

SBM GROWTH FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2021

SBM GROWTH FUND

CONTENTS	PAGES
CORPORATE INFORMATION	1
MANAGER'S REPORT	2(i) - 2(x)
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT	3(i) - 3(xii)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	4 - 5
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	6
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10 - 32

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Investment Manager's statement

Dear Unitholder,

The pandemic swept the globe in March 2020 causing unprecedented health and economic concerns. Although policymakers had recourse to unprecedented stimulus measures to limit the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the global economy went into a recession during the calendar year 2020.

Policy measures limited the negative spill-overs from the "real" economy to the financial markets and major US equity indices reached record highs during the second quarter of the financial year. Technology and software were among the top-performing sectors amidst the behavioural shifts towards digitalisation during the first half of the year although a rotation into value and cyclical stocks was observed in the second half. Yields picked up in 2021 following persistently high inflation readings from supply-chain disruptions and policy measures.

In Mauritius, the closure of the domestic frontier presented significant headwinds to economic growth given the country's dependence on the leisure and hospitality sector. With easing of restrictions and an acceleration in the pace of vaccine roll-out, there was a positive shift in investor sentiment in 2021; the SEMDEX prolonged its 2021 bull-run after the budget speech held in June 2021 which among others, laid out the strategy in terms of easing of travel restrictions and paving the way for a bounce back of the tourism industry. Domestic yields increased significantly during that particular month.

Despite the uncertain conditions that prevailed during the year, we proved once again that we remain a reliable partner for all our stakeholders; our investment philosophy and processes ensured that our in-house funds delivered solid returns relative to their pre-set objectives. At equity level, performances were driven by our positioning in quality securities, target allocations to technology and software sectors, our diversified approach and, disciplined monitoring and execution.

Global economic activity has rebounded strongly since the onset of the pandemic but the environment remains challenging amid the mutations of the Covid-19 virus, inflation concerns and Fed's potential tapering of its assets purchase. In the US, the labour market has improved significantly and despite inflation readings remaining high, the Fed views this situation as transitory. As economic indicators trend towards the Fed's objectives amid higher inflationary pressures, tapering may raise stock market volatility. In the face of those challenges, we remain focused on our funds' long-term objectives and believe that potential catalysts such as stronger economic activity, upbeat profits and continued policy support may be positive for the stock market.

We would like to thank the management team and all the stakeholders for their contribution towards enhancing the value of our funds as well as the unitholders for their confidence in us.



SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd

September 2021

Investment Manager's Report

Performance commentary

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021, SBM Growth Fund registered a return of 26.0% against a benchmark performance of 26.1%. Net assets increased from MUR 109.2M to MUR 144.7M over FY21 with net asset value per unit (NAV) increasing from MUR 10.72 to MUR 13.51.

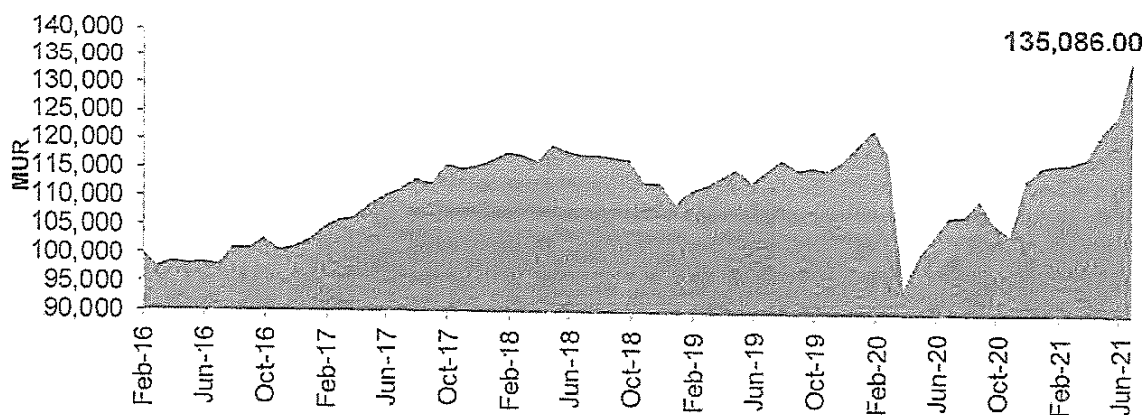
As an indication of the domestic equity market performance, SEMDEX and SEMTRI closed at 1,863.22 points and 7,274.51 points, equivalent to increases of 12.1% and 13.8%, respectively during the financial year 2021. On the global front, the MSCI All Country World index registered a performance of 37.2% in USD terms, equivalent to 46.2% in MUR terms.

ANNUALISED RETURN

	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	SINCE INCEPTION
SBM Growth Fund (%)	+26.0	+4.7	+6.6	+5.7
Benchmark (%)	+26.1	+5.9	+9.2	+8.5
	FY 21	FY 20	FY 19	FY 18
SBM Growth Fund (%)	+26.0	-6.7	-2.2	+5.5
Benchmark (%)	+26.1	-7.0	+1.3	+8.7

As at 30/6/21, the benchmark is a composite of 60% SEMTRI and 40% MSCI AC World index. The SEMTRI is a capitalisation weighted index including all shares traded on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. The MSCI AC World index is a free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of equity markets in developed, emerging and developing markets. Computation of benchmark return is based on the observations as at month-end and the blended performance of the benchmark reflects monthly rebalancing.

VALUE OF MUR 100,000 INVESTED SINCE INCEPTION



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance and unit prices may fluctuate with prevailing market conditions and current performance may be higher or lower than the performance cited. For more information on the fund's objectives, risks, and strategy, please consult its Prospectus. Latest unit prices are available on the website: <https://nbfc.sbmgroup.mu/mam/financial-products/funds-performance>

The graph illustrates the performance of MUR 100,000 invested in the Fund at inception. The growth of investment amount assumes that dividends, if any, are re-invested and does not include sales charge but takes into account the running expenses of the Fund as well as taxes and other deductions.

Positioning and strategy

The strategic allocation of the Fund is based on the Fund's investment objectives and the benchmark as per its Prospectus. During the year, the Fund generally underweighted domestic equities while being marginally overweight in international equities. This tactical deviation was on the basis of the national lockdowns which adversely impacted domestic economic activity, earnings expectations and valuation of certain listed companies. The portfolio of international equities gained from the strong rebound in equities and the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee against the US dollar.

Despite the relative underweight in domestic equities, the Fund was generally overweight in financial stocks, such as MCB Group Limited and SBM Holdings Ltd, during the year based on relative undervaluation from forward estimates. The broad strategy was to control exposure to the tourism sector, directly via hotel stocks, and indirectly via conglomerates. The previous strategy of overweighting defensive stocks such as Phoenix Beverages Ltd and Innodis Ltd, and construction-related stocks like Gamma Civic Ltd and United Basalt Products Ltd, was maintained.

During the first half of the financial year, the international equities portfolio was overweight sectors such as technology, software and medical devices. Those tactical allocations benefited from the pandemic but in the second half, markets rotated into value stocks following the vaccination progress, higher inflation expectations and rebound in global economic activity. With 10Y yields moving above pre-pandemic levels and expectations of more aggressive opening of markets, positions in software were trimmed in favour of small- and mid-caps as well as value stocks, mainly through financials.

The top 5 holdings reflect the Investment Manager's process in terms of the core-satellite approach as well as the house view on particular stocks and ETFs.

ASSET ALLOCATION (% net assets)

	30/06/2020	30/06/2021
Domestic equities.....	48.6	48.6
International equities.....	40.8	40.5
Alternative investment.....	1.2	0.0
Cash & cash equivalents...	9.5	10.9

GEOGRAPHICAL ALLOCATION (% net assets)

	Fund	Index
Mauritius.....	59.5	60.0
North America.....	23.2	23.3
Europe.....	7.5	7.5
Asia Pacific.....	4.9	7.7
Central Asia.....	3.7	0.5
Others.....	0.9	0.1
Latin America.....	0.2	0.4
Africa Middle East.....	0.1	0.5

	Fund	Index
Domestic		
Banking & Insurance.....	27.8	24.5
Commerce.....	6.3	11.0
Industry.....	6.5	5.3
Investment.....	5.5	14.4
Leisure & Tourism.....	2.3	3.9
Property.....	0.2	0.2
Sugar.....	0.1	0.3
Transport.....	0.0	0.2
International		
Financial.....	6.4	6.7
Consumer Non-Cyclical.....	9.2	8.2
Consumer Cyclical.....	3.1	4.0
Industrial.....	4.0	3.8
Technology.....	8.7	7.0
Communications.....	5.0	5.9
Energy.....	0.7	1.3
Basic Materials.....	1.6	1.7
Utilities.....	0.7	1.2
Others.....	1.1	0.1

TOP 5 HOLDINGS (% net assets)

	30/06/2020	30/06/2021
MCB Group Ltd.....	18.3	18.1
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF....	5.7	5.8
SBM Holdings Ltd.....	6.0	5.2
iShares MSCI ACWI ETF....	5.2	5.0
iShares MSCI World ETF....	6.0	4.5
TOTAL	41.2	38.6

Economic Review

Economy

The global economy contracted in calendar year 2020 with the growth rate estimated at -3.3%, after a series of restrictions aimed at curbing the spread of the Covid-19 adversely impacted economic activity. Real GDP growth among developed nations is estimated at -4.6% with the US, Germany, France, Italy and Spain registering respective rates of -3.5%, -4.8%, -8.0%, -8.9% and -10.8%. Emerging and developing nations posted -2.1%, dragged by China (2.3%), India (-7.3%), Brazil (-4.1%) and Russia (-3.0%). Supply-chain disruptions significantly increased inflationary pressures in 2020 with global inflation estimated at 3.2%. Domestically, economic activity was impacted by the national lockdown in March and stringent travel restrictions; according to Statistics Mauritius, real GDP declined by 14.9% in 2020. The contraction was more severe in the tourism sector which adversely impacted foreign exchange flows, and the current account deficit. The MUR weakened over the year, by 6.2% against the USD, standing at 40.15/USD in June 2020 compared to 42.65/USD in June 2021.

