



Associated Commercial Company Ltd

annual report 2021

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Corporate Information

DIRECTORATE

CHAIRMAN

SWALEH RAMJANE FCIS MCIT

DIRECTORS

M YACOOB RAMTOOLA FCA

M S E HAJI ADAM FCCA

MASOOD A RAMTOOLA

SECRETARY

M YACOOB RAMTOOLA FCA

AUDITOR

BAKER TILLY
1st FLOOR CYBERTOWER ONE
EBENE, 72201
MAURITIUS

REGISTERED OFFICE

C/o UNITED BUS SERVICE LTD
LES CASSIS PORT LOUIS
MAURITIUS

BANKS

SBM BANK (MAURITIUS) LTD
1 QUEEN ELIZABETH II AVENUE
PORT LOUIS

THE MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED
10th FLOOR, MCB HEAD OFFICE
9-15 SIR WILLIAM NEWTON STREET
PORT LOUIS

ABSA BANK (MAURITIUS) LIMITED
ABSA HOUSE,
68 WALL STREET CYBERCITY 72201
MAURITIUS

Chairman's Review

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to submit the annual report of Associated Commercial Co Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The company has achieved a better performance as compared to 2020 and both the turnover and profitability levels have improved. We have successfully implemented new lines of business namely automotive lubricants and batteries.

Our business strategy remains the same, the strengthening of our core business activities. We are fully confident that the profitability levels will be further improved in 2022.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Board for their guidance, the management and employees of the company for their dedication and hard work.

I am also thankful to our shareholders for their ongoing support to the company's mission, values and objectives.



Swaleh Ramjane
Chairman

30 September 2021

Board of Directors

Profile of the Board of Directors of ACC Ltd

Mr. Swaleh Ramjane FCIS MCIT (Chairman)

- Skills and experience

Mr. Swaleh Ramjane is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators and a member of the Chartered Institute of Transport; he has a wide experience in transport, commerce and industry.

- Other current appointments:

Director of United Bus Service Ltd, Mauritius Secondary Industries Ltd, Lintrabis Investment Co Ltd, UBS Transport Ltd and Orland Ltd.

Mr. Yacoob Ramtoola FCA

- Skills and experience

Mr. Yacoob Ramtoola is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and has a wide experience in audit and advisory business.

- Other current appointments:

Director of United Bus Service Ltd, Mauritius Secondary Industries Ltd, Lintrabis Investment Co Ltd, UBS Transport Ltd and Orland Ltd.

Mr. M S E Haji Adam FCCA

- Skills and experience

Mr. M S E Haji Adam is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered and Certified Accountants. He had a career in audit and accountancy before joining the company in 2001. He is currently the CEO of the Company.

- Other current appointments:

Director of United Bus Service Ltd, Mauritius Secondary Industries Ltd, Lintrabis Investment Co Ltd, UBS Transport Ltd and Orland Ltd.

Mr. Massood A Ramtoola

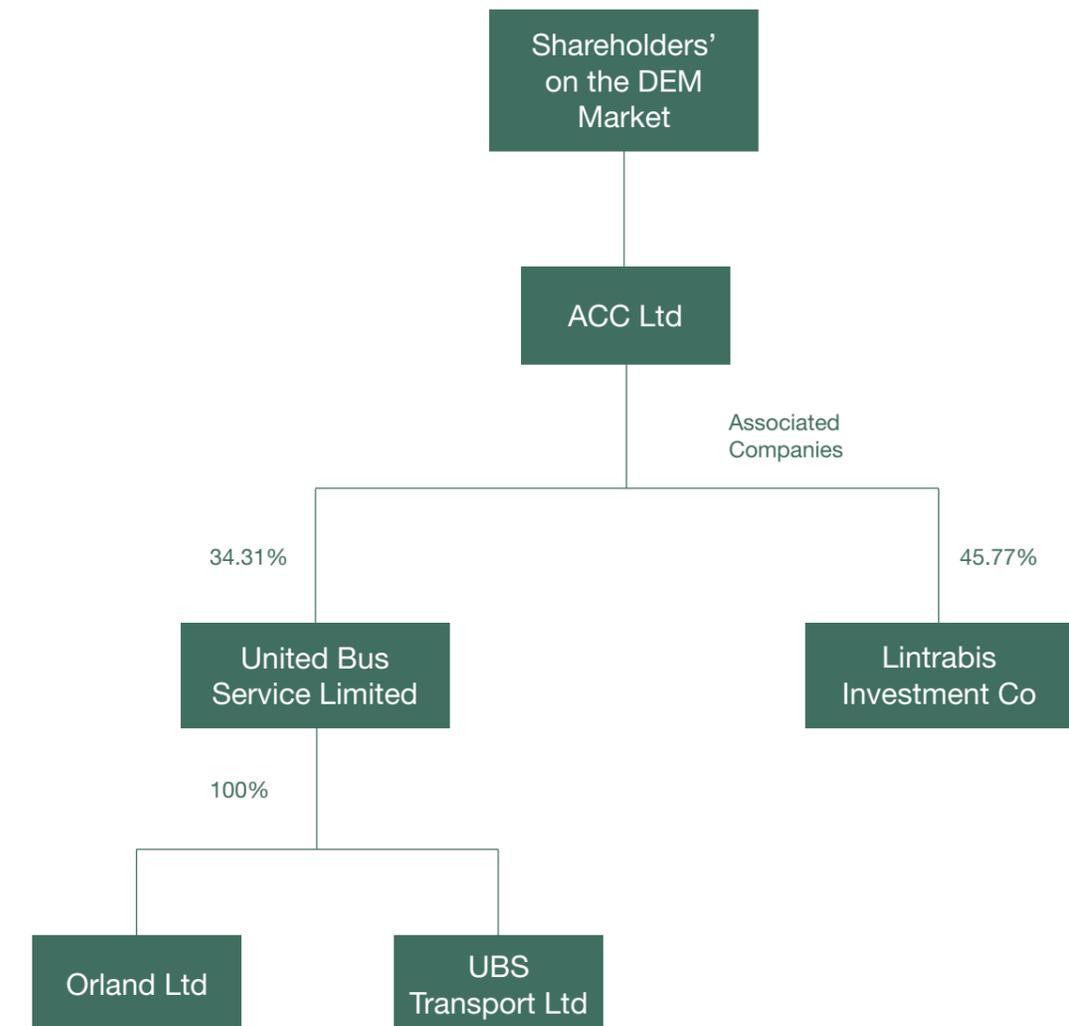
- Skills and experience

Mr. Massood A Ramtoola is an experienced businessman; he is the manager of H A Ramtoola and Sons and is the Director of the Company since 1986.

- Other current appointments:

Director of United Bus Service Ltd, Mauritius Secondary Industries Ltd.

Group Structure

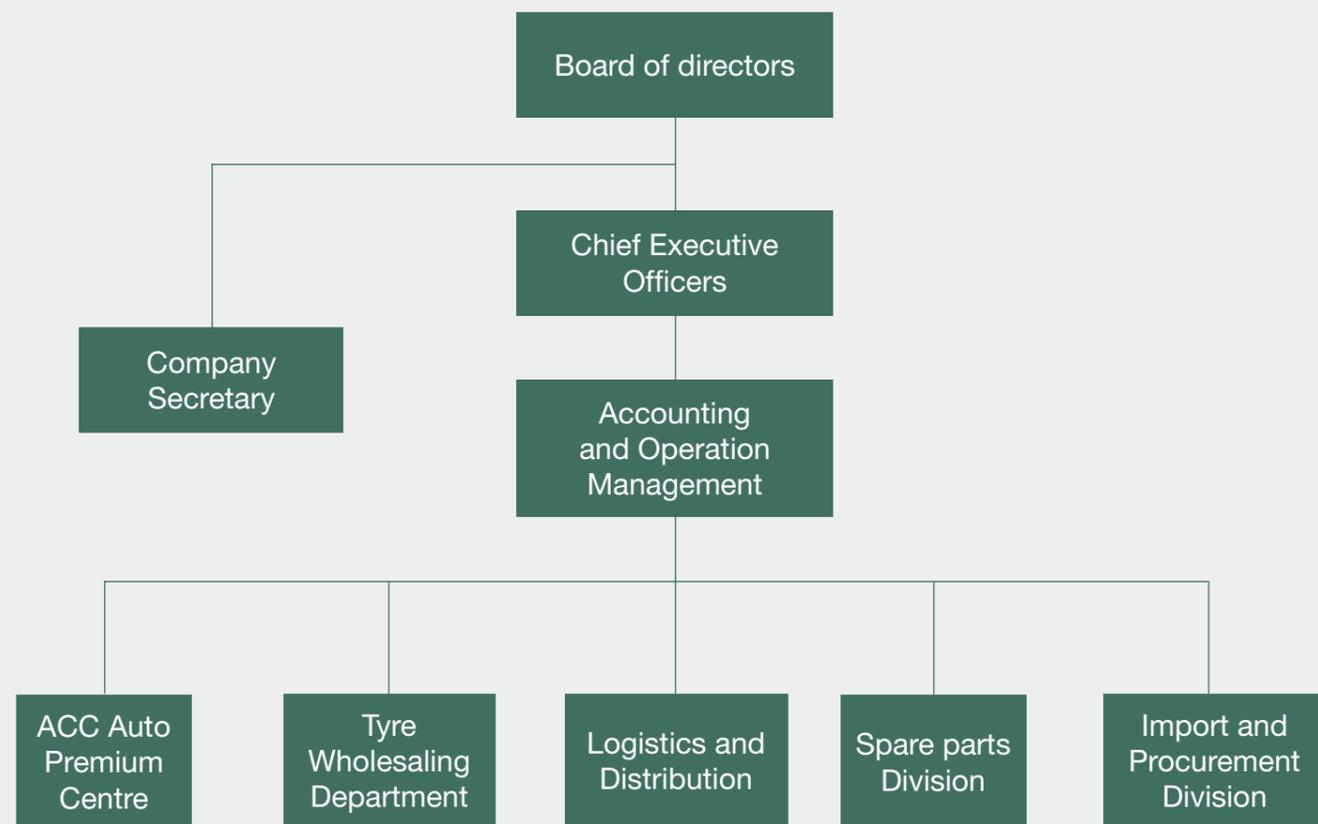


Common Directorship

The below table indicates the Directors common to the Associated Commercial Co Ltd and its associated companies:

Directors	ACC Ltd	UBS Ltd	UBS T Ltd	Orland Ltd	Lintrabis Ltd
Swaleh Ramjane	√	√	√	√	√
M Yacoob Ramtoola	√	√	√	√	√
M S E Haji Adam	√	√	√	√	√
Masood Ramtoola	√	√	-	-	-

Group Organigram



Corporate Governance Report

Introduction

Associated Commercial Co Ltd is a public limited company incorporated in 1964 and qualifies as a public interest entity as defined under the Financial Reporting Act 2004. The Board of Directors has the responsibility of managing, leading and having full control over the activities of the company and is committed to achieving high standards of corporate governance.

