MUTUAL FUNDS
ANNUAL REPORT
2021-22

OUR FOCUS ON CUSTOMERS ENABLES US TO GROW EXPONENTIALLY.

Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd.

Subsidiary Companies Financials

ADITYA BIRLA CAPITAL

Content

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset
Management Company
Pte. Limited, Singapore

ADITYA BIRLA
CAPITAL

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2022, and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out.

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 management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company'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 auditors' 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
Date : 22nd April 2022

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31st March 2022

	Note	2022 S$	2021 S$
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	157,669	75,645
Investment securities	4	-	1
		157,669	**75,646**
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	1,515,435	1,428,931
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,806,149	5,964,540
		9,321,584	**7,393,471**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	731,089	910,856
Lease liabilities	11	87,394	50,423
		818,483	**961,279**
Net Current Assets		8,503,101	6,432,192
Non-Current Liability			
Lease liabilities	11	45,444	-
Net Assets		**8,615,326**	**6,507,838**
Capital and Reserves Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company			
Share capital	13	13,600,000	13,600,000
Accumulated losses		(4,984,674)	(7,092,162)
Total Equity		**8,615,326**	**6,507,838**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31st March 2022

	Note	2022 S$	2021 S$
Revenue	14	5,237,667	4,781,155
Other income	15	636	112,177
		5,238,303	**4,893,332**
Less: Other Items of Expense			
Database research expenses		202,081	197,313
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		111,108	126,685
Fund expenses		693,307	732,304
Insurance expenses		194,926	175,544
Staff costs	16	1,391,225	1,456,736
Legal and professional fees		242,018	232,055
Travelling expenses		21,082	3,574
Other expenses	17	275,068	140,503
		3,130,815	**3,064,714**
Profit Before Taxation		2,107,488	1,828,618
Taxation	18	-	-
Profit for the year		**2,107,488**	**1,828,618**
Total Comprehensive Income		**2,107,488**	**1,828,618**
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		2,107,488	1,828,618
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		2,107,488	1,828,618

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st March 2022

	Share Capital S$	Accumulated Losses S$	Total S$
As at 1st April 2020	13,600,000	(8,920,780)	4,679,220
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**1,828,618**	**1,828,618**
As at 31st March 2021	13,600,000	(7,092,162)	6,507,838
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**2,107,488**	**2,107,488**
As at 31st March 2022	13,600,000	(4,984,674)	8,615,326

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31st March 2022

	2022 S$	2021 S$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	2,107,488	1,828,618
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	111,108	126,685
Finance lease interest	4,484	4,981
Net provisions for the year	(48,500)	33,007
Written off of investment securities	1	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,174,581	1,993,291
Working capital changes, excluding changes related to cash:		
Trade and other receivables	(86,182)	(190,224)
Trade and other payables	(247,818)	102,456
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	1,840,581	1,905,523
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(18,284)	(6,048)
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,284)	(6,048)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Net amount due to immediate holding company	116,229	-
Repayment offinance lease liability	(96,917)	(101,950)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activity	19,312	(101,950)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,841,609	1,797,525
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,964,540	4,167,015
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 8)	**7,806,149**	**5,964,540**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1 Corporate information

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office and the principal place of business at 16 Raffles Quay #32-04, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581.

The principal activities of the Company are that of fund management and investment advisory. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd, a Company incorporated in Republic of India holds 100% shares in the Company. Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd is a joint venture between the Aditya Birla Capital Ltd, India and Sun Life Financial Inc, of Canada. Related corporations in the financial statements refer to companies within the group of Aditya Birla Capital Ltd and Sun Life Financial Inc.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 22nd April 2022.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements, expressed in Singapore Dollar (SGD or S$), which is also the functional currency of the Company, are prepared on the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity except as disclosed in Note 20.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1st April 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2022, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to FRS 116 Leases: COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30th June 2021	1st April 2021
Amendments to FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*: Proceeds before Intended Use	1st January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1st January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1st January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12 *Income Taxes*: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and FRS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:* Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined
Amendments to FRS 103 *Business Combinations*: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1st January 2022
FRS 117 *Insurance Contracts*	1st January 2023

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciation amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Office equipment	5
Computer	3
Furniture and fittings	5
Leasehold improvements	4 or leasehold term whichever is shorter
Building	2

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the assets is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exits, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates use to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Financial instrument

2.4.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and thorough the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in the other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirely, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

conveys the rights to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.7.1 As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and lease of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlaying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.3.

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 3).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognise lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlaying asset.

The Company's lease liability is disclosed in Note 12.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office rental (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate, If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

2.10 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or and associate or joint venture of a member of a company of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(viii) The entity, or any member of a company of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting Company or to the parent of the reporting Company.

2.11 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.13 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to as customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

2.13.1 Rendering of services

Revenue from sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a Performance Obligation ("PO") by transferring control of a promised good and service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative standalone selling prices of the promised goods and services. The individual standalone selling price of a good and service that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to goods and services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time upon satisfaction of the PO.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

2.13.2 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.14 Employee benefits

2.14.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.14.2 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably

2.15 Taxes

2.15.1 Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. 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.

2.15.2 Deferred tax

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

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 by the end of the reporting period.

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

2.15.3 Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

(a) Where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable, and

(b) Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2.16.1 Property tax rebate

The Singapore Government had given remission of property tax (property tax rebates) under section 6(8) of the Property Tax Act (Cap. 254) to qualifying non-residential properties in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For the portion of a non-residential property leased out to a lessee (tenant), the owner of the property (landlord) must transfer the benefit from the property tax rebate under section 29 of the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) Act 2020. For the vacant portion of the property, the landlord itself will benefit from the property tax rebate.

2.16.2 Jobs support scheme

The Jobs support scheme provides wage support to employers to help them retain their local employees during this period of economic uncertainty. Employers who have made CPF contributions for their local employees will qualify for the payouts under the scheme.

2.16.3 Rental relief

Qualifying property owners received support via a Government cash grant and they must in turn provide the necessary rental relief to their eligible Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Non-Profit organisations (NPOs) tenant - occupiers of the prescribed properties under the Rental Relief Framework.

2.16.4 Foreign worker levy waiver and rebate

The Singapore Government provided business employers who hire foreign workers on work permits and S-passes with Foreign Worker Levy (FWL) and FWL rebates to ease the labour costs of such firms.