REAL GDP GROWTH (IMF estimates, % YoY)									
Group/ Country	Advanced	Euro Area	EM & Developing	Emerging Asia	Sub- Saharan Africa	United States	China	India	Mauritius
2020	-4.6	-6.5	-2.1	-0.9	-1.8	-3.5	2.3	-7.3	-15.8
2021(F)	5.6	4.6	6.3	7.5	3.4	7.0	8.1	9.5	6.6
2022(F)	4.4	4.3	5.2	6.4	4.1	4.9	5.7	8.5	5.2

In 2021, economic conditions significantly improved with the continued support of policymakers, the on-going vaccination progress and easing of restrictions in several economies. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) revised upwards its 2021 real GDP growth projection for the US to 7.0%, 0.6 percentage point higher than its projections in April 2021, reflecting the relatively advanced pace of vaccines rollout and additional fiscal stimulus. The Biden administration has proposed two multi-year spending packages equivalent to 18% of 2021 GDP: the American Families Plan (USD 2T) and the American Jobs Plan (USD 2.3T); aimed at supporting vulnerable households, strengthening the recovery and improving labour productivity.

Growth projections for 2021 in the Eurozone have been reviewed to 4.6% by the IMF, 0.3 percentage point higher than its April 2021 World Economic Outlook (WEO) projection. As confinement measures are gradually lifted, economic growth is projected to rebound strongly in the second half of 2021 boosted by private consumption, substantial fiscal support and strong external demand. Germany, France, Italy and Spain, are projected to grow by 3.6%, 5.8%, 4.9% and 6.2%, respectively.

Economic Review (Cont'd)

Economy (Cont'd)

Real GDP growth in developing and emerging economies is projected to outpace advanced economies with a forecast of 6.3% in 2021, against 6.7% in IMF's April 2021 forecast. The relatively higher projections among emerging nations are likely to be led by the strong rebounds in India and China, which are projected to grow by 9.5% and 8.1%, respectively. However, lack of access to vaccines and challenges in controlling renewed waves of the pandemic are likely to dictate the growth path among those nations.

On the domestic economy, the IMF projects real GDP to grow by 6.6% in 2021 and 5.2% in 2022. The recovery is expected to be driven by the construction and manufacturing sectors alongside accommodation and food service activities. Monetary policymakers are likely to maintain the accommodative monetary policy stance in the short term to support economic activity and cushion against the likely disruptive effects of the second wave of Covid-19.

According to the July 2021 WEO, inflation rates in developed economies and emerging market and developing economies are estimated to be at 2.4% and 5.4% respectively. Higher inflation is expected in some emerging markets and developing economies on account of elevated food prices. Inflation is expected to return to its pre-pandemic levels in most nations in 2022. In the US, the PCE inflation rate is expected to hover above 2% in the near term driven primarily by transitional factors, pent-up demand and on-going supply-chain disruptions. Statements from central banks regarding outlook for monetary policy remain key in shaping inflation expectations

Financial markets review

Equity markets

After hitting a 4-year low in March 2020 following the declaration of Covid-19 as a pandemic and implementation of lockdown measures in several countries, markets recovered most of the losses by August 2020, supported by unprecedented monetary and fiscal stimuli by policymakers, globally. Near-zero Federal Funds rate, trillions of dollar of fiscal support and positive vaccine news pushed US equities in record territories during the first half of the financial year. Growth stocks outperformed the broader indices, aided by technology and software stocks. During the second half of the year, rising inflation concerns raised 10Y US yields which dented the performance of growth stocks and the Nasdaq witnessed a correction in February 2021. Investors rotated into value and smaller caps, which outperformed the broader market up to May. As an indication, the S&P 500 index registered +14.4% over the period Jan-Jun 21 compared to the S&P 500 Value index and Russell 2000 index which posted +17.0%. Falling yields towards the end of the financial year and higher earnings expectations pushed key equity markets to record highs; overall, the MSCI World index recorded +37.0% YoY.

In Mauritius, the SEMDEX did not track the recovery of global indices mainly on account of exacerbating economic conditions, the uncertainty surrounding the full opening of borders and potential spillovers from the tourism sector to other sectors. Following the budgetary measures in June and the announcement of the reopening of borders, the SEMDEX posted relatively strong growth aided by tourism-related stocks. A strong growth of +8.8% was registered during the month of June 2021 only, driving a YoY rise of 12.2% in the index

EQUITY INDEX PERFORMANCE (% local currency)

Index	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y
S&P 500.....	+2.2	+8.2	+14.4	+14.4	+38.6	+58.1	+104.8
MSCI World.....	+1.4	+7.3	+12.2	+12.2	+37.0	+44.4	+82.5
MSCI World Small Cap....	+0.1	+4.6	+14.1	+14.1	+51.0	+35.0	+81.9
MSCI Europe.....	+1.6	+5.4	+13.6	+13.6	+25.1	+17.2	+34.4
MSCI EM.....	-0.1	+4.4	+6.5	+6.5	+38.1	+28.5	+64.8
MSCI AC Asia.....	-0.5	+2.2	+4.0	+4.0	+31.7	+25.3	+61.3
SEMDEX.....	+8.8	+16.6	+13.1	+13.1	+12.2	-16.9	+6.4
DEMEX.....	+7.7	+23.4	+33.0	+33.0	+37.5	+18.6	+46.7

TOP INDEX LEADERS (% local currency)

Global equities	1Y	Domestic equities	1Y
Apple Inc.....	+51.2	MCB Group Limited.....	+15.7
Microsoft Corp.....	+34.4	Alteo Limited.....	+69.7
Tesla Inc.....	+214.7	Ciel Limited	+46.6
Amazon.com Inc	+24.7	SBM Holdings Ltd	+15.0
Alphabet Inc - Class C	+77.3	Gamma Civic Ltd.....	+39.7

Financial markets review (Cont'd)

Bond markets

The Barclays Global Aggregate Bond index registered USD returns of +2.6% during the financial year 2021. During the second and third quarters of FY21, the global bond market sold off following the global rollout of vaccines, passage of the USD 1.9 trillion fiscal stimulus package in the US and higher inflationary pressures. In the last quarter of FY21, however, global bonds rallied as markets shrugged off inflation concerns and the rapid spread of the more contagious Delta variant threatened the global economic recovery. Emerging market debt performed particularly well during the fourth quarter while inflation-protected Treasury securities posted strong returns amid higher inflation readings.

During the financial year, the Fed maintained its monthly asset purchase of USD 80Bn of Treasury securities and USD 40Bn of mortgage-backed securities while keeping the Fed Funds rate in the range of 0.0%-0.25%. It shifted to a more hawkish outlook in June 2021 with the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) anticipating two interest-rate hikes by the end of 2023. Faster than expected vaccine rollout combined with the large fiscal stimulus drove 10-year US Treasury yield higher by 108 bps from 0.66% in June 2020 to 1.74% in March 2021. However, US Treasuries rallied over Q4:FY21 primarily due to concerns over the spread of the Delta variant; with 10-year US Treasury yield tumbling to 1.47% in June 2021.

The European Central Bank (ECB) kept the interest rate unchanged on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.50%, respectively. The Governing Council conducted net purchases under the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) at a significantly higher pace during the last quarter of FY21. Bond yields were generally on the uptrend mainly on account of Europe's vaccine catch-up and ratification of the EU Covid Recovery Fund - NextGenerationEU. The corresponding yields on 10-year German and Spanish bonds surged by 24 bps and 39 bps to -0.21% and 0.41%. Conversely, yields on 10-year Italian bond ticked lower in FY 2021 from 1.26% to 0.82%; amid optimism that the newly appointed Prime Minister of Italy, Mario Draghi, will push for key structural reforms.

Yields on the domestic bond market trended upward during the FY21 amid the shift in sentiment from the pandemic-related shock, decrease in MUR excess liquidity and sovereign rating downgrade. On the secondary market, yields on the 91D Treasury Bills increased by 27 bps to 1.01% over the year. Yields on 182D Treasury Bills and 364D Treasury Bills increased by 36 and 42 bps to reach 1.22% and 1.48%, respectively. 3Y GOM Notes yield increased from 1.56% to 2.54% while 5Y GOM Bonds traded at 3.12% against 1.89% in June 2020. Long-term yields rose more aggressively with 10Y GOM Bond trading at 4.34% as at June 2021, equivalent to an increase of 186 bps. The yield on 15Y GOM bonds was also on the upward trend standing at 4.76% against a preceding reading of 2.81%. The 20Y GOM Bond yields increased from 3.05% to 5.14%.

