local market, MDIT'S financial performance is closely related with the financial health of the Mauritian economy.

In its endeavour to achieve sustainable growth and return on capital, MDIT has laid emphasis on managing corporate reputation to maintain its financial credibility and credit worthiness by implementing measures to improve its operational efficiency through a:

- Reduction in waste from operation through paper saving and intensive usage of mails
- Reduction of energy use in operations
- Leveraging sustainability of existing products to reach new investors and retain existing ones
- Mitigating operational risk related to climate change especially in Mauritius where major disturbances within the environment such as natural calamities can impact on performances on share in specific sectors hence investments
- Achieving higher return on investment by investing companies that represent the major pillars of the economy.

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

In respect of the preparation of Financial Statements, Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

i) adequate accounting records and maintenance of effective internal control systems;

ii) the preparation of financial statements which fairly present the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and the financial performance and cash flows for that period and which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);

iii) the selection of appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements.

The external auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented.

The Directors report that:

i) adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management have been maintained;

ii) appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been used consistently;

iii) applicable accounting standards have been adhered to. Any departure has been disclosed, explained and quantified.

iv) the Code of Corporate Governance has been adhered to in all material aspects and reasons provided in case of non-compliance.

Georges Leung Shing
Chairman

Aruna Radhakeesoon
Director

29 September 2017

Statement of Compliance

(Section 75(3) of the Financial Reporting Act)

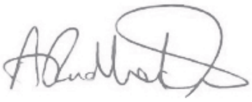
Name of Public Interest Entity: **The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited (MDIT)**

Reporting Period: **1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017**

We, the Directors of MDIT confirm to the best of our knowledge that the PIE has complied with all of its obligations and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance, except for Section 2.2.3, as set out in page 1.

Signed by:

Georges Leung Shing
Chairman



Aruna Radhakeesoon
Director

Date: 29 September 2017

Secretary's Certificate

This is to certify that all returns as required by the Company under Section 166(d) of the Companies Act 2001 have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Fabrice Parsooramen, FCCA
For and on behalf of

JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd
Company Secretary

Date: 29 September 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

to the shareholders of The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 20 to 46 which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Fair Valuation of Unquoted Investments Included in the financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are unquoted investments of Rs131.1m (2016: Rs123.7m). Fair value measurement and associated valuation adjustments can be a subjective area and more so for unquoted investments based on valuation models or with weak liquidity and price discovery. Valuation technique used such as market approach, income approach or asset approach can be subjective in nature and involve various assumptions such as risk premium and marketability discounts.	We reviewed the methodologies used by management to fair value the significant unquoted investments ensuring that those methodologies are in line with the international private equity and venture capital valuation guidelines. For the sample selected, we reviewed those inputs, including discount rates, PE ratio, net asset value (NAV) and last traded prices, applied in the different models. For discounts applied by client to factor in lack of marketability, we understood management rationale for the percentage used and evaluated their reasonableness. Where market comparables have been used, we corroborated same with those of listed companies operating in similar industries and where NAV have been used we ensured that these are based on the most recent financial statements.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of fair value. Associated risk management disclosure is complex and dependent on high quality data	We independently recalculated the fair value of the sample of investments selected and developed a range of values ensuring that the client valuation fall within the range. For fair value disclosures, we recomputed the sensitivities and ensured that those instruments carried at fair value have been properly disclosed in the appropriate fair value level.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act 2001 which we obtained prior to the to the date of the audit report, The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after that date. Other Information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 the directors either intends to liquidate the the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 ISAs 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.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the Company financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors 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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the shareholders of The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other matter

This report is made solely for the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Financial Reporting Act 2004

The directors are responsible for preparing the Corporate Governance Report. Our responsibility is to report on the extent of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance as disclosed in the annual report and whether the disclosure is consistent with the requirement of the Code.

In our opinion, the disclosures in the Corporate Governance Report are consistent with the requirements of the Code.

ERNST & YOUNG
Ebène, Mauritius

PATRICK NG TSEUNG, A.C.A
Licensed by FRC

Date:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	7	**1,549,962**	1,405,974
Current assets			
Loans receivable at call	8	**34,687**	63,000
Trade and other receivables	9,13	**35,348**	26,901
Bank and cash balances		**18,168**	22,173
		88,203	112,074
Total assets		**1,638,165**	1,518,048
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	**17,342**	31,752
Trade and other payables	12	**13,596**	10,860
Current tax liabilities	13	**-**	869
Dividends Payable	14	**55,040**	55,040
		85,978	98,521
Capital and reserves			
Stated capital	10	**423,388**	423,388
Retained earnings		**1,128,799**	996,139
Total equity		**1,552,187**	1,419,527
Total liabilities and equity		**1,638,165**	1,518,048
Net asset value per share	15	**Rs 3.68**	Rs 3.35

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2017.

