

SBM GROWTH FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2024

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FUND MANAGER

SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd
Level 3, Lot15A3, Hyvec Business Park
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Ebene Cybercity
Mauritius

**FUND ADMINISTRATOR AND REGISTRY
AND TRANSFER AGENT**

SBM Fund Services Ltd
Level 3, Lot15A3, Hyvec Business Park
Wall Street
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REGISTERED OFFICE

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TRUSTEE

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INVESTMENT COMMITTEE:

Mr. Alain Eric Koo Khen Heong Venpin
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Deloitte
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Investment Manager's Statement

Dear Unitholder,

In 2024, the theme that dominated the global economy and capital markets was the path of inflation and monetary policy. In the wake of the challenges pertaining to the war in Ukraine and geopolitical tensions, monetary tools appear to have mitigated the inflation uptrend while global economies have remained relatively resilient to tighter financial conditions.

Despite the tighter financial environment, rising geopolitical risks and contentious election cycles across the globe, the international stock markets demonstrated remarkable resilience and growth, with major equity indices closing the financial year at new all-time highs, marking a second year in a row of double-digit gains. The domestic equity market registered positive gains during FY24 amid the strong momentum in economic activity and robust corporate earnings.

Strategy-wise, our focus remained on value creation through diversification and tactical allocations. During the year, we maintained our overweight in semiconductors to take advantage of the momentum surrounding the AI-driven rally while also building on large caps. In 2024, we raised exposure to growth-style investments in anticipation of moderating inflationary pressures and lower long-term yields. Within domestic equities, we maintained our pro-cyclical bias by overweighting the financial sector, hotels and select conglomerates that were likely to benefit from the rupee depreciation.

In response to the dynamic market conditions, we maintained a proactive approach to asset allocation throughout FY24; our equity and multi-asset strategies registered strong performances relative to their respective benchmarks and comparable peers, highlighting the consistency of our investment processes. Through diligent analysis, strategic adjustments, and a commitment to risk management, our team successfully navigated the complexities of the market environment. We remain well positioned to deliver value to our investors by maintaining a disciplined and adaptive investment approach as we move into the next financial year.

Our base-case scenario for the next financial year is that of a soft-landing with decelerating but positive economic growth and lower interest rates amidst global inflation downtrends. This is expected to support a goldilocks environment along with a normalisation of the yield curve, which currently remains inverted in major economies. This condition is likely to create international investment opportunities as the market broadens although earnings growth would be key to supporting this thesis. With AI likely to pursue its transformative benefits to economic activity, the global economy is expected to benefit from productivity gains, especially in a context of ageing population in several economies.

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
August 2024

Two handwritten signatures in blue ink. The signature on the left is more stylized and cursive, while the one on the right is more formal and uses a circular flourish.

Investment Manager's Report

Performance commentary

For the financial year ended 30 June 2024, SBM Growth Fund registered a return of +18.4% against a benchmark performance of +18.8%. Net assets increased from MUR 158.9M to MUR 200.5M over FY24, with the net asset value per unit (NAV) rising from MUR 13.83 to MUR 16.38.

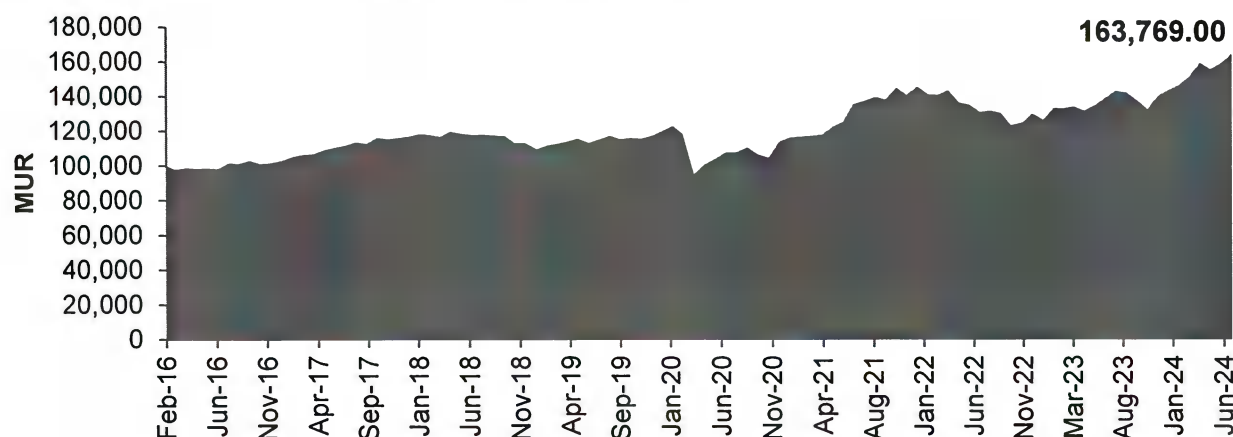
As an indication of the domestic equity market performance, the SEMDEX and SEMTRI closed at 2,108.82 points and 9,288.89 points, equivalent to increases of +7.2% and +12.7%, respectively, during the financial year 2024. Internationally, the MSCI All Country World index registered a performance of +17.5% in USD terms, equivalent to +22.3% in MUR terms.

ANNUALISED RETURN

	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	SINCE INCEPTION
SBM Growth Fund (%)	+18.4	+6.9	+8.3	+6.0
Benchmark (%)	+18.8	+8.9	+9.7	+8.5
	FY 24	FY 23	FY 22	FY 21
SBM Growth Fund (%)	+18.4	+6.0	-3.5	+26.0
Benchmark (%)	+18.8	+7.7	-0.4	+26.1

As at 30/6/24, the benchmark is a composite of 40% SEMTRI and 60% MSCI AC World index. The SEMTRI is a capitalization weighted total return index including all shares traded on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. The MSCI AC World index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization 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 asset allocation of SBM Growth Fund is based on its investment objectives and the benchmark as defined in the Prospectus. During the financial year, the Fund generally maintained a neutral positioning in international equities while underweighting domestic equities.

Although the domestic market displayed strong momentum in terms of economic activity and corporate earnings, the Fund remained neutral in this segment on account of the relatively low market depth and diversification opportunities. A pro-cyclical strategy was maintained by overweighting banking stocks and specific conglomerates while its beta was balanced by selectively overweighting consumer stocks.

The international equity allocation was maintained at par with central allocation – albeit its beta was raised - in anticipation to downtrends in yields and a soft-landing scenario. The investment strategy was gradually adjusted to high growth after declining inflation trends increased the likelihood of rate cuts in 2024. During the first half of the financial year, the exposure to the quality factor was raised at the expense of the utilities sector under expectations of strong and positive earnings surprises as well valuation expansion within this segment. Following growing conviction that US stocks would generally outperform other markets, exposure to Asia Pacific equities was exited in favour of US growth strategies. Within Europe, the Fund took an active exposure to healthcare as opposed to a broader market investment. The Fund gradually built on Indian equities on account of robust economic activity, strong earnings, favourable long-term cycle and policy continuation from general elections.

Heading into the second half of CY24, the Fund's foreign strategy is to maintain its focus on growth-oriented investments, particularly tech and semiconductors. With rate cuts on the cards and expectations of a yield curve normalisation, a broadening of the market is anticipated from rebound in cyclical stocks and small-caps.