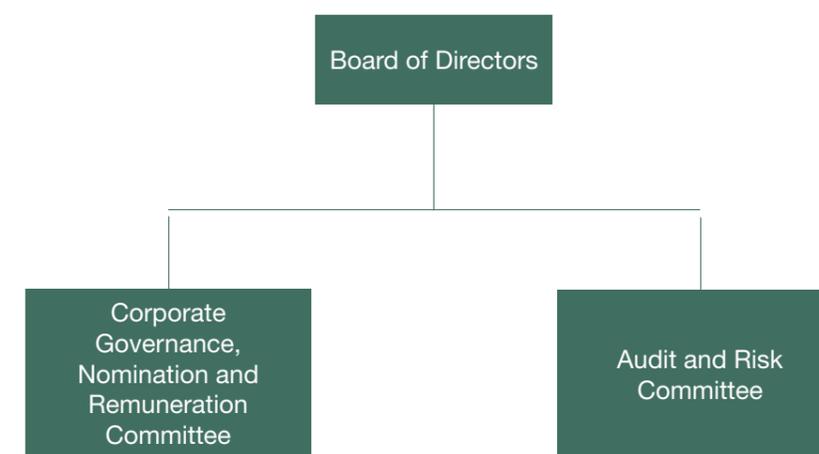
The Company is listed on the Development and Enterprise Market ('DEM') of the stock exchange of Mauritius and is registered with the FSC as a reporting issuer. It is a commercial company that trades in tyres and motor vehicle spare parts. It is the authorized dealer for TOYO tires from Japan.

The report outlines the company's corporate governance framework under the National Code of Corporate Governance ("the code") and provides example as needed how the principles have been applied.

The Board of ACC Ltd considers that it has applied in all material respects, the principles of the code throughout the financial reporting period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

Principle 1: Governance Structure

The board serves as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance in the organization. The Directors recognize that good governance can create shareholder value by enhancing long-term equity performance. While the board is unwavering in its adherence with legislation, regulation, codes and guidelines, the company's commitment to good governance goes beyond a commitment to comply with standards. Each Director is appointed with the understanding of the amount of time and care that they will have to devote to the Board and the organization.



Key Governance documents

Code of ethics

ACC Ltd commits itself to the highest standards in the conduct of its activities on a daily basis. It consists of general principles regarding relations with stakeholders which defines the reference values guiding the Company in carrying out its activities. Among the aforesaid principles, specific mention is made of the following: honesty, impartiality, confidentiality, the creation of value for shareholders, the value of human resources, the transparency and completeness of information, service quality and the protection of the environment.

The Company is in the process of preparing the code of ethics in line with the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance, the finalization and publication of same has been delayed due to the COVID 19 pandemic same is expected to be ready in the financial year 2021/2022

Once ready it will be published on the company's website.

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 1: Governance Structure (Cont'd)

Board charter

The board is of the view that the Company's constitution, the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and rules and regulations which apply to the company are sufficiently detailed and elaborate to serve as benchmark and terms of reference. However, if the need arises in the future the Company shall work towards the implementation of a board charter.

The Chairman ensures that each Director understands his role, responsibilities and the authority of the board of Directors both individually and collectively in setting the direction, the management and the control of the organization. He also ensures that the Directors promote efficiency, transparency and ethical functioning within the company.

General organization structure of the company

The general organization structure of the company is on page 6

Key Governance Responsibilities

The Board has taken particular note of the following key governance positions that are critical to the Board's performance against its strategy and achievement.

Key Governance Positions

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the board; and in particular, he will:

- Ensure effective operation of the board and its committees in conformity with the highest standards of corporate governance
- Ensure communication with shareholders
- Ensure all committees are properly established
- Plan the schedule of meetings and agenda
- Coordinate with the company secretary and ensure the board receives information on a timely basis
- Call for special meetings whenever needed
- Establish a harmonious and open relationship with the CEO and other Senior staff

Mr. Swaleh Ramjane FCIS MCIT is the Chairman of the board and a brief profile is provided on page 4.

Chief Executive Officer

The Board is responsible for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. The authority of the board that is conferred to management through the CEO, so that authority and accountability of management is considered to be the authority and accountability of the CEO in so far as the board is concerned.

The key responsibilities of the CEO is as follows:

- Formulating and successfully implementing company policy
- Directing strategy towards the profitable growth and operation of the company
- Developing strategic operating plans that reflect the long term objectives and priorities established by the board
- Maintaining an ongoing dialogue with the Chair of the board
- Putting in place adequate operational planning and financial control systems
- Closely monitoring the operating and financial results against plans and budgets
- Take remedial action where necessary and inform the board of significant changes
- Maintaining operational performance of the company
- Assuming full accountability to the board for all the company's operations
- Building and maintaining an effective executive team

Mr. Muhammad S E Haji Adam is the CEO of ACC Ltd and a brief profile is found on page 4.

Corporate Governance Report

Chairman of the Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Chairman of the Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration committee works with close collaboration and provides support and advice to the Chairman of the board. He has the following responsibilities:

- Providing guidance to the board on aspects of corporate governance and for recommending the adoption of policies and best practices
- He has to ensure that no Directors are disqualified from holding office
- Determine and develop general policies as regards to executive and senior management remuneration

Website

The Company's website is already operational and the following information is already available:

- Annual report
- Quarterly accounts
- Share price information
- Financial highlights etc

The below information will also be available on the company's website soon:

- The Company's constitution
- The Code of ethics
- Job descriptions
- Organization chart
- Statement of major accountabilities

Principle 2: The Structure of the Board and its Committees

The Board of Directors of ACC Ltd represents the shareholders' interests and is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the company, its reputation and governance. The board is responsible to all its shareholders and to its stakeholders for leading and controlling the organization and meeting all legal and regulatory requirements and is also accountable for determining that the company is managed in a way to achieve its objectives.

The board of ACC Ltd is a unitary board and was at 30 June 2021 made up of 4 members. The Chairperson Mr. Swaleh Ramjane by definition of the Code of Corporate Governance does not meet the criteria of being an independent chairperson. However, the board can have according to the code its own definition of independence. Consequently, it is entirely satisfied that the chairperson is independent in both character and judgement and he has a wide experience and contributes in strategic issues etc.

Mr. Muhammad Haji Adam is the only executive director of the company. The board is of opinion that given the operations of the company are properly structured and non-complex, the appointment of a second executive director at this stage is not warranted.

For the period ended 30 June 2021, both Yacoob Ramtoola and Massood A Ramtoola have been considered as independent even though they have served on the board for several years from the date of their first election. The board is of opinion that these directors have been able to develop over time, insights and knowledge in the company's business and are therefore able to provide a valuable contribution to the board. The board takes the view that independence cannot be merrily determined solely and arbitrarily on the basis of time. A director's contribution in terms of experience, expertise, objectivity, and independent judgement in engaging and challenging the management in the interests of the company as he performs his duties are the yard sticks to be used to measure his independence irrespective of the years they have been appointed as directors.

After having taken into account all these attributes and taking into account that they have discharged their duties by exercising sound independent business judgement in the interest of the company the board has therefore considered Messers Yacoob Ramtoola and Massood A Ramtoola as independent directors.

The board after having taken into account the size of the operations of the company, the spread of operations, the extent of activities which are subject to regulations and the multiplicity of activities is satisfied that its size is sufficient for the management of the affairs of the company.

Mr. Yacoob Ramtoola is the Company Secretary. The profile of the board members is on pages 4.

Corporate Governance Report

Powers of the board

The role and responsibilities of the Board of Directors is as per the company's constitution in compliance of the Companies Act 2001 and as per the listing rules of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. The board also follows the principle of good governance as recommended by the NCCG.

Board meetings

The board normally meets 5 times during the year and special meetings are convened when deemed necessary; the board met 6 times for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Board attendance

	Board	Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Audit Committee
Yacoob Ramtoola	6/6	1/1	2/2
Swaleh Ramjane	6/6	1/1	2/2
M Haji Adam	6/6	-	-
Masood Ramtoola	6/6	1/1	2/2

Conflicts of interest and related party transactions

Whenever there is an actual or potential conflict of interest, the director concerned is not present at the part of the meeting in which the conflict of interest is discussed and therefore does not debate or vote on the matter.

Related party transactions are disclosed in note 21 of the notes to the financial statements and are at arm's length and in the normal course of business.

Committees of the board

In order to fulfill its obligations the Board has set up the following sub-committees to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities; non-executive Directors of the company chair both committees.

The committees are as follows:

- Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee; and
- Audit and Risk Committee

Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Composition and purpose

The members of the Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee are as follows:

- Mr Swaleh Ramjane (Chairman)
- Mr Yacoob Ramtoola
- Mr Massood Ramtoola

The committee consists of 3 members and met 1 time during the year under review. An independent non-executive Director chairs the committee.

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (cont'd)

Composition and purpose (cont'd)

The main duties of the committee are as follows:

- Providing guidance to the Board on aspects of Corporate Governance and for recommending the adoption of policies and best practices
- Ensure that no Director is disqualified from holding office
- Ascertain that the right balance of skills, expertise and independence is maintained
- Pay particular attention to potential conflicts of interest and other ethical problems that may arise
- Review the independence of the independent members of the board
- Determine, develop and agree on the Company general policy with respect to executive and senior management remuneration

Audit and risk committee

Composition and purpose

The members of the audit and risk committee are as follows:

Mr. Yacoob Ramtoola (Chairman)
Mr. Swaleh Ramjane
Mr. Massood Ramtoola

The audit and risk committee is the cornerstone of the Company's system of internal control and risk management.

The committee consists of 3 non-executive members of the Company and they have met 2 times during the year under review.

The roles and responsibilities of the committee is set out below:

Auditors and external audit

- Consider and make appointment to the Board for the appointment, reappointment and removal of external auditors
- Evaluate the performance of external auditors
- Discuss with the external auditors the audit plans, nature and scope of work
- Meet with external auditors at least once yearly and discuss about their audit findings

Financial reporting and internal control

- Review the reliability of the quarterly, half yearly and yearly financial statements prior to their submission to the Board for approval
- Assess the impact of significant accounting and reporting issues and evaluate their impact on the financial statements
- Meet with executive of the company and the external auditors for discussion of the Company's accounts and results for the audit
- Review the internal control systems and procedures in order to assist the Board of Directors

Internal control function

The Directors of the Company are responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control. They believe that the managerial and supervisory control put in place are sufficient to protect the Company's income and assets. Hence, it is the responsibility of the members of the audit and risk committee to ensure that the Directors of the Company maintain a sound system of internal control in place.