Georges Leung shing
Director

François Montocchio
Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Dividend income	16	**38,260**	43,894
Interest income		**3,207**	9,938
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gains	17	**(349)**	104
		41,118	53,936
Realised and unrealised gain on investments:			
Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments		**10,567**	(3,425)
Unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments	7	**207,881**	(177,219)
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value		**218,448**	(180,644)
		259,566	(126,708)
Expenses			
Management fees	18	**(12,668)**	(13,274)
Directors' fees & Secretarial fees		**(876)**	(1,236)
Listing fees		**(412)**	(385)
Closed-end fund expenses	19	**(1,732)**	(1,635)
Professional fees		**(983)**	(566)
Other expenses		**(2,573)**	(2,637)
Bad debts written off on receivables	8	**(5,813)**	(3,000)
Finance costs		**(748)**	(2,090)
		(25,805)	(24,823)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**233,761**	(151,531)
Income tax reversal/(expenses)	13	**512**	(757)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**234,273**	(152,288)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**234,273**	(152,288)
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	20	**55 cents**	(36) cents

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Stated capital Rs'000	Retained earnings Rs'000	Total Rs'000
Balance at 1 July 2015		423,388	1,248,540	1,671,928
Loss for the year		-	(152,288)	(152,288)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year			(152,288)	(152,288)
Dividends for the year	14	-	(101,613)	(101,613)
Unclaimed dividend reversed during the year	14	-	1,500	1,500
Balance at 30 June 2016		423,388	996,139	1,419,527
Balance at 1 July 2016		**423,388**	**996,139**	**1,419,527**
Profit for the year		**-**	**234,273**	**234,273**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive profit for the year		**-**	**234,273**	**234,273**
Dividends for the year	14	**-**	**(101,613)**	**(101,613)**
Balance at 30 June 2017		**423,388**	**1,128,799**	**1,552,187**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	**233,761**	(151,531)
Adjustments for:		
(Profit)/Loss on sales of investments	**(10,567)**	3,425
(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of investments	**(207,881)**	177,219
Interest income	**(3,207)**	(9,938)
Finance costs	**748**	2,090
Bad debts written off on loan at call	**5,813**	3,000
Net foreign exchange loss/(gains)	**349**	(104)
Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**19,016**	24,161
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivables	**(9,399)**	17,512
Decrease in loans receivable	**22,500**	31,700
Proceeds from sales of investments	**138,397**	169,342
Purchases of investments	**(63,936)**	(150,016)
Increase in trade and other payables	**2,997**	884
	90,559	69,422
Cash generated from operations	**109,575**	93,583
Interest received	**4,188**	10,559
Interest paid	**(943)**	(2,090)
Income Tax paid	**(453)**	(1,103)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**112,367**	100,949
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	**(101,613)**	(122,783)
Proceeds from borrowings	**113,000**	241,000
Repayment of borrowings	**(128,500)**	(219,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(117,113)**	(100,783)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(4,746)**	166
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**21,421**	21,151
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(349)**	104
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**16,326**	21,421
Represented by:		
Cash at bank	**18,168**	22,173
Bank overdraft	**(1,842)**	(752)
	16,326	21,421

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited (the "Company" or MDIT) is a public company incorporated in Mauritius and listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. Its registered office and principal place of business is situated at 7th floor, Newton Tower, Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis.

The Company is a Collective Investment Scheme(CIS) with the objective of holding and managing securities and is a Closed-end Fund authorised by the Financial Services Commission under the Securities Act 2005.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss which are stated at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in Mauritian Rupees (Rs) which is the functional currency of the company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand rupees (Rs'000), except where otherwise stated.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations adopted in the year commencing 1 July 2016:

On 1 July 2016, the Company adopted the following new standards, new Interpretations and amendments to standards.

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	1 January 2016
IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests*	1 January 2016
IAS 16 and IAS 38: *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation*	1 January 2016
IAS 16 and IAS 41 *Agriculture: Bearer Plants*	
IAS 27: *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*	1 January 2016
IAS 1 *Disclosure Initiative*	1 January 2016
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*	1 January 2016
Annual Improvements Cycle - 2012-2014	
IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations – Changes in methods of disposal*	1 January 2016
IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Servicing Contracts*	1 January 2016
IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements*	1 January 2016
IAS 19 *Employee benefits – Discount rate: regional market issue*	1 January 2016
IAS 34 *Interim financial reporting – Disclosures of information "elsewhere in the interim financial report"*	1 January 2016

All the amendments and annual improvements above did not have an impact on the entity.