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ASSET ALLOCATION (% net assets)

	30/06/2023	30/06/2024
Domestic equities.....	37.3	34.2
International equities.....	60.3	60.5
Cash & cash equivalent.....	2.4	5.3

GEOGRAPHICAL ALLOCATION (% net assets)

	Fund	Index
Mauritius.....	34.2	40.0
North America.....	41.2	39.9
Europe.....	8.2	9.6
Asia Pacific.....	5.3	8.2
Central Asia.....	5.1	1.2
Others.....	0.4	0.2
Latin America.....	0.2	0.6
Africa Middle East.....	0.1	0.4

SECTOR ALLOCATION (% net assets)

Domestic	Fund	Index
Banking & Insurance.....	18.4	18.7
Commerce.....	4.3	5.8
Investment.....	3.8	8.0
Industry.....	3.4	2.3
Leisure & Tourism.....	2.9	3.6
Property.....	1.4	1.3
Sugar.....	-	0.2
Foreign.....	-	0.1

International

Technology.....	15.2	14.6
Consumer Non-Cyclical.....	9.1	10.5
Financial.....	8.3	10.0
Communications.....	7.2	7.5
Consumer Cyclical.....	5.5	5.5
Industrial.....	4.9	5.5
Energy.....	2.1	2.7
Basic Materials.....	1.4	2.0
Utilities.....	1.0	1.5
Others.....	5.8	0.3

TOP 5 HOLDINGS (% net assets)

	30/06/2023	30/06/2024
MCB Group Ltd.....	12.2	13.2
SBM India Fund – Class A.....	3.4	4.8
iShares MSCI World ETF.....	4.3	4.2
Vanguard Total World Stock ETF.....	3.2	4.0
SBM Holdings Ltd.....	3.9	3.4
TOTAL	27.0	29.6

Economic Review

Economy

According to the July 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO) published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy is expected to grow at a rate of 3.2% in 2024 and 3.3% in 2025, in line with the previous forecasts made in April 2024. While goods price inflation is on a downward trend, services inflation continues to weigh on the disinflation path which is obstructing monetary policy normalisation. Major central banks in emerging market economies remain cautious in relation to easing interest rates amid risks pertaining to widening interest rate differentials and currency depreciation.

REAL GDP GROWTH (IMF estimates, % YoY)

Group/ Country	Advanced	Euro Area	EM & Developing	EM Asia	Sub- Saharan Africa	United States	China	India	Mauritius*
2023(E)	1.7	0.5	4.4	5.7	3.4	2.5	5.2	8.2	7.0
2024(F)	1.7	0.9	4.3	5.4	3.7	2.6	5.0	7.0	6.5
2025(F)	1.8	1.5	4.3	5.1	4.1	1.9	4.5	6.5	-

*Bank of Mauritius estimates

The growth rate in advanced economies is expected to be 1.7% in 2024 and 1.8% in 2025. The IMF reviewed its 2024 GDP growth forecast for the US to 2.6%, 0.1 percentage point below its April 2024 WEO projection. After a sustained period of strong outperformance, the US economy cooled down at a much slower pace than expected in the face of high interest rates and negative contribution from net trade. Growth is expected to slow to 1.9% in 2025 amid a loosening labour market, excess savings depletion, tight fiscal policy and weakening private consumption.

The Eurozone's growth projection for 2024 has been marginally revised up by 0.1 percentage point to 0.9% as economic recovery materialises following a strong rebound in the services sector and a higher-than-expected net exports. Growth is projected to further rise to 1.5% in 2025 driven by stronger consumption on the back of improving real income and larger investment as financial conditions ease. Germany's GDP growth forecast for 2024 has been pegged at 0.2%, comparable with the prediction made in April 2024 WEO. Persistent weaknesses in the manufacturing sector continues to hold back its economic recovery. Growth projections for 2024 for France, Italy and Spain stand at 0.9%, 0.7% and 2.4%, respectively.

Real GDP for developing and emerging economies is projected to grow by 4.3% in 2024 and 2025, up from the previous estimate of 4.2%. The upward revision is powered by strong growth prospects in Asia, particularly China and India. China's 2024 growth has been revised upwards by 0.4 percentage points on account of a resurgence in domestic consumption and increased exports in the first quarter of 2024. The IMF expects GDP growth in India to reach 7.0% in 2024, 0.2 percentage points above its previous forecast, mainly reflecting robust growth in private consumption, especially in rural areas.

Economic Review (Cont'd)

Economy (Cont'd)

According to the latest National Accounts Estimates June 2024, real GDP growth for Mauritius is expected to reach 6.5% in 2024 in line with the forecast made by the Bank of Mauritius in April 2024. The projection takes into consideration policy measures announced in the Budget 2024/2025, particularly related to public sector investment projects. The growth momentum remains broad-based with positive developments across major sectors including construction, accommodation and food service activities, and financial and insurance activities. External risks that may trigger hinderance to growth include escalation of global geopolitical tensions, slowdown in main trading partner economies and surging commodity prices.

Global inflation is expected to gradually moderate from 6.8% in 2023 to 5.9% in 2024 and further to 4.4% in 2025. The IMF expects the headline inflation to come below target by end of 2025 amid easing labour markets and moderation in energy prices. However, sticky services inflation, higher commodity prices and escalation of geopolitical conflicts may delay the disinflation path. Overall, emerging market and developing economies are likely to face higher inflationary pressures relative to advanced economies.

Financial markets review

Equity markets

Global equities posted strong gains during the financial year ended 30 June 2024 supported by continued economic growth, stronger-than-anticipated earnings and receding recessionary fears. While higher interest rates helped to rein in inflationary pressures, it remained above pre-covid levels, thereby prompting central banks to maintain rates at historically high levels. As the year progressed, encouraging inflation data stoked hopes of investors that central bank may soon start to cut interest rates. Risk appetite of investors was further boosted by the ongoing enthusiasm surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI), which raised hopes that the advancements in and dissemination of the technology would support productivity and economic growth worldwide. Amid this backdrop, the MSCI World Index registered a USD return of +18.4% during FY24.

Emerging markets grew at a slower pace as compared to developed markets, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index posting a return of +9.8% YoY, mainly attributable to the weak economic data in China. On the flip side, India stood out positively, with the BSE 500 registering +34.4% as at June 2024, as the Reserve Bank of India paused its rate-hike cycle, signalling optimism and supporting GDP growth.

Mauritian equities lagged global trends despite the robust rebound in economic activity and resilience of earnings. Local equity indices posted contrasting performances with the SEMDEX and DEMEX closing the year at 2,108.82 and 241.96 points, equivalent to respective returns of +7.2% and -4.2%. The main leaders, that is, companies contributed to the positive performance of the SEMDEX were MCBG, SUN and SHEL, while the main laggards were IBLL, MUAL and ASCE. The top three gainers in terms of price returns were SUN (+53.3%), ATLG (+37.7%) and MCFI (+24.7%) and the top three losers were NITL (-54.0%), MUAL (-40.2%) and ASL (-37.7%). The price-earnings ratio and dividend yield of the SEMDEX stood at 6.66x and 4.33%, respectively, as at June 2024, against corresponding figures of 8.86x and 3.96% as at June 2023.