Corporate Governance Report

Internal control function (cont'd)

The members of the audit committee confirms that each and every sitting of the committee they have reviewed the critical components of the internal controls of the company:

- They have reviewed the systems established to ensure compliance with those policies, plans and procedures, laws and regulations which could have a significant impact on operations and reports and whether the organization is in compliance
- They have reviewed and ensured that the safeguarding of assets is appropriate
- They have reviewed and appraised the economy and efficiency with which resources are employed
- They have also reviewed the operations or programs to ascertain whether results are consistent with established objectives and goals and whether operations are carried out as planned

Currently, the non-executive Chairman of the Board chairs the audit and risk committee. However, given that Committees are only a mechanism to assist the Board in the performance of its duties and ultimate responsibility and accountability still rests with the Board, we believe that the Chairman of the committee has the expertise and experience needed to carry out the duties as required by the NCCG. Further, we believe the Chairman is independent in both character and judgement and demonstrate objectivity in the conduct of the proceedings of the committee.

Annual effectiveness review

The committees confirm that they have discharged their responsibilities for the year under review and it has met the key objectives. However since the company has not yet adopted a board charter the committees performance could not be assessed against the board charter.

Balance and diversity

The Board of ACC Ltd believes that based on its size and its operations, it possesses the right balance. The current Directors possess the appropriate skills, knowledge, independence and experience to enable them to perform their duties. Further, the board is of the view that its current size and composition allows it to meet its business requirements. As regards to the gender balance, the board is working towards achieving same.

All the Directors of the company are resident Directors.

Principle 3: Director Appointment Procedures

Appointment

The Board is required from time to time, depending on the requirements to fill vacancies that arises in the organization, the following need to be considered prior to the appointment of a new Director onto the board:

- Competence
- Character
- Diligence
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Judgement
- Independence
- Previous experience
- Conflict of interest
- Benefits of diversity, including gender

A transparent procedure is in place before the appointment of a new Director.

It is incumbent to the Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee to review proposals for the appointment as Directors and then make recommendations to the Board. The approval of the Board is required for each appointment and same needs to be put forward to the shareholders at the AGM by way of ordinary resolution for approval.

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 3: Director Appointment Procedures

Appointment (cont'd)

On appointment to the Board and its Committees, Directors receive a complete induction from the Company Secretary; in addition, new Directors are invited to meet members of the management team in order to rapidly acquire a comprehensive view of the Company's operations, risks and strategy.

A newly elected Director is also requested to sign an appointment letter that clearly highlights his responsibilities etc.

During the year under review, the Company has not appointed any new Directors as they are of the view that the current composition of the Board is adequate and sufficient for the company's scale of operations.

Re-election of Directors

The NCCG do provide for Directors to be elected (or re-elected) as the case applies every year at the AGM of shareholders. However, the board does not consider the recommendation within the context of the company as the shareholders are adequately represented on the Board. In addition, the constitution of the company does not make any provision for such practices.

The Board also believes that given the nature of the business, reasonable time should be allowed for a Director to understand/ be accustomed with the business. However, re-election of Directors over the age of 70 years is in compliance with Section 138 (B) of the Companies Act 2001.

Professional development

Directors are encouraged to keep themselves up to date with the latest workplace trends, professional practices, and professional development.

Succession planning

The Board of ACC Ltd recognizes the importance of succession planning to provide for continuity in the smooth functioning of the company. There are certain positions in the company that are key to the proper functioning and future growth and it is critical to fill up such positions well in time to avoid any leadership gap. The company has therefore put in place a policy on succession planning for the board and senior management.

The Corporate Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall oversee the succession planning and shall from time to time make recommendations to the board. The objectives of the succession planning are outlined as per below:

- To identify and nominate suitable candidates for the Board's approval to fill the vacancies which arises in the Board of the company from time to time
- To identify the competency requirements of critical and key positions, assess potential candidates and develop required competency through planned development and learning initiatives
- To ensure the systematic and long term development of individuals in the senior management level to replace when the need arises due to death, disabilities, retirements and unexpected occurrence

Applicability of the policy

The policy shall be applicable for succession planning for the following personnel:

- Chairman
- CEO
- Company Secretary
- Any other positions within the Company at the discretion of the Board of Directors

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 4: Directors' Duties, Remuneration and Performance

Legal duties

All Directors owe their fiduciary duty to the company for which they act and all Directors are fully apprised of their responsibilities.

The Directors are required to:

- To act in good faith: at all times, a Director must act in good faith for the overall interests of the company.
- Exercise reasonable care and skill: a Director must act to exercise reasonable level of care as any prudent person would in the circumstances and on the facts known to him. The required level of knowledge expertise and skill may vary between the Directors be they for instance executive and non-executive. They may rely partially on others when acting collectively for their skills and knowledge in reaching a Board decision.
- Exercise their powers as a Director for a proper purpose: the Director should not abuse any of their executive power to ensure their own position. At all times they should act in good faith for the interest of the company as a whole.
- Conflict of interest and duties: At all times the Director must declare any potential conflicts of interest. He must not take on any new position that may endanger his existing relationship without the express permission of the officers of the company.

The Board monitors and evaluate the performance of the Directors and ensures prevention of insider dealing and conflict of interest.

Board evaluation

The company secretary shall during the financial year 2021/2022 proceed with the evaluation of the board and such exercise shall then be conducted on a yearly basis. The Directors shall be requested to rate various areas such as the effectiveness of meetings, performance of the committees etc. It shall also cater for the self-evaluation of each Director. The secretary shall also proceed with the interview of each Director and a report shall then be presented to the Corporate Governance Committee which in turn shall make recommendations to the Board.

The Board of Directors feel the composition of the board is stable and efficient in managing the affairs of the company.

Statement of remuneration philosophy

Executive directors are not remunerated for serving on the Board of the Company or its committees. Their remuneration packages as employees of the Company are in accordance with market rates.

The remuneration of the non-executive and independent directors consist of attendance and retainer fees.

In addition, the company does not make any difference in the payment of remuneration criteria for the payment of remuneration to those Executive Directors approaching retirement as they still play an active role in the day-to-day running of the Company.

The company clearly differentiates the payment of executive and non-executive remuneration.

The Directors of the company are not entitled to any variable remuneration and the company has no long-term incentive plan in place. Further, the Directors of the company have not received shares in lieu of remuneration during the year under review.

Remuneration and benefits paid to the directors are set out in section "Statutory Disclosures". The remuneration has been disclosed by band and not individually due to confidentiality and commercial sensitivity of such information.

Directors interest and dealing in ACC Ltd shares

The company operates a close period policy in line with DEM rules. During closed periods, Directors and officers of the company are prohibited from dealing in ACC Ltd shares. Parties who may also have access to sensitive information are also cautioned against the possibility of insider trading during these periods.

Corporate Governance Report

Directors interest and dealing in ACC Ltd shares (cont'd)

The table below outlines the interests of the Directors in ACC Ltd shares:

Directors	Direct share holding in ACC Ltd	Indirect share holding in ACC Ltd	Shares purchased during the year
Swaleh Ramjane	245,923	-	5,926
Yacoob Ramtoola	2	168,412	5,897
M S E Haji Adam	10,934	64,109	-
Masood Ramtoola	9,685	32,795	-

Remuneration paid to the executive and non-executive directors are detailed below:

The fees paid to non-executive directors in 2021 were as follows:

Directors	Fees
	Rs 000
Swaleh Ramjane	2,947
Yacoob Ramtoola	1,368
Masood Ramtoola	175

The remuneration of the Executive Directors have not been disclosed on an individual basis as the board is of the opinion that this information is sensitive.

	2021	2020
	Rs 000	Rs 000
Executive directors	2,134	2,323
Non-executive directors	4,489	5,137

Interest register

The Company Secretary maintains an interest register, which is updated on an annual basis. Any disclosure of interest as required by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 is recorded in the interest register, which is available for inspection during normal working hours upon written request made to the Company Secretary.

The information, information technology and information security policies

The Board is ultimately solely responsible for the governance/management of information within the company, the management of information technology and information security policies.

Corporate Governance Report

Directors interest and dealing in ACC Ltd shares (Cont'd)

The information, information technology and information security policies (cont'd)

The Board of Directors is conscious that in today's world of technology, it is important to have a strategic plan for information security aligned with the business strategy to achieve the goals set. The Board of ACC Ltd ensures that it has allocated sufficient resources for the implementation of information and IT security plan within the Company. Risks are identified and the company allocates resources to ensure that proper policies are put in place to ensure that it is mitigated to minimize the impact on information resources.

The Company is also investing in IT to have digital information properly secured and safeguarded in different location to ensure business continuity. In addition, the company ensures that access rights are granted to authorized personnel only and passwords changed regularly together with back up of digital information.

There are no significant expenditures in respect of information technology to be undertaken in the next financial years.

Principle 5: Risk Governance and Internal Control

The Directors are responsible for maintaining an effective system of internal control and risk management. Whilst these 2 functions are delegated to the Audit and Risk Committee, the governance of risk, the nature and risk appetite remain the ultimate responsibility of the Board.

The responsibility of the Board also includes:

- Ensuring that structures and processes are in place for management of risks
- Identifying the principal risks and uncertainties
- Ensuring that management has developed and implemented the relevant framework
- Ensuring that systems and processes are in place for implementing and monitoring internal controls
- Identifying any deficiency in the system of internal control

Risk Management

The company is exposed with a variety of risks, which could affect its performance and financial condition; the below is a series of key risks:

- **Physical risks**

Among the physical risks identified are unavoidable events such as riots, cyclones and other natural calamities. The following have been undertaken to mitigate the risks of such natural calamities; adoption of cyclone and fire procedures, relevant insurance covers have been contracted by the Company. A disaster recovery plan has also been prepared.

For the prevention of on-site accidents, the Company implements adherence to all occupational and health and safety regulations and in addition the services of a health and safety officer to ensure that all health and safety regulations are observed. The risks of theft, fraud etc. is mitigated through the implementation of control procedures and CCTV cameras are in place.

- **Financial risk**

Financial risk management is further explained in note 22 to the Financial Statements and includes a discussion on the following risk.

- Foreign currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity management
- Equity price risk

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 5: Risk Governance and Internal Control (Cont'd) Risk Management (Cont'd)

- **Financial risk** (cont'd)

The Board of Directors regularly monitors the liquidity risk management to ensure that the company has sufficient cash and the availability of funding through credit facilities through financial institutions so that it can meet its commitments in respect of obligations towards different stakeholders.

- **Operational risk**

These risks are monitored through the establishment of planning and control systems to ensure that the risks of loss from inadequate or failed processes people and from external events are mitigated.

The Company monitors and evaluates the processes regularly to ensure their proper effectiveness. Managers are required at every level to fulfil their respective duties to ensure that the controls are kept effective over time.

- **Compliance risk**

This risk is defined as the risk that the Company does not comply with laws, regulations, and policies as set by the Government.

The operations of the Company is fully compliant with all the rules, regulations and policies as laid down by the Authorities and furthermore the Company regularly reviews its position towards any new regulation as set by the Authorities to ensure strict compliance.

- **Information Technology risk**

This refers to the risk of loss of data, information or eventually the IT systems of the Company being hacked. In order to mitigate this risk the Company has invested in back-up systems and the necessary software and hardware to ensure that no such losses actually occur.