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. They are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on the specified dates, but the Company has not early adopted them:

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
New or revised standards	
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 *Leases*	1 January 2019
IFRS 17 *Insurance contracts*	1 January 2021
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or indefinitely Joint Venture*	Effective date deferred indefinitely
IAS 7 *Disclosure Initiative – Amendments to IAS 7*	1 January 2017
IAS 12 *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses – Amendments to IAS 12*	1 January 2017
IFRS 2 *Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions - Amendments to IFRS 2*	1 January 2018
Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - *Amendments to IFRS 4*	1 January 2018 1 January 2018
Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)	1 January 2017
IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities - Clarification of the scope of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12*	
IFRIC Interpretation 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*	1 January 2018
IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters*	1 January 2018
IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Clarification that measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss is an investment - by - investment choice*	1 January 2018 1 January 2019
IFRIC *Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*	

The above new standards and amendments to existing standards issued but not yet effective are not expected to have an impact on the Company except for IFRS 9 as listed below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company does not expect a significant impact on its balance sheet or equity on applying the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. It expects to continue measuring at fair value all financial assets currently held at fair value.

Loans as well as trade receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. Thus, the Company expects that these will continue to be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. However, the Company will analyse the cash flow characteristics of these instruments in more detail before concluding whether all these instruments meet the criteria for amortised cost measurement under IFRS 9.

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its loans and trade receivables, either on a 12 month and/or lifetime basis. The Company expects to apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all loans and trade receivables. The Company will need to perform a more detailed analysis which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward looking elements to determine the extent of the impact.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies of the Company are:

(a) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and investments held at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at their initial recognition date and only if the criteria under IAS 39 are satisfied. The Company has designated its investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans and borrowings. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

(b) Determination of fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long position and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation technique, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing model and other relevant valuation models and following International Private Equity and Venture Capital guidelines.

Fair value investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on such investments are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. On disposal, the profit or loss recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

The Company classifies its investments as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL").

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Determination of fair value (continued)

Management determines the appropriate classification of the investments and re-evaluates such classification on a regular basis. Investments designated at FVTPL at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Company's investment strategy on a fair value basis, together with other relevant information.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor, or a group of debtors, is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and, where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future Expected Credit Loss (ECL) that have not yet been incurred) discounted using the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the ECL is recognised in profit or loss as credit loss expense.

Impaired debts, together with the associated allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Company. If a previous write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the credit loss expense.

Interest revenue on impaired financial assets is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(d) Net gain or loss on financial assets

Net gains or losses on financial assets at FVTPL are changes in the fair value of financial assets and exclude interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of the prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period. Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at FVTPL are calculated using the difference between an instrument's average cost of acquisition and disposal amount.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

(f) Investment income

Investment Income is made up of dividend income.

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Dividend income is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes which are disclosed separately in the statement of profit or loss.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Interest income

Interest income is accounted for on a time basis using the effective interest method which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(h) Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company's majority of returns are Mauritian rupee based, the capital is raised in rupees and the performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in rupees. Therefore the Company concludes that the Mauritian Rupee is its functional currency.

The Company's presentation currency is also Mauritian Rupee.

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities outstanding at year-end in foreign currencies are translated into Mauritian rupees at the closing rates of exchange. Revenue items denominated in foreign currencies are converted into rupee at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items carried out at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and in hand, net of bank overdraft.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(l) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either profit or loss or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority

(l) Stated capital

Stated capital classified as equity consists of issued ordinary shares.

6. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the directors and management to exercise judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Judgements and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations and assumptions concerning future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability afftected in future periods.

Where applicable, the notes to the financial statements set out areas where management has applied a higher degree of judgement that has a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, or estimations and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

6. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e an exit price) regardless of whether that price is observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. For further details about determination of fair value please see Note 23.

Impairment assessment of loans receivables

The Company reviews its individually significant loans at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement.

The Company's impairment methodology for assets at amortised cost results in the recording of provisions for:

Specific impairment losses on individually significant or specifically identified exposures.