EQUITY INDEX PERFORMANCE (% local currency)

Index	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y
S&P 500.....	+3.5%	+3.9%	+14.5%	+14.5%	+22.7%	+27.1%	+85.6%
MSCI World.....	+1.9%	+2.2%	+10.8%	+10.8%	+18.4%	+16.4%	+61.2%
MSCI World Small Cap....	-2.1%	-3.3%	+0.6%	+0.6%	+7.4%	-8.3%	+29.3%
MSCI Europe.....	-1.1%	-0.1%	+6.9%	+6.9%	+10.6%	+14.4%	+32.3%
MSCI EM.....	+3.6%	+4.1%	+6.1%	+6.1%	+9.8%	-21.0%	+3.0%
MSCI AC Asia.....	+2.1%	+2.1%	+6.6%	+6.6%	+10.6%	-13.2%	+12.8%
SEMDEX.....	-1.8%	-2.0%	+3.5%	+3.5%	+7.2%	+13.1%	-0.9%
DEMEX.....	-1.2%	-5.8%	-9.5%	-9.5%	-4.2%	-14.9%	+6.0%

TOP INDEX LEADERS (% local currency)

Global equities		1Y	Domestic equities		1Y
Nvidia Corp.....		+192.1	MCB Group Limited		+21.3
Microsoft Corp.....		+32.3	Sun Limited.....		+53.3
Amazon.Com Inc.....		+48.2	Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd.....		+17.7
Meta Platforms Inc-Class A....		+76.1	CIEL Limited		+12.9
Alphabet Inc – Class A.....		+52.4	Rogers & Company Limited.....		+15.3

Financial markets review (Cont'd)

Bond markets

The Barclays Global Aggregate Bond index registered a USD performance of 0.9% during FY24. Bonds rallied in H1:FY24 amid expectations of falling policy rates in 2024. In the second half of FY24, however, stronger-than-expected economic data and stickier inflation prompted market participants to lower their expectations for rate cuts causing bond yields to surge considerably. In Q4:FY24, major central banks, including the European Central Bank, Bank of Canada, Riksbank and Swiss National Bank, started cutting rates.

Over the financial year, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained the target range for the Fed Funds rate at 5.00%-5.25%. Investors expected seven rate cuts for 2024 at the start of the year and have since ratcheted back their expectations to two rate cuts following strong economic data and insufficient progress on disinflation, especially on core and services inflation. The Fed's balance sheet contracted during FY24, from USD 8.34Tr to USD 7.23Tr, resulting from quantitative tightening. Over FY23, the yield on 10-year US bonds surged by 56 bps from 3.84% in June 2023 to 4.40% in June 2024 as the economy remained strong, prompting the Fed to keep rates higher for longer.

The European Central Bank (ECB) lowered the three key ECB interest rates by 25bps at its June 2024 meeting for the first time since 2019. Accordingly, the interest rate on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility fell to 4.25%, 4.50% and 3.75%, respectively. The Governing Council continued investing the full principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP). Eurozone's headline inflation fell to 2.5% in June 2024 from 5.5% in June 2023, driven primarily by lower energy, food, alcohol and tobacco inflation. Services inflation remained above the 2% target at 4.1% in June 2024. Over FY24, the yield on 10-year German bonds increased by 11 bps to 2.50%, while the yield on 10-year French debt surged by 37bps to 3.30% amid political turmoil. The corresponding yield on 10-year Spanish and Italian bonds increased to 3.42% and 4.07%, respectively.

On the domestic secondary bond market, yields on the 91D Treasury bills tumbled by 73bps to reach 3.17% in June 2024. Yields on 182D Treasury bills and 364D Treasury bills decreased by 92bps and 86bps to 3.42% and 3.69%, respectively. 3Y GoM notes yield fell from 4.69% in June 2023 to 4.39% in June 2024, while the 5Y GoM bonds traded at 4.67% in June 2024 against 5.10% in June 2023. Yields on the long-term bonds were also on the downtrend, with the 10Y GoM bonds trading at 5.02% as at June 2023, equivalent to a decline of 30bps. The yield on 15Y GoM bonds fell by 18bps to 5.28%, while the 20Y GoM bonds yield increased by 2bps to 5.55%.

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.....	+0.1%	-1.1%	-3.2%	-3.2%	+0.9%	-15.6%	-9.7%
Barclays US Aggregate Bond.....	+0.9%	+0.1%	-0.7%	-0.7%	+2.6%	-8.8%	-1.2%
Barclays US Govt Inflation-Linked All Maturities Index	+0.8%	+0.8%	+0.7%	+0.7%	+2.5%	-4.7%	+10.4%
Barclays High Yield bond	+0.9%	+1.1%	+2.6%	+2.6%	+10.4%	+5.0%	+21.2%
JP Morgan EMU IG Bond	+0.2%	-1.3%	-1.9%	-1.9%	+2.5%	-14.3%	+11.9%
JP Morgan EM Bond	+0.7%	+0.3%	+2.1%	+2.1%	+9.0%	-8.6%	-0.8%
FTSE Asian Broad Bond.....	+0.7%	+0.9%	+1.8%	+1.8%	+6.1%	-5.6%	+4.2%

USD except for JP Morgan EMU IG Bond

MARKET YIELDS (%)

Tenor	United States		Germany		India		China		Mauritius	
	Jun-24	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-23
91D	5.37	5.34	3.34	3.32	6.97	6.94	1.44	1.65	3.17	3.90
182D	5.26	5.37	3.30	3.44	6.97	6.94	1.45	1.77	3.42	4.34
364D	5.09	5.41	3.18	3.50	6.97	6.94	1.54	1.87	3.69	4.55
3Y	4.51	4.48	2.68	2.84	7.00	7.04	1.80	2.23	4.39	4.69
5Y	4.35	4.15	2.43	2.49	7.03	7.08	1.98	2.42	4.67	5.10
10Y	4.37	3.84	2.46	2.40	7.06	7.17	2.21	2.64	5.02	5.32
15Y	4.46	3.81	2.67	2.54	7.06	7.23	2.31	2.80	5.28	5.46
20Y	4.68	4.08	2.72	2.47	7.05	7.28	2.36	2.90	5.55	5.53

Commodity markets

The S&P GSCI index rebounded by +7.0% during FY24, mainly driven by rising oil prices. The energy segment's performance was fuelled by OPEC production cuts that squeezed global crude supply; Brent and WTI both posted returns of +15.4% over the corresponding period. The price of Natural Gas maintained its downward trend in FY24, posting -7.0% following ample global storage levels and subdued demand attributable to mild weather conditions. Industrial metals registered robust double-digit gains, with copper and silver posting respective returns of +17.4% and +28.0%, reflecting the rebound in global manufacturing activity. Gold also registered a strong return of +21.2% YoY owing to rising demand from investors and central banks.

COMMODITIES

	Jun-24	Jun-23	FY24 (% YoY)
WTI \$/Bbl.....	81.54	70.64	+15.4
Brent \$/Bbl.....	86.41	74.9	+15.4
Natural gas USD \$/mmBtu.....	2.6	2.8	-7.0
Copper \$/Oz.....	439.05	374.1	+17.4
Silver Spot \$/Oz	29.14	22.77	+28.0
Gold Spot \$/Oz.....	2,326.75	1,919.35	+21.2

Financial markets review (Cont'd)

Forex

The U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) posted +2.9% over FY24 as sticky inflationary pressures sowed doubts on the Fed's leeway to cut interest rates. After its uptrend until early Nov-23, the US dollar weakened after the Fed halted its rate-hiking cycle. Towards the end of FY24, yield differentials between the US and other economies widened, contributing to the greenback's rally.