- **Reputational risk**

This risk arises as a result of the Company being unable to meet its professional obligation towards its stakeholders due to unintentional or negligent action.

In order to mitigate this risk the Company communicates regularly with its stakeholders and constantly strives to build strong business relationships with its stakeholders.

- **Human Resources risk**

The management of human resource risk is an ongoing activity that involves careful planning and constant fluidity to enable the Company to tackle any potential change in the human resources sector. On the basis of the controls that are in place, we believe that the likelihood of a potential human resource risk is negligible. The Company has also established a succession planning and in due course a designated deputy CEO will be nominated.

- **Business Continuity risk**

Business continuity risk is the task of identifying, developing documenting and testing procedures that will ensure continuity of the Company's key operation in the event of an accident, disaster and emerging threat. It involves risk mitigation planning, ie, reducing the possibility of the occurrence of adverse events and business recovery planning in the aftermath of a disaster.

In order to reduce the business continuity risk to a minimum the inventory of the company are stored at 5 different locations; hence in the event of a mishap the likeliness of losses is reduced to a minimum and activities can be resumed soon. The company has made provision for fire extinguishers and complies with the fire safety rules. The company also subscribes to adequate insurance covers. Also proper back up of the computer systems are performed and kept in different locations so that in the aftermath of a disaster normal operations can resume in a short span of time.

The company also operates 2 point of sales and in the likely event of any disaster, operations can resume without any major disruption.

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 5: Risk Governance and Internal Control (Cont'd) Risk Management (Cont'd)

The Directors also confirm that they have assessed the different risks the Company faces and they have reasonable expectations to believe that the company will be a going concern and they will be in a position to pay the liabilities when they fall due.

In their risk assessment, they have taken into account the following risk :

- Strategic
- Financial
- Operational
- Compliance

There are also some typical risks over which the Company has little influence or they form part of the inherent nature of the business activities, these risks are as follows:

- Foreign exchange risk
- Interest rate risk
- Risk that personnel needed is not obtained
- Changes in regulations that may affect the business activities.

Internal control

The company did not during the year under review have an internal audit function, as this was not considered essential given the nature of the company's business, and the central control and organization and approval structure in place across the company with clear defined levels of authority and division of responsibilities. The company has clear and robust internal control procedures for the approval of all transactions, no matter what the size. However, in order to be in line with the requirements of the NCCG the company is strongly considering the setting up of an internal audit function.

The board has delegated the authority to the audit and risk committee for monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the company's internal control and compliance systems, whilst the board is also aware that a system of internal control can only provide reasonable but not complete assurance against the risk of the following:

- Human errors
- Losses
- Fraud
- And other irregularities

Whistle blowing policy

The company has established a Whistle blowing policy which set out the procedures for whistle blowing. A copy of the policy will be available on the company's website once same is ready.

Staff may report allegations and any concern via email or by post depending on their choice or through their immediate supervisor.

Principle 6: Reporting with Integrity

The Directors are responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law further requires the Directors to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for each financial year.

The Directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records, explaining the company's transactions and disclosing with reasonable accuracy at any given point in time the financial position of the Company. They also have the duty to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect frauds. The Directors have confirmed same as disclosed in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities.

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 6: Reporting with Integrity (Cont'd) Environment, health and safety (Cont'd)

The company strives to maintain a safe working environment that is free from hazards and risk of injury to all employees.

The company complies with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005 and other legislations.

The company hires the services of a health and safety officer to ensure that all health and safety regulations are observed.

A health and safety committee has been set up and meets regularly to discuss about problems and grievances that may arise.

The company aims to:

- Promote an environment that recognizes environment achievement as one of the main core values
- Create a sense of awareness among employees to be more pro-active rather than reactive in all activities with regards to the environment

Environment and sustainability initiatives

The company is committed to sustainable development and strives to ensure that its operations are conducted in a way that minimizes the impact on the environment and the society at large.

The following are the initiatives taken by the company:

- Inculcation of environmental awareness to all staff
- Controlling of air conditioners
- Switching off lights when not needed
- Reduction of photocopying

Applicable standards

The accounts of the company are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Principle 7: Audit

Audit committee

The external auditors meet with the members of the audit committee without the presence of the executives/management to discuss the financial statements and other audit matters.

The following matters are normally discussed during the meeting with the auditors:

- Scope of the audit work
- Audit findings
- Views on the control environment including fraud risk management
- Free access to the accounting records of the company.

Evaluation of the auditors

The members of the audit committee do evaluate the performance of the external auditor taking into account the quality of the audit, their findings and recommendations.

Audit fees and other services

The fees paid to the external auditors for the year 2020 and 2021 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Statutory audit	Rs 240,000	Rs 240,000
Other services	Rs 22,000	Rs 20,000

The non audit work is performed by a different team that holds the necessary expertise and is independent of the audit team and supervised by different managers and partners

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 8: Relations with other Shareholders and other Key Stakeholders

The Company has defined its stakeholder as any group/person that has an interest in the success or failure of the company's business. The stakeholders can have a significant impact on decisions regarding operations and finances of the organization. The Company's main stakeholders are as per below:

- Shareholders
- Suppliers/creditors
- Employees
- Commuters/travelling passengers
- Community
- Regulators

Share Capital structure

The company's stated capital comprise of Rs 11,429,620 consisting of 1,142,962 shares at per value of Rs 10 each and Rs 9,084,576 share premium.

The Company key stakeholders/communication with shareholders

The Company continuously engages with its stakeholders through an open and transparent communication. It also aims to keep them updated on a regular basis on all matters affecting the Company through announcements and disclosures in the annual report and at the annual meeting of shareholders.

ACC Ltd produces quarterly, half yearly and annual accounts as per statutory requirements and it publishes the accounts immediately after their approval by the Board of Directors.

The Company's Annual General Meeting provides an opportunity for shareholders to meet discuss with the Board relating to the Company and its performance.

Shareholders

All shareholders have the same voting rights.

The major shareholders of the ACC Ltd at 30 June 2021 are as follows:

Shareholders	No of shares	% shareholding
Swaleh Ramjane	245,923	21.52
H.A.R Investments Ltd	126,047	11.03
Shamina Haji Adam	64,109	5.61

Distribution of shareholding at 30 June 2021

Defined brackets	No of shareholders	No of shares owned	% Holding
1-500	1,192	121,538	10.63
501-1,000	102	74,856	6.55
1001-5,000	59	110,546	9.67
5,001-10,000	15	105,968	9.27
10,001-50,000	15	293,975	25.72
50,001-100,000	1	64,109	5.61
Over 100,000	2	371,970	32.55
Total	1,386	1,142,962	100

Corporate Governance Report

Principle 8: Relations with other Shareholders and other Key Stakeholders (Cont'd) Share price information

The shares of the company are quoted on the Development Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. The share price of the Company over the year has been as follows:



Dividends

The Board has agreed over a dividend policy to the effect that a reasonable amount of the recurrent profits after tax is paid as dividends.

Dividends are normally declared in June and are paid in July subject to the performance of the Company, availability of funds and future capital commitments or as otherwise decided by the Board. Directors ensure that the company satisfies the solvency test for each declaration of dividend.

During the year, the company has declared a dividend of Rs 3.00 per share payable in July 2021.

Suppliers/creditors

The Company ensures that it is given value for money services and as far as possible, it engages with local suppliers.

Employees

The Company considers its employees as their most value assets/ their brand ambassadors and it is actively involved in giving them training etc with a view of improving their knowledge/personal development so that they deliver the best service on a daily basis.

Clients

The Company is in constant communication with its customers and works towards providing a product and service, which satisfies the customer requirement at a reasonable price.

Community

The Company engages with the community through various CSR commitments such as socio economic development, education and training, child and healthcare. These are met through the UBS Charitable Trust and Movement Social de Plaine Lauzun with the following objectives:

- To reduce poverty
- To promote self-help projects
- To provide formal and non-formal education courses
- To organize cultural, social and economic activities

Corporate Governance Report

Schedule of events

Some key milestones are as follows:

- Approval of accounts and publication of audited abridged financial statements – September
- Annual meeting – December
- Declaration of dividend – May/June
- Dividend payment – July
- Publication of quarterly accounts
 - » 1st quarter ending 30 September – Mid November
 - » 2nd quarter ending 31 December – Mid February
 - » 3rd quarter ending 31 March – Mid May

Annual general meeting of shareholders

The annual general meeting of the ACC Ltd is scheduled in December 2021. Shareholders shall be provided with notice of meeting and they will be given the opportunity to communicate/express their views and engage with members of the board. Shareholders shall also be provided with notice of meeting and proxy forms.

Donations

Charitable donations and political contributions

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Charitable Donations	-	10,000

In line with current legislation, the Company has made contribution of Rs74,203(2020: Rs111,474) to the approved CSR organization. No contribution has been made to any political parties in 2021 and 2020.

Statement of Compliance

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

Name of Public Interest Entity: Associated Commercial Co Ltd

Reporting period 30 June 2021

We, the Directors of Associated Commercial Co Ltd, confirm that to the best of our knowledge, the Company has complied with all of its obligations and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance, except for the areas explained in the Corporate Governance Report.

Date: 30 September 2021



Swaleh Ramjane
Chairman



M S E Haji Adam
Director and CEO

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the corporate governance report and financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- Keeping adequate accounting records and maintenance of effective internal control systems;
- The preparation of financial statements which fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the cash flows for that period and which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- The use of appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates

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

The Directors report that:

- Adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management have been maintained
- Appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been used consistently
- International Financial Reporting Standards have been adhered to. Any departure has been disclosed, explained and quantified
- The Code of Corporate Governance has been adhered to in all material aspects and reasons provided for areas of non-compliance.

On behalf of the Board



Swaleh Ramjane
Chairman

30 September 2021



M S E Haji Adam
Director and CEO

Statutory Disclosure

The directors have pleasure to submit herewith their Annual Report together with the audit financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

1. Principal Activities

- The principal activity of Associated Commercial Co Ltd is the import and distribution tyres, tubes, flaps and spare parts for commercial vehicles
- The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021 is set on page 33

2. Directors' Remuneration and Benefits

The Board of Directors has agreed not to disclose the emoluments of Directors on an individual basis because of the commercially sensitive nature of this data.

Remuneration and benefits received by the Directors from the Company are disclosed below:

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Executive Directors	2,134,880	2,323,330
Non-Executive Directors	4,489,896	5,137,314

3. Directors Service Contracts

There were no service contracts between the Company or its subsidiaries and any of its Directors during the year.

4. Contract of Significance

There were no contracts of significance subsisting during or at year-end in which a Director of the Company was interested either directly or indirectly.