This exercise includes an element of management's judgement, in particular for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, the changing of which can result in different levels of allowances.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

30 June 2017

	Listed in Mauritius				
	Official Market Rs'000	**Development & Enterprise Market Rs'000**	**Unquoted Rs'000**	**Overseas Quoted Investment Rs'000**	**Total Rs'000**
At beginning of year	**660,077**	**436,268**	**123,675**	**185,954**	**1,405,974**
Additions	**44,816**	**16,526**	**-**	**2,462**	**63,804**
Disposals	**(113,601)**	**(11,790)**	**-**	**(2,359)**	**(127,750)**
Fair value changes	**116,955**	**59,526**	**7,512**	**23,941**	**207,934**
At end of year	**708,247**	**500,530**	**131,187**	**209,998**	**1,549,962**

30 June 2016

	Listed in Mauritius				
	Official Market Rs'000	Development & Enterprise Market Rs'000	Unquoted Rs'000	Overseas Quoted Investment Rs'000	Total Rs'000
At beginning of year	679,587	555,219	174,873	196,265	1,605,944
Additions	116,615	31,282	1,490	629	150,016
Disposals	(69,700)	(67,502)	(35,255)	(310)	(172,767)
Fair value changes	(66,425)	(82,731)	(17,433)	(10,630)	(177,219)
At end of year	660,077	436,268	123,675	185,954	1,405,974

(a) The revaluation of the local and overseas investments, on the basis set out in note 5, resulted in a net surplus of Rs 207.9M (2016: deficit of Rs 177.2M).

(b) The net proceeds on sales of local and overseas investments amounted to Rs 138.4M (2016: Rs 169.3M).

(c) Holdings in excess of 5% in nominal value of the issued class of shares:

Name	**Main business**	**Class of shares**	**2017 % Held**	2016 % Held
Ace Engineering Co Ltd	Automative	Ordinary	**7.94**	7.94
Ace Motors Co Ltd	Automative	Ordinary	**7.82**	7.82
Allied Motors Co Ltd	Automative	Ordinary	**6.46**	6.46
ENL Ltd	Investment Holding	Preference	**12.58**	12.58
La Sablonière Ltd	Investment Holding	Participating Preference	**8.80**	8.80
PNL Ltd.	Consumer goods	Ordinary	**9.00**	9.00

8. LOANS RECEIVABLE AT CALL

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
At beginning of year	**63,000**	97,700
Additions	**15,500**	90,500
Repaid	**(38,000)**	(122,200)
	40,500	66,000
Less: Bad debt written off	**(5,813)**	(3,000)
At end of year	**34,687**	63,000

(i) The loans receivable at call earn average interest of 7.53% (2016: 8.59%) per annum.

(ii) The collateral received is not included in the assets of the Company and the amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty, and included in the loan receivable are an amount of Rs 19,187,500 (2016: Rs 63,000,000) secured on the corporate assets of the borrower and/or the personal assets of the directors of the borrower.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Trade receivables	**16,585**	16,402
Interest receivable	**507**	1,489
Tax receivable (Note 13)	**29**	-
Prepayments	**478**	375
Receivables from related parties	**17,749**	8,635
	35,348	26,901

(i) Trade receivables are non interest bearing and consist of dividends receivable from and proceeds receivable from sales of local investments.

(ii) Receivables from related parties earn average interest of 4.92% (2016: 5.32%) per annum.

(iii) As at 30 June, the ageing of receivables neither past due nor impaired was as follows:

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Between 1 and 6 months	**17,121**	17,891
At call	**18,227**	9,010
	35,348	26,901

10. STATED CAPITAL

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Issued share capital 423,387,518 Shares of no par value	**423,388**	423,388

	2017 '000	2016 '000
Number of shares authorised	**423,388**	423,388

Ordinary shares are not redeemable, carry voting rights, and carry entitlement to dividends or distributions and on winding up to any surplus assets of the Company.

11. BORROWINGS

		2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Loans from third party			
Loans	(i)	**10,000**	5,000
Bank loans & overdraft			
Bank overdraft	(ii)	**1,842**	752
Bank loans	(iii)	**5,500**	26,000
		17,342	31,752

(i) Loans from third party

The loans carry an average interest of 3.75% (2016: 4:87%) per annum, are unsecured and repayable at call.

(ii) Bank overdraft

The bank overdraft are secured by floating charges on the Company's assets and carry interest of 6.25% (2016: 6.25%) per annum.

(iii) Bank loans

The bank loans are payable within one to three months, carry average interest rates of 3.98% (2016: 4.57%) per annum and are secured on the Company's assets.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Trade payables	**1,805**	539
Accrued expenses	**10,509**	10,025
Interest accrued	**105**	296
Amount due to related parties	**1,177**	-
	13,596	10,860

The average credit period on trade payables is 60 days and no interest is charged on trade payables and amount due to related parties. The Company has policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

13. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

(i) Income tax

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% (2016: 15%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes.