The euro depreciated against the US dollar with anticipated growing interest rate divergence being the main driver, although increasing geopolitical turmoil in the Middle East and higher oil prices contributed to the bearish momentum of the euro. The GBP depreciated against the dollar amid significant macroeconomic headwinds for the UK economy.

Among Asian markets, the Japanese Yen weakened against the dollar despite the Bank of Japan increasing the interest rate for the first time in decades, thereby bringing an era of negative interest rates to an end. The key rate was hiked from -0.1% to the range of 0.0% to 0.1%. The BOJ abandoned its yield curve control (YCC) policy, which saw it buying Japanese government bonds to control interest rates. The Chinese Yuan (CNY) noted a slight depreciation against the US dollar in FY24 following growing interest rate differentials between China and the US along with regular outflows from domestic exporters. The Indian rupee weakened against the greenback, mainly driven by foreign fund outflows.

In Mauritius, the MUR depreciated by 2.1% YoY against the US dollar. During the period under review, the Bank of Mauritius intervened in the domestic foreign exchange market to the tune of USD322.8Mn while the Key Repo rate was maintained by 4.5%. The rupee exchange rate continued to be influenced by movements in major currencies on international markets as well as domestic demand and supply conditions.

FOREX

	Jun-24	Jun-23	FY24 (% YoY)
Dollar index.....	105.87	102.91	+2.9
EUR-USD	1.07	1.09	-1.8
GBP-USD.....	1.26	1.27	-0.5
USD-JPY	160.88	144.31	+11.5
USD-CNY	7.27	7.25	+0.2
USD-INR	83.39	82.04	+1.6
USD-MUR	46.52	45.54	+2.1

Market Outlook

Equity markets in the US reached record levels during the third quarter of calendar year 2024, supported by the mega-caps, strong earnings and expectation of monetary policy easing. Following softer CPI prints along with an easing labour market, yields on US Treasuries tumbled drastically as markets anticipate rate cuts in September 2024. Rising odds of a soft-landing scenario with decelerating but positive economic growth and lower interest rates amidst global inflation downtrends is likely to support the case for a normalisation of the yield curve and equity valuations on expectations of earnings momentum.

Domestically, the economic recovery underway since the reopening of the borders is expected to broaden out of the tourism sector to interest-rate-sensitive sectors, including construction and real estate. Economic projections from Statistics Mauritius indicate a real GDP growth of 6.5% for 2024, led by the construction sector, which is forecast to grow by 38.7%, primarily on account of public sector infrastructure projects. According to the National Budget 2023/24, the government aims to achieve a growth rate of 7% in FY25, driven primarily by the tourism sector, followed by the construction and financial services sectors. Large-scale infrastructure projects, including the expansion of the road network, implementation of drain infrastructure projects and construction of social housing units, are expected to support economic growth.

At its latest Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held in July 2024, the Bank of Mauritius (BoM) decided to keep the Key Rate unchanged at 4.50%. The BoM is expected to continue managing the excess liquidity situation through its open market operations. The disinflationary process is expected to continue in the second half of 2024 paving the path for the BoM to start cutting the Key Rate. The BoM expects headline inflation to remain within that target range of 2-5%, with risks skewed to the upside.

The Trustee and Manager of SBM Growth Fund ("the Fund") are pleased to submit their Corporate Governance Report for the year ended 30 June 2024, inclusive of other statutory disclosures.

INTRODUCTION

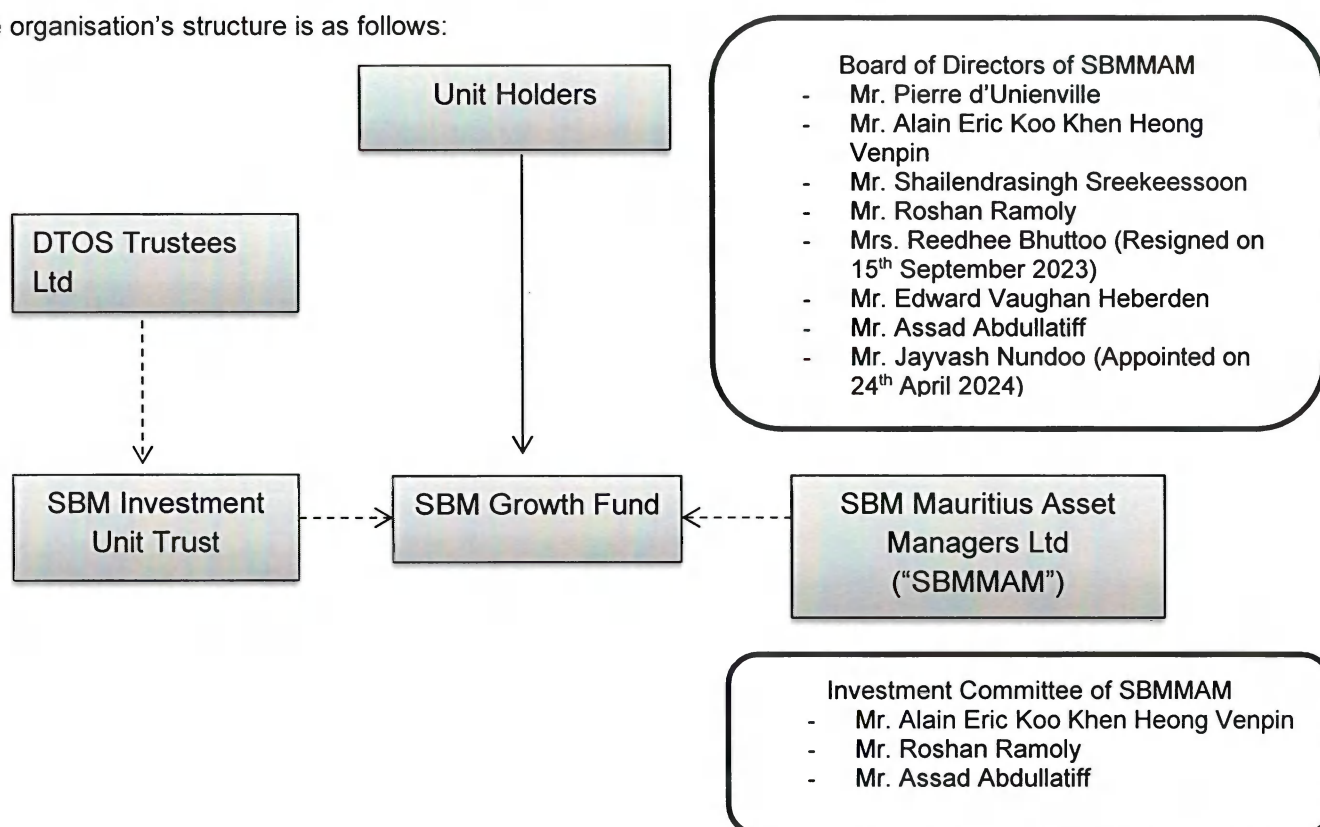
SBM Growth Fund is authorised by the Financial Services Commission under the Unit Trust Act, 1989 (as amended); and established as a Unit Trust by a Trust Deed of the SBM Investment Unit Trust dated 5 June 2006 between SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd (The Manager) and DTOS Trustees Ltd (The Trustee) 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 two are Independent, three are non-Executive 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. The independent directors are remunerated for their knowledge, experience and insight provided to the Board. Directors' fees are paid by the Manager and have been disclosed in its accounts.

