THE MAURITIUS DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2021

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		Date of appointment	Date of resignation
DIRECTORS:	Catherine Ahnee-Gouerec	07 November 2011	-
	Roger Leung Shin Cheung	22 December 2000	-
	Georges Leung Shing	03 April 1995	-
	Grace Sarah Leung Shing	23 April 2019	-
	Aruna Lata Vidia Radhakeesoon	30 March 2012	30 June 2021
	Tahen Kumar Servansingh	25 November 2014	-
	Cheong Shaow Woo (Marc) Ah Ching	24 May 2018	-
	Jean Noel Fabrice Parsooramen	25 September 2020	-
	Banoomatee Veerasamy	07 July 2021	-

CIS MANAGER:	Golden Fund Management Services Ltd
NOTARY:	Jean Pierre Montocchio
ACCOUNTANT:	Jade Ng Chieng Hin
COMPANY SECRETARY:	JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd - up to 9 July 2020 Karnaby Corporate Services Ltd - as from 9 July 2020
INTERNAL AUDITOR:	RSM Mauritius Tylers
EXTERNAL AUDITOR:	Ernst & Young
BANKERS:	The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd ABSA Bank (Mauritius) Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE AND POSTAL ADDRESS:	7th Floor, Newton Tower Sir William Newton Street Port Louis

The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited ('MDIT' or the 'Company'), 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. MDIT has a management agreement with Golden Fund Management Services Ltd ('GFMS'), the CIS Manager, to provide management, financial and company secretarial services. MDIT has no employee and its day-to-day affairs are managed by the personnel of GFMS headed by its CEO.

MDIT, a Public Interest Entity as defined under the Financial Reporting Act 2004, is required to adopt the guiding principles embodied in The National Corporate Governance Code for Mauritius 2016 (the 'Code'). Its board of directors is committed to best corporate governance practices, business integrity, transparency and professionalism in all its activities.

The Company is headed by an effective Board of directors (the 'Board'), with a Charter that provides guidance to its directors.

Compliance

For the year under review, MDIT complied with all the provisions of the Code, except for the following:

Non-compliance	Reasons for non-compliance
Principle 2 • Board Composition - Executive directors	• The Board considers the CEO of GFMS, who is also a director of MDIT, to be an Executive Director. The Manager and/or Accountant is in attendance at all the MDIT Board and Committee meetings. In the particular context of MDIT, the Board is of the view that having a sole Executive Director is adequate and in line with the spirit of the Code.
Principle 4 • Individual Directors evaluation	• Individual Directors evaluation will be performed at the end of the next financial year.

The Board of MDIT

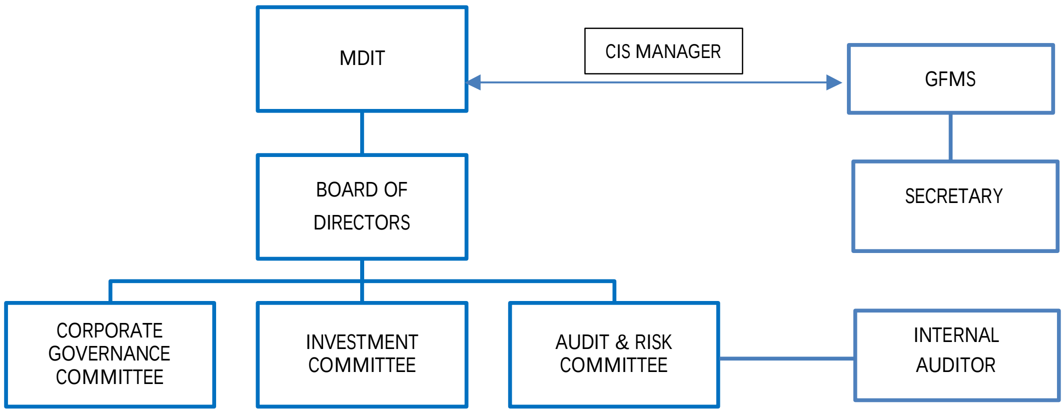
The Board of MDIT is responsible for the successful running of the Company and to ensure that the Company complies with all relevant legislation, the regulatory requirements of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius, the Financial Services Commission and Financial Reporting Council and adheres to the principles of good governance embodied in the Code.

MDIT's management contract with its CIS Manager, GFMS, is for a rollover period of five years. GFMS has outsourced the company secretarial function and the same service provider acts as Secretary of the Company. The CEO of GFMS has also been appointed Director of the Company and, in pursuance of the management contract, the Manager and/or Accountant of GFMS is in attendance at all the MDIT Board and Committee meetings.

The role of the Chairperson and the CIS Manager are distinct and separate. The Chairperson is primarily responsible for the management and effective performance of the Board and the implementation of good governance practices. The Chairperson ensures the implementation of the Company's strategic objectives and acts as the link between the Board. and the CIS Manager which is responsible for the implementation of the Board's strategy.

The Board meets as often as is necessary, but not less than, four (4) times a year. The meetings are usually scheduled in advance according to a circulated calendar. Prior to convening the meeting, the Secretary consults with the Chairperson and the CIS Manager on the contents of the Agenda. The Board also takes decisions by way of written resolutions as authorised by the Company's Constitution.

Organisational Structure



The officers occupying key positions in the Company are namely the Chairperson, the CIS Manager and the Secretary. The main responsibilities of these key officers are described as per below.

Chairperson

The Chairperson of the Board is primarily responsible for the management and effective performance of the Board and the implementation of good governance practices. He acts as the spokesperson of the Board and presides over the Annual Meeting of shareholders.

The Chairperson ensures that:

- the Board meets its set objectives;
- Board members participate in an induction programme, after appointment, and, as needed, in additional education or training programmes;
- the Board members receive all necessary information to perform their duties;
- the Agenda of Board meetings are determined;
- the Board meetings are chaired in an effective manner;
- the Board has sufficient time for consultation and decision-making;
- minutes are kept of meetings of the Board and Committees and the Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the 'Annual Meeting'),
- the Committees function properly;
- there is consultation with external advisors appointed by the Board;
- the performance of the Board is evaluated periodically;
- internal disputes and conflicts of interest concerning individual Board members are addressed, as well as the possible resignation of such members as a result; and
- the Board has regular contacts with the CEO of the CIS Manager and her team.

CIS Manager - GFMS Management Team

The CIS Manager is responsible to:

- ensure that the decisions taken by the Board are implemented within the acceptable and approved risk tolerance / appetite levels;
- ensure that MDIT continues to play a major role in the development of the financial sector as well as capital markets in Mauritius;
- review the buy and sell orders of securities before they are placed through stock-broking companies;
- communicate with investment analysts and other company executives to discuss financial matters, carry out research on companies and perform appropriate due diligence on investments;

CIS Manager - GFMS Management Team (Continued)

- oversee portfolio management responsibilities and develop appropriate investment management strategies in accordance with MDIT policies and guidelines;
- oversee the accounting, administration and reporting functions;
- oversee the company secretarial, compliance, custodian and share registry functions;
- review offer documents and present investment information for the Board and Investment Committee to take investment decisions;
- ensure that the commercial banking facilities are adequate and are renewed at competitive interest rates;
- ensure that the Board and Committees are periodically and adequately appraised about MDIT operations through presentation of relevant papers;
- ensure that MDIT complies with all regulatory requirements and legislation.