3 Property, plant and equipment

2022	Office equipment	Computer	Furniture and fittings	Building	Leasehold improvement	Total
Cost	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
At beginning of year	30,514	121,759	36,153	223,894	111,117	523,437
Additions	14,232	4,052	-	174,848	-	193,132
At end of year	44,746	125,811	36,153	398,742	111,117	716,569
Accumulated Depreciation						
At beginning of year	25,069	108,580	35,105	167,921	111,117	447,792
Depreciation	2,827	7,858	739	99,684	-	111,108
At end of year	27,896	116,438	35,844	267,605	111,117	558,900
Carrying Amount						
At end of year	16,850	9,373	309	131,137	-	157,669

2021	Office equipment	Computer	Furniture and fittings	Building	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
At beginning of year	30,514	115,711	36,153	223,894	111,117	517,389
Additions	-	6,048	-	-	-	6,048
At end of year	30,514	121,759	36,153	223,894	111,117	523,437
Accumulated Depreciation						
At beginning of year	22,696	99,461	31,859	55,974	111,117	321,107
Depreciation	2,373	9,119	3,246	111,947	-	126,685
At end of year	25,069	108,580	35,105	167,921	111,117	447,792
Carrying Amount						
At end of year	5,445	13,179	1,048	55,973	-	75,645

4 Investment securities

	2022 S$	2021 S$
As at beginning of the year	1	1
Written off*	(1)	-
As at end of the year	-	1

The Company has NIL (2021: 1) unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

A - International Opportunities Fund SPC (IOF)

This relates to an investment of US$0.01 in International Opportunities Fund SPC ("IOF") made by the Company in November 2013. IOF is a Segregated Portfolio Company set up as a fund in Cayman Islands.

B - New Horizon Fund SPC (NHF)

This relates to an investment of US$1.00 in New Horizon Fund SPC ("NHF") made by the Company in April 2017. NHF is a Segregated Portfolio Company set up as a fund in Cayman Islands.

**On 30th September 2021, New Horizon Fund SPC has been struck from the Companies Register in Cayman Islands.*

5 Trade and other receivables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Trade receivables (Note 6)	19,602	13,863
Unbilled revenue*	1,106,177	1,116,182
Other receivables (Note 7)	389,656	298,886
	1,515,435	**1,428,931**

**These are service rendered as at year end for which invoices have not been issued. All balance are current in nature. There are no expected credit loss on the issued amounts.*

6 Trade receivables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Third parties	19,602	13,863

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The maximum exposure of credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date is S$19,602 (2021: S$13,863).

Expected credit losses

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables for individual customers as at 31st March:

	Gross S$	ECL rate S$	ECL S$
2022			
Current	-	-	-
Past due 0 - 30 days	-	-	-
Past due 31- 60 days	19,602	-	-
	19,602	**-**	**-**
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-
2021			
Current	13,863	-	-
Past due 0 - 30 days	-	-	-
	13,863	**-**	**-**
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-

The Company reviews the ECL of its trade receivables on an ongoing basis.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

7 Other receivables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Amount due from immediate holding company	323	-
Deposits	22,028	24,380
Prepayments	365,952	231,932
Others	1,353	-
Recoverable expenses	-	42,574
	389,656	**298,886**

Amount due from immediate holding company is non - trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Cash at bank	7,802,457	5,961,614
Cash on hand	3,692	2,926
	7,806,149	**5,964,540**

9 Trade and other payables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Trade payables	8,689	-
Amount due to immediate holding company	116,552	-
Accrued operating expenses - others	77,641	185,736
Provisions (Note 10)	237,832	286,332
Other payables	290,375	438,788
	731,089	**910,856**

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Other payables are unsecured and have a credit term of 30 days (2021: 30 days).

10 Provisions

	Provision for bonus S$	Provision for restoration costs S$	Total S$
2022			
At beginning of year	256,443	29,889	286,332
Provision made during the year	207,943	-	207,943
Provision utilised during the year	(227,388)	-	(227,388)
Provision written back during the year	(29,055)	-	(29,055)
At end of year	**207,943**	**29,889**	**237,832**
2021			
At beginning of year	223,437	29,889	253,326
Provision made during the year	260,106	-	260,106
Provision utilised during the year	(199,989)	-	(199,989)
Provision written back during the year	(27,111)	-	(27,111)
At end of year	**256,443**	**29,889**	**286,332**

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

The provision for bonus represents the management's best estimate of the bonus to be paid to the employees based on the Company's and individual's performance during the current financial year.

Provision for restoration costs is the estimated costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration of plant and equipment. This provision and the related asset is being expensed off and capitalised, respectively.

11 Lease liabilities

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Current	87,394	50,423
Non-current	45,444	-
	132,838	**50,423**

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1 Apr 21 S$	Cash flows S$	Non-cash changes: Accretion of interest S$	Non-cash changes: Others S$	31 Mar 22 S$
Liability					
Lease liability					
- Current	50,423	(96,917)	4,484	129,404	87,394
- Non-current	-	-	-	45,444	45,444
	50,423	**(96,917)**	**4,484**	**174,848**	**132,838**

	1 Apr 20 S$	Cash flows S$	Non-cash changes: Accretion of interest S$	Non-cash changes: Others S$	31 Mar 21 S$
Liability					
Lease liability					
- Current	96,969	(101,950)	4,981	50,423	50,423
- Non-current	50,423	-	-	(50,423)	-
	147,392	**(101,950)**	**4,981**	**-**	**50,423**

12 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for building. The Company's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	2022 S$	2021 S$
At 1 April	55,973	167,920
Additions	174,848	-
Depreciation	(99,684)	(111,947)
At 31 March	**131,137**	**55,973**

Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 11 and the maturity analysis of lease liability is disclosed in Note 21.2.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(99,684)	(111,947)
Finance lease interest (Note 17)	(4,484)	(4,981)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**(104,168)**	**(116,928)**

Total cash outflow

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of S$96,917 (2021: S$101,950).

13 Share capital

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares	S$	No. of shares	S$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of year	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time by the Company. All ordinary shares have no par value and carry one vote per share without restriction.

14 Revenue

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Advisory fee income	273,997	320,274
Management fee income	3,637,075	4,048,624
Marketing fee income	235,650	244,165
Sub-management fee income	1,090,945	168,092
	5,237,667	**4,781,155**

The Company's revenue is recognised at a point in time.