5. External auditor's fees

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
External Audit Services	240,000	240,000

On behalf of the Board



Swaleh Ramjane
Chairman

30 September 2021



M S E Haji Adam
Director and CEO

Secretary's Certificate

TO THE MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATED COMMERCIAL CO LTD
UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIUS COMPANIES ACT 2001

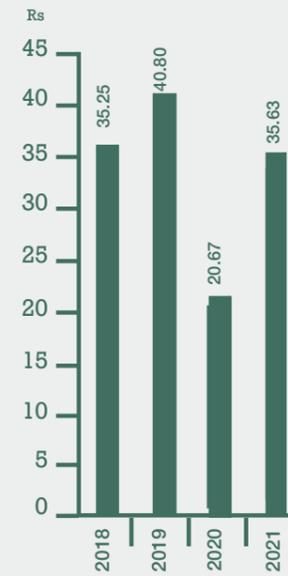
In my capacity as Company secretary, I hereby confirm that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the company has filed with Registrar of Companies, as at 30 June 2021 all such returns as are required of the company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.



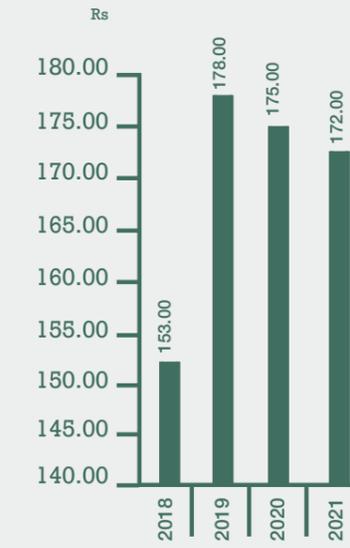
M Yacoob Ramtoola FCA
Secretary

30 September 2021

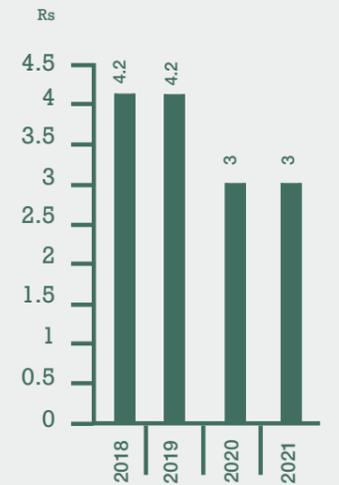
Financial Highlights of the Company



EARNINGS PER SHARE



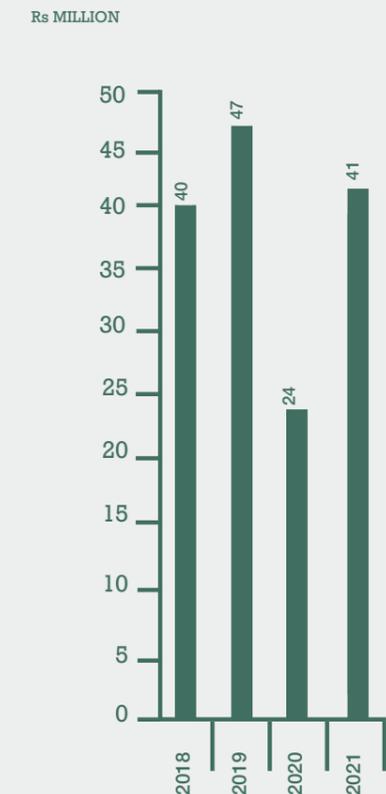
MARKET VALUE OF ORDINARY SHARES



DIVIDEND PAID/SHARE



TURNOVER



PROFIT AFTER TAX

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Associated Commercial Co Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Associated Commercial Co Ltd (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements on pages 32 to 68 gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2021, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significant in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables</p> <p>The Company has applied IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' which requires the recognition of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets at amortised cost.</p> <p>The Company uses the 'simplified approach' to determine the size of the impairment allowance for trade and other receivables. The ECL methodology incorporates the expected future credit losses due to forward looking macro-economic variables.</p> <p>The Company's ECL model uses certain judgements and assumptions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The probability of trade and other receivables becoming past due and subsequently defaulting (probability of default 'PD'); The magnitude of the likely loss if there is default (loss given default 'LGD'); The expected exposure in the event of a default (exposure at default 'EAD'); The determination of the Company's definition of default; The criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk (SICR); The rate of recovery on trade and other receivables that are past due and in default; The incorporation of forward-looking information used in determining the expected credit losses on the amount receivable. <p>Due to the significance of trade and other receivables to the financial position of the Company and the level of judgement applied in determining the ECL, the expected credit loss allowance was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing and testing the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over credit origination and monitoring; Obtained and assessed historical information as well as collections post the financial reporting date of amount receivable in order to determine the risk of defaults and whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. We also considered the appropriateness of forward looking factors used to determine expected credit losses; Assessing whether the Company's credit policies are aligned with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments; Using available external and independent information to challenge management's assumptions and judgements in determining expected credit losses; Verified the computation of the ECL for accuracy; Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in respect of ECL as required in terms of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Associated Commercial Co Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Key audit matters (Cont'd)

The key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Retirement benefit obligations</p> <p>The Company has recognised retirement benefit obligations of Rs 3,910,799 as at 30 June 2021.</p> <p>Management has estimated the retirement benefit obligations arising and has not involved an actuary to calculate the obligations at reporting date.</p> <p>Accordingly, the estimation of retirement benefit obligations is considered to be a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance in the financial statements as a whole.</p> <p>The significant assumptions used have been disclosed in note 10.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed and discussed the assumptions that management, considered in determining the present value of the liabilities and fair value of the plan assets; Compared the significant assumptions used by management such as discount rates and annual salary increases with historical data. Verified data used, with the payroll report for completeness and accuracy.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and comply with the requirements of Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determines are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the Company to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

This opinion has been prepared for and only for the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and for no other purposes.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Associated Commercial Co Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises statutory disclosures and secretary's certificate.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with or interest in the Company other than in our capacity as auditor and tax advisor of the Company.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Associated Commercial Co Ltd

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Cont'd)

Financial Reporting Act 2004

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

The directors have given explanations on the principles of the Code which have not been complied with.

In our opinion, except for areas non-compliance of the Code for which directors have given satisfactory explanation, the disclosure in the financial statements is consistent with the principles of the Code.

Baker Tilly

30 September 2021

Vivek Gujadhur, FCCA
Licensed by FRC

Statement of Financial Position At 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		Rs	Rs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	37,388,040	37,548,111
Investments in associates	6(a)	164,618,946	144,590,064
Other financial assets	6(b)	45,401,169	41,316,159
Total non-current assets		247,408,155	223,454,334
Current assets			
Inventories	7	110,594,520	108,733,563
Trade and other receivables	8	47,463,818	41,670,644
Cash and bank balances		150,661,017	78,273,089
Total current assets		308,719,355	228,677,296
Total assets		556,127,510	452,131,630
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	9	20,514,196	20,514,196
Fair value reserve		54,744,696	49,943,172
Property revaluation reserve		6,128,802	6,128,802
Retained earnings		379,062,313	341,766,866
Total equity		460,450,007	418,353,036
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	10	3,910,799	4,366,730
Deferred tax liabilities	11(c)	1,360,133	1,335,289
Obligations under finance lease	15	291,022	1,341,238
Loans	13	8,606,462	10,049,121
Total non-current liabilities		14,168,416	17,092,378
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	12	8,671,105	4,833,657
Loans	13	1,311,531	1,275,993
Obligations under finance lease	15	1,017,939	980,523
Trade and other payables	14	12,471,673	8,508,479
Amount due to related party	21(b) (ii)	53,000,000	-
Dividend payable	19	3,428,886	-
Current tax liabilities	11(b)	1,607,953	1,087,564
Total current liabilities		81,509,087	16,686,216
Total liabilities		95,677,503	33,778,594
Total equity and liabilities		556,127,510	452,131,630

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2021



Swaleh Ramjane
Chairman



Yacoob Ramtoola
Director



M S E Haji Adam
Director

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		Rs	Rs
Revenue			
- Sale of tyres	24	227,210,184	195,821,439
- Sale of spare parts		40,201,353	45,019,301
- Batteries and Lubricants		1,456,157	-
		268,867,694	240,840,740
Profit from operations	16	22,081,109	15,967,695
Other income	17	3,532,876	1,796,570
		25,613,985	17,764,265
Share of profit of associates	6(a)	19,310,938	13,320,780
Finance costs	18	(615,535)	(938,490)
Profit before tax		44,309,388	30,146,555
Tax expense	11(a)	(3,585,055)	(6,517,214)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		40,724,333	23,629,341
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Share of remeasurement of defined benefit obligation of associate, net of income tax	6(a)	-	(1,839,075)
Net fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(b)	4,083,580	(13,252,475)
Share of fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of associate	6(a)	717,944	(1,536,860)
		4,801,524	(16,628,410)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		45,525,857	7,000,931
EARNINGS PER SHARE	20	35.63	20.67

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

Notes	Stated Capital	Fair value reserve	Property revaluation reserve *	Retained Earning	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
At 1 July 2019	20,514,196	64,732,507	6,128,802	323,405,486	414,780,991
Comprehensive income Profit for the year	-	-	-	23,629,341	23,629,341
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	(14,789,335)	-	(1,839,075)	(16,628,410)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	(14,789,335)	-	21,790,266	7,000,931
Transactions with owners Dividends	19 -	-	-	(3,428,886)	(3,428,886)
At 30 June 2020	20,514,196	49,943,172	6,128,802	341,766,866	418,353,036
Comprehensive income Profit for the year	-	-	-	40,724,333	40,724,333
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	4,801,524	-	-	4,801,524
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,801,524	-	40,724,333	45,525,857
Transactions with owners Dividends	19 -	-	-	(3,428,886)	(3,428,886)
At 30 June 2021	20,514,196	54,744,696	6,128,802	379,062,313	460,450,007

* Property revaluation reserve relates to share of revaluation of freehold land held by associate - United Bus Service Limited.

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	44,309,388	30,146,555
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	2,652,856	2,639,296
Dividend income	(265,747)	(1,450,470)
Share of profit of associates	(19,310,938)	(13,320,780)
Interest expense	615,535	938,490
Loss allowance on trade receivables	19,588	26,472
Interest income	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	137,128	94,321
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(425,000)	(150,000)
Operating profit before working capital changes	27,732,810	18,923,884
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(5,812,761)	1,489,273
Decrease in inventories	(1,860,957)	3,639,206
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	3,963,194	(8,833,070)
Net cash generated from operations	24,022,286	(3,704,591)
Cash generated from operations	24,022,286	15,219,293
Interest paid	(615,535)	(938,490)
Retirement benefit Paid	(593,059)	-
Net tax paid	(3,039,823)	(4,467,733)
Net cash generated from operating activities	19,773,869	9,813,070
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(2,492,785)	(379,815)
Proceed from disposal of property, plant and equipment	425,000	150,000
Payments for acquisition of other financial assets	-	(147,459)
Dividend received	264,317	1,450,470
Proceeds from disposal of shares	-	274,436
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	(1,803,468)	1,347,632
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans paid	(1,407,121)	(1,400,741)
Repayment of finance lease	(1,012,800)	(921,348)
Dividends paid	-	(3,428,886)
Loan received from related party	53,000,000	-
Net cash used in financing activities	50,580,079	(5,750,975)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	68,550,480	5,409,727
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	73,439,432	68,029,705
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	141,989,912	73,439,432
Represented by:		
Cash and bank balances	150,661,017	78,273,089
Bank overdraft	(8,671,105)	(4,833,657)
	141,989,912	73,439,432

The notes on pages 36 to 68 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Associated Commercial Co Ltd (the “Company”) is a public company incorporated in Mauritius and listed on the Development Enterprise Market (DEM) of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. The Company trades as dealer in tyres and motor vehicle spare parts. The Company’s registered office and principal place of business is situated at Royal Road, Les Cassis, Port Louis.