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Income Tax Expense:		
Provision for the year	**-**	1,577
Overprovision in previous year	**(556)**	(1,017)
	(556)	560
Corporate Social Responsibility Contribution	**69**	182
Overprovision in previous year – CSR fund	**(39)**	-
Foreign tax on investment income	**14**	15
Income tax expense	**(512)**	757

(ii) Current tax liabilities

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Balance at beginning of year	**869**	1,215
Over provision in prior year	**(556)**	(1,017)
Provision for the year	**-**	1,577
Less: Income tax paid	**(313)**	(198)
Less: Tax paid under APS	**(98)**	(708)
Corporate Social Responsibility due	**69**	-
Balance at end of year	**(29)**	869

(iii) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the domestic tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 is, as follows

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	**233,761**	(151,531)
Tax at 17%	**39,739**	(25,760)
Tax effect of:		
- Exempt income*	**(38,408)**	(7,219)
- Non-allowable expenses*	**2,890**	34,543
- Tax loss carried forward	**454**	-
- CSR fund	**(4,675)**	-
- Adjustment for CSR fund	**70**	195
	70	1,759
Foreign tax on investment income	**14**	15
Over provision of tax and SCR fund prior year	**(596)**	(1,017)
	(512)	757

13. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (continued)

(iii) Reconciliation of the total tax charge (continued)

	2017 %	2016 %
Applicable tax rate	**17.00**	17.00
Tax effect of:		
- Exempt income*	**(16.43)**	4.76
- Non allowable expenses*	**1.24**	(22.80)
- Tax loss carried forward	**0.20**	-
- CSR fund	**(2.00)**	-
- Adjustment for SCR fund	**0.03**	(0.13)
	0.04	(1.17)
- Overprovision of tax in prior year	**(0.26)**	0.67
Effective income tax rate	**(0.22)**	(0.50)

*Main items of exempt income are of Dividend income received from companies resident in Mauritius and surplus on revaluation of investments.

*Main items of non-allowance expense include expenses attributable to excempt income and loss on sale of assets.

14. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
(a) Dividend declared		
Interim dividend for 2017: 11 cents per share (2016: 11 cents per share)	**46,573**	46,573
Final dividend for 2017: (13 cents per share (2016: 13 cents)	**55,040**	55,040
	101,613	101,613
(b) Dividend paid relating to:		
Final dividend of 13 cents per share for the year ended 30 June 2016 paid in September 2016 (Final for June 2015; payment in September 2015: 18 cents)	**55,040**	76,210
Interim dividend of 11 cents per share for the year ended 30 June 2017 paid in March 2017 (Interim for June 2016; payment in March 2016: 11 cents)	**46,573**	46,573
	101,613	122,783
(c) Unclaimed dividend		
Unclaimed dividend reversed during the year	**-**	1,500

15. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

Net Asset Value (NAV) per share is based on the net assets of Rs 1,552M (2016: Rs1,420M) and on 423,387,518 ordinary shares in issue throughout the two years ended 30 June 2017.

16. DIVIDEND INCOME

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Dividend income from investments:		
Local:		
Listed - Official Market	**21,739**	15,880
Listed – Development & Enterprise Market	**12,146**	22,954
Unquoted	**3,582**	4,478
	37,467	43,312
Overseas:		
Quoted	**793**	582
	38,260	43,894

17. NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS)/GAIN

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Cash Net exchange (loss)/gain arising on cash and cash equivalents	**(349)**	104

18. MANAGEMENT FEES

Expenses do not include any staff costs as the Company had no employees during the two years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

Management fees are paid to the CIS Manager, Golden Fund Management Services Ltd, to provide management and company secretarial services to the Company.

19. CLOSED-END FUND EXPENSES

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Share registry fees	**713**	412
Custodian & other fees	**1,019**	1,223
	1,732	1,635

20. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share for the year is based on the profit for the year of Rs 234M (2016: Loss of Rs 152M) and on 423,387,518 ordinary shares in issue throughout the two years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016. The basic and diluted earnings per share are equal.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company had the following transactions/balances receivable from and payable to related parties.