15 Other income

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Government grants	-	112,177
Miscellaneous income	636	-
	636	**112,177**

Government grants include rental rebates NIL (2021: S$14,681) and job support scheme NIL (2021: S$91,540) received from Singapore government to help business deal with the impact from COVID-19.

16 Staff costs

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Salaries, bonus and other related costs	1,215,130	1,338,742
Defined contribution pension costs	78,410	73,504
Share based payment*	44,456	-
Other benefits	53,229	44,490
	1,391,225	**1,456,736**

The above includes key management personnel remuneration as disclosed in Note 19.

**Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited, the immediate holding corporation of the Company has granted its stock option program to selected employees of the Company in 2021. The cost incurred by the Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited is being recovered from the Company over the period of vesting the Employee Stock Options (ESOP) grants. The option granted can be vested on 12th April 2023. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The options carry neither right to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised any time from the date of vesting to the last date of exercise which is on 11th April 2028.*

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

17 Other expenses

Other expenses include:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Exchange loss	55,179	17,704
Finance lease interest	4,484	4,981
Office upkeep and maintenance	19,610	21,419
Telecommunication expenses	20,481	28,824

18 Taxation

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Current year taxation	-	-

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Profit before taxation	2,107,488	1,828,618
Income tax on profit before tax at 17%	358,273	310,865
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	18,888	24,822
Utilisation of tax losses and capital allowances	(377,161)	(335,687)
	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets in respect of the following items have not been recognised in the financial statements as the probability of future taxable profits being available to utilise such benefits cannot be reliably established:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
As at beginning of the year	7,789,146	8,201,552
Profit before taxation plus depreciation	(1,996,380)	(412,406)
As at end of the year	5,792,766	7,789,146

The Company's unutilised capital allowances and tax losses are available for offset against future taxable profits subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the Singapore Income Tax Act, Cap.134.

19 Significant related parties transactions

Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Immediate holding company		
Advisory fee	116,552	-
Marketing fee	(90,022)	(93,236)
Share based payment	44,456	-

Balances with related party at the reporting date is set out in Note 7 and 9.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. The Company's key management personnel are mainly the Directors of the Company.

Key management personnel compensation for the financial year is as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Directors		
Salary and bonus	288,234	317,457
Fees	35,831	28,505
Share based payment	20,260	-
Other allowances	270	1,093
	344,595	**347,055**

20 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Company'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 at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty 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 the future periods.

20.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Provision for income tax

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 21.1.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables as at 31st March 2022 was S$ 19,602 (2021: S$13,863).

21 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purpose shall be undertaken.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

21.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 180 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount S$	Loss allowance S$	Net carrying amount S$
2022					
Trade receivables	6	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	19,602		19,602
Other receivables	7	12-month ECL	23,382		23,382
2021					
Trade receivables	6	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	13,863	-	13,863
Other receivables	7	12-month ECL	66,954	-	66,954

Trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile to trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

Information regarding loss allowance movement of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 6.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

See Note 6 for more disclosure on credit risk.

21.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

	Within 1 year S$	Within 2 to 5 years S$	Total S$
2022			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	1,149,483	-	1,149,483
Cash and cash equivalents	7,806,149	-	7,806,149
Total undiscounted financial assets	**8,955,632**	**-**	**8,955,632**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	493,257	-	493,257
Lease liabilities	87,394	45,444	132,838
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	**580,651**	**45,444**	**626,095**
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	**8,374,981**	**(45,444)**	**8,329,537**
2021			
Financial assets			
Investment securities	-	1	1
Trade and other receivables	1,196,999	-	1,196,999
Cash and cash equivalents	5,964,540	-	5,964,540
Total undiscounted financial assets	**7,161,539**	**1**	**7,161,540**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	624,523	-	624,523
Lease liabilities	50,423	-	50,423
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	**674,946**	**-**	**674,946**
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	**6,486,593**	**1**	**6,486,594**

21.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

21.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any financial instruments bearing variable interest rate as at the reporting date.

21.3.2 Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the Company, primarily Canadian Dollar (CAD), Indian Rupee (INR), United State Dollar (USD) and others.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

The Company's exposures foreign currency is as follows:

	CAD S$	USD S$	Others S$
2022			
Trade and other receivables	-	1,127,133	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	703
Trade and other payables	-	(221,865)	-
	-	**905,268**	**703**
2021			
Investment securities	-	1	-
Trade and other receivables	29,144	1,142,032	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	710
Trade and other payables	-	(493,381)	-
	29,144	**648,652**	**710**

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of Singapore Dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

2022	Profit or loss (before tax)
United States Dollar	(90,527)
Others	(70)
	(90,597)

A 10% strengthening of Singapore Dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

2021	Profit or loss (before tax)
Canadian Dollar	(2,914)
United States Dollar	(64,865)
Others	(71)
	(67,850)

A 10% weakening of Singapore Dollar against the above currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

22 Financial instruments by category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Investment securities	-	1
Trade and other receivables	1,149,483	1,196,999
Cash and cash equivalents	7,806,149	5,964,540
	8,955,632	**7,161,540**
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	493,257	624,523
Lease liabilities	132,838	50,423
	626,095	**674,946**

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for the year ended 31st March 2022

23 Fair values

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables (including trade balances due to holding company and related parties) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

24 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including trade and other payables as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debts.

No specific gearing ratio has been determined by management with the overall objective to keep the ratio as low as possible and such policy has not been changed since the previous financial year.

The gearing ratios at 31st March were as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Total trade and other payables and lease liability	863,927	961,279
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(7,806,149)	(5,964,540)
Net debts	-	-
Total equity	8,615,326	6,507,838
Total capital	8,615,326	6,507,838
Gearing ratio	**-**	**-**

The Company is required to maintain a minimum net worth of S$250,000 under the Securities and Futures (Financial and Margin Requirements for Holders of Capital Market Services Licenses) Regulations issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. In addition, the Company is required, at all times, to maintain a base capital of not less than 120% of its total risk requirement (Operational Risk Requirement). The company is in compliance with these requirements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022.

Other than the above, the Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 31st March 2021.