Secretary

The Secretary ensures that the Board follows correct procedures and that MDIT complies with its Constitution and the law, including the Companies Act 2001 (the 'Act'). Amongst others, the Secretary attends to the following:

- providing the Board with guidance as to its duties, responsibilities and powers;
- informing the Board of new relevant legislation and reporting on them at meetings;
- ensuring that the minutes of meetings of shareholders or directors are properly recorded in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Fifth Schedule and that statutory registers are properly maintained;
- required filing of documents to the Stock Exchange of Mauritius, Financial Services Commission, and Financial Reporting Council;
- acting as the Authorised Officer under s.190(6) of the Act and certifying the return, together with the annual audited financial statements to be filed, with the Registrar of Companies and any other returns required;
- ensuring that a copy of the annual report is sent, in accordance with sections 219 and 220, to every shareholder;
- assisting the Chairperson in organising the Board's activities, including providing information, preparing an agenda, reporting of meetings, evaluations and training programs; and
- maintaining an interest register which is available for consultation to shareholders upon written request.

Key documents

MDIT has a Constitution, a Board Charter as well as terms of reference for its respective Committees. The Company has a Code of Ethics applicable to its directors and the employees of GFMS follow a similar Code of Ethics. These documents have been approved by the Board and are regularly reviewed, with the assistance of the respective Committees. A copy of these documents is posted on the Company's website.

The Company's Constitution is in conformity with the provisions of the 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.

Key documents (Continued)

- 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.

- 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 at the Annual Meeting.

- 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 twelve (12) directors. 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.

- 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 Chairperson of the Board and determine the period for which he is to hold office.

The Board wishes to point out that the new website of the Company was still under construction and hence, certain documents are yet to be published. Assurance has been received from management that publication will be done in the governance section as soon as the new website is up and running.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

Board Structure and size

The Company has a unitary Board. The Board of MDIT comprises of independent*, non-independent*, executive 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 periodically reviews its size, composition, skills of its members to ensure that there is an appropriate balance and range of knowledge, experience, competencies and gender diversity. The Board is fully aware of its fiduciary duties towards the shareholders of the Company, but it also acknowledges that the Company is accountable to a wider range of stakeholders, namely its clients, employees, regulators, and the public at large.

As per the Constitution, the Board shall consist of not less than nine (9) or more than twelve (12) directors and the quorum shall be six (6) directors. The Board currently comprises eight (8) directors with one vacant position.

*As defined by the Code

Board and Committees

The Board is headed by a Chairperson, a Non-Executive Director, not independent as per the Code in that he has been a Director for more than nine (9) years. The three (3) committees established by the Board are: Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) and Investment Committee (IC).

The Company has only one Executive Director, the CEO of GFMS. The Manager and/or Accountant is in attendance at all the MDIT Board and Committee meetings.

The current Board is composed of the following eight (8) members, of which three (3) female and four (4) independent directors, who are all resident in Mauritius.

Board and Committees (Continued)

Names of Directors	Board	Committee
Georges Leung Shing	Chairperson and Non-Executive Director	Member of the CGC and IC
Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec	Non-Executive Director	Member of the CGC
Marc Ah Ching	Independent Non-Executive Director	Chairperson of the ARC and IC member
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	Non-Executive Director	Chairperson of the IC and ARC member
Grace Sarah Leung Shing	Executive Director	
Fabrice Parsooramen (from 25 September 2020)	Independent Non-Executive Director	Member of the ARC
Benu Servansingh	Independent Non-Executive Director	
Aruna Radhakeesoon (to 30 June 2021)	Independent Non-Executive Director	Chairperson of the CGC
Banoomatee Veerasamy (from 07 July 2021)	Independent Non-Executive Director	Chairperson of the CGC (from 15 July 2021)

The profiles of the directors are disclosed on pages [9] to [10].

Board Committees

The ARC, CGC and IC assist in the decision-making process and help the Board to carry out its duties and responsibilities: Each Committee acts according to its respective terms of reference approved by the Board and reports to the Board on matters discussed at Committee meetings. The terms of reference are reviewed by the respective Committee every year. The Secretary acts as secretary to the Board Committees.

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 comprises three (3) independent directors out of three (3) directors which is in line with the Code.

The ARC terms of reference were approved by the Board. Its Chairperson reports to the Board on any matter which, in his opinion, the Board should be made aware of.
The members of the ARC are:

- Marc Ah Ching (Chairperson)
- Roger Leung Shin Cheung
- Fabrice Parsooramen

The ARC roles and responsibilities include reviewing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies, assessing the effectiveness of the internal control processes, reviewing the financial statements and the reporting function, ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, discussing the results of the external audit processes with the external auditors, and, with the support of the internal and external auditors, directing the Risk Management function.

As and when required, the ARC also meets with the internal and external auditors without the presence of the CIS Manager. The internal and external auditors have free access to the ARC to report on any matters or findings.

CGC

The CGC was set up to also act as Nomination and Remuneration Committee and has terms of reference approved by the Board.

CGC members since 01 July 2020:

- Aruna Radhakeesoon (Chairperson) (resigned 30 June 2021)
- Banoomatee Veerasamy (Chairperson) (from 15 July 2021)
- Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec
- Georges Leung Shing

The main objective of the CGC is to review and make recommendations to the Board in relation to corporate governance matters including fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the Company's compliance with the Code.

IC

The IC was set up to review that the investment policies adopted by the CIS Manager regarding its investment portfolio are in line with the Board's strategy. It also examines purchases and sales of local securities and reviews loans and substantial investments. It also ensures proper liaison with the Fund Managers responsible to look after the Company's interests, oversees and considers avenues which may give opportunities for growth.

This IC comprises the following members:

- Roger Leung Shin Cheung (Chairperson)
- Marc Ah Ching
- Georges Leung Shing

Board and Committee meetings and attendance

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

The minutes of proceedings of Board and Committee meetings are recorded by the Secretary and are submitted at the next meeting for approval and signature by the Chairperson and the Secretary.

The directors' attendance at Board and Committee meetings held during the year ended 30 June 2021 is shown below:

Names of Directors	Board	ARC	CGC	IC
Marc Ah Ching	4 out of 4	3 out of 3	N/A	3 out of 3
Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec	4 out of 4	1 out of 1	2 out of 2	N/A
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	4 out of 4	3 out of 3	N/A	3 out of 3
Georges Leung Shing	4 out of 4	N/A	2 out of 2	3 out of 3
Grace Sarah Leung Shing	4 out of 4	3 out of 3	2 out of 2	3 out of 3
Fabrice Parsooramen (appointed 25 September 2020)	3 out of 3	2 out of 2	N/A	N/A
Benu Servansingh	3 out of 4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aruna Radhakeesoon (resigned 30 June 2021)	4 out of 4	N/A	2 out of 2	N/A

Directorships held by Board Members in other listed companies

Names of Directors	Name of Listed Company	Director Category
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd	Non-Executive
Aruna Radhakeesoon	Rogers & Company Ltd	Executive

Secretary

The Secretary was JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd, represented by Mr. Fabrice Parsooramen (FCCA), up to 9 July 2020 when Karnaby Corporate Services Ltd, represented by Ms. Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang (FCA), took over. All directors have access to the advice and services of the Secretary and also have the authority to request independent professional advice at the reasonable expense of the Company. The Secretary administers, attends and prepares minutes of Board, Committee and Shareholders' meetings. The Secretary is responsible for the external communication of the Company and assists the Chairperson and the Board in implementing good governance practices and processes to maximise shareholders' wealth.

DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

The Board is responsible for succession planning and for the recommending the appointment of new board members to shareholders.

Election and re-election

The process of directors' election and re-election is set out in the Constitution. The CGC usually makes recommendations to the Board which then finalises the Board nominations for election or re-election to be put before the Annual Meeting.

Per the Constitution, at each Annual Meeting, four (4) directors retire from office and are eligible for re-election by separate resolutions. Before recommending re-appointment, the Board carefully considers past performance and the Chairperson ensures that the individual member has maintained effective performance and commitment as a Director.

Induction and orientation

An induction pack, which includes an overview of the Company's profile and operations as well as key Company documents, is provided by the Secretary to all new directors. The induction pack is regularly reviewed by the Chairperson to ensure continued quality and relevance.