Names of companies at 30 June	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Volume of transactions 2017 Rs'000	Volume of transactions 2016 Rs'000	Receivable/(Payable) 2017 Rs'000	Receivable/(Payable) 2016 Rs'000
Golden Fund Management Services Ltd (GFMS)	CIS Manager	Inter-Company Transfers	**-**	20,230	**-**	-
		Interest	**-**	399	**-**	-
		Current A/C	**-**	-	**(33)**	
		Management Fees	**12,668**	13,236	**(957)**	(1,985)
		Share of Office Expenses under common Management	**2,021**	1,179	**(187)**	(169)
		Inter-Company A/C balance			**(1,177)**	(2,154)
Golden Foundation Ltd (GFL)	Related Party	Short term Financing	**21,584**	1,904	**17,022**	10,052
		Interest	**774**	39	**727**	736
		Inter-Company A/C balance			**17,749**	10,788

Compensation paid to key management personnel for the year amounted to Rs 1,024,795 (2016: Rs 1,079,242). The key management personnel are outsourced to GFMS.

22. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

(a) To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders;

(b) To secure a good dividend yield as well as long term capital appreciation.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, net of cash and cash equivalents and equity. The Company manages its capital structure and make such adjustments that are required in light of changes in economic conditions. The Board meets on a quarterly basis to monitor the operations of the Company so as to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern, while maximising returns to shareholders.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity The strategy is to maintain the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio at a low level, in order to secure finance at the most competitive rates. The net debt consists of borrowings less cash at bank and in hand. Equity relates to share capital as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

22. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Borrowings	**17,342**	31,752
Less bank and cash balances	**(18,168)**	(22,173)
Net debt	**(826)**	9,579
Total equity	**1,557,932**	1,419,527
Gearing ratio	**(0.05)%**	0.67%

The Company has no capital commitments at 30 June 2017.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Fair value

Except as stated elsewhere, the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of the balances involved.

Fair value measurements

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets are determined as follows:

The fair values of financial assets with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.

The unquoted financial assets have been valued at on the basis of accounting policy note 5.

Fair value of Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Fair value hierarchy

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instuments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	30 June 2017			
	Level 1 Rs'000	**Level 2** Rs'000	**Level 3** Rs'000	**Total** Rs'000
Financial assets designated at FVTPL				
Quoted equities				
- Local Official Market	**708,247**	**-**	**-**	**708,247**
- Development & Enterprise Market	**500,530**	**-**	**-**	**500,530**
- Overseas Markets	**209,998**	**-**	**-**	**209,998**
Unquoted equities	**-**	**90,317**	**40,870**	**131,187**
Total	**1,418,775**	**90,317**	**40,870**	**1,549,962**

	30 June 2016			
	Level 1 Rs'000	**Level 2** Rs'000	**Level 3** Rs'000	**Total** Rs'000
Financial assets designated at FVTPL				
Quoted equities				
- Official Market	660,077	-	-	660,077
- Development & Enterprise Market	436,268	-	-	436,268
- Overseas Markets	185,954	-	-	185,954
Unquoted equities - Local	-	81,235	42,440	123,675
Total	1,282,299	81,235	42,440	1,405,974

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements.

	2017					
Sector	**At start of of year** Rs'000	**Additions** Rs'000	**Disposal** Rs'000	**Reclassi-fication** Rs'000	**Fair value gain/(loss) to profit or loss** Rs'000	**At end of year** Rs'000
Consumer goods	**24,478**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(547)**	**23,931**
Financial Services	**699**	**-**	**-**	**(505)**	**35**	**229**
Hospitality	**920**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(418)**	**501**
Investment	**2,447**	**-**	**-**	**505**	**-**	**2,952**
Investment property	**742**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**109**	**851**
Manufacturing	**3,257**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,087)**	**2,170**
Retail	**9,897**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**338**	**10,235**
Total	**42,440**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,570)**	**40,870**

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. (continued)

	2016					
Sector	**At start of of year** Rs'000	**Additions** Rs'000	**Disposal** Rs'000	**Reclassi-fication** Rs'000	**Fair value gain/(loss) to profit or loss** Rs'000	**At end of year** Rs'000
Commerce	384	-	(384)	-	-	-
Consumer goods	17,392	-	-	-	7,086	24,478
Financial Services	100	505	-	-	94	699
Hospitality	854	-	-	-	66	920
Investment	2,446	-	-	-	1	2,447
Investment property	326	-	-	452	(36)	742
Manufacturing	13,031	-	-	(452)	(9,322)	3,257
Retail	10,423	-	-	-	(526)	9,897
Total	44,956	505	(384)	-	(2,637)	42,440

There was no transfer to/(from) Level 3 for the two years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

For financial assets under Level 2, the entity uses a directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable input other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities and credit spreads.

The following table gives information about how the fair value of signiciant financial assets under Level 3 are determined and inputs used. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on an increase/decrease of 5% change to the variable inputs with all other variables held constant.