25 Other matter

An outbreak of the COVID-19 had been reported to the World Health Organisation in China on 31st December 2019. On 31st January 2020, the World Health Organisation announced then COVID-19 outbreak as a global health emergency. On 11th March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. The COVID-19 outbreak and the measures taken to contain the spread of the pandemic have created a high level of uncertainty to global economic prospects

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Management has reviewed the possible impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the following matters:

1. Changes in economic and market conditions that affect the fair values of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

2. Additional expected credit losses due to a decline in the repayment ability of debtors.

Management assessment requires the exercise of judgement and careful consideration of Company's specific facts and circumstances. The Company operates in business segments that have remain relatively stable or unaffected by the outbreak and there may not be a significant increase in loss allowance as the Company's key customers are not in sectors severely affected by the outbreak, and they generally have good repayment history. The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC
(Mauritius) Limited

ADITYA BIRLA
CAPITAL

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of
Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC (Mauritius) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC (Mauritius) Limited** (the "Company") set out which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Company as at 31st March, 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter – basis of preparation and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. The financial statements are prepared for the purpose of inclusion of the company's financial statements in the consolidated financial statement of Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company its members and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and its members. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC (Mauritius) Limited Audited Financial Statements and Other Information for Group Reporting for the year ended 31st March, 2022, which includes the Corporate Information and the Commentary of the Directors.

The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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 the directors for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

ERNST & YOUNG	**THIERRY LEUNG HING WAH, F.C.C.A.**
Ebène, Mauritius	Licensed by FRC
Date: 15th April, 2022	

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
Income			
Revenue from contract with customers	4	201,591	208,418
Finance income		172	342
		201,763	**208,760**
Expenses			
Salary		47,668	50,752
Professional fees		29,877	22,977
Directors' fees		20,000	20,000
Local office expenses		10,667	12,092
Audit fees		24,716	12,995
Other expenses		7,510	4,109
Bank charges		8,086	6,882
Licence fees		5,000	5,000
Employee benefit expenses		2,957	-
Depreciation	6	259	94
		156,740	**134,901**
Profit before tax		45,023	73,859
Income tax expense	5	(1,218)	(2,222)
Profit for the year		43,805	71,637
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**43,805**	**71,637**

Statement of financial position

as at 31st March, 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Office equipment	6	1,499	-
Loan at amortised cost	7	-	1,323
Total non-current assets		**1,499**	**1,323**
Current assets			
Loan at amortised cost	7	1,323	3,049
Receivables and prepayments	8	112,721	25,919
Cash at bank		1,146,377	1,194,153
Total current assets		**1,260,421**	**1,223,121**
Total assets		**1,261,920**	**1,224,444**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	9	45,000	45,000
Retained earnings		1,193,918	1,150,113
Total equity		**1,238,918**	**1,195,113**
Current liabilities			
Income tax payable	5	1,863	927
Other payables		21,139	28,404
Total liabilities		**23,002**	**29,331**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,261,920**	**1,224,444**

Approved by the Committee of directors and authorised for issue on 15th April, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

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Ramanand Guzadhur
Director

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	Share Capital USD	Retained Earnings USD	Total Equity USD
At 1 April 2020	45,000	1,078,476	1,123,476
Profit/total comprehensive income for the year	-	71,637	71,637
At 31 March 2021	**45,000**	**1,150,113**	**1,195,113**
Profit/total comprehensive income for the year	-	43,805	43,805
At 31 March 2022	**45,000**	**1,193,918**	**1,238,918**

Statement of cash flow

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		45,023	73,859
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation	6	259	94
Finance income		(172)	(342)
Foreign exchange loss		600	446
		45,710	**74,057**
Working capital adjustments:			
Increase in receivables and prepayments		(86,802)	(4,617)
(Decrease)/ increase in other payables		(7,265)	8,904
Cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		**(48,357)**	**78,344**
Income tax paid	5	(282)	(3,684)
Proceeds from loan receivable	7	2,621	2,774
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities		**(46,018)**	**77,434**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of office equipment		(1,758)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,758)**	**-**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent		(47,776)	77,434
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		1,194,153	1,116,719
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		**1,146,377**	**1,194,153**

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

1. Legal form and principal activity

Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC (Mauritius) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Mauritius on 20th May, 1996 as a private company with liability limited by shares and has registered office at Sanne House, Bank Street, TwentyEight, Cybercity, Ebène 72201, Mauritius. It holds a Global Business Licence and a CIS Manager Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission under the Financial Services Act 2007 and the Securities Act 2005 respectively.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as investment manager to India Advantage Fund Limited (the "Fund"), a related entity.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are presented in the United States Dollar (''USD''), and all figures rounded to the nearest dollar, except where otherwise stated. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements and have been prepared for the purpose of inclusion in the consolidated financial statement of Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited.

(b) Statement of compliance

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

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. A five-step model is used to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers as follows:

- Identify the contracts with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Investment management income

Investment management income is recognised in accordance with the terms of the investment management agreement in place and is disclosed under Note 4.

As per the terms of the Investment Management Agreement entered into by the Company, the Company provides investment management services to India Advantage Fund Limited. In performing this obligation, the Company receives management fees at a fixed rate of 0.75%per annum of the daily net assets of India Advantage Fund Limited on a monthly basis and therefore the revenue is recognized over the time it corresponds.

(d) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD") which is also the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The USD is the currency that most faithfully reflects the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Company. The Company derives its revenue in USD.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

(e) Office equipment

Office equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the assets on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of such assets. Additions during the year bear a due proportion of the annual depreciation charge. The annual depreciation rate used for the purpose of calculating depreciation is 33.33%.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Gains and losses on disposal of plant and equipment are determined by reference to their written down value and are included in determining operating profit.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 as detailed in Note 2(c).

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 Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company only holds financial assets at amortised cost.

The Company 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 (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised,modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include receivables and cash at bank.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised:

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

When the Company 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 Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company 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 Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For management fees receivable, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company considers its historical loss experience on its debtors and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities at amortised cost, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include short term payables and accruals.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to payables and accruals.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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.

(g) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(i) Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties include key management personnel.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 Company 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 the income statement net of any reimbursement.

(k) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.1 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2021 (unless otherwise stated). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30th June, 2021 Amendments to IFRS 16

On 28th May, 2020, the IASB issued COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment was intended to apply until 30th June, 2021, but as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31st March, 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to 30th June, 2022. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2021. However, the Company has not received COVID-19-related rent concessions, but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within allowed period of application.