Professional development

The Board will consider regular training and development needs of directors, as appropriate, to ensure constant professional update.

Succession Planning

The Board, with the assistance of the CGC, reviews succession planning of directors to ensure continued balance of knowledge, skills and experience whilst also ensuring gradual renewal of the Board.

The profiles of the directors of the Company are set below.

The Chairperson of the Board is also the Chairperson of the Company's substantial shareholder, namely Golden Foundation Ltd (GFL). Six (6) out of current eight (8) directors of the Board do not have any relationship with GFL.

Georges Leung Shing

Appointed to the Board in 1995

Georges holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and is a Chartered Tax Adviser and a Fellow Chartered Accountant. He was the Senior Economist of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture (MCA), Executive Chairman of Lonrho and Illovo Mauritius and Managing Director of Omnicane Ltd. He is a former Chairman of the MCA and the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIoD) and its Audit Committee Forum (ACF) and has served as Chairman/Director of companies in the Banking, Commercial, Construction, Energy, Hotel, Industrial and Insurance sectors and of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Stock Exchange of Mauritius and Sugar Insurance Fund Board. He is presently the Chairman of the Review Committee of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), a Director of Pharmacie Nouvelle Ltd and a member of the MIoD ACF and Directors' Forum.

Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec

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 Eclosia Group (formerly 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. She is also a member of the Women Directors Forum and is a Trustee on Eclosia Group Pension Fund.

Cheong Shaow Woo (Marc) Ah Ching

Appointed to the Board in 2018

Marc Ah Ching is a member of the Chartered Institute of Management and Accountants (CIMA) and a member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers UK (ACIB). He has a strong grasp on corporate finance, deal structuring and financing, with thorough knowledge in risk assessment and management, international banking and trade finance. Marc has been with the Rogers Group since 2005.

Kim Foong (Roger) Leung Shin Cheung

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 Chairman of Bank One Ltd and a previous Independent Non-Executive Director of Banque BNI (Madagascar), 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 a Non-Executive Director of Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd.

Grace Sarah Leung Shing

Appointed to the Board in 2019

Grace Sarah Leung Shing holds a BA Econ (Hons) Accounting & Finance from the University of Manchester, an International MBA from Georgia University, USA and a Masters in Enterprise Management of Pantheon Paris Sorbonne and is an ACCA Affiliate. She previously worked as a Stock Trader at Ramet & Associés Ltée from October 2009 to January 2011 and was a Zera-Allen Scholar. She became, in 2014, an Associate of DFJ Dragon Fund China, a Draper Fisher Jurvetson (DFJ) affiliate venture fund focused on investments in China and the USA. In 2016, she co-founded Startwise Inc, licensed as Crowdfunding (Reg CF) by the US Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and is a technology pioneer that enabled non-accredited individuals to invest in revenue sharing deals. She was a MergeLane Accelerator Cohort in 2016, a Milestone Maker at NASDAQ Entrepreneurial Center in 2017 and is a Beta Gamma Sigma Member. She serves as the Executive Director of the Company since 23 April 2019.

Aruna Radhakeesoon

Appointed to the Board in 2012 and resigned on 30 June 2021

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 two-year articles with Sinclair, Roche and Temperley, a Solicitors' firm in the City of London. After joining Rogers & Company Ltd in 2001 as Project Analyst, she was appointed Group Company Secretary in July 2001, Chief Legal Executive in 2007 and Chief Legal and Compliance Executive in 2018 and an Executive Director 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.

Tahen Kumar (Benu) Servansingh

Appointed to the Board in 2014

Benu Servansingh holds a Bachelor's degree in Physics and started his career as Physics Teacher. He served as Adviser in 1992 to the Minister of Finance and as 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 Mauritius Institute of Directors 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 member of the Gambling Regulatory Authority and the Financial Reporting Council. He is presently the Strategic Adviser to GFin Corporate Services and is a Director of Building and Civil Engineering Ltd.

Jean Noel Fabrice Parsooramen

Appointed to the Board in 2020

Fabrice is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) and started his career in 1997 in the audit department of De Chazal Du Mée. He thereafter worked as Financial Controller for the VLH Group (previously Veranda Resorts) and Cogir Ltée (now amalgamated into BCE Ltd). He is a past Manager of MDIT from 2010 to 2012 and was previously acting as its Company Secretary on behalf of JLP Company Secretarial Services Ltd. He is currently the Chief Financial Officer of Ducray Lenoir Group since 2017.

Banoomatee (Rita) Veerasamy

Appointed to the Board on 07 July 2021

Rita holds a Masters' degree in law from the University of London and is a Fellow member of the ICSA/The Chartered Governance Institute. She has a strong background in strategic investment, having worked at the State Investment Corporation for 34 years and having served as Director and Independent Director on a multitude of Board of high-profile companies such as the Mauritius Duty Free Paradise Ltd; Air Mauritius Ltd; Airports of Mauritius Ltd; Lottotech, and Employees Real Investment Trust. Rita is a qualified stockbroker and played an active role in the setting up of the Stock Exchange in Mauritius of which she was also a member. Rita is presently consultant to a team of qualified and experienced professionals specializing in compliance and company secretaries.

CIS Manager

Grace Sarah Leung Shing

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Grace Sarah Leung Shing, the CIS Manager, is an Executive Director of the Company and her Profile is included in the above Profiles of the Directors of the Company.

Jade Ng Chieng Hin

Accountant

Jade Ng Chieng Hin holds a First-Class Honours BEng Medical Engineering degree, from Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom, and is an ACA associate. Jade was employed as an Audit Senior Associate at EY Mauritius until December 2020 and joined the CIS Manager of the Company in January 2021.

Yogeshwaree (Shalini) Bhaugeerutty

Accountant – up to October 2020

Shalini Bhaugeerutty holds an MBA, specialisation in Finance, from Arden University, United Kingdom, and is an ACCA Affiliate. She was employed at Accenture Mauritius Ltd and Inter Face International Ltd, an IBL subsidiary company and Noveljobs Ltd as Group Financial Controller. After working as Group Financial Accountant of Evaco Ltd until September 2019, she was employed by the CIS Manager of the Company until October 2020.

DIRECTORS DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

Legal duties

The directors are aware of their legal duties as described in the Act and the Company's Board Charter.

Code of Ethics

The Company does not have any employee and has a Code of Ethics for its directors. The Board monitors and evaluates compliance with the Code of Ethics for its directors.

Conflicts of Interest

The Board Charter sets out the guidelines for dealing with conflicts of interests that may be faced by the directors. This includes the duty of a director to immediately report to the Chairperson any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest and not take part in any discussion or decision-making regarding any subject or transaction in which he/she has a conflict of interest with the Company. Decisions to enter into transactions where Board members may potentially be conflicted of interest are dealt with by the Board.

The Board confirms that all conflicts of interest and related party transactions have been conducted in accordance with the conflicts of interest and related party transactions sections of the Board Charter and the Code of ethics. The Secretary maintains an Interests' register which is available for consultation to shareholders upon written request.

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

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 Companies Act 2001.

Shares held by Directors at 30 June 2021

Name of Directors	% holding	Directly	Indirectly
Marc Ah Ching	-	-	-
Catherine Ahnee-Gouerec	0.08	340,215	78,987
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	-	-	-
Georges Leung Shing	1.18	5,304	5,011,881
Grace Sarah Leung Shing	0.67	-	2,831,819
Fabrice Parsooramen	-	-	-
Benu Servansingh	-	-	-
Aruna Radhakeesoon	-	-	-

Information, Information Technology and Information Security Governance

The Board is responsible for the information governance function and has put in place an information technology and security policy. The Board is assisted by the ARC in the regular review of the effectiveness of the policy ensuring that any associated risks are addressed and mitigated as well as the monitoring of any significant expenditure on information technology.