30 June 2017

Sector of activity	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable input to fair value**	**Effect on fair value (+/- 5%) Rs'000**
Consumer goods & Commerce	Adjusted NAV - Discounted by 20% for lack of liquidity	Discount for lack of liquidity	**1,496**
Retail	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 60% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	**1,118**

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. (continued)

30 June 2016

Sector of activity	Valuation technique	Relationship of significant unobservable input to fair value	Effect on fair value (+/- 5%) Rs'000
Consumer goods & Commerce	Adjusted NAV - Discounted by 20% for lack of liquidity	Discount for lack of liquidity	1,224
Retail	Average of NAV, Average P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 60% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	376

Categories of financial instruments

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Financial assets		
Assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Financial Assets at FVTPL	**1,549,962**	1,405,974
Loans and Receivables:		
Loans receivable at call	**34,687**	63,000
Accounts receivable	**34,841**	28,679
Bank balance	**18,168**	22,173
	1,637,658	1,519,826

Prepayments of Rs 417,722 (2016: Rs 375,829) have been excluded from Accounts receivable.

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Financial Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities at amorstised cost:		
Loans & bank overdraft	**17,342**	31,752
Accounts payable	**13,596**	13,014
Declared dividend payable	**55,040**	55,040
	85,978	99,806

Financial risk management objectives

The Company holds both domestic and overseas investments and manages the financial risks relating to its operations by monitoring the risks and implementing policies to mitigate these risk exposures. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of financial instruments. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and market volatility.

(i) *Currency Risk*

The Company is exposed to the risk that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, namely USD, EUR and ZAR, may change due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency trends are monitored by Management on a regular basis. The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at 30 June is summarised as follows:

	2017		2016	
Currency	**Financial Assets Rs'000**	**Financial Liabilities Rs'000**	Financial Assets Rs'000	Financial Liabilities Rs'000
MUR	**1,410,007**	**85,978**	1,310,980	97,652
USD	**172,413**	-	159,758	-
EUR	**55,161**	-	46,879	-
ZAR	**77**	-	55	-
	1,637,658	**85,978**	1,517,672	97,652

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% movement in MUR against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. A negative number below indicates a decrease in profit and equity where the MUR strengthens 10% against the relevant foreign currencies. For a 10% weakening of the MUR against the relevant foreign currencies, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and the balance below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Impact on profit	**17,241**	15,976

	EURO Impact	
	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Impact on profit	**5,516**	4,688

	ZAR Impact	
	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000
Impact on profit	**8**	6

USD and EUR Impact

This is mainly attributable to the foreign currency exposure on both bank and investment balances.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(i) *Currency Risk* (continued)

ZAR Impact

This is mainly attributable to the foreign currency exposure on investments held at year-end.

(ii) *Interest rate risk management*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the company has short term loan facility at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by providing floating rate loans against market average PLR.

The interest rate profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 30 June was:

	2017	2016
	%	%
Average interest rate per annum		
Financial assets		
Bank Balances	**3.00**	3.00
Loans receivable at call	**7.53**	8.59
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	**3.98**	4.72

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the reporting date. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of these instruments at the end of the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year. A 200 basis points increase or decrease is used and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 200 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's results would be increased as follows:

	2017	2016
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Impact on profit	**347**	1,880

Had the interest rates been 200 basis points lower and all other variables were held constant, there would be an equal and opposite impact on profit.

(iii) *Equity price risks*

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower:

Profit and equity would increase/decrease by Rs 77.5M (2016: Rs 70.3M) as a result of the changes in fair value of the equity investments.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial assets and liabilities.

	Interest rate % p.a.	At call Rs'000	Less than 1 month Rs'000	1-3 months Rs'000	3 months to 1 year Rs'000	More than 1 year Rs'000	Total Rs'000
2017							
Financial assets							
Non interest bearing		-	**3,256**	**13,836**	**-**	**1,549,962**	**1,567,054**
Interest rate instruments:							
Accounts receivable		-	**-**	**-**	**17,749**	**-**	**17,749**
Loans receivable at call	**7.53**	**34,687**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,687**
Cash at bank		**18,168**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,168**
		52,855	**3,256**	**13,836**	**17,749**	**1,549,962**	**1,637,658**
Financial Liabilities							
Non Interest bearing		**-**	**1,801**	**56,929**	**9,903**	-	**68,633**
Interest rate instruments:							
Borrowings	**3.98**	**11,842**	**-**	**5,500**	**-**	**-**	**17,341**
		11,842	**1,801**	**62,429**	**-**	**-**	**85,978**