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.

- **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 (CONTINUED)

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 3 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;
- 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 or risk:

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

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; those 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.

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 SBM 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.

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.

AUDIT (CONTINUED)

Internal Audit (continued)

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.

External Audit

Deloitte was re-appointed as statutory auditors of the Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2023. 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. 202,400** (2023: Rs. 184,000). No non-audit services were provided by the external auditors during the financial year.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDING

Holding Structure – 30 June 2024

As at 30 June 2024, the Fund had issued 12,244,291 units for a total fund size of Rs. 200,523,289. The NAV per unit of the Fund as at 30 June 2024 was Rs. 16.38.

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
June 2022	13.04
June 2023	13.83
June 2024	16.38

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.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

SHAREHOLDING (CONTINUED)

Analysis of ownership

The Fund had 283 Unitholders as at 30 June 2024. There was an increase of unit-holders as compared to financial year 30 June 2023.

A breakdown of the category of Unitholders and the unit ownership as at 30 June 2024 are set out below:

Category	No of Clients	No of Units	% Holding
0-59,999	166	229,390.31	1.87%
60,000 - 99,999	32	149,864.81	1.22%
100,000 - 124,999	2	13,586.14	0.11%
125,000 - 199,999	34	334,706.34	2.73%
200,000 - 499,999	25	514,623.79	4.20%
500,000 - 999,999	15	580,718.86	4.74%
1M - 1,499,999	4	303,981.21	2.48%
1.5M - 1,999,999	1	97,203.76	0.79%
2M - 2,999,999	1	175,458.04	1.43%
3M - 5,999,999	1	272,198.32	2.22%
6M - 10M	-	-	-
10M-20 M	-	-	-
ABOVE 20 M	2	9,572,560.01	78.18%
TOTAL	283	12,244,291.59	100%

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 2024
Publication of year end results	Within 90 days from end of 30 June 2024
Declaration of dividend	Within 3 months from end of 30 June 2024

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 2023/2024, 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 2023/24:

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

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.

OTHER STATUTORY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

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: 24 SEP 2024

.....
On behalf of the Manager



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.

On behalf of the Trustee

Date: 24 SEP 2024



Mr. R. UNIENVILLE Sreekeesoon
On behalf of the Manager

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "R. Unienville".

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

Name of PIE: SBM Growth Fund

Reporting Period: Year ended 30 June 2024

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 National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) 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: 24 SEP 2024



On behalf of the Manager



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

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 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and comply with the requirements of the Trust 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 International Accountants' *International 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.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in compliance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and in compliance with the requirements of the Trust Act 2001 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.

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.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional 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

Financial Reporting Act 2004

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.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Fund's members, as a body. 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

30 September 2024



LLK An Hee, FCCA

Licensed by FRC

**SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024**

6.

	Notes	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		7,283,415	3,570,396
Other receivables	6	3,781,006	875,935
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	7(a)	66,012,028	83,200,157
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7(b)	123,959,027	71,766,838
TOTAL ASSETS		201,035,476	159,413,326
LIABILITIES			
Other payables	9	494,727	520,221
Income tax liability	10(a)	17,460	7,476
		512,187	527,697
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS			
Redeemable units	5(a)	132,244,375	121,395,042
Accumulated losses		(2,161,769)	(3,159,204)
Fair value reserve		39,105,010	30,522,287
Other reserve		31,335,673	10,127,504
	5(b)	200,523,289	158,885,629
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		201,035,476	159,413,326

Approved by the Trustee and the Manager and authorised for issue on **24 SEP 2024**

Signed on behalf of the Trustee:

Signed on behalf of the Manager:



The notes on pages 10 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

7.

	Notes	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
INCOME			
Dividend income	11	4,297,310	2,956,083
Net gain on financial assets held at FVTPL	7(b)	21,078,242	8,050,404
Net foreign exchange gain		129,927	-
		<u>25,505,479</u>	<u>11,006,487</u>
FUND EXPENSES			
Manager's fees	12	1,736,892	1,492,213
Administrator's fees	16	217,111	186,527
Registry fees	14	217,111	186,527
Trustee's fees	13	169,998	145,647
Custodian fees	15	261,695	153,114
Auditor's fees		103,700	306,475
Legal & Professional fees		45,689	43,528
Sundry expenses		12,920	5,483
Brokerage fees		247,789	131,856
Licence fees		31,807	31,392
Net foreign exchange loss		-	141,972
		<u>3,044,712</u>	<u>2,824,734</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		22,460,767	8,181,753
Income tax expense	10 (b)	(17,460)	(7,476)
Withholding tax expense	10 (b)	(237,703)	(188,589)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		22,205,604	7,985,688
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Other comprehensive gain that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Net gain on financial assets at FVOCI	7(a)	8,582,723	1,271,870
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units		<u>30,788,327</u>	<u>9,257,558</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

8.

	Notes	Redeemable units	Accumulated losses	Non-distributable reserves		Total
				Fair value reserve	Other reserve	
		MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
As at 1 July 2022		114,734,484	(3,236,460)	29,250,417	2,219,072	142,967,513
Issue of units	5(a)	10,927,808	-	-	-	10,927,808
Redemption of units	5(a)	(4,267,250)	-	-	-	(4,267,250)
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year		-	7,985,688	1,271,870	-	9,257,558
Transfer*:						
- Net gain on financial assets held at FVTPL		-	(8,050,404)	-	8,050,404	-
- Foreign exchange loss		-	141,972	-	(141,972)	-
As at 30 June 2023		121,395,042	(3,159,204)	30,522,287	10,127,504	158,885,629
As at 1 July 2023		121,395,042	(3,159,204)	30,522,287	10,127,504	158,885,629
Issue of units	5(a)	20,806,978	-	-	-	20,806,978
Redemption of units	5(a)	(9,957,645)	-	-	-	(9,957,645)
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units		-	22,205,604	8,582,723	-	30,788,327
Transfer*:						
- Net gain on financial assets held at FVTPL		-	(21,078,242)	-	21,078,242	-
- Foreign exchange gain		-	(129,927)	-	129,927	-
As at 30 June 2024		132,244,375	(2,161,769)	39,105,010	31,335,673	200,523,289

***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 such as foreign exchange movement are transferred to other reserve.

The notes on pages 10 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

SBM GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

9.

	Notes	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		22,460,767	8,181,753
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Dividend Income	11	(4,297,310)	(2,956,083)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(129,927)	141,972
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	7 (b)	(21,078,242)	(8,050,404)
		(3,044,712)	(2,682,762)
Increase in other receivables		(2,734,008)	(14,332)
(Decrease)/Increase in other payables		(25,494)	182,388
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	7 (b)	(79,925,187)	(21,570,295)
Disposal proceeds from financial assets at FVOCI	7 (a)	25,770,852	2,706,056
Disposal proceeds from financial assets at FVTPL	7 (b)	48,811,240	10,838,322
Dividends received		4,126,247	2,641,362
Net cash used in operating activities		(7,021,062)	(7,899,261)
Tax paid	10 (a)	(7,476)	-
Withholding tax suffered	10 (b)	(237,703)	(188,589)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(7,266,241)	(8,087,850)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of units	5 (a)	20,806,978	10,927,808
Redemption of units	5 (a)	(9,957,645)	(4,267,250)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		10,849,333	6,660,558
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		3,583,092	(1,427,292)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT START OF YEAR		3,570,396	5,139,660
Foreign exchange movement on cash and cash equivalents		129,927	(141,972)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		7,283,415	3,570,396

The notes on pages 10 to 35 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 2023.

