

**HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT
LIMITED**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022**

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HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
CORPORATE INFORMATION

		Date of appointment	Date of resignation
DIRECTORS	:		
	Mr Denis Sek Sum	04 Oct 13	-
	Mr Ajit Gulabchand	08 Oct 13	-
	Ms Shalaka Gulabchand Dhawan	08 Oct 13	-
	Ms Dineshwaree Varsha Ramphul	21 Sep 18	-
REGISTERED OFFICE	:		
	St James Court – Suite 308		
	St Denis Street		
	Port Louis		
	Republic of Mauritius		
COMPANY SECRETARY:	C/o First Island Trust Company Ltd		
	St James Court – Suite 308		
	St Denis Street		
	Port Louis		
	Republic of Mauritius		
BANKER	:		
	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd		
	SBI Tower Mindspace		
	45, Ebène Cybercity		
	Republic of Mauritius		
AUDITOR	:		
	Qaiyoom Dustagheer FCCA, MIPA (M)		
	Licensed Auditor		
	3, Maharata Street		
	Port Louis		
	Republic of Mauritius		

**HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
DIRECTORS' COMMENTARY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The directors present their commentary, together with the audited financial statements of HCC Mauritius Investment Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on business in investment holding activity and the promotion and marketing services offered by its Corporate Shareholder in the field of hotel, resorts, eco-tourism, real estate, design and construction of infrastructure projects, through itself or by establishing down-stream subsidiaries / branches in other foreign countries.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are shown on page 8.

The directors did not recommend the payment of dividend for the year under review (2021: USD Nil).

IMPACT OF COVID 19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel strain of Coronavirus, a pandemic negatively affecting worldwide manufacturing and trade and posing the threat of significant disruption to global supply chains, global manufacturing, travel and tourism, investment and consumer spending. While COVID-19 did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements during the year ended 31 March 2022 but the fact that the COVID-19 crisis is ongoing and dynamic in nature, we continue to assess the evolving impact of COVID-19 on the Company.

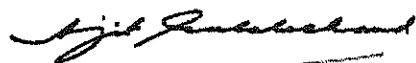
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the Company's statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, in so far as applicable to Global Business Companies and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

The directors' responsibilities includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



DIRECTOR

Date: 10 MAY 2022

**SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we have filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required of **HCC Mauritius Investment Limited** under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in terms of Section 166 (d) for the year ended 31 March 2022.



For and on behalf of:
First Island Trust Company Ltd
Corporate Secretary

Registered office:
Suite 308, St James Court
St Denis Street
Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

Date: 10 MAY 2022

QAIYOOM DUSTAGHEER FCCA, MIPA(M)
3, MAHARATA STREET, PORT LOUIS, REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
TEL: (230) 5 752 6345
EMAIL: dustagheerqaiyoom@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of **HCC Mauritius Investment Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 8 to 30.

In my opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **HCC Mauritius Investment Limited** as at 31 March 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, in so far as applicable to Global Business companies and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' commentary and Secretary's Certificate. The other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, in so far as applicable to Global Business companies and the Financial Reporting Act 2004, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)****Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements (continued)**

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the Company's member, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act. My audit work has been undertaken so that I might state to the Company's member those matters that I am required to state in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member, for my audit work, for this report, or for the opinions I have formed.

QAIYOOM DUSTAGHEER FCCA, MIPA(M)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)****Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

The Mauritius Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out my audit I consider and report to you on the following matters. I confirm that:

- (a) I have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in my capacity as auditor and dealings in the ordinary course of business;
- (b) I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required; and
- (c) In my opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from my examination of those records.



Qaiyoom Dustagheer FCCA, MIPA (M)
Licensed by the FRC

Date: 10 MAY 2022

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
Income			
Interest income		477,182	477,202
Unrealised exchange gains		213,631	158,821
Realised exchange gains		9,150	-
Other income		1,070,920	977,609
		<u>1,770,883</u>	<u>1,613,632</u>
Expenses			
Audit fees		4,400	4,400
Taxation fees		300	300
Administration fees		5,437	6,615
Licence fees		1,950	1,950
Accounting fees		2,000	2,000
Bank charges		850	505
Interest expense		1,554,381	1,571,130
Penalty fees		93,091	20,965
Other expenses		128,136	125,081
		<u>1,790,545</u>	<u>1,732,946</u>
Loss before taxation		(19,662)	(119,314)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss for the year		(19,662)	(119,314)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of taxation			
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Investment revaluation reserves		18,367,670	(7,727,544)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of taxation		18,348,008	(7,846,858)

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report is on pages 5 to 7.