Financial markets review (Cont'd)

Bond markets (Cont'd)

BOND INDEX PERFORMANCE (% local currency)							
Index	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y
Barclays Global Aggregate Bond.....	-0.9	+1.3	-3.2	-3.2	+2.6	+13.2	+12.3
Barclays US Aggregate Bond	+0.7	+1.8	-1.6	-1.6	-0.3	+16.9	+16.1
Barclays US Govt Inflation-Linked All Maturities Index.....	+0.7	+3.5	+1.6	+1.6	+6.5	+21.5	+23.4
Barclays High Yield bond	+0.2	+3.1	+2.1	+2.1	+14.6	+21.0	+36.9
JP Morgan EMU IG Bond.....	+0.4	-0.7	-3.1	-3.1	-0.1	+9.4	+7.5
JP Morgan EM Bond	+0.9	+4.5	-1.0	-1.0	+7.5	+22.6	+26.4
FTSE Asian Broad Bond.....	+0.5	+1.4	-0.2	-0.2	+4.1	+21.9	+24.7

MARKET YIELDS (%)										
Tenor	United States		Germany		India		China		Mauritius	
	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-20
91D	0.05	0.13	-0.67	-0.63	3.80	3.74	-	-	1.01	0.74
182D	0.04	0.16	-0.65	-0.61	3.89	3.75	2.06	-	1.22	0.86
364D	0.08	0.15	-0.66	-0.63	4.19	3.86	2.31	2.09	1.48	1.06
3Y	0.45	0.17	-0.67	-0.72	5.18	4.68	2.75	2.33	2.54	1.56
5Y	0.88	0.30	-0.59	-0.7	5.87	5.35	2.92	2.55	3.12	1.89
10Y	1.47	0.62	-0.26	-0.49	6.62	6.24	3.08	2.85	4.34	2.48
15Y	1.65	0.84	-0.01	-0.31	6.88	6.52	-	-	4.76	2.81
20Y	1.96	1.12	0.06	-0.20	7.00	6.61	3.31	3.45	5.14	3.05

Commodity markets

The S&P GSCI index registered a USD performance of +57.4% over the financial year 2021, mainly led by the rebound in oil prices from about USD 40/Bbl in the mid-2020 to above USD 70/Bbl as at June 2021. Brent and WTI prices rallied by more than 80% during FY21 mainly supported by stronger demand conditions amid easing of lockdown restrictions and supply measures from OPEC. Natural gas gained strongly as demand outpaced supply. Precious metals registered mixed performances with Silver advancing by +43.5% on the back of its dual precious metals and industrial uses while Gold posted -0.6%. Gold initially edged higher as investors hedged against the rising inflation threat but the bull run came to an end with the resurgence of the USD and strong economic data.

COMMODITIES

	Jun-21	Jun-20	FY21 (% YoY)
WTI \$/Bbl.....	73.47	39.27	+87.1
Brent \$/Bbl.....	75.13	41.15	+82.6
Natural gas USD \$/mmBtu.....	3.65	1.75	+108.5
Copper \$/Oz.....	429.65	271.35	+58.3
Silver Spot \$/Oz	26.13	18.21	+43.5
Gold Spot \$/Oz.....	1,770.11	1,780.96	-0.6

Financial markets review (Cont'd)

Forex

The U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) traded sideways over FY21 with the USD initially strengthening on the back of stimulus and higher long-term rates but eventually lost ground against other major currencies as longer US yields eased. The weakening of the dollar was also attributable to investors pricing in an early Fed tightening while the inflation outlook and higher oil prices presented headwinds.

The euro appreciated against the US dollar, buoyed by easing Covid-19 restrictions, rising consumer confidence and the vaccination programme. The pound sterling strengthened, backed by hopes that the UK would ease its lockdown restrictions sooner than expected amid the fast vaccine rollout. The pound was also supported by a post-Brexit trade deal with the EU.

Among Asian markets, the Japanese Yen depreciated against the dollar, unwinding an advance spurred by demand for safe-haven assets during the pandemic. The acceleration in the vaccine rollout across the world drove investors into riskier assets. The CNY strengthened in FY21 driven by a broadening US dollar weakness amid China's strong economic rebound. Robust exports growth resulted in a current account surplus and supported the yuan. The Indian rupee appreciated against the US dollar amid the improved risk appetite in the region. The strengthening of the INR was also attributable to foreign inflows through FDI and FPI.

In Mauritius, the MUR depreciated by 6.2% YoY against the USD; the central bank sold USD 25M at Rs 42.50/USD on 28 June 21 against a sale of USD 25M at Rs 40.70/USD on 10 June 2. The currency continued to be under pressure amid the widening current account deficit and travel restrictions.

FOREX

	Jun-21	Jun-20	FY21 (% YoY)
Dollar index.....	92.44	97.39	-5.1
EUR-USD	1.19	1.12	+5.6
GBP-USD	1.38	1.24	+11.5
USD-JPY	111.11	107.93	+2.9
USD-CNY	6.46	7.07	-8.6
USD-INR	74.33	75.51	-1.6
USD-MUR	42.65	40.15	+6.2

Market Outlook

The market environment remains highly uncertain with the spread of the delta variant and the rise in inflationary pressures. International equity markets may be entering a phase of transition as earnings, economic growth and policy stimulus peak. Potential headwinds include persistently high inflation, earlier than expected Fed tightening and higher taxes. Internationally, equity allocations are likely to be raised in the "quality factor", that is, investment strategies with focus on companies that exhibit higher profitability, low leverage and consistent earnings. From long-term and strategic perspectives, the foreign equity investments are expected to maintain a sector overweight in technology and a geographic overweight in India.

In terms of domestic equities, the trajectory of recovery in economic activity in 2021 is reliant on tourism given its double digit direct and indirect contributions to economic output. So far, the policymakers have supported the sector through the moratoriums on loans, Government Wage Assistance Scheme and lending from the Mauritius Investment Corporation Ltd. In its last budget, it was announced that as from October 1, there will not be any entry restriction on vaccinated travelers provided that their PCR tests are negative within 72 hours before departure. A prospective rebound in this sector's output during the upcoming peak season is likely to ease pressure on the MUR and on the debt-to-GDP ratio. Unless there is a drastic change in market conditions, the domestic equity strategy is likely to remain constant, that is, overweight select financial and construction-related stocks, control in/direct exposure to the hotel segment and underweight the investment sector.

The Trustee and Manager of SBM Growth Fund ("the Fund") are pleased to submit their Corporate Governance Report for the year ended 30 June 2021, inclusive of other statutory disclosures.

INTRODUCTION

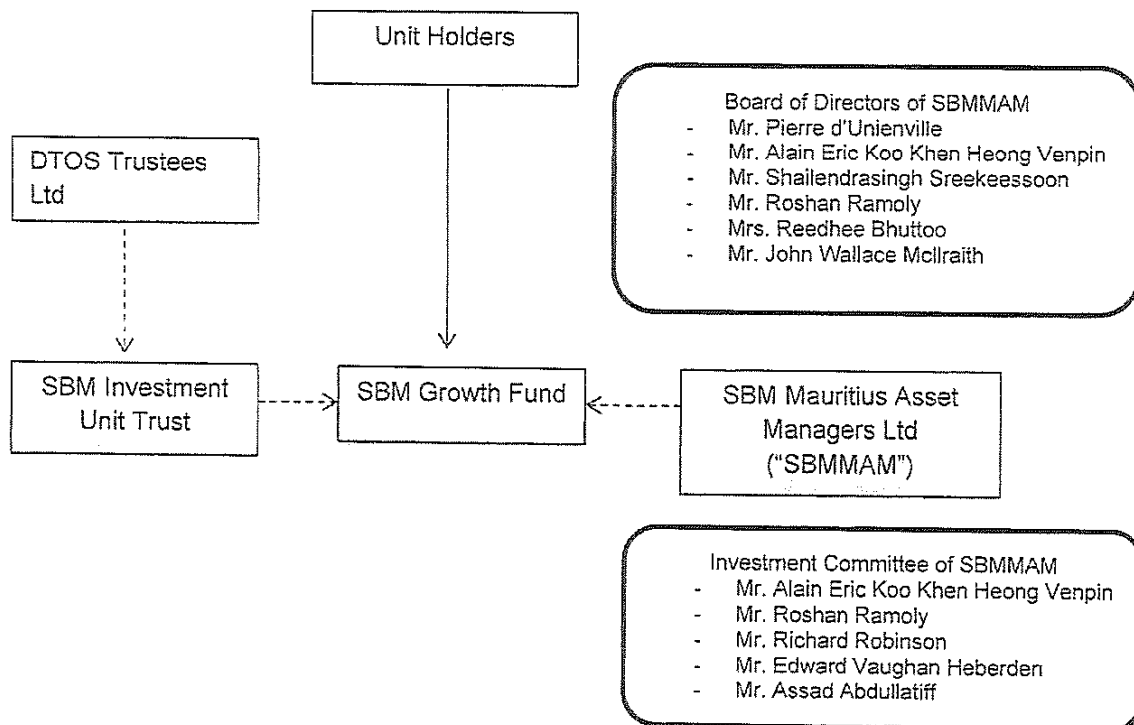
SBM Growth Fund is authorised by the Financial Services Commission under the Unit Trust Act, 1989 (as amended); and established as a Unit Trust by a Trust Deed of the SBM Investment Unit Trust dated 5 June 2006 between SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd (The Manager) and DTOS Trustees Ltd (The Trustee) and subsequently by the Supplemental Deeds dated 20 June 2007, No. 5 dated 9 December 2015 and No. 6 dated 4 December 2017. It is an open-ended Collective Investment Scheme established under Section 3 of the Unit Trust Act, 1989, authorised and regulated under the Trust Act, 2001, Securities Act, 2005 and the Securities (Collective Investment Schemes and Closed-end Funds) Regulation, 2008 by the Financial Services Commission.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek significant long-term capital growth by investing in a broadly diversified portfolio comprising of equity and equity related securities in both the local and foreign stock markets.

The Fund is a public interest entity as defined under the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

SBM Growth Fund's corporate governance framework includes its Trustee, Investment Committee, Manager, the board of the Manager, Unitholders, and other stakeholders.

The organisation's structure is as follows:



INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

The Trustee, the Manager and the board of the Manager are fully committed to achieving and sustaining the highest standards of corporate governance with the aim of maximising long-term value creation for the Unitholders of the Fund and all the stakeholders at large. Much emphasis is on the conduct of business practices that display characteristics of good corporate governance namely discipline, transparency, independence, integrity, accountability, fairness, professionalism, and social responsibility.