2.1 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED

(a) *Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 July 2023*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations adopted in the year commencing 1 July 2023:

<u>New or revised standard</u>	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
<u>Amendments</u>	
Amendments regarding the disclosure of accounting policies (IAS 1)	1 January 2023
Amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates (IAS 8)	1 January 2023
Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations (IAS 12)	1 January 2023
Amendments to provide a temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two income taxes (IAS 12)	1 January 2023

The above amendments did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Fund.

(b) *New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 July 2023 and have not been early adopted*

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

<u>New or revised standards and interpretations:</u>	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
<u>New or revised standards</u>	
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 July 2023 and have not been early adopted (Continued)

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
<u>New or revised standards and interpretations (Continued)</u>	
<u>New or revised standards</u>	
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
<u>Amendments</u>	
Amendments regarding the classification of debt with covenants (IAS 1)	1 January 2024
Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities (IAS 1)	1 January 2024
Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements (IFRS 7) (IFRS 9) (IAS 7)	1 January 2024
Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions (IFRS 16)	1 January 2024
Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments (IFRS 7)	1 January 2026
Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments (IFRS 9)	1 January 2026

The Fund is still evaluating the effect of these new or revised standards and interpretations on the presentation of its financial statements.

No early adoption is intended by the Board of directors.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards 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 profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at other comprehensive income (FVOCI), which are measured at fair value.

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(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.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Transactions and balances (continued)

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.

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) 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.

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 where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

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.

(c) 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: Recognition and Measurement.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price.

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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 date of the equity instruments, i.e., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

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 OCI (FVOCI)

The Fund measures debt instruments subsequently at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. The Fund's debt instruments at fair value through OCI include quoted debt instrument which have been reclassified to FVTPL effective from 01 July 2022.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (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.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition. It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.
- Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 8.

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.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

Amortised cost and effective interest method (continued)

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

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income - interest income".

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.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Derecognition (continued)

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.

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).

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

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.

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 fair value.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other payables

Accounts payable are stated at their 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 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) 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 8.

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; and
- 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.

(d) Revenue recognition under IFRS 9

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

(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 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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 contractual obligation for the issuing entity to deliver a pro-rata share or its net assets on litigation.

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 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 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 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.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

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.

c) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Fund determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Fund's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Estimate and Assumption

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below:

Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

Some of the Fund's assets are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Management is responsible for the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs being used for the fair value measurement. The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Fund using valuation techniques including third party transactions values, earnings or net asset value, whichever is appropriate. The Fund would exercise judgement and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Further information on the carrying amounts of these assets and the sensitivity of those amounts to changes in unobservable inputs are provided in note 8.

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.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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.

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. The redeemable participating units have been classified as equity.

Unitholders have undivided rights in the Fund pro-rata to the number of Units held by them.

Upon the Fund being terminated, the Fund shall sell all the Fund property vested in it in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed. It shall apply the proceeds of the sale to repay any liability by the Fund and shall distribute all net cash proceeds to the Unitholders pro-rata to their number of Units after deduction of expenses as provided for in the Trust Deed.

Unitholders shall be entitled to vote at meetings of Unitholders.

The following matters shall require a meeting of Unitholders:

- termination of the Trust by Extraordinary Resolution,
- appointment of a new Manager or Trustee in the case the Manager has retired and has not been replaced by the Trustee or in case the Trustee has retired and has not been replaced by the Manager.

(a) Movement in units during the year

	2024		2023	
	No of units	MUR	No of units	MUR
At 01 July	11,489,853	121,395,042	10,962,294	114,734,484
Units created	1,443,296	20,806,978	849,079	10,927,808
Units redeemed	(688,858)	(9,957,645)	(321,520)	(4,267,250)
At end of year	<u>12,244,291</u>	<u>132,244,375</u>	<u>11,489,853</u>	<u>121,395,042</u>

(b) Net asset value per unit

	2024	2023
<u>Before distribution</u>		
Net Asset Value (MUR)	200,523,289	158,885,629
Net units created	12,244,291	11,489,853
Net asset value per unit	<u>16.38</u>	<u>13.83</u>

(c) Prices per unit

Issue price	<u>16.54</u>	<u>13.97</u>
Redemption price	<u>16.21</u>	<u>13.69</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

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Dividend receivable	981,876	810,813
Investment proceeds receivable	22,157	22,157
Other receivables	-	13,874
Trade receivables	2,747,925	-
Prepayments	29,048	29,091
	<u>3,781,006</u>	<u>875,935</u>

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

7(a). FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Local	Foreign	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR
At 01 July 2022	54,625,804	30,008,539	84,634,343
Disposals	(1,527,430)	(1,178,626)	(2,706,056)
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at FVOCI	(2,916,181)	4,188,051	1,271,870
At 30 June 2023	<u>50,182,193</u>	<u>33,017,964</u>	<u>83,200,157</u>
At 01 July 2023	50,182,193	33,017,964	83,200,157
Disposals	-	(25,770,852)	(25,770,852)
Net gain on financial assets at FVOCI	5,097,745	3,484,978	8,582,723
At 30 June 2024	<u>55,279,938</u>	<u>10,732,090</u>	<u>66,012,028</u>

7(b). FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Local	Foreign	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR
At 01 July 2022	6,669,780	46,314,681	52,984,461
Additions	8,191,144	13,379,151	21,570,295
Disposals	-	(10,838,322)	(10,838,322)
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at FVTPL	(471,384)	8,521,788	8,050,404
At 30 June 2023	<u>14,389,540</u>	<u>57,377,298</u>	<u>71,766,838</u>
At 01 July 2023	14,389,540	57,377,298	71,766,838
Additions	7,272,424	72,652,763	79,925,187
Disposals	-	(48,811,240)	(48,811,240)
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	1,228,909	19,849,333	21,078,242
At 30 June 2024	<u>22,890,873</u>	<u>101,068,154</u>	<u>123,959,027</u>

SBM GROWTH FUND
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24.