Board Information

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

The Board and its members each have responsibility for obtaining all information needed from the CIS Manager as well as the Internal and External Auditors to carry out their duties. If the Board thinks it is necessary, it may obtain information from officers and external advisers of the Company.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2001, directors shall not disclose any information of a confidential nature regarding the business of the Company, unless required to do so by law. Board members are also required not to use any confidential information for his or her personal benefit and to return, at the term of their office, all confidential documents to the Company in a manner that ensures confidentiality is preserved.

The Company has a Directors' and Other Officers' Liability insurance in place.

Board Evaluation and Development

The collective evaluation of the Board and its Committees, through an internal Board Evaluation Questionnaire, was carried out during the year under review with the assistance of the Secretary. The questionnaire included the following areas:

- Duties and responsibilities of the Board
- Board size, composition, frequency and materials
- The Board's relationship with its committees
- The Board's relationship with its shareholders
- Board improvement areas

The CGC as well as the Board has reviewed and addressed the areas of concern highlighted by the comments of directors. The results indicated that the Board is viewed as effective for the year under review. An evaluation of Directors on an individual basis will be performed at the end of the next financial year.

Remuneration of Directors

The present directors' fee structure, as approved by the Board, following the recommendations of the CGC, consists of a fixed fee and an attendance fee per meeting for Board and Committee members. The remuneration received by directors for the year under review is disclosed below:

Names of Directors	2020/2021 Rs'000	2019/2020 Rs'000
Marc Ah Ching	161	137
Catherine Ahnee-Gouérec	111	109
Roger Leung Shin Cheung	168	144
Georges Leung Shing	227	258
Grace Sarah Leung Shing	88	88
Aruna Radhakeesoon	111	94
Benu Servansingh	82	88
Fabrice Parsooramen (appointed on 25 September 2020)	75	-
Girish Dabeesing (resigned 05 May 2020)	-	78
Stephen Scali (resigned 23 January 2020)	-	60
Total	1,023	1,056

Directors do not receive any salary or benefits in kind from the Company which does not have any share option plan.

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Risk Governance

The directors acknowledge the ultimate responsibility of the Board for the risk governance and for determining the nature and extent of the principal risks it is willing to take in achieving its strategic objective as well as the necessity of having the relevant processes in place within the Company. Risk issues are systematically addressed at both the ARC and IC meetings and reviewed at Board level.

The Company's approach to risk management is to make it an integral part of the conduct of every aspect of its business. Proactive management ensures that decisions are taken to achieve the most appropriate balance between risks and returns at all times, to transfer risks wherever possible, and to take the necessary measures to mitigate the key risks.

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 Board, assisted by the ARC and IC regularly monitors and reviews the following, with the risks identified on a yearly basis:

- risk identification, measurement and prioritisation methodologies, internal control systems and procedures for reporting unusual high-risk transactions;
- the management reports on the adequacy and overall effectiveness of the Company's Risk Management and Internal Control and ensure the implementation of any recommendations to remedy weaknesses; and
- approve any changes to the Company's Investment Policies, Procedures and Strategy, including Risk Tolerance, overall asset allocation ranges/concentration limits.

Internal Control System

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 ARC provides assurance to the Board on the performance of the internal control system, after examination of internal and external audit reports. The internal controls are regularly reviewed by the Internal auditors.

The Company has put in place a whistle-blowing policy during the year under review. Stakeholders are still encouraged to report any complaints or suspected wrong practice within the Company to the ARC.

REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

Financial Statements

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

- adequate accounting records and maintenance of effective internal control systems;
- 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) and the Companies Act 2001; and
- the selection of appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements.

The full version of the Annual Report is published on the Company's website.

Environmental, Social and Health & Safety

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;
- Promotion of health and safety compliance framework; and
- Non-discriminatory policy on Board appointments.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per the CGC's recommendations, the Board approved that CSR contributions of Rs 4,975 be disbursed equally to Quartier de Lumière and Mahebourg Espoir.

Charitable and Political Contributions
The Company made no charitable or contributions donations during the year other than the CSR contributions.

Related party transactions

The related party transactions are set out in Note [22] of the Financial Statements.

AUDIT

Internal Audit Function

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Company's internal control system and assessing its effectiveness. The Internal Audit Function has been outsourced by the Board since June 2011to Advisory Services who had unrestricted access to all information required and the full co-operation of management in the course of their audits. The Internal Auditors independently and objectively report to the ARC on the Company's financial and internal controls and review the extent to which its recommendations have been implemented. They are entitled to meet the ARC Chairperson or its members without management presence.

During the year 2020/2021, the Internal Auditor assessed the internal control system and procedures put in place by the Company and their compliance with laws and regulations. The audited areas were:

- By KPMG Advisory Services: Investments, Loans, Information Technology and Accounts Receivable
- By Tylers and RSM (Mauritius) Consulting Ltd: Information Technology and Investments

The findings highlighted by Tylers and RSM (Mauritius) Consulting Ltd following the audits are being addressed by the CIS Manager.

External Audit Function

The ARC regularly reviews the independence of the external auditors including the nature and scope of any non-audit services which might have an impact on their independence. In line with the requirements of Financial Reporting Act regarding rotation of auditors, the Board appointed Ernst & Young as new external auditors of the Company as from the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

The external auditors independently report to the ARC on the financial statements including accounting principles, critical judgements and estimates used in reporting. They also review the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company's internal controls and advise the ARC on any material non-compliance and weaknesses noted during the course of their audit, and proposed recommendations. The ARC has reviewed the effectiveness of the external audit process and has recommended to the Board that Ernst & Young be nominated for re-appointment at the next Annual Meeting.

Independent Auditors' Remuneration

Fees paid to Ernst & Young for:	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
External Audit services	400	280
Fees paid for:		
Internal Audit services	125	232

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Shareholders' Analysis at 30 June 2021

	Number	%	Number	%
1 – 500	774	16.00	158,639	0.04
501 – 1,000	378	7.81	298,158	0.07
1,001 – 5,000	1,155	23.88	3,004,340	0.71
5,001 – 10,000	549	11.37	4,059,451	0.96
10,001 – 50,000	1,074	22.20	25,442,418	6.01
50,001 – 100,000	333	6.88	24,406,424	5.76
100,001 – 250,000	287	5.93	45,489,643	10.74
250,001 & Above	287	5.93	320,528,445	75.71
Total	4,837	100.00	423,387,518	100.00

The above number of shareholders is indicative, due to consolidation of multi-portfolios for reporting purposes. The number of active shareholders as at 30 June 2021 was 4,864 with only one substantial shareholder, Golden Foundation Ltd holding 12.63%.

Share Option Plan

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

Shareholders' information

Dividend Policy

The Board on an annual basis assesses the Company's financial position and cashflow, before declaring a dividend. The policy is to ensure a good dividend yield to its investors while ensuring the Company's sustainability.

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

Share Price Information

The evolution of the share price over the past five years was:

30 June	Share Price Rs
2017	4.60
2018	4.42

Share Price Information (Continued)

2019	4.12
2020	2.39
2021	2.66*

*cum dividend of Rs 0.07

Communication with shareholders

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 Preliminary report for the year Annual report and financial statements	 March September December
Dividend Final - Declared - Paid	 24 June 2021 30 September 2021

Annual Meeting

At the Annual Meeting, the CIS Manager reports on the Company's financial performance during the year and the Chairperson comments on the various sectors of the economy and their impact on performance and future prospects.

Directors are encouraged to attend the Annual Meeting while the shareholders are invited to share their views with the Board and request relevant clarifications. The next Annual Meeting will be held on 17 December 2021. The Board ensures that notice of the Annual Meeting and related papers are sent to shareholders at least (21) twenty-one days before the meeting in accordance with the Companies Act 2001.