This amendment had no impact on the financial statements.

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

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

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

The Board of directors does not believe that such amendments would have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended use – Amendments to IAS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2022. The Company will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

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

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

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Definition of accounting estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Disclosure of accounting policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on theCompany's accounting policy disclosures.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company'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, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising thereon are dependent on the functional currency selected. As described in Note 2(d), the directors have considered those factors therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the USD.

Estimates and assumptions

No significant accounting estimates and assumptions were used in the preparation of the financial statements.

4. Revenue from contract with customers

The Company has entered into an Investment Management Agreement ("IMA") with India Advantage Fund Limited (the "Fund"), a related party. Under the IMA, the Company is entitled to a fee, accruing at the annual rate of 0.25% of the net proceeds of the initial placing to 30th September, 1996 and subsequently at the annual rate of 0.25% of the net asset value of the Fund on the last business day in each calendar month until 31st July, 2005.

The annual rate was afterwards revised as follows:

- 1.25% of the daily NAV of the Fund with effect from 1st August, 2005.
- 0.75% of the daily NAV of the Fund with effect from 1st February, 2012.

The IMA shall be effective until terminated by either party giving at least ninety days' notice in writing on the Valuation Day falling in March, June, September or December in any year on or after December 1999.

The Fund will indemnify the Company against any claim as specified in clause 17.3 of the IMA and to the extent that such claim is not due to breach of duty, negligence, wilful default or liability on the part of the Company.

5. Taxation

The Company holds a Global Business License for the purpose of the Financial Services Act 2007 of Mauritius. Pursuant to the enactment of the Finance Act 2018, with effect as from 1st January, 2019, the deemed tax credit has been phased out, through the implementation of a new tax regime. Companies which had obtained their Category 1 Global Business Licence on or before 16th

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

October, 2017, including the Company, have been grandfathered and would benefit from the deemed tax credit regime up to 30th June, 2021.

Accordingly, the Company was entitled to a foreign tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered or 80% of the Mauritian tax ("Deemed tax credit") on its foreign source income resulting in an effective tax rate on net income of up to 3%, up to 30th June, 2021. Further, the Company is exempted from income tax in Mauritius on profits or gains arising from sale of securities. In addition, there is no withholding tax payable in Mauritius in respect of payments of dividends to Shareholders or in respect of redemptions or exchanges of Shares.

Post 30th June, 2021 and under the new tax regime and subject to meeting the necessary substance requirements as required under the Financial Services Act 2007 (as amended by the Finance Act 2018) and such guidelines issued by the Financial Services Commission, the Company is entitled to either (a) a foreign tax credit equivalent to the actual foreign tax suffered on its foreign income against the Company's tax liability computed at 15% on such income, or (b) a partial exemption of 80% of some of the income derived, including but not limited to foreign source dividends or interest income, subject to meeting all following conditions:

a) The Company carries out its core income generating activities in Mauritius;

b) The Company employs, directly or indirectly, an adequate number of suitably qualified persons to conduct its core income generating activities; and

c) The Company incurs a minimum expenditure proportionate to its level of activities.

The Company will also need to demonstrate that its central management and control is in Mauritius.

The reconciliation between the tax expense and tax calculated at the applicable rate of 15% is as follows:

(a) Reconciliation of tax charge and accounting profit

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Profit before tax	45,023	73,859
Tax calculated at the rate of 15%	6,753	11,079
Tax effect of:		
Allowable expenses	(153)	-
Income not subject to tax	(17,711)	(51)
Non allowable expenses	14,228	81
Foreign tax credit	(1,899)	(8,887)
Income tax charge	**1,218**	**2,222**

(b) In the statement of financial position

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Income tax payable		
At 1 April	927	2,389
Paid during the year	(282)	(3,684)
Charge for the year	1,218	2,222
At 31 March	**1,863**	**927**

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

6. Office equipment

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Cost		
At 1 April	1,678	1,678
Additions during the year	1,758	-
At 31 March	**3,436**	**1,678**
Depreciation		
At 1 April	1,678	1,584
Depreciation charge for the year	259	94
At 31 March	**1,937**	**1,678**
Net Book Value		
At 31 March	**1,499**	**-**

7. Loan

During 2018, the Company has granted an unsecured and interest free loan of MUR438,000 to its employee which is repayable over 48 months.

The loan has been classified and measured at amortised cost.

	2022 USD	2021 USD
At 1 April	4,372	7,250
Finance income	172	342
Proceeds from loan receivable	(2,621)	(2,774)
Foreign exchange loss	(600)	(446)
At 31 March	**1,323**	**4,372**
Non-current assets	-	1,323
Current assets	1,323	3,049
	1,323	**4,372**

The Company measures credit risk and ECL using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. The Board of directors considers both historical analysis and forward-looking information in determining any ECL. The Board of directors considers the probability of default to be close to zero as the counterparty is employed by the Company has a strong capacity to meet the contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month ECL as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Company.

8. Receivables and prepayments

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Amount due from India Advantage Fund Limited (note 13)	56,802	19,835
Receivable from Fund under management	52,746	-
Prepayments	2,339	5,250
Deposit for office rental	834	834
	112,721	**25,919**

The amount due from India Advantage Fund Limited, is unsecured, interest free and receivable on demand. The Company measures credit risk and ECL using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. The Board of directors considers both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any ECL. The Board of directors considers the probability of default to be close to zero as the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet the contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month ECL as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Company.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

9. Stated capital

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Issued share capital		
4,500 (2021: 4,500) ordinary shares of USD 10 each	**45,000**	**45,000**

10. Dividend paid

No dividend was paid during the year ended 31st March, 2022 (2021: nil).

11. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including cash flow interest rate risk and foreign currency risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market risk

Cash flow interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Thus, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Currency risk

All of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in USD except for the loan granted to the employee of the Company which is denominated in MUR. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the USD relative to the MUR may change in a manner which does not have a material effect on the reported values of the Company's assets which are denominated in USD and hence, the Company is not exposed to significant currency risk.

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. The Company is not exposed to any significant liquidity risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Less than 3 months 2022	Total 2022	Less than 3 months 2021	Total 2021
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Other payables	21,139	21,139	28,404	28,404

Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Company's main credit risk concentration is its other receivables and cash and short term deposits.