7(c). Financial assets comprise the following:

	2024			2023		
	Fair Values FVOCI MUR	FVTPL MUR	Dividend Income MUR	Fair Values FVOCI MUR	FVTPL MUR	Dividend Income MUR
Local equity and equity-related instruments						
ABC Banking Corporation Limited	440,268	133,000	27,155	463,440	140,000	18,832
Ascencia Ltd	2,055,975	851,885	172,628	2,340,375	687,300	199,236
CIEL Limited	127,203	4,294,560	157,019	112,685	3,543,620	71,565
CIM Financial Services Ltd	1,580,545	255,600	98,301	1,484,080	150,000	62,331
MUA Ltd	1,117,428	136,300	62,581	1,868,802	223,100	55,871
Gamma Civic	1,582,320	360,000	115,488	1,904,059	180,500	118,674
IBL Ltd	4,009,920	2,688,000	121,697	4,410,912	2,450,800	97,650
INNODIS Ltd	1,188,366	647,520	93,038	1,407,276	403,200	74,700
Lux Island Resorts Ltd	1,091,800	863,900	157,450	1,050,600	612,000	-
Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd	20,102,000	6,308,000	1,429,875	16,570,925	2,881,900	1,000,650
New Mauritius Hotels Ltd	1,454,250	189,000	78,250	1,188,330	-	-
Rogers And Co Ltd	1,851,179	1,342,600	126,819	1,605,255	1,072,170	108,646
SBM Holdings	5,518,195	1,311,770	581,274	5,283,378	859,950	273,037
Sun Resorts Ltd/Mauritius	1,790,550	326,600	115,063	1,167,750	189,000	90,450
United Basalt Product	808,400	679,400	-	940,000	360,000	-
Phoenix Beverages Ltd	2,768,500	637,000	155,680	2,994,500	636,000	100,000
The Lux Collective Ltd	116,802	-	3,708	4,020	-	-
SBM India Fund Class A	7,676,237	1,865,738	-	5,385,806	-	-
	55,279,938	22,890,873	3,496,026	50,182,193	14,389,540	2,271,642
Foreign equity and equity-related instruments						
Equities						
iShares Core MSCI World UCITS	-	5,421,139	-	844,369	6,294,390	20,055
iShares MSCI World ETF	5,037,810	3,323,539	123,770	6,794,918	-	107,266
iShares MSCI ACWI Index Fund (US)	-	-	71,582	7,372,302	-	101,012
iShares U.S. Medical Devices	-	-	6,789	-	1,846,518	8,267
Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	5,694,280	-	98,115	7,717,466	-	113,660
Alphabet Inc Class A	-	648,090	699	-	-	-
AMAZON.COM INC	-	870,939	-	-	-	-
APPLE INC	-	2,048,321	868	-	-	-

7(c). Financial assets comprise the following (continued):

	2024			2023		
	Fair Values FVOCI MUR	FVTPL MUR	Dividend Income MUR	Fair Values FVOCI MUR	FVTPL MUR	Dividend Income MUR
<u>Foreign equity and equity-related instruments (continued)</u>						
<u>Equities (continued)</u>						
Berkshire Hathaway INC- Class B.	-	2,045,651	-	-	-	-
Broadcom INC	-	609,331	1,987	-	771,701	-
SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust - SPY	-	4,647,203	67,226	-	4,442,108	98,512
VANGUARD TOT WORLD STK ETF	-	7,939,946	137,909	-	5,018,210	127,635
VANECK SEMICONDUCT OR	-	2,411,683	18,949	-	2,857,214	28,402
Consumer Staples SPDR	-	-	-	-	-	22,250
VANGUARD UTILITIES ETF(U.S)-VPU	-	-	13,509	-	1,618,961	57,382
US EQUITY BGF Continental European Flexible Fund Class A2 USD	-	-	-	-	1,154,069	-
BGF Continental European Flexible Fund Class A2 EUR	-	-	-	-	3,118,790	-
iShares Core MSCI World UCITS	-	2,448,066	-	-	-	-
Schroder ISF US Large Cap "A" Acc	-	5,577,402	-	-	3,959,999	-
Morgan Stanley US Core Equity Fund	-	-	-	-	2,524,506	-
Amundi US Pioneer Fund	-	5,718,099	-	-	4,551,208	-
Schroder Global Sustainable Growth	-	-	-	-	1,927,392	-
ISHARES CORE S&P 500	-	3,854,917	-	-	4,107,596	-
Aberdeen Standard Sicav I - China A Share Sustainable	-	1,241,922	-	-	1,481,093	-
QEP Global Core	-	3,288,668	-	-	1,979,255	-
S&P Total US Stock Market	-	3,662,700	41,965	-	-	-

7(c). Financial assets comprise the following (continued):

	2024			2023		
	Fair Values FVOCI MUR	FVTPL MUR	Dividend Income MUR	Fair Values FVOCI MUR	FVTPL MUR	Dividend Income MUR
Foreign equity and equity-related instruments (continued)						
Equities (continued)						
Expanded Tech Sector ETF	-	4,563,547	1,923	-	-	-
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	-	1,759,549	16,441	-	-	-
Emerging Market	-	2,020,469	13,644	-	-	-
iShares MSCI Eurozone ETF	-	4,041,870	111,871	-	-	-
iShares MSCI United Kingdom	-	1,985,648	38,197	-	-	-
JP MORGAN CHASE FVTPL	-	527,737	-	-	-	-
INC-Class A FVTPL	-	837,207	824	-	-	-
MICROSOFT CORP FVTPL	-	1,314,605	2,152	-	-	-
Nvidia CORP	-	820,503	65	-	-	-
SPDR Europe Health care	-	2,132,035	-	-	-	-
Vanguard Growth ETF	-	3,814,752	4,753	-	-	-
iShares MSCI USA Quality Fac	-	-	13,554	-	-	-
ISHARES CORE MSCI PACIFIC ET	-	-	14,492	-	-	-
Mutual Funds						
FF - ASIA PACIFIC OPPORTUNITIE S "A" (USD) ACC	-	-	-	5,083,361	2,268,319	-
JUPITER EUROPEAN GROWTH "A" (EUR) ACC	-	-	-	-	878,024	-
Fidelity Funds - European Dynamic "A"	-	-	-	5,205,548	-	-
FISHER INVESTMENTS INSTITUTIONAL US EQUITY ESG FUND	-	-	-	-	3,839,005	-
T ROWE PRICE GLOBAL VALUE EQUITY FUND	-	-	-	-	2,738,940	-
T Rowe Price BGF Continental FISHER	-	2,099,072	-	-	-	-
	-	4,311,349	-	-	-	-

7(c). Financial assets comprise the following (continued):

	2024			2023		
	Fair Values		Dividend	Fair Values		Dividend
	FVOCI	FVTPL	Income	FVOCI	FVTPL	Income
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Foreign equity and equity-related instruments (continued)						
Mutual Funds (continued)						
Nomura Funds	-	4,461,957	-	-	-	-
Schroder ISF	-	4,727,149	-	-	-	-
UBS Lux Equity	-	5,893,089	-	-	-	-
	10,732,090	77,724,446	801,284	33,026,056	57,377,298	684,441
TOTAL	66,012,028	100,615,319	4,297,310	83,202,180	71,766,838	2,956,083

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, 2 and 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

At 30 June 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Local investments	21,025,135	1,865,738	-	22,890,873
Foreign investments	77,724,446	-	-	77,724,446
	98,749,581	1,865,738	-	100,615,319
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Local investments	47,486,899	7,676,237	116,802	55,279,938
Foreign investments	443,182	10,288,908	-	10,732,090
	47,930,081	17,965,145	116,802	66,012,028
At 30 June 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Local investments	14,389,540	-	-	14,389,540
Foreign investments	47,653,010	9,724,288	-	57,377,298
	62,042,550	9,724,288	-	71,766,838
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Local investments	44,792,366	5,385,806	4,020	50,182,193
Foreign investments	22,731,079	10,288,908	-	33,019,987
	67,523,446	15,674,714	4,020	83,202,180

There has been no transfers between levels.