The following items are placed on the Agenda of the Annual Meeting by way of separate resolutions:

- Consideration of the Annual report including the adoption of the audited financial statements and the receipt of the Independent Auditor's report to the Company's Members.
- The election and re-election of directors in accordance with the Company's Constitution and the Act.
- Approval of the payment of dividends declared by the directors and paid.
- Fixing of the directors' fees.
- Re-appointment of the external auditors under section 200 of the Act.

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

Agreements with third parties

MDIT has a management contract with its CIS Manager, GFMS, to provide management and company secretarial services.

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.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' 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.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

Reporting Period : 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021

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 National Code of Corporate Governance, except for those mentioned below.

Non-compliance	Reasons for non-compliance
Principle 2 • Board Composition: Executive directors	• The Board considers the CEO of GFMS, who is also a director of MDIT, to be an Executive Director. The Manager and/or Accountant is in attendance at all the MDIT Board and Committee meetings. In the particular context of MDIT, the Board is of the view that having a sole Executive Director is adequate and in line with the spirit of the Code.
Principle 4 • Individual Directors evaluation	• Individual Directors evaluation will be performed at the end of the next financial year.

SIGNED BY:

Georges Leung Shing
Chairperson

Banoomatee Veerasamy
Director

Date: 17 SEPTEMBER 2021

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.

Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang, BFP FCA
For and on behalf of
Karnaby Corporate Services Ltd
Company Secretary

KARNABY CORPORATE SERVICES LTD

Date: 17/09/2021

Building a better working world

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS 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 24 to 54 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement 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 2021, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act 2001 and Financial Report 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code")" and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of the Company and in Mauritius. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of the Company and in Mauritius. 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
Unquoted Investments Included in the financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are unquoted investments of Rs 17.9m (2020: Rs 21.6m). 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.	We obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls for determining the fair valuation of unquoted investments. This included discussing with management the valuation governance structure and protocols around their oversight of the valuation process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MAURITIUS DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
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. 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. There is the risk that management may influence the significant judgements and estimations in respect of unquoted investment valuations in order to meet market expectations of the overall Net Asset Value of the Company. The risk has increased in the current year due to the timing and uncertainty of the COVID - 19 pandemic and the consequent impact on valuations. Given the degree of judgment that need to be applied and given that the assumptions used can materially affect the reported amounts, we have considered the valuation of unquoted investments as a Key Audit Matter. The disclosure associated with valuation of unquoted investments is set out in the financial statements in Notes 7 and 26.	We obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls for determining the fair valuation of unquoted investments. This included discussing with management the valuation governance structure and protocols around their oversight of the valuation process. With the assistance of our valuations specialists we determined for the unquoted investments an independent range for key assumptions with reference to the relevant industry and market valuation considerations. We then derived a range of fair values using our assumptions and other qualitative risk factors. We compared these ranges of values with those of management and discussed our results with management. With respect to unquoted investments, we corroborated key inputs in the valuation models, such as earnings and net debt to source data. We also performed the following procedures on key judgements made by management in the calculation of fair value: • Assessed the suitability of the comparable companies used in the calculation of the earnings multiple; • Challenged management on the applicability of adjustments made to earnings multiples by obtaining rationale and supporting evidence for adjustments made; • Performed corroborative calculations to assess the appropriateness of discounts rates; and • Discussed with management the adjustments made to calculate maintainable earnings and corroborated these to supporting documentation. We have also considered the impact of COVID – 19 throughout the procedures performed on the valuation of unquoted investments, by challenging whether the valuation methodologies and assumptions used remained appropriate, with reference to the special Valuation Guidance issued by the IPEV Board in March 2020.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "The Mauritius Development Investment Trust Company Limited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021", which includes the Corporate Information, the Corporate Governance Report and the Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act 2001, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which 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 an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MAURITIUS DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other Information (Continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information 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.

Corporate Governance Report

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Corporate Governance Report. Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance ("the Code") disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made on corporate governance in the annual report, the Company has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.

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 2001and 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 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MAURITIUS DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

- 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.

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to 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 auditor 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.

Ernst & Young

ERNST & YOUNG
Ebène, Mauritius

DAVID NG MAN CHUEN, F.C.C.A.
Licensed by FRC

Date: 17 September 2021

	Notes	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	1,468,423	1,204,520
Loans receivable at call	8	17,158	16,542
Trade and other receivables	9	8,769	1,177
Cash and cash equivalents	10	22,851	27,118
Total assets		1,517,201	1,249,357
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	23,638	43,298
Borrowings	12	63,083	50,072
Current tax liabilities	14	480	652
Dividends payable	15	29,637	-
Total liabilities		116,838	94,022
EQUITY			
Stated capital	11	423,388	423,388
Retained earnings		976,975	731,947
Total equity		1,400,363	1,155,335
Total liabilities and equity		1,517,201	1,249,357
Net asset value per share (Rs)	16	3.31	2.73

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 September 2021

Georges Leung Shing
Director

Marc Ah Ching
Director

The notes on pages 28 to 54 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 20 to 23.

	Notes	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
Dividend income	17	13,241	38,285
Interest income		4,305	5,499
Net foreign exchange gains	18	1,861	2,510
Total income		19,407	46,294
Realised and unrealised gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Realised gains on investments	7	3,513	3,711
Unrealised gain/ (loss) on revaluation of investments	7	268,170	(358,839)
Net gain/ (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		271,683	(355,128)
		291,090	(308,834)
Expenses			
Management fees	19	9,381	10,560
Directors' fees & Secretarial fees		937	1,260
Listing fees		487	487
Closed-end fund expenses	20	1,617	2,072
Professional fees		899	823
Other expenses		2,584	2,042
Net Impairment loss on loans receivables at call	8	(1,202)	(1,074)
Net Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	9	-	(106)
Finance costs		2,247	2,318
		16,950	18,382
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		274,140	(327,216)
Income tax expenses	13	(200)	(319)
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		273,940	(327,535)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		273,940	(327,535)
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) cents per share	21	64.70	(77.36)

The notes on pages 28 to 54 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 20 to 23.

	Notes	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Total
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at 1 July 2019		423,388	1,090,478	1,513,866
Loss for the year		-	(327,535)	(327,535)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		-	(327,535)	(327,535)
Dividends for the year	15	-	(38,105)	(38,105)
Dividend write back	13	-	7,109	7,109
Balance at 30 June 2020		423,388	731,947	1,155,335
Balance at 1 July 2020		423,388	731,947	1,155,335
Profit for the year		-	273,940	273,940
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		-	273,940	273,940
Dividends for the year	15	-	(29,637)	(29,637)
Dividend write back	13	-	725	725
Balance at 30 June 2021		423,388	976,975	1,400,363

The notes on pages 28 to 54 form part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 20 to 23.

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	274,140	(327,216)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Realised gain on sale of investments	(3,513)	(3,711)
Unrealised (gain) /loss on revaluation of investments	(268,170)	358,839
Net foreign exchange gains	(1,861)	(2,510)
Finance costs	2,247	2,318
Interest income	(4,305)	(5,499)
Dividend income	(13,241)	(38,285)
Expected credit loss movements in profit and loss impairments and reversal	(1,202)	1,180
Operating loss before working capital adjustments	(15,905)	(14,884)
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,677)	13,220
Decrease in loans receivables	(586)	48,939
(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables	(18,302)	30,938
Net increase in investments	8,205	43,213
Proceeds from sales of investments	32,047	76,523
Purchases of investments	(23,842)	(33,310)
	(14,360)	136,310
Interest received	4,055	6,316
Interest paid	(1,697)	(2,097)
Income tax paid	(372)	(875)
Dividend received	9,151	40,980
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(19,128)	165,750
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	679,200	714,225
Repayment of borrowings	(666,200)	(777,575)
Dividends paid	-	(93,145)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	13,000	(156,495)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,128)	9,255
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	27,118	15,353
Net foreign exchange difference	1,861	2,510
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	22,851	27,118
Cash and cash equivalents	22,851	27,118

The notes on pages 28 to 54 form part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report on pages 20 to 23.