With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets, the Company's exposure arises from the default of the counterparties, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these financial assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date was:

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	Carrying amount	
	2022 USD	2021 USD
Receivables	109,548	19,835
Cash and cash equivalents	1,146,377	1,194,153
Loan at amortised cost (Note 7)	1,323	4,372
	1,257,248	**1,218,360**

Prepayments and deposits amounting to **USD 3,173** (2021: USD 6,084) have been excluded.

The financial assets were neither past due nor impaired at the reporting date. The cash and short term deposits are maintained with a regulated financial institution.

	Less than 3 months 2022	Total 2022	Less than 3 months 2021	Total 2021
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets	1,257,248	1,257,248	1,218,360	1,218,360

Fair values of financial instruments

Except where otherwise stated the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value.

12. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholder through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amounts of dividends paid, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

The Company has external capital requirement imposed by the Financial Services Commission, the Regulator, in that at all times it shall maintain a minimum paid-up and unimpaired stated capital and shareholders' funds of at least Mauritian Rupees 1,000,000 or its equivalent in any currency. At year end, this condition was met.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31st March, 2022. (2021: None)

13. Related party disclosures

During the year, the Company transacted with related entities. Details of the nature, volume of transactions and the balances with the entities are as follows:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Amount due from India Advantage Fund Limited		
At 1 April	19,835	18,218
Investment management fees	201,591	208,418
Amount received	(164,624)	(206,801)
At 31 March (note 8)	**56,802**	**19,835**

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Amount due to SANNE Mauritius		
At 1 April	4,300	3,060
Professional fees for the year	39,808	16,774
Amount paid during the year	(41,293)	(15,534)
At 31 March	**2,815**	**4,300**

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Directors' fees

Directors' fees amounting to **USD 20,000** (2021: USD 20,000) were paid to Messrs Kishore Sunil Banymandhub and Sudesh Anauthlall Basanta Lala. All of them are independent of the Administrator or Investment Manager and do not have any shareholding in the Company.

Payable to Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited

As at 31st March, 2022, the Company has a payable amount of **USD 740** (2021: Nil) to Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited, the immediate holding company. This represents expense charged by Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited in respect to the Employee Stock Options Scheme ("ESOP") adopted by the latter.

14. Holding and ultimate holding companies

The directors consider Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the immediate holding company.

The Company is ultimately owned jointly by Aditya Birla Capital Limited and Sun Life (India) AMC Investments Inc, incorporated in India.

15. COVID-19

The global outbreak of the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in early 2020 caused major disruptions to both social and economic activities. This event is a significant event considering the spread of virus all over the world and the situation of lock-down in Mauritius since March 2020 and period subsequent to that. Due to this significant event, there could be low to severe direct and indirect effects developing with companies across multiple industries around the world. To date, global financial markets have seen significant downward trends with a high level of volatility. The Company will continue to monitor the impact COVID-19 and reflect the consequences as appropriate in its accounting and reporting.

As at the date of approval of these annual financial statements, the COVID-19 crisis is still unfolding, and there will be some uncertainty remaining around the accurate assessment of the full impact of COVID-19 crisis or any prediction regarding the future course of events that would arise due to the COVID-19 crisis. The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern taking into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the date of approval of these annual financial statements and confirm that they have not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

16. Events after the reporting date

There were no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustments to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset
Management Company Limited,
DIFC, Dubai

ADITYA BIRLA
CAPITAL

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited, DIFC, Dubai

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited, DIFC, Dubai (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' 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 Auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

BDO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Dubai
Parag Harendrabhai Patadiya
25th April 2022

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Non-current assets			
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	7	9,057	15,276
Right-of-use assets	8	29,163	80,644
Total non current assets		**38,220**	**95,920**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	125,362	74,568
Due from related parties	10	288,827	390,270
Bank balances		833,830	730,702
Total current assets		**1,248,019**	**1,195,540**
Current liabilities			
Accruals and other payables	11	272,335	286,133
Due to related parties	10	16,440	14,300
Lease liabilities	8	27,559	53,595
Total current liabilities		**316,334**	**354,028**
Net current assets		931,685	841,512
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	-	26,306
Net assets		**969,905**	**911,126**
Equity			
Share capital	13	3,125,000	3,125,000
Accumulated deficit		(2,155,095)	(2,213,874)
Total equity		**969,905**	**911,126**

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 25th April 2022. These financial statements are signed on it's behalf by:

Vikas Gautam
Director

Ram Goyal
Senior Executive Officer

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive income

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue	14	1,534,302	1,448,619
Expenditure			
Salaries and other benefits		(1,015,583)	(1,075,256)
Administration and general expenses	15	(400,017)	(262,988)
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	8	(51,481)	(52,140)
Depreciation	7	(6,347)	(5,956)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	8	(2,095)	(3,752)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**58,779**	**48,527**

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Share capital $	Accumulated deficit $	Total equity $
Balance at 1st April 2020	3,125,000	(2,262,401)	862,599
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	48,527	48,527
Balance at 31st March 2021	3,125,000	(2,213,874)	911,126
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	58,779	58,779
Balance at 31st March 2022	**3,125,000**	**(2,155,095)**	**969,905**

Statement of Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		58,779	48,527
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	7	6,347	5,956
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	8	51,481	52,140
Interest expense	8	2,095	3,752
		118,702	**110,375**
Increase in trade and other receivables	9	(50,794)	(406)
Decrease/(increase) in due from related parties	10	101,443	(264,855)
(Decrease)/increase in accruals and other payables	11	(13,798)	157,733
Increase/(decrease) in due to related parties	10	2,140	(12,394)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		157,693	**(9,547)**
End of service benefits paid	12	-	(85,992)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		157,693	**(95,539)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of furniture, fixtures and office equipment	7	(128)	(8,705)
Net cash used in investing activities		(128)	**(8,705)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal paid on lease liabilities	8	(52,342)	(50,516)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	8	(2,095)	(3,752)
Net cash used in financing activities		(54,437)	(54,268)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		103,128	**(158,512)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		730,702	**889,214**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		833,830	**730,702**

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

1 STATUS AND ACTIVITY

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited, DIFC, Dubai (the "Company") was incorporated in the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC') as a limited liability Company on 9th November 2010.