In addition, the Trustee, the Manager, and the board of the Manager of the Fund continuously review the implications of corporate governance principles and practices in light of their experience, regulatory requirements and investor expectations. They hereby confirm that the Fund, as set out in this report, has strived to comply in all material aspects with the following legal and regulatory framework:

- Trust deed and subsequent Supplemental Deeds;
- Terms of reference of the Trustee and sub-committee;
- The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius 2016 (the "Code");
- The Trust Act, 2001;
- The Securities Act, 2005; and
- The Securities (Collective Investment Schemes and Closed-end Funds) Regulations, 2008.

The main roles as described under Principle 2, 3 and 4 of the Code of Corporate Governance are fulfilled by the Board of the Manager.

The Board of the Manager has attempted to create the right balance and composition to better meet the objectives of the organisation. The Board is unitary and comprises of six Directors, of which four are Independent and two are Executive Directors. The Independent Directors do not have any relationship with the majority shareholders, therefore a sufficient number of directors do not have any relationship with the organisation. The Board is led by Mr. Pierre Marrier d'Unienville, and all Board members currently reside in Mauritius.

There exists a transparent procedure in place regarding the appointment of prospective Directors which is made in accordance with the skills, knowledge and expertise required on the Board. The re-election of Directors is made on an annual basis at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. New Board members are provided with an induction pack to provide them with sufficient knowledge and understanding of the Fund's business.

All Board members are fully apprised of their fiduciary duties as laid out in the Companies Act 2001.

TRUST DEED AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEEDS

The Trust Deed and subsequent Supplemental Deeds of the Fund comply with the provisions of the Trust Act, 2001, The Securities Act, 2005 and The Securities (Collective Investment Schemes and Closed-end Funds) Regulations, 2008. A copy is available upon written request to the Manager at the Registered Office of the Fund.

Salient features of the documents are:

No Unitholder shall be entitled to:

- require the transfer to him of any of the assets comprised in the Fund;
- interfere with or question the exercise or non-exercise by the Trustee or the Manager of the rights and powers of the Trustee and the Manager in their dealings with the Fund or its assets or any part thereof;
- attend meetings whether as Unitholders or otherwise, or to vote or to take part in or consent to any action concerning any property of any entity in which the Fund holds an interest;

TRUST DEED AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEEDS (CONTINUED)

A Unitholder is entitled to any distribution as approved and declared by the Manager as per provisions of the Trust Deed.

THE TRUSTEE AND THE MANAGER

Corporate Profile of the Trustee – DTOS Trustees Ltd

DTOS Trustees Ltd is a private company incorporated in Mauritius on 23rd May 2003. DTOS Trustees Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of DTOS Ltd and is duly licensed by the Financial Services Commission to act as a qualified trustee. It offers a complete and comprehensive range of trust services including trust formation / migration, corporate trusteeship, advice on tax, regulatory and statutory matters, accounting, administration, and tax filings, where required.

Role of the Trustee

The Trustee has been appointed in order to ensure that the affairs of the Fund are being managed and administered for the benefit of the Unitholders and to their best interests along the following principles:

- **International best standards and regulatory compliance**
Overseeing the conduct of the Fund's business and monitoring whether the business is being properly managed at all levels according to international best standards and in accordance to provisions of its regulatory regime;
- **Accounts and risk management**
Reviewing and, where appropriate, approving risk policy, financial statements, annual budgets, business plans and internal reports.
- **Supervision of fund intermediaries**
Supervising the fund intermediaries in their delivery of services to the Fund and ensure that such delivery is done diligently and creates most value for the Unitholders of the Fund.

Corporate Profile of the Manager – SBM MAM

SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd ("SBM MAM") is licensed and regulated by the Financial Services Commission of Mauritius and holds a CIS Manager license. It is 100% owned by SBM Capital Markets Ltd. SBM MAM offers investment management services across a number of asset classes including equities, fixed income, private and alternative investments.

Role of the Manager and its obligations

The Manager is appointed by the Trustee and under the supervision of the Trustee, manages and administers the Fund for the benefit of the Unitholders of the Fund in accordance with the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund.

Its obligations cover but are not restricted to the following:

- **Conduct of Business**
It shall conduct its business in a proper and efficient manner to ensure that any undertaking in the affairs of the Fund is carried out in a proper, ethical, and efficient manner.
- **Supervision of assets**
The Manager shall manage and supervise all assets of the Fund to the best interest of the Unitholders.

THE TRUSTEE AND THE MANAGER (CONTINUED)

• **Trade in units of the Fund**

It shall sell and issue units of the Fund in accordance to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Prospectus and in so doing shall ensure that the interests of unit-holders are protected at all times.

THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

The Trust Deed provides for the establishment of an Investment Committee composed of at least 3 persons and not more than 6 persons. The main purpose of the Committee is to issue guidelines and advise the Manager on investments.

Currently, the Committee is composed of 5 members and meets on a quarterly basis. It reviews the performance of the Fund, ensures that the investment strategy complies with the provisions of the Trust Deed and Prospectus.

Managing Conflict of Interest and Related Party Transactions

The Fund adheres to the Group Conflict of Interest and Related Party Transactions policy to assist the Board of the Trustee and Manager in identifying and disclosing actual and potential conflicts and help ensure the avoidance of conflicts of interest, where necessary.

For the related party transaction, please refer to Note 18 to the Financial Statements.

Information, information technology and information security policy

The Trustee and Manager confirm that information, information technology and information security policy exist within the Group.

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Manager is responsible for the risk management practice and procedures in place within the operating structure of the Fund for risk management. The Manager also defines the overall strategy for risk tolerance and is responsible for the design, implementation and review of a risk management framework, processes and management of risk as performed by the intermediaries and service providers of the Fund. Part of the responsibility to monitor the framework and processes has been delegated to the Investment Committee which conducts reviews on a quarterly basis.

The Fund's policy on risk management encompasses all business risks including operational, technology, business continuity, financial, compliance and reputational risks which could influence the achievement of the Fund's objectives. In context, a due diligence exercise is undertaken in collaboration with nominated intermediaries to ensure that they have the capability to commit on the implementation of appropriate customised procedures and controls for the purpose of the Fund.

The risk management mechanisms in place include:

- A system for the on-going identification and assessment of risk;
- Development of strategies in respect of risk and definition of acceptable and non-acceptable levels of risk;
- The communication of risk management policies across the multiple parties and functionaries involved in the processes;

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

- The implementation of a documented system of processes with appropriate controls and approval mechanism that closely align the control effort to the nature and importance of the risk;
- Processes to reduce or mitigate identified risks and contain them within the levels of tolerance defined and agreed by the Board of the Manager;
- Compliance reports are prepared and presented to the board of the Manager on a quarterly basis; and
- Internal audit functions exist at the level of the Manager and Fund Administrator whereby the processes pertaining to the affairs of the Fund are scrutinised and undergo audit reviews. Quarterly reports are prepared and presented to the boards of the Manager and Fund Administrator.

Risk exposure of the Fund falls within the following areas:

Operational risks

Operational risk is defined as risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal process, people, and systems or from external events. Assets of the Fund are properly safeguarded, and reporting infrastructures are adequate and effective for timely and accurate data collection.

Compliance risks

Compliance risk is defined as risk of loss from failure to comply with regulations governing the conduct of an organisation's business. It is a composite risk made up of risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or loss of reputation.

Technology risks

Technology risks include hardware and software failures, system development and infrastructure issues. To varying degrees, the Fund is reliant upon certain technologies and systems for the smooth and efficient running of its operations. Disruption to these technologies could adversely affect its efficiency.

Business continuity risks

This relates to losses from failed transaction processing and process management.

Reputational risks

This relates to losses due to unintentional or negligent failure to meet a professional obligation to specific clients or from the nature or design of a product.

Financial risks

The primary sources of financial risks faced by the Fund are risks inherent to its investment activities. Investment values and returns are dependent on the performance of financial markets and may adversely affect the Fund's financial results. The financial risks faced by the Fund and management of these risks are further discussed in the notes to the financial statements.

INTERNAL CONTROL

The Manager and the board of the Manager acknowledge their responsibility for internal control and work closely together and with the Fund Administrator to put in place a system of internal controls which is designed to provide the Trustee with reasonable assurance that the assets are safeguarded; that operations are carried out effectively and efficiently; that the financial controls are reliable and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and that material frauds and other irregularities are either prevented or detected within a reasonable time.

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

The Manager and Fund Administrator prepare compliance and risk monitoring reports that are submitted to the Investment Committee and Board of the Manager on a quarterly basis for their review, following which recommendations are made to the Manager on an on-going basis. Preventive and corrective actions are then duly implemented to address internal control deficiencies and opportunities for improving the systems.

WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

In order to enhance good governance and transparency, the Group has a Whistleblowing policy. The main aims of the policy are to provide an avenue for raising concerns related to fraud, corruption, and any other misconduct. The policy addresses the following:

- Protection of and Remedies for Whistleblowers and Complainants;
- Channels and Procedures;
- Hotline, Email and PO Box facilities

REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

The Manager is required to ensure that adequate accounting records are maintained so as to disclose at any time, and with reasonable adequacy, the financial position of the Fund. The Manager is also responsible for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Fund to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Manager must present financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the affairs of the Fund, and the results for that period. In preparing such financial statements, the Manager is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them on a consistent basis using reasonable and prudent judgment
- state whether or not the Trust Act, 1989, the Trust Act, 2001 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been adhered to and explain material departures thereto
- use the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate.

The Manager acknowledges their responsibility for ensuring the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the responsibility of external auditors to report on these financial statements. The Manager is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management and the selection of appropriate accounting policies.

Nothing has come to the Manager's attention, to indicate any material breakdown in the functioning of the internal controls and systems during the period under review, which could have a material impact on the business. The financial statements are prepared from the accounting records on the basis of consistent use of appropriate accounting records supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates that fairly present the state of affairs of the Fund.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and there is no reason to believe that the Fund will not continue as a going concern in the next financial year.

REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY (CONTINUED)

The Manager confirms that in preparing the financial statements, it has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently
- made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- followed the International Financial Reporting Standards
- prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis
- adhered to the Code of Corporate Governance in all material aspects and reasons have been provided for non-compliance.

The Manager is responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Trust Act 1989, the Trust Act 2001, the Securities Act 2005, the Securities (Collective Investment Schemes and Closed-end Funds) Regulations 2008 and have been prepared in accordance with the International Reporting Standards. The Manager is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Fund and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Annual report is published in full on the website of the Manager of the Fund.

AUDIT

Internal Audit

The Non-Banking Financial cluster ('NBFC') of the SBM Group has its own permanent Internal Audit function reporting to the Risk Committee of SBM (NBFC) Holdings Ltd, the holding Company of NBFC. The internal audit team comprises of three fully qualified accountants. The internal auditors provide assurance about the effectiveness of the risk management and control processes in place and they maintain their independence by reporting to the Risk Committee. The Head of Internal Audit has regular access to the Trustee and Manager and the chairperson of the Risk Committee. There were no restrictions on access by the internal auditors to records or members of the management team.

The Audit and Risk Committees of NBFC are chaired by a Chartered Accountant and the Committee comprises of independent members with more than 30 years' experience in the Financial Services industry. The Risk Committee reviews and approves Internal Audit's plan and resources and evaluates the effectiveness of the function. The Audit and Risk Committees ensure that a consistent risk-based audit methodology is applied. The audit reports are thereafter tabled at the Committee and the findings and methodologies are reviewed and discussed by the Risk Committee.

As the third line of defense, the role of internal audit is to provide independent, objective assurance services designed to add value and improve NBFC entities' operations. Audits are carried out to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the group's system of internal controls, as per the Board approved risk-based audit plan. In conducting reviews, the Internal Auditors are alert to indicators of fraud and opportunities that could allow fraud, such as control weaknesses. In doing so, the Internal Auditors obtain reasonable assurance that business objectives for the process under review are being achieved and material control deficiencies are detected. Upon completion of each review, a formal report detailing the audit findings and the appropriate recommendations are issued to the chairperson of Risk committee and the Chief Executive Officer. Any deviation in policies and non-performance of internal controls are duly reported and discussed at Risk Committee level. Corrective actions are promptly taken and regular follow ups as well as reporting performed by Internal Audit until complete resolution.

AUDIT (CONTINUED)

External Audit

Deloitte was appointed as statutory auditors of the Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2021. The Trustee and Manager assess and review on a regular basis the independence of the external auditor.

The fees paid to the external auditors for audit services were Rs. 119,375 (2020: Rs. 125,622). The external auditors did not provide any non-audit services during the financial year.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDING

Holding Structure – 30 June 2021

As at 30 June 2021, the Fund had issued 10,712,695.27 units for a total fund size of Rs. 144,713,478. The NAV per unit of the Fund as at 30 June 2021 was Rs. 13.5086.

The NAV per unit since launch are as follows:

Year	NAV per unit
Launch (4 th February 2016)	10.00
June 2016	9.81
June 2017	11.15
June 2018	11.76
June 2019	11.50
June 2020	10.72
June 2021	13.51

Unit-holders' Relations and Communication

Unitholders are strongly encouraged to visit the website of the Manager to remain updated on the Fund's initiatives/projects, goals, and prices.

Analysis of ownership

The Fund had 219 Unitholders as at 30 June 2021. There was a decrease of 7 unit-holders as compared to financial year 30 June 2020.

A breakdown of the category of Unitholders and the unit ownership as at 30 June 2021 is set out below:

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

SHAREHOLDING (CONTINUED)

Market Value (Rs)	Number of shareholders	Number of shares owned	% Holdings
0-59,999	113	220,866.87	2.06%
60,000 - 99,999	26	129,784.22	1.21%
100,000 - 124,999	1	8,733.81	0.08%
125,000 - 199,999	40	416,082.11	3.88%
200,000 - 499,999	26	700,074.66	6.54%
500,000 - 999,999	5	220,979.52	2.06%
1M - 1,499,999	3	283,623.37	2.65%
1.5M - 1,999,999	-	-	0.00%
2M - 2,999,999	2	332,610.76	3.10%
Above 20 M	3	8,399,939.94	78.41%
Total	219	10,712,695.27	100.00%

Unit-holders' Agreement

To the best knowledge of the Manager and Trustee, there has been no such agreement with any of its Unitholders for the year under review.

Unit-holders' Calendar

The Fund has planned the following forthcoming events:

Reporting date	30 June 2021
Publication of year end results	Within 90 days from end of 30 June 2021
Declaration of dividend	Within 3 months from end of 30 June 2021

Dividend Policy

The objective of the Fund is to pay out all income available for distribution on a yearly basis. In that respect, income excludes capital gains, both realised and unrealised. While fixing the dividend rate, the Trustee and Manager also take into account other considerations that might affect the economic interests and proper long-term running of the Fund.

For financial year 2020/2021, SBM Growth Fund did not pay any dividend.

OTHER STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTS

The following agreements have been approved by the Trustee and Manager and are still effective as at end of the financial year 2020/21:

- Custody Agreement with the SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited.
- Administration Agreement with SBM Fund Services Ltd.
- Fund Management Agreement with SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd.

SBM GROWTH FUND
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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Employee Share Option Scheme

The Fund has no share option plans.


Directors and Officers Liability Insurance

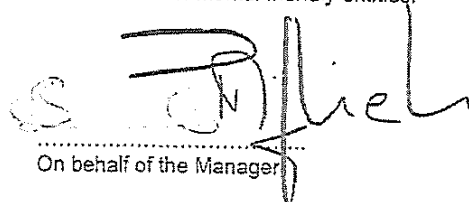
The Fund has subscribed to a Directors and Officers Liability Insurance policy in respect of legal actions or liability which may arise against its Trustee, Manager, and officers. The cover does not provide insurance against fraudulent, malicious, or wilful acts or omissions.

Ethics and Business Conduct

Under regulatory supervision of the Financial Services Commission, all officers and agents of the Fund are expected to maintain a high level of ethics in their behaviour and business transactions. The transactions of the Fund are carried out as per its Manager's and Fund Administrator's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, applicable to all direct and indirect employees who deal with the matters of the Fund.

The Fund is involved in the provision of services and its operations do not materially impact on the environment. Investing strategies include investment in sound, ethical and environmental friendly entities.


On behalf of the Trustee
Date: 20 June 2021


On behalf of the Manager

SBM GROWTH FUND
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

3(xi)

Trustee's and Manager's Responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements

The Trustee and Manager are required to ensure that adequate accounting records are maintained so as to disclose at any time, and with reasonable adequacy, the financial position of the Fund. They are also responsible for taking reasonable steps to safeguard the assets of the Fund to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

They must present financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the affairs of the Fund, and the results for that period. In preparing such financial statements, they are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them on a consistent basis using reasonable and prudent judgment
- state whether or not the Trust Act, 2001 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been adhered to and explain material departures thereto
- use the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate.

The Manager acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the responsibility of external auditors to report on these financial statements. The Manager is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls risk management and the selection of appropriate accounting policies.

Nothing has come to the Trustee's and Manager's attention, to indicate any material breakdown in the functioning of the internal controls and systems during the period under review, which could have a material impact on the business. The financial statements are prepared from the accounting records on the basis of consistent use of appropriate accounting records supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates that fairly present the state of affairs of the Fund.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and there is no reason to believe that the Fund will not continue as a going concern in the next financial year.

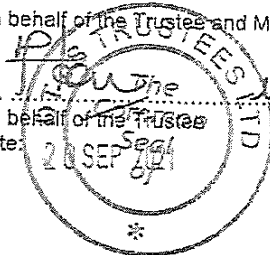
The Trustee and Manager confirm that in preparing the financial statements, they have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently
- made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- followed the International Financial Reporting Standards
- prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis
- adhered to the Code of Corporate Governance in all material aspects and reasons have been provided for non-compliance.

The Trustee and Manager are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Trust Act, 1989, the Trust Act, 2001, the Securities Act, 2005, the Securities (Collective Investment Schemes and Closed-end Funds) Regulations, 2008 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Fund and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Trustee and Manager

Mr. *[Signature]*
On behalf of the Trustee
Date: 20 SEP 2021



Mr. *[Signature]*
On behalf of the Manager

SBM GROWTH FUND
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

3(xii)

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

Name of PIE: The SBM Growth Fund

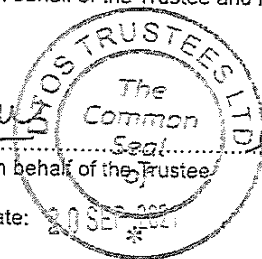
Reporting Period: Year ended 30 June 2021

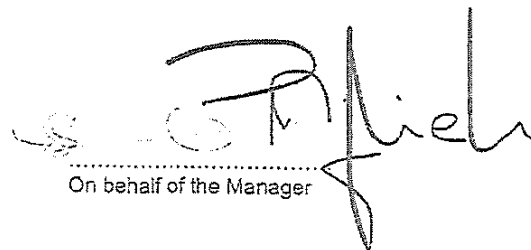
We, the Trustee and Manager of the SBM Growth Fund (the "Fund") confirm that to the best of our knowledge, the Fund has complied with most of its obligation and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance except for Principle 2, 3 and 4 of the Code of Corporate Governance.

The reason for non-compliance is that the Fund is set-up as a Trust and not a company. In this context, it has no board of directors, no board committees, and no company secretary.

However, the main roles as described under Principle 2, 3 and 4 of the Code of Corporate Governance are fulfilled by the Board of the Manager, SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd, as described above.