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.

The entity has concluded that it does not meet the requirements in IFRS 10 to be classified as an investment entity, as such IFRS requirements for investment entities are not applicable.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

3.1 Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported and/or disclosed in the financial statements

In the current year, the Company has adopted those new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the International Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the audited financial results are consistent with the most recent financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: *Definition of Material*

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.' The amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

3.1 Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported and/or disclosed in the financial statements (Continued)

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Continued)

This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

4. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN ISSUE, NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2020, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendments to IAS 1 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: *Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies of the Company are:

(a) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets or financial liabilities at the date when becoming party to the contract. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (Continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (Continued)

Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to an associate under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings. After initial recognition, interest-bearing 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 statement of profit or loss.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Continued)

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises certain assets when they are deemed to be uncollectible. Refer to Note 5(c) for more information.

(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"). Management determines the appropriate classification of the investments and re-evaluates such classification on a regular basis. Investments 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 recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The 12-months ECL (12mECL) is the portion of the life time ECL (LTECL) that represent the ECL that result from defaults on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date.

Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Company's policy for grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis. The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period. The Company groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 loans may also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When the loan has shown significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECL. Stage 2 loans may also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Company records and allowance for the LTECL.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(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 unrealized 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.

(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.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(k) 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 or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income 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.

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 in 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 affected 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.

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 25.

Impairment assessment of loans receivables

In addition to the IFRS9, impairment provision raised as per the accounting policies, refer to note 5(c) Impairment of financial assets, the Company reviews its individually significant loans at each reporting date to assess the reasonability of the impairment loss recognised.

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 in addition to the forward looking expected credit losses recognised in terms of IFRS 9 on the entire trade receivable or loan receivable balance.

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 AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

30 June 2021

	---------Listed in Mauritius----------				
	Official Market	**Development & Enterprise Market**	**Unquoted**	**Overseas Quoted Investment**	**Total**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At beginning of year	**783,090**	**93,762**	**21,644**	**306,024**	**1,204,520**
Additions	**3,871**	**348**	**-**	**20,048**	**24,267**
Disposals	**(17,459)**	**(1,902)**	**(52)**	**(12,634)**	**(32,047)**
Net changes in unrealised gains/ (losses)	**144,049**	**(6,133)**	**(3,700)**	**133,954**	**268,170**
Realised gains	**1,903**	**534**	**7**	**1,069**	**3,513**
At end of year	**915,454**	**86,609**	**17,899**	**448,461**	**1,468,423**

30 June 2020

	---------Listed in Mauritius----------				
	Official Market	Development & Enterprise Market	Unquoted	Overseas Quoted Investment	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At beginning of year	1,129,504	133,824	60,474	272,901	1,596,703
Additions	37,944	10,035	-	8,176	56,155
Disposals	(20,243)	(30,589)	(29,847)	(12,532)	(93,211)
Realised gains	56	765	4,164	(1,274)	3,711
Net changes in unrealised gains/ (losses)	(364,171)	(20,273)	(13,147)	38,752	(358,839)
At end of year	783,090	93,762	21,644	306,024	1,204,520

(a) The revaluation of the local and overseas investments resulted in a net gain of Rs 268.2M (2020: net deficit of Rs 358.8M).

(b) Purchases of local and overseas investments amounted to Rs 23.8M (2020: Rs 33.3M) and Rs 0.4M (2020: Rs 6.2M) refers to dividend in specie received during the year.

2021	**Official Market**	**Development & Enterprise Market**	**Overseas Quoted Investment**	**Total**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Additions	**3,871**	**348**	**19,622**	**23,841**
Dividend in Specie:				
- Foreign Investment	**-**	**-**	**426**	**426**
	3,871	**348**	**20,048**	**24,267**

2020	Official Market	Development & Enterprise Market	Overseas Quoted Investment	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Additions	21,320	4,230	7,760	33,310
Dividend in Specie:				
- Foreign Investment	-	-	416	416
- Local Investment	-	5,805	-	5,805
Transfer from DEM to OM	16,624	-	-	16,624
	37,944	10,035	8,176	56,155

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

(c) The net proceeds on sales of local and overseas investments amounted to Rs 32.0M (2020: Rs 76.5M).

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

Name	Main business	Class of shares	2021 % Held	2020 % Held
Ace Engineering Co Ltd	Automative	Ordinary	7.9%	7.9%
Ace Motors Co Ltd	Automative	Ordinary	7.8%	7.8%
Allied Motors Co Ltd	Automative	Ordinary	6.5%	6.5%

(e) Geographical breakdown of financial assets is as follows:

Geographic breakdown

	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
Mauritius	1,019,962	898,496
Europe	291,291	147,973
United Kingdom	13,003	11,398
United States	20,190	59,570
Asia	123,902	85,751
South Africa	75	1,332
	1,468,423	1,204,520

8. LOANS RECEIVABLE AT CALL

	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
At beginning of year	16,542	66,555
Additions	-	-
Repaid	(586)	(51,087)
	15,956	15,468
Reversal of/ (allowance for) expected credit losses	1,202	1,074
At end of year	17,158	16,542

(i) The loans receivable at call earn average interest of 10% (2020:10%) per annum.

(ii) The collaterals received on the above loans include personal guarantee of the directors and corporate guarantee up to the value of the loans.

(iii) The loans are advanced to companies in Mauritius and with the object to sustain their working capital needs. The loans are provided with a 30 days notice of call and backed by corporate or directors personal guarantees.

8. LOANS RECEIVABLE AT CALL (CONTINUED)

30 June 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 July 2020	18,283	-	-	18,283
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(586)	-	-	(586)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(3,763)	3,763	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	13,934	3,763	-	17,697

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ECL allowance as at 1 July 2020	1,741	-	-	1,741
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,240)	1,240	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of ECL at year end	38	(1,240)	-	(1,201)
Amount written off	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	539	-	-	539

30 June 2020

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 July 2019	69,370	-	-	69,370
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(51,087)	-	-	(51,087)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	18,283	-	-	18,283

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ECL allowance as at 1 July 2019	2,815	-	-	2,815
New assets originated or purchased	(1,074)	-	-	(1,074)
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	1,741	-	-	1,741

Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss is the sum of the new assets originated or purchased, assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write off), impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year, remeasurement of ECL at year end and amount written off.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Trade receivables	8,244	1,012
Interest receivable	254	5
Prepayments	271	160
	8,769	1,177
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
At end of year	8,769	1,177

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

30 June 2021	**2021**	**2021**	**2021**	**2021**
	Stage 1 (12 month)	**Stage 2 Lifetime**	**Stage 3 Credit Impaired**	**Total**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Past due but not impaired	8,499	-	-	8,499
Individually impaired	-	-	-	-
	8,499	-	-	8,499

30 June 2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
	Stage 1 (12 month)	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Credit Impaired	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Past due but not impaired	1,177	-	-	1,177
Individually impaired	-	-	-	-
	1,177	-	-	1,177

30 June 2021	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 July 2020	1,177	-	-	1,177
New assets originated or purchased	7,322	-	-	7,322
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021	**8,499**	-	-	**8,499**

ECL has not been recognised as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Rs Nil) since trade receivables are settled within T+3 days after year end and ECL on interest receivable is considered as not material.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

30 June 2020	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 July 2019	25,046	-	-	25,046
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(23,869)	-	-	(23,869)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	1,177	-	-	1,177

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ECL allowance as at 1 July 2019	106	-	-	106
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(106)	-	-	(106)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	-	-	-	-

Assets derecognised or repaid includes reversal of ECL Rs 0.1M on the related parties. The amount receivable from related parties is Rs Nil as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Rs Nil). No ECL has been recognised on interest receivables as it is considered to be not material.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Bank accounts with local banks	6,445	7,447
Cash held with local custodian	7,425	11,542
Cash held with foreign custodian	8,981	8,129
	22,851	27,118

11. STATED CAPITAL

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Issued share capital	423,388	423,388
Ordinary shares authorised, issued and fully paid	423,387,518	423,387,518

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.