The Company obtained authorisation and DIFC license on 9th November 2010, having license no. 0993. The Company obtained its license from the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA") on 6th December 2010 as a category 4 Company as defined in the DFSA Prudential rules.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at Al Fattan Currency House, Tower 1, DIFC, Dubai. The principal activities of the Company include advising on financial products and arranging deals in investment.

The Company is the subsidiary of Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd. (the "Parent"), a Company registered in India which was a joint venture between Aditya Birla Group, incorporated in India and Sun Life Financial Inc., incorporated in Canada. On 11th October 2021, the Parent was listed on National Stock Exchange of India.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25th April 2022.

These financial statements are presented in US Dollars ($), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements of the Company "the Entity" have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC). The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

3 GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future. As at the date of statement of financial position, the Company's accumulated deficit is $2,155,095 (2021: $2,213,874). The Company has a contractual arrangement in place with its Parent for reimbursement of the cost with mark up to meet its commitment and liabilities for foreseeable future. Accordingly, the management does not foresee any concern with regards to the going concern aspect of the business.

4 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective 1st January 2021

The Company has adopted the following standards new standards and amendments in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 which have not had a significant effect on the Company:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – IBOR 'phase 2' (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)
- COVID-19 - Related Rent Concessions beyond 30th June 2021 (Amendments to IFRS 16)

(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1st January 2022:

- Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37);
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41)
- References to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendments to IFRS 16) Effective from 1st June 2020.
- The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1st January 2023:
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments and does not believe that these amendments will have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Other standards

The Company does not expect following other standards issued by IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Company.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective 1st January 2023) – In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 17, including a deferral of its effective date to 1st January 2023.

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The significant accounting policies adopted are as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

The cost of replacing a part of furniture, fixtures and office equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the items if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

The routine servicing of the furniture, fixtures and office equipment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

An item of furniture, fixtures and office equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of items of office equipment, computer and furniture and fixtures is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the assets and it is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided consistently on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of office equipment, computer and furniture and fixtures over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office equipment	5 years
Computers and software's	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Other than financial assets in a qualifying hedging relationship, the Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises in-the-money derivatives and out-of-money derivatives where the time value offsets the negative intrinsic value (see "Financial liabilities" section for out-of-money derivatives classified as liabilities). They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the finance income or expense line. Other than derivative financial instruments which are not designated as hedging instruments, the Group does not have any assets held for trading nor does it voluntarily classify any financial assets as being at fair value through profit or loss.

Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition of issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectible, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those, where credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

These financial assets are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve. Upon disposal any balance within fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is reclassified directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company does not have any investments or financial assets which are designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Purchases and sales of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognised in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve.

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case the full or partial amount of the dividend is recorded against the associated investments carrying amount.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances free of encumbrance with maturity periods of three months or less from the date of deposit.

Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for employees' end of service gratuities on the basis prescribed in the DIFC Employment Law No. 4 of 2020, for the accumulated period of service at the date of financial statements. Starting February 2020, monthly contributions are made to the DIFC Employee Workplace Savings Plan which is a defined contribution plan on the basis prescribed in the Employment Law of DIFC. The expense is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Provisions

Other provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss

These financial liabilities are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Company does not have any liabilities held for trading nor has it designated any financial liabilities at being at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include other payables and due to related parties, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leasing

Identifying Leases

The Company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

a. There is an identified asset;

b. The Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and

c. The Company has the right to direct use of the asset.

The Company considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease.

In determining whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Company considers only the economic benefits that arise of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Company has the right to direct use of the asset, the Company considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Company considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use. If the contract or portion of a contract does not satisfy these criteria, the Company applies other applicable IFRSs rather than IFRS 16.

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Company if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of- use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

When the Company revises its estimate of the term of any lease, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to be made over the revised term, which are discounted at the same discount rate that applied on lease commencement. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining revised lease term.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

Foreign currencies

Transaction in foreign currencies during the year are converted into $ at rates of exchange ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to $ at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of statement of financial position. All gains and losses on exchange are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Revenue recognition

Performance obligation, timing of revenue recognition and transaction price

Marketing fee: Revenue is recognised on an accrued basis at specified rates, applied on the average daily net assets of India Advantage Fund.

Marketing support fee: Revenue is recognised on an accrued basis, measured at cost plus mark up taking all the expenses adding a mark up reduced by the marketing fee earned.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

There are no multiple performance obligations that are identified in the above services provided to related parties, hence, allocating transaction price is not required.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax, except:

- when the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- when receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other receivables in the financial statements.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

6 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 5, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of statement of financial position, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful life, which is based on estimates for expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear which are dependent on operational factors. Management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and which is within the control of the lessee.

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Discount rate used for initial measurement of lease liability

The management has considered the borrowing rate that the Company would charge as the incremental borrowing rate for discounting the lease payments. The management has assessed that the Company would have to pay to borrow at a similar rate and term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use assets in similar economic environment.

Related party

The Company earns marketing fees of $26,790 from India Advantage Fund ("the Fund"), a Fund incorporated in Mauritius, which is managed by a related party of the Company. The management has assessed that the Company neither exercises any control nor has any significant influence over the Fund either directly or indirectly. Further, the management confirms that none of the key managerial personnel of the Fund and the Company are common. Based on these facts and assessment, the management confirms that the Fund is not a related party to the Company and transactions with it are not related party transactions.

7 FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Movement in furniture, fixtures and office equipment are given in notes.