On behalf of the Trustee and Manager


On behalf of the Trustee
Date: 20 SEP 2021


On behalf of the Manager

Independent auditor's report to the Members of SBM Growth Fund

4

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SBM Growth Fund** (the "Fund") set out on pages 6 to 32, 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 net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2021, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and comply with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Trustee and the Manager are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, the Manager's Report, and the corporate governance report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act 2004 is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance 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 Public Interest Entity has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Responsibilities of trustee and manager for the Financial Statements

The trustee and the manager are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and they are also responsible for such internal control as the trustee and the manager 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 trustee and the manager are responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustee and the manager either intend to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The trustee and the manager are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

**Independent auditor's report to the Members of
SBM Growth Fund (cont'd)**

5

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustee's and the manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Fund other than in our capacity as auditor and tax advisor;
- we have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Fund as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Fund's members, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Fund'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 Fund and the Fund's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

20 September 2021



LLK Ah Hee, FCCA

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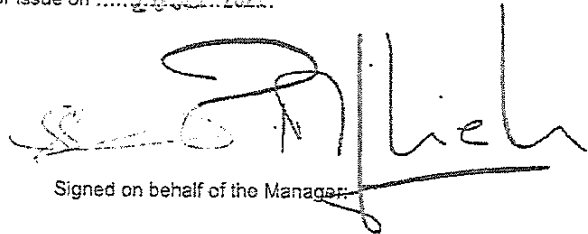
SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

6.

	Notes	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		15,246,952	9,742,307
Other receivables	6	831,510	924,683
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	7	128,961,419	98,845,672
TOTAL ASSETS		145,039,881	109,512,662
LIABILITIES			
Other payables	9	326,403	339,275
Income tax liability	10 (a)	-	73,628
		326,403	412,903
REDEEMABLE UNITS			
Redeemable units		111,331,448	105,143,610
Accumulated losses		(3,261,620)	(2,654,504)
Fair value reserve		29,939,820	257,909
Other reserve		6,703,830	6,352,744
	5	144,713,478	109,099,759
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		145,039,881	109,512,662

Approved by the Trustee and the Manager and authorised for issue on20 SEP 2021.

 Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *[Signature]*

 Signed on behalf of the Manager: *[Signature]*

The notes on pages 10 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

7.

	Notes	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
INCOME			
Dividend income	11	1,315,393	1,986,551
Other income		-	17,650
Foreign exchange gain		351,086	1,271,800
		<u>1,666,479</u>	<u>3,276,001</u>
FUND EXPENSES			
Manager's fees	12	1,198,281	1,149,583
Administrator's fees	16	149,785	143,679
Registry fees	14	149,785	143,679
Trustee's fees	13	117,058	112,269
Custodian fees	15	140,310	325,918
Auditor's fees		119,375	125,622
Legal & Professional fees		65,546	51,920
Sundry expenses		5,167	7,327
Provision no longer required written back		-	(332,645)
		<u>1,945,307</u>	<u>1,727,352</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		(278,828)	1,548,649
Income tax income/(expense)	10 (b)	22,798	(77,461)
(LOSS)/PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		(256,030)	1,471,188
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)			
<i>Other comprehensive gain/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Gain on disposal of financial assets held at FVOCI		2,070,202	1,857,317
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets held at FVOCI		27,611,709	(11,454,746)
Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets held at FVOCI	7	29,681,911	(9,597,429)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS		<u>29,425,881</u>	<u>(8,126,241)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

8.

	Redeemable units	Accumulated losses	Non-distributable reserves		Total
			Fair value reserve	Other reserve	
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
As at 1 July 2019	103,801,284	(2,853,892)	9,855,338	5,080,944	115,883,674
Issue of units	11,490,679	-	-	-	11,490,679
Redemption of units	(10,148,353)	-	-	-	(10,148,353)
Change in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year	-	1,471,188	(9,597,429)	-	(8,126,241)
Foreign exchange gain transfer*	-	(1,271,800)	-	1,271,800	-
As at 30 June 2020	<u>105,143,610</u>	<u>(2,654,504)</u>	<u>257,909</u>	<u>6,352,744</u>	<u>109,099,759</u>
As at 1 July 2020	105,143,610	(2,654,504)	257,909	6,352,744	109,099,759
Issue of units	7,686,956	-	-	-	7,686,956
Redemption of units	(1,499,118)	-	-	-	(1,499,118)
Change in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year	-	(256,030)	29,581,911	-	29,425,881
Foreign exchange gain transfer*	-	(351,086)	-	351,086	-
As at 30 June 2021	<u>111,331,448</u>	<u>(3,261,620)</u>	<u>29,939,820</u>	<u>6,703,830</u>	<u>144,713,478</u>

*Note:

As per the Fund's prospectus, capital gains arising from changes in the value of investments, both realised and unrealised are credited to non-distributable reserves and shall not be available for distribution as dividends. Capital losses arising from changes in the value of investments will be debited to fair value reserve and shall not be offset against income received. All other undistributable income and expenses are transferred to other reserve.

The notes on pages 10 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

9.

	Notes	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(278,828)	1,548,649
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Dividend income		(1,315,393)	(1,986,551)
Foreign exchange gain		(351,086)	(1,271,800)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(1,945,307)	(1,709,702)
Decrease / (Increase) in other receivables		725,449	(734,808)
Decrease in other payables		(12,872)	(1,626,899)
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI	7	(31,664,338)	(60,879,336)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	7	31,230,502	62,729,914
Dividend received		683,117	2,092,311
		(983,449)	(128,520)
Tax paid	10	(50,830)	(4,642)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(1,034,279)	(133,162)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of units		7,686,956	11,490,679
Redemption of units		(1,499,118)	(10,148,353)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		6,187,838	1,342,326
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		5,153,559	1,209,164
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT START OF YEAR		9,742,307	7,261,343
Foreign exchange gain		351,086	1,271,800
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		15,246,952	9,742,307

The notes on pages 10 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

1 LEGAL FORM AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The SBM Growth Fund ("the Fund") was constituted under the SBM Investment unit Trust on 9 December 2015 in accordance with the terms of the Trust deed and the Supplemental deed 5 and the Securities Act of Mauritius. The SBM Growth Fund is a Collective Investment Scheme constituted as a Trust which invests primarily in local and foreign equity linked securities, unit trusts, mutual funds and other collective investment schemes, fixed income securities, money market instruments and cash.

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

In the current year, the Fund has applied all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 July 2020.

2.1 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED

(a) Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 July 2020

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the definition of material
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments regarding the definition of material
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments regarding pre-replacement issues in the context of IBOR reform
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments regarding pre-replacement issues in the context of IBOR reform
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding pre-replacement issues in the context of IBOR reform
Conceptual Framework	Amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32 to update those pronouncements with regards to references to and quotes from the framework or to indicate where they refer to a different version of the Conceptual Framework

2.2 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 July 2020 and have not been early adopted

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant new and revised Standards were in issue but effective on annual periods beginning on or after the respective dates as indicated:

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the disclosure of accounting policies (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error - Amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 12	Income taxes - Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations (effective 1 January 2023)

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (CONTINUED)

2.2 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (CONTINUED)

- (b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 July 2020 and have not been early adopted (Continued)

IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform (effective 1 January 2021)
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform (effective 1 January 2021)
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments resulting from replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform (effective 1 January 2021)
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities) (effective 1 January 2022)

The directors anticipate that these Standards and Interpretation will be applied on their effective dates in future periods. No potential impact is expected upon application of these amendments.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are measured at fair value.

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (a) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in MUR (presentation currency) which is also the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates (functional currency). The Fund determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of the Fund are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Fund at their respective functional currency spot rates prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences arising on settlement or retranslation of monetary items are taken to profit or loss.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Transactions and balances (Continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

(b) Dividend income

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

(c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities 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, by the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in 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 between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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:

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

- 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.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 other comprehensive income 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.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

(d) Financial instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (Continued)

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Fund's business model for managing them. The Fund initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through 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.

The Fund'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.

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

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 OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Fund can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Fund benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Fund has elected to classify irrevocably its listed and non-listed equity investments under this category.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Fund measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (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 Fund's financial assets at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Fund of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Fund's statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

In that case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Fund could be required to repay.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

The Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 30 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Fund considers this to be Baa3 for Moody's rating or BBB- as per Standard and Poor's rating.

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

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as default or being more than 30 days past due; or
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowances for ECLs in the statement of financial position.

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

Write-off policy

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Fund's recovery procedures. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities comprise of other payables, which are measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

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

Other payables

Accounts payable are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition

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

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities (Continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Determination of fair value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at reporting date is based on their quoted price or binding dealer price quotations.

For all other financial assets not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include: using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible.

An analysis of fair value instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- 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).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the beginning of each reporting period.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Fund expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Provisions (Continued)

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(g) Redeemable units

Classification of redeemable units

Redeemable units are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable units entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable units are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments.
- All redeemable units in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features.
- The redeemable units do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable units over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable units having all the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the holders of redeemable units.

The Fund continuously assesses the classification of the redeemable units. If the redeemable units cease to have all the features or meet all the conditions set out to be classified as equity, the Fund will reclassify them as financial liabilities and measure them at fair value at the date of reclassification, with any differences from the previous carrying amount recognised in equity. If the redeemable units subsequently have all the features and meet the conditions to be classified as equity, the Fund will reclassify them as equity instruments and measure them at the carrying amount of the liabilities at the date of the reclassification.

The Fund classified its redeemable units as equity as it meets the above features and also the Fund does not have any contractual obligation to repurchase or redeem for cash or other financial asset.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable units are accounted for as equity transactions.

Upon issuance of shares, the consideration received is included in equity.