12. BORROWINGS

		2021	2020
		Rs'000	Rs'000
Bank loans	(i)	63,000	50,000
Accrued interest on bank loans		83	72
		63,083	50,072

(i) Bank loans

The bank loans are payable within one to three months, carry average interest rates of 2.78% (2020: 3.15%) per annum.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		2021	2020
		Rs'000	Rs'000
Trade payables	(i)	-	15
Accrued expenses	(ii)	5,859	7,679
Amount due to related parties (Note 21)		17,779	35,604
		23,638	43,298

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

(ii) Accrued expenses include dividend payable Rs4.0m (2020: Rs12.0m), of which Rs0.7m (2020: Rs7.1m) have been written back as at 30 June 2021. The dividend write back for 2021 was with respect to dividend declared in 2016.The dividend write back for 2020 relates to dividend declared and paid prior to 2015.

14. TAXATION

(i) Income tax

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 17% (2020: 17%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes.

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Income Tax Expense:		
Provision for the year	18	149
Corporate Social Responsibility Contribution	20	20
Underprovision Corporate Social Responsibility Contribution	-	97
Foreign tax on investment income	162	53
Income tax expense	200	319

(ii) **Current tax liabilities**

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at beginning of year	652	1209
Provision for the year	18	149
Less: Income tax paid	(210)	(875)
Underprovision Corporate Social Responsibility Contribution	-	97
Corporate Social Responsibility due	20	20
Underprovision of income tax for the previous year	-	52
Balance at end of year	480	652

Tax paid recognised in the Statement of Cash Flows amount to Rs 372K which is made up of income tax paid and foreign tax on investment income.

14. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(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 2021 and 30 June 2020 is, as follows:

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	274,140	(327,216)
Tax at applicable rate%	41,121	(55,627)
Tax effect of:		
- Exempt income*	(43,367)	(8,213)
- Non-allowable expenses**	2,287	63,988
- CSR fund	20	20
- Credit for foreign tax on foreign source income	(23)	
- Adjustment for CSR fund	-	97
	38	266
Foreign tax on investment income	162	53
	200	319

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

**Main items of non-allowable expenses include expenses attributable to exempt income and expected credit losses on loans receivables at call.

15. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

(a) DIVIDEND

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Dividend at the beginning of year	-	55,040
Declared during the year	29,637	38,105
Paid during the year	-	(93,145)
	29,637	-

The final divdend declared for the year ended 30 June 2021 is 7 cents per share and will be paid in September 2021.

The Company declared Interim dividend of 9 cents per share for the year ended 30 June 2020 and paid the dividend in April 2020.

16. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

Net Asset Value (NAV) per share is based on the net assets of Rs 1,400M (2020: Rs 1,155M) and on 423,387,518 ordinary shares in issue throughout the two years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020.

17. DIVIDEND INCOME

	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
Dividend income from investments:		
Local:		
Listed - Official Market	10,854	28,211
Listed – Development & Enterprise Market	521	8,426
Unquoted	749	1,056
	12,124	37,693
Overseas: Quoted	1,117	592
	13,241	38,285

Geographic Breakdown

	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
Mauritius	12,124	37,692
Asia	426	415
Europe	316	170
USA	375	8
	13,241	38,285

18. NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS

	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
Net exchange gains arising on cash and cash equivalents	1,861	2,510

The foreign exchange gain on foreign investments is included in the unrealized gain on revaluation of investments.

19. MANAGEMENT FEES

Expenses do not include any staff costs as the Company had no employees during the two years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020. Management fees are paid to the CIS Manager, Golden Fund Management Services Ltd, to provide management and company secretarial services to the Company.

20. CLOSED-END FUND EXPENSES

	2021 Rs'000	2020 Rs'000
Share registry fees	1,048	1,244
Custodian & other fees	569	828
	1,617	2,072

21. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year is based on the profit for the year of Rs 274M (2020: Loss 327M) and on 423,387,518 ordinary shares in issue throughout the two years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020. The basic and diluted earnings per share are equal.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Name of company	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Value of Transactions 2021 Rs'000	Value of Transactions 2020 Rs'000	Receivable/(Payable) 2021 Rs'000	Receivable/(Payable) 2020 Rs'000
At 30 June						
Golden Fund Management Services Ltd (GFMS)	CIS Manager	Repayment of loan	-	(4,365)	-	-
		Interest	-	(86)	-	-
		Current A/C	-	5,045	-	73
		Management Fees	9,381	10,560		
		Share of Office Expenses under common Management	1,588	1,290	(1,384)	(1,290)
		Inter-Company A/C balance			(1,384)	(1,217)
Golden Foundation Ltd (GFL)	Holding company of GFMS	Loan receivable	-	(5,733)	-	-
		Loan payable	18,532	(34,066)	(15,534)	(34,066)
		Interest	(540)	(1,771)	(861)	(321)
		Inter-Company A/C balance			(16,395)	(34,387)

Compensation paid to key management personnel of CIS Manager GFMS for the year amounted to Rs 2,718,950 (2020: Rs 1,820,687).

Amount due to related parties carry an average interest rate of 3.10% (2020: 3.88%).

23. CHANGES FROM LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY

	At 01 July 2020 Rs'000	Additions Rs'000	Repaid Rs'000	At 30 June 2021 Rs'000
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	50,072	679,211	(666,200)	63,083
Dividend payable	-	29,637	-	29,637
Total	50,072	708,848	(666,200)	92,720

	At 01 July 2019 Rs'000	Additions Rs'000	Repaid Rs'000	At 30 June 2020 Rs'000
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	114,326	713,321	(777,575)	50,072
Dividend payable	55,040	38,105	(93,145)	-
Total	169,366	751,426	(870,720)	50,072

24. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	2021			2020		
	No more than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	No more than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,428,740	39,683	1,468,423	1,166,218	38,302	1,204,520
Loans receivable at call	13,395	3,763	17,158	13,433	3,109	16,542
Trade and other receivables	8,769	-	8,769	1,177	-	1,176.76
Cash and cash equivalents	22,851	-	22,851	27,118	-	27,117.79
Trade and other payables	23,638		23,638	43,298	-	43,298
Borrowings	63,083	-	63,083	50,072	-	50,072
Current tax liabilities	480	-	480	652	-	652
Dividends payable	29,637	-	29,637	-	-	-

25. 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 and retained earnings as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Borrowings	63,083	50,072
Less cash and cash equivalents	(22,851)	(27,118)
Net debt	40,232	22,954
Total equity	1,400,363	1,155,335
Gearing ratio	2.87%	1.99%

The Company has no capital commitments at 30 June 2021.

26. 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 as per valuation techniques described in Note 26.

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).