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

Level 3 reconciliation

The table below shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of financial instruments categorised with the Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting period. The level 3 instrument has used NAV to fair value the investment.

	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
At start	4,020	-
Fair value movement	112,782	4,020
At end	116,802	4,020

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

FVOCI	2024		2023	
	MUR	%	MUR	%
<i>Local and foreign investments</i>				
Mauritius	55,279,938	83.74%	50,182,193	60.31%
United States of America	10,732,090	16.26%	27,814,439	33.43%
Luxembourg	-	0.00%	5,205,548	6.26%
	<u>66,012,028</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>83,202,180</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
FVTPL	2024		2023	
	MUR	%	MUR	%
<i>Local and foreign investments</i>				
Mauritius	22,890,873	22.75%	14,389,540	20.05%
United States of America	71,045,273	70.61%	53,380,484	74.38%
Luxembourg	6,679,173	6.64%	3,996,814	5.57%
	<u>100,615,319</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>71,766,838</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

9. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
Manager's fees	151,643	131,752
Administrator's fees	18,955	16,469
Registry's fees	18,955	16,469
Trustee's fees	14,823	12,662
Custodian's fees	16,342	13,730
Auditors' fees	202,400	287,500
Tax advisor's fees	36,173	32,603
Tax filing Fees	8,625	8,625
Entry fees payable	322	411
Redemption payable	26,489	-
	<u>494,727</u>	<u>520,221</u>

The carrying amount of other payables approximate their fair value. They are unsecured, interest free and payable within 3 months.

10. TAXATION

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% (2023: 15%) on profit for the period as adjusted for income tax purposes.

The Fund is able to claim an 80% partial exemption on specific types of income (including foreign dividends), subject to meeting pre-defined substance conditions. Other types of income not falling within the categories of income benefitting from the partial exemption are taxed at 15%. As an alternative to the partial exemption, the Fund can claim a tax credit against its Mauritius tax liability based on the foreign tax charged on the income in the foreign jurisdiction.

(a) Income tax liability	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 01 July	7,476	-
Charge for the year	17,460	7,476
Tax paid	(7,476)	-
At 30 June	17,460	7,476
(b) Reconciliation of tax charge	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Profit before tax	22,460,767	8,181,753
Tax on accounting profit at the tax rate of 15%	3,369,115	1,227,263
<i>Tax effect of:</i>		
Exempt income	(1,421,678)	(565,902)
Non-taxable income	(2,380,105)	(1,064,538)
Non deductible expenses	450,128	410,653
Withholding tax suffered	237,703	188,589
Tax expense	255,163	196,065
Tax charge for the year	17,460	7,476
Withholding tax suffered on foreign dividend income (note 11)	237,703	188,589
Tax expense	255,163	196,065
11. DIVIDEND INCOME	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Foreign dividends (Gross)	801,284	684,441
Local dividends	3,496,026	2,271,642
	4,297,310	2,956,083
Withholding tax suffered on foreign dividend income (Note 10(b))	(237,703)	(188,589)

12. MANAGER'S FEES

Manager's fees are computed daily based on **1% p.a of net asset value** of the Fund (2023: 1% p.a of NAV) and are payable monthly in arrears.

13. TRUSTEE'S FEES

Trustee's fees are computed daily based on **0.085% p.a of net asset value** of the Fund plus VAT (2023: 0.085% p.a of NAV plus VAT) 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 (2023: 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 (2023: 0.06% p.a of investment value) 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 (2023: 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** (2023: 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** (2023: 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 years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, the Fund transacted with related entities. Details of the nature, volume of transactions and balances with the entities are shown below.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	MUR	MUR
DTOS Trustees Ltd		
Trustee's fees payable	14,823	12,662
Trustee's fees expense	169,998	145,647
SBM Mauritius Asset Managers Ltd		
Manager's fees payable	151,643	131,752
Manager's fees expense	1,736,892	1,492,213
SBM Fund Services Ltd		
Administrator's fees payable	18,955	16,469
Administrator's fees expense	217,111	186,527
Registry fees payable	18,955	16,469
Registry fees expense	217,111	186,527
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd		
Custodian fees payable	16,342	13,730
Custodian fees expense	261,695	153,114
Bank Charges	12,920	4,333
Bank balances held with Bank	7,283,415	3,570,396
Investment in ultimate holding company		
SBM Holdings Ltd	6,829,965	6,143,328
Investment held with related parties		
SBM India Fund	9,541,975	5,385,806

No compensation was paid to key management personnel during the year (2023: Nil).

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 foreign currency risk and equity 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 Material accounting policy information

Details of the material accounting policy information 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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>MUR</u>	<u>MUR</u>
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	66,012,028	83,200,157
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	123,959,027	71,766,838
Cash and cash equivalents	7,283,415	3,570,396
Other receivables at amortised cost	3,751,958	846,844
	<u>201,006,428</u>	<u>159,384,235</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other payables at amortised cost	<u>494,727</u>	<u>520,221</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 2024 MUR	Financial liabilities 2024 MUR	Financial assets 2023 MUR	Financial liabilities 2023 MUR
Mauritius Rupee	83,087,256	494,727	66,966,432	520,221
United States Dollar	111,029,465	-	83,135,980	-
Euro	6,865,899	-	9,258,671	-
British Pounds	18,599	-	17,783	-
Australian Dollar	5,209	-	4,946	-
	201,006,428	494,727	159,383,812	520,221

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.

	2024		2023	
	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%	(11,102,947) 11,102,947	10% -10%	(8,313,598) 8,313,598
Euro	10% -10%	(686,590) 686,590	10% -10%	(925,867) 925,867
British Pounds	10% -10%	(1,860) 1,860	10% -10%	(1,778) 1,778
Australian Dollar	10% -10%	(521) 521	10% -10%	(495) 495

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 %	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
Profit before tax	+ 5	9,498,553	7,748,350

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

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.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

19.8 Liquidity risk (Continued)

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 MUR	1 to 2 years MUR	2 to 5 years MUR	Over 5 years MUR	No stated maturity MUR	Total MUR
2024						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,283,415	-	-	-	-	7,283,415
Other receivables	3,751,958	-	-	-	-	3,751,958
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	66,012,028	-	-	-	-	66,012,028
Financial assets at fair value through through profit and loss	123,959,027	-	-	-	-	123,959,027
Total financial assets	201,006,428	-	-	-	-	201,006,428
Other payables	494,727	-	-	-	-	494,727
Total financial liabilities	494,727	-	-	-	-	494,727
Liquidity gap	200,511,701	-	-	-	-	200,511,701
	Less than 1 year MUR	1 to 2 years MUR	2 to 5 years MUR	Over 5 years MUR	No stated maturity MUR	Total MUR
2023						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,570,396	-	-	-	-	3,570,396
Other receivables	846,844	-	-	-	-	846,844
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income	83,200,157	-	-	-	-	83,200,157
Financial assets at fair value through through profit and loss	71,766,838	-	-	-	-	71,766,838
Total financial assets	159,384,235	-	-	-	-	159,384,235
Other payables	520,221	-	-	-	-	520,221
Total financial liabilities	520,221	-	-	-	-	520,221
Liquidity gap	158,864,014	-	-	-	-	158,864,014

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. The Fund has complied with these restrictions.

20. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There has been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.