(h) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Fund if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Fund or exercise significant influence over the Fund. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) *Determination of functional currency*

The primary objective of the Fund is to generate returns in MUR, its capital-raising currency. The liquidity of the Fund is managed on a day-to-day basis in MUR. The Fund's performance is evaluated in MUR. Therefore management considers MUR as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

b) *Going concern*

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

Estimate and Assumption

At the reporting date, there are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek significant long-term capital growth by investing in a broadly diversified portfolio comprising of equity shares and equity related securities in both the local and foreign stock markets.

The Manager will:

- (a) Ensure that investments are in all respects reasonable and proper.
- (b) Exercise high standard of diligence and act prudently with utmost good faith.
- (c) Seek proper and competent advice wherever deemed necessary.
- (d) Use appropriate risk management and risk controlled techniques to mitigate inherent risks.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The financial instruments in which the Fund may invest will include inter alia local or foreign equities, equity linked securities, unit trusts, mutual funds and other collective investment schemes, fixed income securities, money market instruments and cash.

The capital of the Fund consists of units denominated in Mauritian Rupee and are redeemable at the option of the Unit holder based on the net asset value.

(a) Movement in units during the year

	2021		2020	
	No of units	MUR	No of units	MUR
At 01 July	10,180,682	105,143,610	10,078,829	103,801,284
Units created	663,462	7,686,956	996,731	11,490,679
Units redeemed	(131,449)	(1,499,118)	(894,878)	(10,148,353)
At end of year	<u>10,712,695</u>	<u>111,331,448</u>	<u>10,180,682</u>	<u>105,143,610</u>

(b) Net asset value per unit

	2021	2020
<u>Before distribution</u>		
Net Asset Value (MUR)	144,713,478	109,099,759
Net units created	10,712,695	10,180,682
Net asset value per unit	<u>13.51</u>	<u>10.72</u>

(c) Prices per unit

Issue price	<u>13.64</u>	<u>10.83</u>
Redemption price	<u>13.37</u>	<u>10.62</u>

Unitholders have the rights to receive an equal share of dividends and to a share pro-rata to their number of units held in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Fund on winding up.

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	MUR	MUR
Dividend receivable	772,284	140,008
Disposal proceeds receivable	31,128	136,804
Subscription receivable	-	619,752
Prepayments	28,098	28,119
	<u>831,510</u>	<u>924,683</u>

The carrying value of other receivables approximates its fair value and is receivable within 3 months.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Local MUR	Foreign MUR	Total MUR
At 01 July 2019	66,994,831	43,298,848	110,293,679
Additions	20,006,313	40,873,023	60,879,336
Disposals	(12,496,881)	(50,233,033)	(62,729,914)
Fair value (loss)/ gain	(17,485,671)	7,888,242	(9,597,429)
At 30 June 2020	57,018,592	41,827,080	98,845,672
At 01 July 2020	57,018,592	41,827,080	98,845,672
Additions	12,812,423	18,851,915	31,664,338
Disposals	(6,770,367)	(24,460,135)	(31,230,502)
Fair value gain	11,988,325	17,693,586	29,681,911
At 30 June 2021	75,048,973	53,912,446	128,961,419

7(a). Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are further analysed as follows:

Local equity and equity-related instruments	Fair Values 2021 MUR	Fair Values 2020 MUR
ABC Banking Corporation Limited	469,952	511,440
Semaris Ltd	236,040	247,280
Ascencia Ltd	6,140,750	3,726,450
CIEL Limited	261,543	491,665
CIM Financial Services Ltd	2,208,966	1,134,048
MUA Ltd	3,707,590	1,692,600
Gamma Civic Ltd	2,703,132	1,860,176
IBL Ltd	5,854,280	6,529,152
INNODIS Ltd	3,235,095	3,091,313
Lux Island Resorts Ltd	1,019,700	865,200
Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd	26,262,600	19,989,200
Mauritius Oil Refineries Ltd	492,000	709,500
New Mauritius Hotels Ltd	1,195,072	1,182,448
Omnican Ltd	81,270	61,920
Rogers And Co Ltd	1,514,678	1,480,254
SBM Holdings Ltd	7,574,274	6,498,055
Sun Resorts Ltd/Mauritius	1,099,363	879,490
The Lux Collective Ltd	62,109	62,109
United Basalt Product	2,518,650	1,734,750
Phoenix Beverages Ltd	3,750,000	-
Lavastone Ltd	-	279,172
SBM India Fund Class A	4,661,909	2,670,400
SBM Capital Protected Note	-	1,280,000
SBM Africa Value Fund Class A	-	41,970
	75,048,973	57,018,592

7(a). Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are further analysed as follows:
(Continued)

Foreign equity and equity-related instruments	Fair Values 2021	Fair Values 2020
	MUR	MUR
Invesco Dynamic Software ETF	1,864,917	-
Financial Select Sector SPDR	1,240,803	-
Technology Select Sector SPDR	2,616,622	-
T Rowe Price Global Focused Growth Equity "A"	5,439,321	-
T Rowe Price US Smaller Companies Equity "A"	869,138	-
iShares Core MSCI World UCITS	778,203	-
iShares MSCI World ETF	6,474,669	6,553,807
iShares MSCI ACWI Index Fund (US)	7,289,247	5,659,915
iShares U.S. Medical Devices	1,695,813	1,166,444
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	8,384,889	6,231,903
Vanguard Utilities ETF (US)	-	1,139,186
MSS US Advantage "A"	5,901,946	5,707,391
MSS Global Advantage "A"	-	6,386,216
Fidelity Funds - Asia Pacific Opportunities "A" (USD)	5,892,807	4,670,110
Fidelity Funds - European Dynamic "A" (EUR)	5,464,071	-
Fidelity Funds - European Larger Companies Fund "A" (EUR)	-	4,312,108
	<u>53,912,446</u>	<u>41,827,080</u>
TOTAL	<u>128,961,419</u>	<u>98,845,672</u>

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY

IFRS 13 requires disclosures relating to fair value measurement using a three level fair value hierarchy. The level within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

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).

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 provides an analysis of local and foreign investments grouped into level 1 to 2 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Level 1 MUR	Level 2 MUR	Level 3 MUR	Total MUR
Local investments	70,324,955	4,661,909	62,109	75,048,973
Foreign investments	-	53,912,446	-	53,912,446
At 30 June 2021	<u>70,324,955</u>	<u>58,574,355</u>	<u>62,109</u>	<u>128,961,419</u>

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Level 1 MUR	Level 2 MUR	Level 3 MUR	Total MUR
Local investments	52,964,113	3,992,370	62,109	57,018,592
Foreign investments	-	41,827,080	-	41,827,080
At 30 June 2020	<u>52,964,113</u>	<u>45,819,450</u>	<u>62,109</u>	<u>98,845,672</u>

There has been no transfers between levels.

The following table analyses the Fund's concentration of equity price in the Fund's equity portfolio by geographical distribution:

	2021		2020	
	MUR	%	MUR	%
Local and foreign investments				
Mauritius	75,048,973	58.19%	57,018,592	57.68%
United States of America	48,448,375	37.57%	37,514,972	37.96%
Luxembourg	5,464,071	4.24%	4,312,108	4.36%
	<u>128,961,419</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>98,845,672</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

9. OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
Manager's fees	113,712	95,008
Administrator's fees	14,214	11,876
Registry's fees	14,214	11,876
Trustee's fees	22,145	54,988
Custodian's fees	6,055	17,812
Auditors' fees	126,500	123,625
Tax advisor's fees	20,700	14,950
Other professional fees payable	8,625	8,625
Entry fees payable	238	515
	<u>326,403</u>	<u>339,275</u>

The carrying amount of other payables approximate their fair value.

Other payables are unsecured, interest free and payable within 3 months.

10. TAXATION

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% (2020:15%) on profit for the period as adjusted for income tax purposes.

(a) Income tax liability

	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
At 01 July	73,628	809
Charge for the year	-	52,639
Tax paid	(50,830)	(4,642)
(Over)/Under provision in previous year	(22,798)	24,822
At 30 June	-	73,628

As at 30 June 2021, the Fund has tax losses of MUR 15,970 (2020: Nil) which can be carried forward till year of assessment 2026.

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
(Loss)/ Profit before tax	(278,828)	1,548,649
Tax on accounting profit at the tax rate of 15%	(41,824)	232,297
Tax effect of:		
Exempt income	(190,531)	(288,283)
Non-taxable income	(52,663)	(190,770)
Non deductible expenses	282,156	299,395
Deferred tax asset not recognised	2,862	-
(Over)/Under provision in previous year	(22,798)	24,822
Tax (income)/ expense	(22,798)	77,461
Tax charge for the year	-	52,639
(Over)/Under provision in previous year	(22,798)	24,822
	(22,798)	77,461

11. Dividend income

	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
Local	1,089,464	1,663,225
Foreign	225,929	323,326
Total	1,315,393	1,986,551

12. MANAGER'S FEES

Manager's fees are computed daily based on 1% p.a of net asset value of the Fund (2020: 1% p.a of NAV) and are payable monthly in arrears.

13. TRUSTEE'S FEES

Trustee's fees are computed daily based on 0.09775% p.a of net asset value of the Fund plus VAT (2020: 0.09775% p.a of NAV) and the fees are payable monthly in arrears.

14. REGISTRY FEES

Registry's fees are computed daily based on 0.125% p.a of net asset value of the Fund (2020: 0.125% p.a of NAV) and the fees are payable monthly in arrears.

15. CUSTODIAN FEES

Custodian's fees are computed daily based on 0.06% p.a of investment value of the Fund (2020: 0.06% p.a of investment value) plus transaction charges of MUR 100 for each local trade and EUR 20 for each foreign trade (2020: MUR 100 for each local trade and EUR 20 for each foreign trade) and are payable monthly in arrears.