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

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.

2.1 Changes in accounting policies

The following standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 July 2020 were adopted by the Company. However, these did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements:

New and amended standards and interpretations effective for the current year

The IASB has made amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors which use a consistent definition of materiality throughout International Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, clarify when information is material and incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

Definition of Material – Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8

The IASB has made amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors which use a consistent definition of materiality throughout International Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, clarify when information is material and incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

In particular, the amendments clarify:

- that the reference to obscuring information addresses situations in which the effect is similar to omitting or misstating that information, and that an entity assesses materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, and
- the meaning of ‘primary users of general purpose financial statements’ to whom those financial statements are directed, by defining them as ‘existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors’ that must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need.

The amendments did not have any major impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework which will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include:

- increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting
- reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality
- defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity
- revising the definitions of an asset and a liability
- removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition
- adding guidance on different measurement basis, and
- stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements.

No changes have been made to any of the current accounting standards. However, entities that rely on the Framework in determining their accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the accounting standards have applied the revised Framework from 1 July 2020. These entities have considered whether their accounting policies are still appropriate under the revised Framework.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont’d)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

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

2.1 Changes in accounting policies (Cont’d)

Definition of a Business – Amendments to IFRS 3

The amended definition of a business requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term ‘outputs’ is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.

The amendments will likely result in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions.

Covid-19 related Rent Concessions - Amendments to IFRS 16

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. In May 2020, the IASB made an amendment to IFRS 16 Leases which provides lessees with an option to treat qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concessions as variable lease payments in the period in which they are granted.

Entities applying the practical expedients must disclose this fact, whether the expedient has been applied to all qualifying rent concessions or, if not, information about the nature of the contracts to which it has been applied, as well as the amount recognised in profit or loss arising from the rent concessions.

The amendments did not have any major impact on the financial statements.

New or amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2021

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2021 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated:

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

The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the ‘settlement’ of a liability.

The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management’s intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity.

They must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

In May 2020, the IASB issued an Exposure Draft proposing to defer the effective date of the amendments to 1 January 2023.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively from the effective date. The directors have not yet assessed the impact the standard will have on the Company’s financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - The amendment clarifies that for the purpose of performing the “10 per cent test” for derecognition of financial liabilities – in determining those fees paid net of fees received, a borrower includes only fees 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

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

2.1 Changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 (cont'd)

- IFRS 16 Leases – amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent's books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.
- IAS 41 Agriculture – removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted. The directors have not yet assessed the impact the standard will have on the Company's financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published 'Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)' to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.

The changes to IAS 8 focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

- The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".
- Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.
- The Board clarifies that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.
- A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted.

The directors have not yet assessed the impact the standard will have on the Company's financial statements.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)' with amendments that are intended to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

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

2.1 Changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8 (Cont'd)

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) amends IAS 1 in the following ways:

- An entity is now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its significant accounting policies;
- Several paragraphs are added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material;
- The amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial;
- The amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

In addition, IFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to IAS 1.

The amendments are applied prospectively. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. Once the entity applies the amendments to IAS 1, it is also permitted to apply the amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The directors have not yet assessed the impact the standard will have on the Company's financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use - Amendments to IAS 16

The amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment.

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

The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts.

Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities, certain classes of property, plant and equipment - measured at fair value or revalued amount,
- Defined benefit pension plans - plan assets measured at fair value

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(b) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from the sales of tyres and motor vehicles spare parts.

Revenue is recognised when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered and accepted by the customers i.e. point in time. There is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for rebates and other similar allowances.

There is no right of return policy on the sale of goods.

Other revenue is recognised on the following basis:

- Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established
- Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.
- Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of asset less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. In the year of purchase, depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold building	-	2.5%
Office building	-	2.5%
Motor vehicles	-	20%
Computer equipment	-	10%
Office and other equipment	-	10%
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	-	5%

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined on average cost basis) and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing such inventories to their present condition and location. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less selling expenses.

(e) Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Foreign currencies (cont'd)

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using Mauritian rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees, which is the Group's and Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(g) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate.

The carrying amount of the investment in associates is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Investment in associates (cont'd)

The Company discontinues the use of the equity accounting from the date the investment ceases to be an associate or when the investment is classified as held for sale. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. If the ownership in an associate is disposed of, the proportionate share of amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(h) Retirement benefit obligations

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements)
- Net interest expense or income
- Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

State plan

Contributions to the National Pension Scheme are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they fall due.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand and bank overdrafts. Cash equivalent 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.

(j) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

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

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (ii) below); and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

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

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

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

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

(ii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in investment revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the 'Investment income' line item in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Classification of financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI (cont'd)

The Company has designated its investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically, for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI and trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL until they are derecognised due to short-term nature of the receivables and have been assessed to have credit risk other than low.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Definition of default

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.

(ii) Write-off policy

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

(iii) Recognition of expected credit losses

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Significant increase in credit risk (cont'd)

In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, government bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- (i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- (ii) the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrecoverable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measure of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses (cont'd)

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original interest rate.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the asset of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

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

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group and the Company, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

(i) Borrowings

Interest bearing loans and bank overdrafts are initially recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted for on an accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the instalment to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Accounts payable

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

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Effective interest method

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(iii) Recognition of expected credit losses (cont'd)

Financial liabilities (cont'd)

(iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

(l) 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 or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity. An entity is related to a reporting entity if both of them are members of the same group or one of them is either an associate or joint venture of the other entity. Related party can also arise if the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the employee of the reporting entity.

(m) Impairment of assets

At each end of the reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(n) Segmental reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

(o) Leasing

Assets held under leases are initially recognised as assets at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

(p) Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

4 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the directors and management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Judgements and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations and assumptions concerning future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results could, by definition therefore, often differ from the related accounting estimates.

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Property, plant and equipment

The cost of the property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful life is based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors. Management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Calculation of loss allowance

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

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

When measuring ECL, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. The Company did not provide detailed information on how the forecast economic conditions have been incorporated in the determination of ECL because the impact is not significant.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

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.

Allowance for slow-moving inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realisable value, if required, are made at the product level for estimated excess, obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, technological changes, physical deterioration and quality issues.

Retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions including the discount rate.

Further information on the carrying amounts of the Company's defined benefit obligations and the sensitivity of those amounts to changes in discount rate are provided in note 10.

Deferred tax assets

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The outcome of their actual utilisation may be different

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

4 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Company and the Group is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising are dependent on the selected functional currency. As describes the accounting policies, the directors have considered those factors therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company and the Group is Rupees.

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Freehold building	Office building	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Office and other equipments	Furniture fixture and fittings	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cost								
At 01 July 2019	8,400,000	22,804,509	168,867	11,231,408	14,601,758	9,985,905	6,926,486	74,118,933
Additions	-	-	-	-	314,345	59,470	6,000	379,815
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,064,164)	-	-	-	(1,064,164)
At 30 June 2020	8,400,000	22,804,509	168,867	10,167,244	14,916,103	10,045,375	6,932,486	73,434,584
Additions	-	-	-	2,177,559	192,886	122,340	-	2,492,785
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,324,590)	-	-	-	(1,324,590)
At 30 June 2021	8,400,000	22,804,509	168,867	11,020,213	15,108,989	10,167,715	6,932,486	74,602,779
DEPRECIATION								
At 01 July 2019	-	1,566,960	168,867	8,043,814	11,890,713	7,323,080	5,317,907	34,311,341
Charge for the year	-	570,113	-	997,042	404,632	395,104	272,405	2,639,296
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,064,164)	-	-	-	(1,064,164)
At 30 June 2020	-	2,137,073	168,867	7,976,692	12,295,345	7,718,184	5,590,312	35,886,473
Charge for the year	-	570,113	-	1,078,404	411,883	405,464	186,992	2,652,856
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,324,590)	-	-	-	(1,324,590)
At 30 June 2021	-	2,707,186	168,867	7,730,506	12,707,228	8,123,648	5,777,304	37,214,739
NET BOOK VALUE								
At 30 June 2021	8,400,000	20,097,323	-	3,289,707	2,401,761	2,044,067	1,155,182	37,388,040
At 30 June 2020	8,400,000	20,667,436	-	2,190,552	2,620,758	2,327,191	1,342,174	37,548,111

Included under property, plant and equipment are motor vehicles and equipment with a net book value of Rs 811,916 (2020: Rs 1,406,600) and Rs 496,823 (2020: Rs 1,385,990) respectively held under finance lease.

The Company's property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for bank facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

6 INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in associates

Details of investments in associates are as follows:

Name of Company	Activities	% holding	2021	2020
			Rs	Rs
United Bus Service Limited	Investment holding	34.31%	141,746,584	122,550,617
Lintrabis Investment Company Limited	Investment holding	45.77%	22,872,362	22,039,447
			164,618,946	144,590,064
Movement in investments in associates			2021	2020
			Rs	Rs
Balance at 1 July 2021			144,590,064	134,645,219
Share of profit from associates			19,310,938	13,320,780
Share of other comprehensive income from associates			717,944	(3,375,935)
Dividend received from associate, United Bus Service Limited			-	-
			164,618,946	144,590,064
Share of profit from associates				
United Bus Service Limited			19,155,082	12,959,897
Lintrabis Investment Company Limited			155,856	360,883
			19,310,938	13,320,780
Share of other comprehensive income from associates				
<u>United Bus Service Limited</u>				
Share of remeasurement of defined benefit obligation of associate, net of income tax			-	(1,839,075)
Net fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			40,884	(69,108)
<u>Lintrabis Investment Company Limited</u>				
Net fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			677,060	(1,467,752)
			717,944	(3,375,935)

All of the above associates are accounted for using the equity method in these financial statements. Summarised financial information of each of the associates is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

6 INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Investments in associates (cont'd)

United Bus Service Limited	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Non-current assets	789,659,643	833,084,367
Current assets	367,737,562	209,138,746
Non-current liabilities	(513,892,923)	(439,519,591)
Current liabilities	(230,323,435)	(245,477,492)
Net assets	413,180,847	357,226,030
Revenue	547,103,522	566,029,777
Profit for the year	55,835,656	37,777,146
Other comprehensive loss for the year	119,161	(5,562,214)
Total comprehensive income for the year	55,954,817	32,214,932

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in United Bus Service Limited recognised in the financial statements:

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Net assets of associate	413,180,847	357,226,030
Proportion of the Company's ownership	34.31%	34.31%
Carrying amount of the Company's interest	141,746,584	122,550,617

The market value of the quoted shares in United Bus Service Limited at 30 June 2021, based on the latest available quotations on the Stock Exchange was Rs 67,449,845 (2020: Rs 66,488,838). The investment in United Bus Service Limited is classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Lintrabis Investment Company Limited	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Non-current assets	35,958,647	34,479,381
Current assets	14,091,368	13,745,716
Current liabilities	(77,628)	(72,494)
Net assets	49,972,387	48,152,603
Revenue	609,882	1,032,809
Profit for the year	340,518	788,471
Other comprehensive income for the year	1,479,266	(3,206,799)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,819,784	(2,418,328)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

6 INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Investments in associates (cont'd)

Lintrabis Investment Company Limited

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Lintrabis Investment Company Limited recognised in the financial statements:

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Net assets of associate	49,972,387	48,152,603
Proportion of the Company's ownership	45.77%	45.77%
Carrying amount of the Company's interest	<u>22,872,362</u>	<u>22,039,447</u>

(b) Other financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Listed	Quoted	Unit trust	Unquoted	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
At 1 July 2019	48,838,366	5,435,923	409,868	11,454	54,695,611
Additions	147,459	-	-	-	147,459
Disposal	(274,436)	-	-	-	(274,436)
Fair value movement	<u>(11,777,872)</u>	<u>(1,450,961)</u>	<u>(13,218)</u>	<u>(10,424)</u>	<u>(13,252,475)</u>
At 30 June 2020	36,933,517	3,984,962	396,650	1,030	41,316,159
Addition	-	-	-	1,430	1,430
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value movement	<u>3,037,738</u>	<u>965,202</u>	<u>80,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,083,580</u>
At 30 June 2021	<u>39,971,255</u>	<u>4,950,164</u>	<u>477,290</u>	<u>2,460</u>	<u>45,401,169</u>

The investments are valued at market prices prevailing on Development & Enterprise Market, Stock Exchange of Mauritius and National Investment Trust at the end of the reporting period. The unquoted investments are measured at net assets of the investee at reporting date as it approximates its fair value.

The Company's investments have been pledged as security for bank facilities.

7 INVENTORIES

At cost

Motor vehicle spare parts and tyres
Goods in transit

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Motor vehicle spare parts and tyres	99,155,454	97,401,794
Goods in transit	11,439,066	11,331,769
	<u>110,594,520</u>	<u>108,733,563</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was Rs 219,274,569 (2020: Rs 197,742,869). The Company's inventories have been pledged as security for bank facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables
Loss allowance
Bad debts written off

Other receivables and prepayments

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Trade receivables	38,841,519	40,227,812
Loss allowance	(842,033)	(822,445)
Bad debts written off	(111,611)	-
	<u>37,887,875</u>	<u>39,405,367</u>
Other receivables and prepayments	9,575,943	2,265,277
	<u>47,463,818</u>	<u>41,670,644</u>

Included under trade and other receivables are amounts of Rs 5,341,003 (2020: Rs 5,754,738) receivable from related companies. These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The average credit period on sales of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables. Before accepting any new client, an assessment is made of the potential customer's credit quality. The most significant debtor (a related company) accounts for 13.75% (2020: 15%) of the trade receivables. There are no other customers who represent more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivable.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and on analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Company has recognised a loss allowance of 100% against all receivables over 90 days past due because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9.

Balance at 30 June 2019

Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year

Balance at 1 July 2020

Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year

Balance at 30 June 2021

	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance at 30 June 2019	16,008	779,965	795,973
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	26,472	26,472
Balance at 1 July 2020	16,008	806,437	822,445
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	19,588	19,588
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>16,008</u>	<u>826,025</u>	<u>842,033</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

The following table details the risk profile of local trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix at 30 June 2021. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different local customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer base.

As at 30 June 2021

	Not past due	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	>90 Days	Total
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default (Rs)	17,605,460	10,437,800	6,028,883	2,505,364	2,264,012	38,841,519
Expected loss rate	0.43%	1.02%	2.14%	6.00%	16.80%	
Lifetime ECL (Rs)	75,861	106,481	129,206	150,229	380,256	842,033
As at 30 June 2020						
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default (Rs)	17,936,746	7,841,582	392,747	5,657,420	8,399,317	40,227,812
Expected loss rate	0.02%	0.03%	0.08%	0.12%	10%	
Lifetime ECL (Rs)	3,955	2,288	332	7,015	808,854	822,445

9 STATED CAPITAL

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Issued and fully paid		
1,142,962 ordinary shares of Rs10 each	11,429,620	11,429,620
Share premium	9,084,576	9,084,576
	<u>20,514,196</u>	<u>20,514,196</u>

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

10 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The liability relates to Retirement Gratuities under the Employment Rights Act (ERA). The Company provides for a lump sum at retirement based on final salary and years of service.

Amount recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Present value of unfunded obligations	<u>3,910,799</u>	<u>4,366,730</u>

The figures are based on management's assessment of Retirement Gratuities under the Employment Rights Act (ERA) for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

10 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

The main assumptions used for accounting purposes are as follows:

	2021	2020
	%	%
Discount rate	5.30	5.30
Future long-term salary increase	3.00	3.00

Movement in liability recognised in statement of financial position are as follows:

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
At 1 July	(4,366,730)	(4,272,409)
Gratuity payment during the year	593,059	
Total expenses recognised in profit or loss	<u>(137,128)</u>	<u>(94,321)</u>
At 30 June	<u>(3,910,799)</u>	<u>(4,366,730)</u>
<u>Amount recognised in statement of profit or loss:</u>		
Current service cost	137,128	94,321
	<u>137,128</u>	<u>94,321</u>

Significant assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit plan are discount rate and future long-term salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the sensibly possible changes of the discount rate or future long-term salary increase rate occurring at the end of reporting if all other assumption remained unchanged.

- Increase in defined benefit obligations due to 1% increase in future long-term salary: NA (2020: Rs NA).
- Decrease in defined benefit obligations due to 1% decrease in future long-term salary: NA (2020: Rs NA).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2020 is 9 years.

11 TAXATION

(a) Income tax

Income tax is calculated at the rate of **15%** (2020: 15%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for tax purposes and it also includes Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) charge which is calculated at the rate of **2%** (2020: 2%) on the chargeable income of the preceding year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

11 TAXATION (CONT'D)

(a) Income tax (cont'd)

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Current tax provision	3,333,888	2,432,683
(Over)/Under-provision in prior year	(122,573)	946,364
Covid 19 levy	52,083	1,117,610
CSR provision for the year	296,813	445,898
Deferred tax movement (Note 11(c))	24,844	1,574,659
Tax expense charged to profit or loss	3,585,055	6,517,214

(b) Current tax liabilities

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
At 1 July	1,087,564	612,742
Current tax provision	3,333,888	2,432,683
(Over)/Under-provision in prior year	(122,573)	946,364
Covid 19 levy	52,083	1,117,610
Tax Deducted at Source	(123,000)	(12,227)
Tax refund / (paid) including Advance Payment System	(2,627,810)	(4,061,280)
Withholding tax	(47,853)	(31,934)
CSR provision for the year	296,813	445,898
CSR paid during the year	(241,159)	(362,292)
At 30 June	1,607,953	1,087,564

(c) Deferred tax assets

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
At 1 July	(1,335,289)	239,370
Charged to profit or loss:		
Current year charge	(24,844)	40,240
Under provision of deferred tax in prior year	-	(1,614,899)
	(24,844)	(1,574,659)
At 30 June	(1,360,133)	(1,335,289)
Deferred tax assets arise from:		
Retirement benefit obligations	664,836	742,344
Provision for bad debts	143,146	139,816
Temporary difference arising from tax base and carrying amount of qualifying assets	(2,168,115)	(2,217,449)
	(1,360,133)	(1,335,289)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

11 TAXATION (CONT'D)

(d) Tax reconciliation

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Profit before tax	44,309,388	30,146,555
Tax at the rate of 15% (2020: 15%)	6,646,408	4,521,983
Tax effect of:		
- Non-taxable income	(3,810,585)	(2,612,387)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	498,065	482,847
- Covid-19 levy	52,083	1,117,610
- CSR charge	296,813	445,898
- (Over)/Underprovision of income tax in prior year	(122,573)	946,364
- Underprovision of deferred tax in prior year	-	1,614,899
- Deferred tax charge for the year	24,844	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	3,585,055	6,517,214

12 BANK OVERDRAFT

The bank overdraft bears interest at rates of 4.35% (2020: 4.35%) per annum and is secured by floating charges on the assets of the Company.

13 LOANS

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Bank loan	9,917,993	11,325,114
	9,917,993	11,325,114
Included in financial statements as:		
Current liabilities	1,311,531	1,275,993
Non-current liabilities	8,606,462	10,049,121
	9,917,993	11,325,114

Bank loans bear interest at rates of 4.35% (2020: 6%) per annum and are secured by floating charges on the assets of the Company.

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Bills payables	1,732,901	2,053,985
Trade payables	627,263	183,593
Other payables and accruals	10,111,509	6,270,901
	12,471,673	8,508,479

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The average credit period of trade payables is 30 days (2020: 30 days). The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

15 OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASE

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Amount payable under finance leases:				
Within one year	1,089,692	1,049,639	1,017,931	980,523
In the second to fifth years inclusive	298,428	1,375,371	291,030	1,341,238
	1,388,120	2,425,010	1,308,961	2,321,761
Less: Future finance charges	(79,159)	(103,249)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	1,308,961	2,321,761	1,308,961	2,321,761
Included in financial statements as:				
Current liabilities			1,017,939	980,523
Non-current liabilities			291,022	1,341,238
			1,308,961	2,321,761

Finance leases relate to motor vehicles and equipment with lease terms between one and five years. The Company has options to purchase the motor vehicles for a nominal amount at the conclusion of the lease agreements. The Company's obligations under the finance leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

The fair value of the finance lease liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying amount.