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

8 LEASES

Right of Use Assets

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	80,644	132,784
Amortisation during the year	(51,481)	(52,140)
At 31st March	**29,163**	**80,644**

Lease liability

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	79,901	130,417
Interest expense	2,095	3,752
Lease payments	(54,437)	(54,268)
At 31st March	**27,559**	**79,901**
Less: Non-current portion of lease liability	-	(26,306)
Current portion of lease liability	**27,559**	**53,595**

9 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Trade and other receivables	5,605	7,392
Prepayments	73,493	30,045
Deposits	23,822	23,822
VAT receivable	22,442	13,309
	125,362	**74,568**

10 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties include the parent company, key management personnel, associates and any businesses which are controlled directly or indirectly by the Company or over which they exercise significant management influence. The balances due to/from such parties, which have been disclosed separately in the financial statements, are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

The significant related party transactions during the year are as follows:

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Key management personnel		
- Short term benefits	543,700	608,394
- Long term benefits	13,892	15,253
Parent		
- Marketing support fee* (Note 14)	**1,507,512**	**1,420,829**

**Marketing support fee income represents the cost plus mark up earned from the agreement entered with the Parent. This agreement is entered to maintain the Company's profitability.*

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Related party balances are as follows:

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Payables:		
- Key management personnel	16,440	14,300
Receivables:		
- Parent	**288,827**	**390,270**

The receivable balance relates to the market support fees receivable from the Parent company. The balances are expected to be settled by 30th June 2022. Based on the underlying arrangement and assessment performed by the management, there is no material impact of expected credit loss on related party receivables.

Pursuant to ESOP Plan by Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC LTD, stock options were granted to the employees of the Company during the period. Total cost incurred by Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC LTD till date is recovered from the Company over the period of vesting of the ESOP grants. A sum of $50,833 has been charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended 31st March 2022 (2021: nil).

11 ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Accruals	271,820	279,204
Other payables	515	6,929
	272,335	**286,133**

12 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	-	85,992
Payments made during the year	-	(85,992)
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

DIFC Employee Workplace Savings (DEWS) is an end-of-service benefits plan which has been introduced within the DIFC from 1st February 2020 to restructure the provision for employees' end of service benefits scheme into a funded and professionally managed, defined contribution savings plan.

13 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Authorised capital:		
5,000,000 shares of $1 each	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**
Issued and paid up capital:		
3,125,000 shares of $1 each	**3,125,000**	**3,125,000**

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

14 REVENUE

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Marketing support fee (note 10)	1,507,512	1,420,829
Marketing fee	26,790	27,790
	1,534,302	**1,448,619**

15 ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Director's remuneration	42,237	43,004
Rent and license fees	29,141	31,254
Communication	38,432	43,099
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	14,213	7,207
Entertainment and business promotion	101,264	22,792
Professional fees	137,559	80,916
Other	37,171	34,716
	400,017	**262,988**

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

Capital risk management

The capital is managed by the Company in a way that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximising returns to shareholders.

The capital structure of the Company consists of bank balances and equity attributable to equity holders, comprising of issued capital and accumulated deficit.

As a risk management policy, the Company reviews its cost of capital and risks associated with each class of capital. The Company balances its capital structure based on the above review.

Regulatory Capital

In implementing current capital requirements, the Company assesses its capital resources in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Dubai Financial Services Authority prescribing the minimum capital adequacy requirements.

Summary data of regulatory capital managed as at the year end was as follows:

Capital Resources

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Share capital	3,125,000	3,125,000
Accumulated deficit	(2,155,095)	(2,213,874)
Total Capital resources	**969,905**	**911,126**

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Capital Requirements

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Capital requirement is the higher of:		
Base Capital requirement	10,000	10,000
Expenditure based capital requirement - as notified by the regulator	200,000	161,000
Total Capital requirement	**200,000**	**161,000**
Resources less capital requirement	**769,905**	**750,126**

The Company has complied with all externally mandated capital requirements.

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that the value of an asset will fluctuate as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all financial assets traded in the market.

The Company is primarily exposed to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (currency risk).

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuation arise. The Company is mainly exposed to UAE Dirham (AED). As US Dollar is pegged to the UAE Dirham (AED), the Company is not exposed to any significant exchange rate fluctuations to the UAE Dirham (AED).

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is potentially exposed to concentration of credit risk from its financial assets which comprise principally bank balances, trade and other receivables and due from related parties. The Company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions. The credit risk on trade and other receivables and due from related parties are subjected to credit evaluations.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts for each class of financial instrument are listed below:

Financial assets

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Amortised cost		
- Trade and other receivables	51,869	44,523
- Due from related parties	288,827	390,270
- Bank balances	833,830	730,702

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Financial assets

Particulars	2022 $	2021 $
Other financial liabilities		
- Accruals and other payables	272,335	286,133
- Due to related parties	16,440	14,300
- Lease liability	27,559	79,901

The carrying value of the above stated financial assets and liabilities approximates to its fair value.

The contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash-flows) of financial liabilities is upto three months.

17 IMPACT OF COVID-19

COVID-19 has in general had impact over the business and across the industry to which the Company caters to. The management has assessed and concluded that the impact of COVID 19 was limited and that there was no significant impact on quality and recoverability of its financial assets. The management was successful in managing recovery of its financial assets without any major impairment losses. The management is of the view that the COVID 19 may have further impact on future business of the Company. However, it is difficult to evaluate the nature and extent of such impact. The management will continue to monitor the future developments on regular basis and assess its impact on the business.

18 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Previous year's figures have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

Schedule of furniture, fixtures and office equipment

Particulars	Office equipment $	Computers and software $	Furniture and fixtures $	Total $
Cost				
At 1st April 2020	12,907	26,777	81,235	120,919
Additions	6,323	2,382	-	8,705
Disposals/write off	-	(5,521)	-	(5,521)
At 31st March 2021	**19,230**	**23,638**	**81,235**	**124,103**
Additions	128	-	-	128
Disposals/write off	-	(9,818)	(151)	(9,969)
At 31st March 2022	**19,358**	**13,820**	**81,084**	**114,262**
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2020	12,497	17,580	78,315	108,392
Charge for the year	383	4,925	648	5,956
On disposals/write off	-	(5,521)	-	(5,521)
At 31st March 2021	**12,880**	**16,984**	**78,963**	**108,827**
Charge for the year	1,334	4,044	969	6,347
On disposals/write off	-	(9,818)	(151)	(9,969)
At 31st March 2022	**14,214**	**11,210**	**79,781**	**105,205**
Net Book Value				
At 31st March 2022	**5,144**	**2,610**	**1,303**	**9,057**
At 31st March 2021	**6,350**	**6,654**	**2,272**	**15,276**

Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Ltd.
(A part of Aditya Birla Capital Ltd.)
One World center, Tower 1, 17th Floor, Jupiter Mill,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai - 400 013
+91 22 4356 8000 | (F) +91 22 4356 8110 / 8111
abslamc.cs@adityabirlacapital.com | https://mutualfund.adityabirlacapital.com

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