16. ADMINISTRATOR'S FEES

Administrator's fees are computed daily based on 0.125% p.a of net asset value of the Fund (2020: 0.125% p.a of NAV) and the fees are payable monthly in arrears.

17. ENTRY FEE AND EXIT FEE

On the issue of units, an entry fee of 1% of the net assets value (2020: 1% of NAV) of the Fund per unit is paid by the unitholder to the Fund and, on the repurchase of units, an exit fee of 1% of the net asset value (2020: 1% of NAV) of the Fund per unit is paid by the unitholder to the Fund. The sums collected are then remitted to the Manager.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year ended 30 June 2021 the Fund transacted with related entities. Details of the nature, volume of transactions and balances with the entities are shown below.

	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
DTOS Trustees Ltd		
Trustee's fees payable	22,145	54,968
Trustee's fees expense	117,058	112,269
SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd		
Manager's fees payable	113,712	95,008
Manager's fees expense	1,198,281	1,149,583
SBM Fund Services Ltd		
Administrator's fees payable	14,214	11,876
Administrator's fees expense	149,785	143,679
Registry fees payable	14,214	11,876
Registry fees expense	149,785	143,679
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd		
Custodian fees payable	6,055	17,812
Custodian fees expense	140,310	325,918
Bank balances held with custodian	11,760,059	9,419,921
Investment in ultimate holding company		
SBM Holdings Ltd	7,574,274	6,498,055

No compensation was paid to key management personnel during the year.

Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivable or payable.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

19.1 Financial risk management

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities and is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls put in place at the investment manager company level. The Fund is exposed to market risk (which includes currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments it holds. The Fund has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies and its tolerance for risk.

19.2 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the bases of measurement, and the bases for recognition of income and expenses), for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

19.3 Fair value

The carrying amount of the other receivables and other payables approximate their fair value because of their short term nature.

19.4 Categories of financial instruments

	2021	2020
	MUR	MUR
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	128,961,419	98,845,672
Cash and cash equivalents	15,246,952	9,742,307
Other receivables at amortised cost	803,412	896,564
	<u>145,011,783</u>	<u>109,484,543</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other payables at amortised cost	<u>326,403</u>	<u>339,275</u>

19.5 Risk management

The Fund's credit risk is managed by the Manager subject to the Fund's established policy, procedures and controls. The credit exposure is monitored by the investment team and reported to the Fund's board and Investment Committee on a quarterly basis. There are internal limits with respect to single issuer exposure, maximum sector exposure and the Fund will hold a diversified portfolio of securities in mitigating overall portfolio credit risk. Investment-grade securities are mostly targeted in managing credit risk but credit migration is monitored.

19.6 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse movement in market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Foreign currency risk

The Fund invests in securities, including maintenance of cash that are denominated in such currencies other than in Mauritian Rupee ("MUR"). Accordingly, the value of the Fund's assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. Therefore, the Fund will necessarily be subject to foreign exchange risk.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

19.6 Market risk (Continued)

Foreign currency risk (Continued)

The currency profile of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	Financial assets 2021 MUR	Financial liabilities 2021 MUR	Financial assets 2020 MUR	Financial liabilities 2020 MUR
Mauritius Rupee	86,147,078	326,403	63,004,331	339,275
United States Dollar	50,872,876	-	39,920,334	-
Euro	7,679,411	-	6,291,882	-
British Pounds	18,163	-	15,246	-
Australian Dollar	294,255	-	252,750	-
	<u>145,011,783</u>	<u>326,403</u>	<u>109,484,543</u>	<u>339,275</u>

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, on the Fund's profit before tax and equity.

	2021		2020	
	Increase/ decrease %	Effect on profit before tax and equity MUR	Increase/ decrease %	Effect on profit before tax and equity MUR
United States Dollar	10% -10%	(5,087,288) 5,087,288	10% -10%	(3,992,033) 3,992,033
Euro	10% -10%	(767,941) 767,941	10% -10%	(629,188) 629,188
British Pounds	10% -10%	(1,816) 1,816	10% -10%	(1,525) 1,525
Australian Dollar	10% -10%	(29,425) 29,425	10% -10%	(25,275) 25,275

Equity price risk

The Fund is exposed to the risk that the value of its investment securities will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Market risk is managed through diversification of the investment portfolio.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

19.6 Market risk (Continued)

Price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date and assesses the impact of a 5% change in the price of local and foreign investment.

	Change in price by %	2021 MUR	2020 MUR
Profit before tax	± 5	6,448,071	4,942,284

A fall in equity prices by 5% would have resulted in an equal but opposite impact on net assets.

19.7 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund is exposed to the risk of credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations. These credit exposures exist within cash and cash equivalents.

The Manager's policy is to closely monitor the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties by reviewing their credit ratings, financial statements and press releases on a regular basis.

Credit risk disclosures are segmented based on whether the underlying financial instrument is subject to IFRS 9's impairment disclosures or not.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of exposures. The Fund considers that these exposures have low credit risk based on the external credit rating of the counterparties. The Fund has assessed that ECL on cash and cash equivalents is not considered to be material.

19.8 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its units earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its redeemable units on a regular basis. Units are redeemable at the holder's option based on the Fund's NAV per unit at the time of redemption, calculated in accordance with the Fund's prospectus.

The Manager may limit the total number of the units in the Fund that may be redeemed on any business day to 10% of the outstanding units in the Fund.

The Fund's policy is to satisfy redemption requests by the following means (in decreasing order of priority):

- Searching for new investors
- Withdrawal of cash deposits
- Disposal of highly liquid assets (i.e., short-term, low-risk debt investments)
- Disposal of other assets

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

19.8 Liquidity risk (Continued)

The Fund invests primarily in marketable securities and other financial instruments which, under normal market conditions, are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Fund's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements and expected redemption requests.

Financial liabilities

The maturity grouping is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. When a counterparty has a choice of when the amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the Fund can be required to pay.

Financial assets

Analysis of equity securities into maturity groupings is based on the expected date on which these assets will be realised. For other assets, the analysis into maturity groupings is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or, if earlier, the expected date on which the assets will be realised.

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. The table also analyses the maturity profile of the Fund's financial assets (undiscounted where appropriate) in order to provide a complete view of the Fund's contractual commitments and liquidity.

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	15,246,952	-	-	-	-	15,246,952
Other receivables	803,412	-	-	-	-	803,412
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	128,961,419	128,961,419
Total financial assets	16,050,364	-	-	-	128,961,419	145,011,783
Other payables	326,403	-	-	-	-	326,403
Total financial liabilities	326,403	-	-	-	-	326,403
Liquidity gap	15,723,961	-	-	-	128,961,419	144,685,380
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
2020						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,742,307	-	-	-	-	9,742,307
Other receivables	896,564	-	-	-	-	896,564
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	98,845,672	98,845,672
Total financial assets	10,638,971	-	-	-	98,845,672	109,484,543
Other payables	339,275	-	-	-	-	339,275
Total financial liabilities	339,275	-	-	-	-	339,275
Liquidity gap	10,299,596	-	-	-	98,845,672	109,145,268

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

19.9 Excessive risk concentration

Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Concentration of risks arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty or when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic political or other conditions. Concentrations of liquidity risk may arise from repayment terms of financial liabilities. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the Fund has a significant net open position in a single foreign currency. In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Fund's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. The investment manager is instructed to reduce exposure to excessive risk concentrations.

The Fund shall not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in securities issued by a single issuer (a company or other corporate entity including the subsidiaries thereof) at the time of purchase.

The Fund shall not hold more than 20% of any class of security listed or unlisted, issued by a single issuer.

20. COVID-19 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The global public health crisis, the Covid-19, led to the shutdown of the global economy and prompted a global equity market collapse in March 2020. The global policy response to cushion the coronavirus shock has been unprecedented in terms of speed and size as policymakers supported the economies by committing to keep rates low and enabling an increasingly accommodative monetary as well as fiscal policies.

The pandemic's near-term evolution, containment measures, positive vaccine developments, dovish central banks, however, improved market sentiment and pushed equity markets to all-time highs by the end of financial year 2021. While the unprecedented policy response was needed to cushion the adverse impacts of the Covid-19, the monetary and fiscal policies along with supply-chain disruptions raised inflationary pressures. Extended high inflation rates may impact the path of interest rates, and hence equity and debt markets, but drastic policy changes are not expected in the near-term.

While markets have rebounded strongly in FY21, the potential impacts from further spread of the virus despite the vaccination roll-outs are difficult to assess and may vary across countries, markets and sectors. Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of Covid-19 mutations or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund including the fair value of its investments. External factors remain beyond the Investment Manager's control and cannot be forecasted but they have adverse impacts on the value of investments. With respect to SBM Growth Fund, its strategic allocation is 60% domestic equities and 40% foreign equities.

Listed equities and equity-related securities are valued at fair value using quoted prices. The economic impact of Covid-19 is generally reflected in market price of those securities. Depending on the sector and geography in which the companies, the Covid-19 had different magnitude on stock prices. Given the diversification strategy, the risk is not concentrated and the portfolio impact is relatively lower compared to concentrated strategies. As part of its process, the prices of those securities are closely monitored. Since the Fund is invested in domestic listed stocks, international mutual funds and ETFs, the Manager does not anticipate funding liquidity and asset liquidity risks in the current conditions. The MUR remained relatively weak during the financial year and significantly depreciated towards the end of June 2021. As a result, the carrying value of international investments increased. The Investment Manager seeks to limit its exposure in exotic foreign currencies in managing FX risks.

20. COVID-19 IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

The Fund did not experience any disruption in terms of the operations during the year due to the work-from-home practices from the different functionaries. There was no increase in direct costs as conditions under the existing contractual agreements continued to prevail.

Overall, the Fund has not been impacted in terms of significant redemptions as there has been more issue of units. The Investment Manager monitors closely the liquidity position of the Fund.

21. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There has been no other material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.