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

	30 June 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Quoted equities				
Local Official Market	915,454	-	-	915,454
Development & Enterprise Market	86,609	-	-	86,609
Overseas Markets	448,461	-	-	448,461
Unquoted equities	-	8	17,891	17,899
Total	1,450,524	8	17,891	1,468,423

	30 June 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Quoted equities				
Local Official Market	783,090	-	-	783,090
Development & Enterprise Market	93,762	-	-	93,762
Overseas Markets	306,024	-	-	306,024
Unquoted equities	-	66	21,578	21,644
Total	1,182,876	66	21,578	1,204,520

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurements (Continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

	2021					
Sector	At start of year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Fair value gain/(loss) to profit or loss	At end of year
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial Services	4,153	-	-	-	1,087	5,240
Investment	517	-	-	-	23	540
Investment property	1,523	-	-	-	41	1,564
Manufacturing	805	-	-	-	(568)	237
Retail	14,580	-	-	-	(4,270)	10,310
Total	21,578	-	-	-	(3,687)	17,891

	2020					
Sector	At start of year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Fair value gain/(loss) to profit or loss	At end of year
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Consumer goods	24,778	-	(24,778)	-	-	-
Financial Services	5,198	-	-	-	(1,045)	4,153
Hospitality	906	-	-	-	(906)	-
Investment	518	-	-	-	(1)	517
Investment property	1,484	-	-	-	39	1,523
Manufacturing	1,723	-	-	-	(919)	804
Retail	25,796	-	-	-	(11,216)	14,580
Total	60,403	-	(24,778)	-	(14,048)	21,577

There was no transfer to/(from) Level 3 for the two years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020.

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.

At each reporting date, Management analyses the movements in the values of assets to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, Management verifies the major inputs applied by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to relevant documents. Management also compare the change in the fair value of each asset with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. On a yearly basis, the valuation is assessed by the external auditor.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurements (Continued)

30 June 2021

Sector of activity	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input to fair value	Effect on fair value (+/- 5%) Rs'000
Financial Services	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 48% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	262
Investment	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 10% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	27
Investment property	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 20% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	78
Manufacturing	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 20% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	12
Retail	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 40% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	516

30 June 2020

Sector of activity	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input to fair value	Effect on fair value (+/- 5%) Rs'000
Financial Services	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 83% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	208
Investment	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 10% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	26
Investment property	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 20% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	76
Manufacturing	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 20% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	40
Retail	Average of adjusted NAV, P/E & P/NAV multiple of peers discounted by 30% to account for market condition and liquidity	Discount to account for market condition and liquidity	729

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Categories of financial instruments

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets		
Assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Financial Assets at FVTPL	1,468,423	1,204,520
Amortised cost:		
Loans receivable at call	17,158	16,542
Trade and other receivables	8,499	1,017
Cash and cash equivalents	22,851	27,118
	1,516,931	1,249,197

Prepayments have been excluded from Trade and other receivables.

	2021	2020
Financial Liabilities	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial Liabilities at amorstised cost:		
Borrowings	63,083	50,072
Trade and other payables	19,671	43,298
	82,754	93,370

Dividends payable and current tax liabilities have been excluded.

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.

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.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Market risk

(i) Currency Risk

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at 30 June is summarised as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Financial Assets	**Financial Liabilities**	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
Currency	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
MUR	**1,003,651**	**82,754**	870,220	93,370
USD	**409,889**	-	304,518	-
EUR	**103,316**	-	74,421	-
ZAR	**75**	-	38	-
	1,516,931	**82,754**	1,249,197	93,370

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 after tax 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	
	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Impact on profit & Equity	**40,989**	30,452

	EUR Impact	
	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Impact on profit & Equity	**10,332**	7,442

	ZAR Impact	
	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Impact on profit & Equity	**4**	4

USD and EUR Impact

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

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 Prime Lending Rate (PLR).

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk management (Continued)

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

	2021	2020
	%	%
Average interest rate per annum		
Financial assets		
Loans receivable at call	10	10
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	2.78	3.15
Amount due to related parties	3.10	3.88

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:

	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Impact on profit & Equity	41	64

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. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Board of Director's on a monthly basis.

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 73.6M (2020: Rs 60.2M) as a result of the changes in fair value of the equity investments.

Liquidity risk management

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

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk management (Continued)

Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

2021	Interest	Interest rate	At call	Less than 1 month	Less than 3 month	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		% p.a	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets								
Non interest bearing:								
Trade and other receivables			-	8,499	-	-	-	8,499
Financial assets at FVTPL: Equity instruments			1,428,740	-	-	-	-	1,428,740
Interest rate instruments:								
Financial assets at FVTPL: Debt instruments			-	-	-	-	39,683	39,683
Loans receivable at call	Fixed	10%	13,395	-	-	-	3,763	17,158
Cash and cash equivalents		-	22,851	-	-	-	-	22,851
			1,464,986	8,499	-	-	43,446	1,516,931

Prepayments have been excluded from Trade and other receivables.

2021	Interest	Interest rate	At call	Less than 1 month	Less than 3 month	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		% p.a	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial Liabilities								
Non interest bearing:								-
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	1,892	-	1,892
Interest rate instruments:								
Amount due to related parties	Fixed	3.10%	17,779	-	-	-	-	17,779
Borrowings	Floating	2.78%	-	-	63,083	-	-	63,083
			17,779	-	63,083	1,892	-	82,754

Dividends payable and current tax liabilities have been excluded. Amount due to related parties are classified under trade and other payables.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk management (Continued)

Liquidity and interest risk tables (Continued)

2020		Interest rate	At call	Less than 1 month	Less than 3 month	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		% p.a	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets								
Non interest bearing:								
Trade and other receivables			-	1,017	-	-	-	1,017
Financial assets at FVTPL: Equity instruments			1,166,218	-	-	-	-	1,166,218
Interest rate instruments:								-
Financial assets at FVTPL: Debt instruments			-	-	-	-	38,302	38,302
Loans receivable at call	Fixed	10%	13,433	-	-	-	3,109	16,542
Cash and cash equivalents		-	27,118	-	-	-	-	27,118
			1,206,769	1,017	-	-	41,411	1,249,197

Prepayments have been excluded from Trade and other receivables.

2020		Interest rate	At call	Less than 1 month	Less than 3 month	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		% p.a	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial Liabilities								
Non interest bearing:								
Trade and other payables			-	15	-	7,679	-	7,694
Interest rate instruments:								
Amount due to related parties	Fixed	3.88%	35,604	-	-	-	-	35,604
Borrowings	Floating	2.70%	-	-	50,072	-	-	50,072
			35,604	15	50,072	7,679	-	93,370

Dividends payable and current tax liabilities have been excluded. Amount due to related parties are classified under trade and other payables.

26. 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 and other receivables.

Trade and other 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 net of impairment allowances:

2021				**Days past due**			
	Assets	**Current**	**< 30 days**	**30 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**> 91 days**	**Total**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Trade and other receivables	**8,499**	**8,499**	**8,499**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,499**
Loan receivables at call	**17,158**	**17,158**	**12,156**		**5,002**		**17,158**
Cash and cash equivalents	**22,851**	**22,851**	**22,851**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,851**

2020				Days past due			
	Assets	Current	< 30 days	30 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Trade and other receivables	1,017	1,017	1,017	-	-	-	1,017
Loan receivables at call	16,542	16,542	16,542	-	-	-	16,542
Cash and cash equivalents	27,118	27,118	27,118	-	-	-	27,118

27. 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 17 for the detailed split of the income derived the financial assets held locally and overseas.

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENT DISCLOSURES

There is no significant event after the reporting period which needs to be disclosed or requires amendments to the 30 June 2021 financial statements.

29. COVID -19 IMPACT

Covid-19 is the Black Swan event of the century characterized by its extreme rarity and severity of impact. As at 30 June 2021, the SEMDEX and DEMEX was respectively 12.1% lower and 37.5% higher as compared to 30 June 2020. As at 30 June 2021, MDIT's gearing ratio (Net Debt/Equity) was 2.87% (2020: 1.99%) given its total assets of Rs 1,517.2M (Rs 1,249.4M) and total liabilities were Rs 116.8M (2020: Rs 94.0M). The company had a portfolio of Rs 1,468M (2020: Rs 1,205M), cash position of Rs 22.9M (2020: Rs 27.1M) and loans at call of Rs 17.2M (2020: Rs 16.5M). In the event that the market was to crash by 80%, with the portfolio decreasing to Rs 294M, MDIT would still be able to meet all of its liabilities of Rs 116.8M and continue its operations.