	Interest rate % p.a.	At call Rs'000	Less than 1 month Rs'000	1-3 months Rs'000	3 months to 1 year Rs'000	More than 1 year Rs'000	Total Rs'000
2016							
Financial assets							
Non interest bearing		-	1,513	14,889	1,488	1,405,974	1,423,864
Interest rate instruments:							
Accounts receivable		-	-	-	8,635	-	8,635
Loans receivable at call	8.59	63,000	-	-	-	-	63,000
Bank Balances		22,173	-	-	-	-	22,173
		85,173	1,513	14,889	10,123	1,405,974	1,517,672
Financial Liabilities							
Non Interest bearing		-	539	65,361	-	-	65,900
Interest rate instruments:							
Borrowings	4.57	5,752	-	26,000	-	-	31,752
		5,752	539	91,361	-	-	97,652

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Wherever possible, credit risks are secured by guarantees.

The Company does not have significant concentration of credit risk which is attributable to its trade receivables. Trade receivables consist mainly of dividend receivable from a large number of investee companies spread across diverse industries.

Bank balances are held with reputable financial institutions.

The table below shows the credit quality by class of assets for all financial assets exposed to credit risk. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances:

2017	**Neither past due nor impaired Rs'000**	**Individually Impaired Rs'000**	**Total Rs'000**
Accounts receivable	**34,841**	**-**	**34,841**
Loan receivables at call	**34,687**	**-**	**34,687**
Cash at banks	**18,168**	**-**	**18,168**
	87,696	**-**	**87,696**

2016	Neither past due nor impaired Rs'000	Individually Impaired Rs'000	Total Rs'000
Accounts receivable	26,525	-	26,525
Loan receivables at call	63,000	-	63,000
Cash at banks	22,173	-	22,173
	111,698	-	111,698

24. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Company is organised into one main operating segment, which invests in quoted and unquoted securities both on the local and overseas market. All significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

Refer to Note 7 for further details of the split of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss between the local and overseas markets and to Note 16 for the detailed split of the income derived the financial assets held locally and overseas.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENT DISCLOSURES

There is no significant event after the reporting period which needs to be disclosed or requires amendments to the 30 June 2017 financial statements.

26. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000	2015 Rs'000
Statement of financial position			
Stated capital	423,388	423,388	423,388
Non-current assets	1,549,962	1,405,974	1,605,944
Current assets	88,203	112,074	164,393
Current liabilities	85,978	98,521	98,409
Net asset value	1,552,187	1,419,527	1,671,928
Number of shares outstanding	423,388	423,388	423,388
Net asset value/share	Rs 3.68	Rs 3.35	Rs 3.94

	2017 Rs'000	2016 Rs'000	2015 Rs'000
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Dividend income	38,260	40,208	38,260
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of investments	10,567	(3,425)	3,993
Fair value gain/(deficit) on investments	207,881	(177,219)	71,203
Profit/(loss) before taxation	233,761	(151,531)	114,515
Profit/(loss) for the year	234,273	(152,288)	112,031
Dividend paid	101,613	101,613	135,484

I/We

of

being a shareholder/s of The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Co Ltd, do hereby appoint

Mr/Ms

of

or failing him/her Mr/Ms

of

or failing him/her the Chairman of the meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us at the meeting of the Company to be held on 22 December 2017 at 15.30 hrs and at any adjournment thereof.

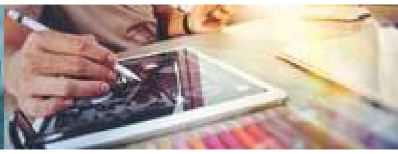
I/We desire my/our votes to be cast on the Resolutions as follows:

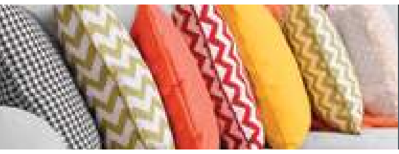
Mark with X where applicable		FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1	To consider and approve the Annual Report including the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.			
2	To re-appoint as director Mr Lloyd Coombes			
3	To re-appoint as director Mr Roger Leung Shin Cheung			
4	To re-appoint as director Mr Georges Leung Shing			
5	To re-appoint as director Mr Francois Montocchio			
6	To ratify the payment of the dividends with respect to the year ended 30 June 2017.			
7	To fix the directors' fees for the year ending 30 June 2018.			
8	To re-appoint Ernst & Young as auditors under section 200 of the Companies Act 2001 and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration.			

Signed this day of 2017

Signature

A member may appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote in his/her stead. The proxy need not be a member of the Company but the proxy forms should be forwarded to reach the Company's registered office, 7th Floor, Newton Tower, Sir William Newton Street, Port-Louis not less than twenty four hours before the time for holding the meeting.



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