Interest rates underlying all obligations under finance leases are fixed at respective contract dates at **4.35% - 5.85%** (2020: 4.35% - 5.85%) per annum.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

16 PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

This is arrived at after charging:

Cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year
Administrative expenses

Included in administrative expenses

Staff cost

Government wage assistance

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Rent, rates and taxes

Legal and professional charges

Motor vehicle running expenses

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year	219,274,569	197,742,869
Administrative expenses	27,401,920	27,130,176
Included in administrative expenses		
Staff cost	15,658,381	16,604,455
Government wage assistance	(52,083)	(1,117,610)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,652,856	2,639,296
Rent, rates and taxes	1,891,217	1,894,592
Legal and professional charges	1,121,572	1,138,070
Motor vehicle running expenses	971,425	1,002,352

17 OTHER INCOME

Dividend income

Rent receivable

Unrealised gain of revaluation of bank balance

Profit on disposal of PPE

Profit on disposal of investment

Sundry Income

Other Income

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Dividend income	265,747	1,450,470
Rent receivable	180,000	180,000
Unrealised gain of revaluation of bank balance	2,295,975	-
Profit on disposal of PPE	425,000	150,000
Profit on disposal of investment	-	16,100
Sundry Income	333,885	-
Other Income	32,269	-
	3,532,876	1,796,570

18 FINANCE COSTS

Interest is payable on:

- Bank loan

- Finance lease

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Interest is payable on:		
- Bank loan	546,426	794,944
- Finance lease	69,109	143,546
	615,535	938,490

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

19 DIVIDENDS

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Dividend of Rs 3.00 per share declared on 02 June 2021 (2020: Rs 3.00 paid on 26 June 2020)	3,428,886	3,428,886

20 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings and number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit for the year (Rs)	40,724,333	23,629,341
Number of ordinary shares	1,142,962	1,142,962
Earnings per share (Rs)	35.63	20.67

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Transactions during the year

- (i) Sales of goods:
 - Associate
- (ii) Rent receivable:
 - Associate
- (iii) Interest paid on loan
 - Fund under common management
- (iv) Dividend received
 - Company under common management
- (v) Management fees
 - Company under common management
- (vi) Other income
 - Associate

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
(i) Sales of goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associate 	60,800,989	65,131,241
(ii) Rent receivable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associate 	180,000	180,000
(iii) Interest paid on loan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fund under common management 	-	111,474
(iv) Dividend received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company under common management 	-	889
(v) Management fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company under common management 	660,000	660,000
(vi) Other income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associate 	-	150,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Outstanding balances

- (i) Receivables from related parties:
 - Associate
- (ii) Amount due to related party
 - Associates

The amount due to and from related parties are interest free, repayable on demand and unsecured.

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
(i) Receivables from related parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associate 	5,341,003	5,954,738
(ii) Amount due to related party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associates 	(53,000,000)	-

(c) Compensation to key management personnel (Directors)

Short term benefits

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Short term benefits	6,865,243	7,506,892

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the returns of the stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and equity comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

Gearing ratio

The Company review the capital structure on a regular basis and as part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The gearing ratio of the Company at the year-end was as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Debt (i)	19,898,059	18,480,532
Cash and bank balances	(150,661,017)	(78,273,089)
Net debt	(130,762,958)	(59,792,557)
Equity (ii)	460,450,007	418,353,036
Net debt to equity ratio	N/A	N/A

(i) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings, as detailed in notes 12, 13 and 15.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company.

Categories of Financial Instruments

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
- Cash and bank balances	150,661,017	78,273,089
- Trade and other receivables	37,887,875	39,405,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- Investments in securities	45,401,169	41,316,159
	233,950,061	158,994,615
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	10,508,450	8,508,479
Obligations under finance leases	1,308,961	2,321,761
Loans	9,917,993	11,325,114
Bank overdraft	8,671,105	4,833,657
Amount due to related party	53,000,000	-
Dividend payable	3,428,886	-
	86,835,395	26,989,011

The following has been excluded from financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Financial assets		
Prepayment and advanced deposit	9,575,943	2,131,426
VAT	-	133,851
	9,575,943	2,265,277
Financial liabilities		
VAT	1,963,223	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in market value of financial instruments. The Company's activities are exposed primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company makes use of proper mix in its financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and is consequently exposed to the risk that the carrying amounts of these foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities may change due to fluctuations in foreign exchange.

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

	< ---- 2021 ---- >		< ---- 2020 ---- >	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
<i>Currency</i>				
Mauritian Rupee	176,801,298	85,102,494	157,410,225	26,972,487
United States Dollar	57,148,763	1,732,901	1,572,162	16,524
	233,950,061	86,835,395	158,982,387	26,989,011

The Company is mainly exposed to United States Dollar.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase in the relevant currencies against the Mauritian Rupee. A negative number below indicates a decrease in profit and equity where relevant currencies strengthen 5% against Mauritian Rupee. For a 5% weakening of relevant currencies against the Mauritian Rupees, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and equity.

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Impact on profit and equity	2,770,793	77,782

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on their financial position and cash flows.

The interest rate profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at 30 June is as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Interest rate risk (cont'd)

	Interest	2021	2020
		% p.a	% p.a
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Bank overdraft	Floating	4.35	4.35
Obligations under finance lease	Fixed	4.35 - 5.85	4.35 - 5.85
Bank loan	Floating	4.35	4.35-5.85

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to an increase in interest rate by 50 basis points. A negative number indicates a decrease in profit and equity where the interest rate is 50 basis points higher for a decrease in interest rate by 50 basis point, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and equity.

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Impact on profit and equity	125,007	80,316

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity risk tables

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities is summarised as follows:

<u>2021</u>	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial liabilities			
<u>Amortised cost:</u>			
Trade and other payables	10,508,450	-	10,508,450
Obligations under finance lease	1,017,939	291,022	1,308,961
Loans	1,311,531	8,606,462	9,917,993
Bank overdraft	8,671,105	-	8,671,105
Dividend payable	3,428,886	-	3,428,886
Amount due to related party	53,000,000	-	53,000,000
	77,937,911	8,897,484	86,835,395

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Market risk (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity risk tables (cont'd)

<u>2020</u>	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Financial liabilities			
<u>Amortised cost:</u>			
Trade and other payables	8,508,479	-	8,508,479
Obligations under finance lease	980,523	1,341,238	2,321,761
Loans	1,275,993	10,049,121	11,325,114
Bank overdraft	4,833,657	-	4,833,657
	15,598,652	11,390,359	26,989,011

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by management. The Company's credit risk is as disclosed in note 8.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade these investments.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

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

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower

- profit for the year ended 30 June 2021 would have been unaffected as the equity investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and no investments were disposed of or impaired; and
- other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021 would increase/decrease by Rs 2,270,057 (2020: increase/decrease by Rs 2,065,807) for the Company as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company's sensitivity to equity prices has not changed significantly from the prior year.

Fair value measurements

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Fair value measurements (cont'd)

The following table gives information about how the fair values of financial assets are determined:

Financial assets	Fair values as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	2021	2020		
	Rs	Rs		
Listed and quoted	44,921,419	40,918,479	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market
Unit trust investments	477,290	396,650	Level 2	Based on the net asset value of the investee
Unquoted investments	2,460	1,030	Level 3	Based on the net asset value of the investee*

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 during the year.

* The unquoted investment was measured at cost at 30 June 2021 as the cost approximated the fair value at 30 June 2021.

23 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

30 June 2021

	1 July 2020	Interest expense	Interest paid	Loans and leases repayment	30 June 2021
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Loans	11,325,114	546,426	(546,426)	(1,407,121)	9,917,993
Finance lease	2,321,761	69,109	(69,109)	(1,012,800)	1,308,961
	<u>13,646,875</u>	<u>615,535</u>	<u>(615,535)</u>	<u>(2,419,921)</u>	<u>11,226,954</u>

30 June 2020

	1 July 2019	Interest expense	Interest paid	Loans and leases repayment	30 June 2020
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Loans	12,725,855	678,430	(678,430)	(1,400,741)	11,325,114
Finance lease	3,243,109	144,220	(144,220)	(921,348)	2,321,761
	<u>15,968,964</u>	<u>822,650</u>	<u>(822,650)</u>	<u>(2,322,089)</u>	<u>13,646,875</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

24 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company into different types of revenue streams. Specifically, the main Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are as follows:

- > Tyres
- > Spare parts

Segment revenues and results

Tyres
Spare parts
Batteries and Lubricants

Timing of revenue recognition:

- At a point in time
- Over time

Segment revenue	
2021	2020
Rs	Rs
227,210,184	195,821,439
40,201,353	45,019,301
1,456,157	
<u>268,867,694</u>	<u>240,840,740</u>
-	-

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Company's assets and liabilities by reportable segment:

Contract assets and liabilities:

- Contract assets
- Contract liabilities

9,251,850	2,084,603
-	-

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

The following table provides information about the revenue recognition policies:

Type of service	Nature and timing of performance obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policy
Sales of tyres and spare parts	Revenue recognised at point in time based on agreed quote with customers.	Revenue is recognised on sale.

Geographical information

Since all the operations are carried out locally, the geographical reporting disclosure is therefore not applicable.

Information about major customer

Included in sale from tyres and spares is a total amount of Rs 60,800,989 (2020: Rs 65,281,241) which arose from sale to a related party which is the Company's largest customer. No other single customers contributed to 10% or more to the Company's revenue in either 2020 or 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

25 PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Financed as follows:

Cash disbursed

Finance lease

2021	2020
Rs	Rs
2,492,785	379,815
-	-
<u>2,492,785</u>	<u>379,815</u>

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements in respect of bank guarantees amounting to Rs 10,000 (2020: Rs 10,000) for the Company respectively. The directors consider that no liabilities will arise as the probability of default in respect of the guarantee is remote.

27 MAJOR EVENTS ARISING DURING THE YEAR - COVID-19

COVID-19

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to spread rapidly across the globe. The outbreak was identified first in China towards of end December 2019 and on 11 March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. COVID-19 has taken its toll on not just human life, but business and financial markets too, the extent of which is dependent on a number of factors, including the formulation of a viable vaccine and governments' response to combat the spread of the virus in the intervening period. This event is a significant event considering the spread of virus all over the world and re-introduction of lockdown measures in January 2021 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 and the world.

The Company's results in the reporting period are as under:

- The Company's net cash generated from operations is **Rs 19,773,869** (2020: Rs 9,813,070).
- The Company has a good liquidity position with a net current asset of Rs 227,210,268 (2020: net current asset of Rs 211,991,080).
- The Company has derived dividend income amounting to Rs 265,747 (2020: Rs 469,130) from investments in listed entities.

Associated with the COVID-19 virus, the directors have considered possible events and conditions for the purpose of identifying whether these events and conditions affect or may affect the future performance of the company. In making this assessment, the directors have considered the period up to 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The directors have considered the following qualitative analysis of the going concern ability and basis the information available till the date of the financial statements, Directors of the Company have determined the factors that impact the Company. In order to overcome the adverse effects of the identified events and conditions as highlighted above, the directors have already identified the following plans for future actions, which is considered to be realistic and feasible:

- The liquidity position is sufficient to cover the operating expenses of the Company.
- The Company continues to monitor its investments by investing in portfolio which are less likely to be affected by the pandemic.

The Company will continue to monitor the impact COVID-19 has on them and reflect the consequences as appropriate in its accounting and reporting.

Hence, as a result of these matters there is no material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether the Company will realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of business at the amounts recorded in the financial statements. It is considered that there is no material adverse impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements.

28 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Except for the continuous monitoring of the impact of the COVID-19 disclosed in the above note, there has been no other material event after the reporting date that requires disclosure and amendment to the financial statements.



Associated Commercial Company Ltd
C/O United Bus Service Ltd
Les Cassis - Port Louis