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial asset at fair value through OCI	7	38,738,439	20,370,769
Loan receivables	8	21,628,551	21,231,886
		<u>60,366,990</u>	<u>41,602,655</u>
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	2,383,102	1,812,357
Cash and cash equivalents		17,086	44,356
		<u>2,400,188</u>	<u>1,856,713</u>
Total assets		<u>62,767,178</u>	<u>43,459,368</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Stated capital	10	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accumulated losses		(4,825,785)	(4,806,123)
Investment revaluation reserves		34,290,041	15,922,371
Total equity		<u>30,464,256</u>	<u>12,116,248</u>
Non-current liability			
Borrowings	11	28,048,103	28,048,103
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	594,529	466,393
Other payables	12	3,660,290	2,828,624
Current tax liability	6	-	-
		<u>4,254,819</u>	<u>3,295,017</u>
Total liabilities		<u>32,302,922</u>	<u>31,343,120</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>62,767,178</u>	<u>43,459,368</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 10 MAY 2022 and signed on its behalf by:


 DIRECTOR


 DIRECTOR

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.
 Auditor's report is on pages 5 to 7.

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Stated capital USD	Accumulated losses USD	Investment revaluation reserves USD	Total equity USD
Balance at 01 April 2020	1,000,000	(4,686,809)	23,649,915	19,963,106
Loss for the year	-	(119,314)	-	(119,314)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(7,727,544)	(7,727,544)
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>(4,806,123)</u>	<u>15,922,371</u>	<u>12,116,248</u>
Loss for the year	-	(19,662)	-	(19,662)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	18,367,670	18,367,670
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>(4,825,785)</u>	<u>34,290,041</u>	<u>30,464,256</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report is on pages 5 to 7.

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 USD	2021 USD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	(19,662)	(119,314)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Interest income	(477,182)	(477,202)
Interest expense	1,554,381	1,571,130
Unrealised exchange gains	(213,631)	(158,821)
<u>Working capital adjustments:</u>		
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables	(80,132)	150
Increase in other payables	83,315	8,296
Decrease in advance income	-	(977,609)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities	847,089	(153,370)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds received from repayment	7,590	-
Loan granted	(204,055)	(8,535)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(196,465)	(8,535)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	(806,030)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	128,136	144,180
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from financing activities	(677,894)	144,180
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	(27,270)	(17,725)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	44,356	62,081
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17,086	44,356

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report is on pages 5 to 7.

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. LEGAL FORM AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company was incorporated under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 on 04 October 2013 as a private company with liability limited by shares. The Company has been granted a Global Business Licence Category 1 by the Financial Services Commission on 08 October 2013, deemed to be converted into a Global Business Company (GBC) effective 1 January 2019 for the purposes of the provisions of the Mauritius Financial Services Act 2007. The Company's registered office is C/o Suite 308, St James Court, St Denis Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on business in investment holding activity and the promotion and marketing services offered by its Corporate Shareholder in the field of hotel, resorts, eco-tourism, real estate, design and construction of infrastructure projects, through itself or by establishing down-stream subsidiaries / branches in other foreign countries.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 10 MAY 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence Companies and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are denominated in United States Dollars (USD). The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements of the Company are expressed in United States dollars ("USD").

Management determines the functional currency of the Company to be USD. In making this judgement, management evaluates, among other factors, the regulatory and competitive environments and the fee and performance reporting structures of the Company and in particular, the economic environment of its investors.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into USD using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of 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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2021

New and amended standards and interpretations

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

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2021 (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest.
- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.
- Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (continued)

The following category of financial assets is applicable to the Company:

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

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.

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 recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not 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.

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include loan receivables (prepayment), amount receivables, interest receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

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

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

Impairment provisions for loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings and other payables.

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Other payables

Other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

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

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Prepayment

Prepayment is stated at its nominal value.

Equity

Stated capital is determined using the nominal values of shares that have been issued.

Accumulated losses include all current and prior results as disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investment revaluation reserves include fair valuation of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense; and
- foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Expenses recognition

All expenses are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the accruals basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that it will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably measured.

Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (continued)

Current tax (continued)

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

The Company shall offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity:

- (a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans of the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met:

- (i) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities
- (ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - a. the same taxable entity; or
 - b. different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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.

Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year as a result of changes in accounting policy and disclosures.

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4. NEW AND AMENDED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND NOT EARLY ADOPTED

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

Standards	Interpretations	Date issued by IASB	Effective date periods beginning on or after
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	Amendment to Insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value.	18 May 2017	01 January 2023
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	Amendment to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	23 January 2020	01 January 2023
IFRS 3 Business combinations	Amendment to the reference to the Conceptual Framework	14 May 2020	01 January 2022
IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment	Amendments to Proceeds before Intended Use	14 May 2020	01 January 2022
IAS 37 Onerous Contracts	Amendment to 'Cost of fulfilling' a contract.	14 May 2020	01 January 2022

Annual Improvement to IFRS 2018-2020

IFRS 1 First time adoption of IFRS	Amendment to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent.	14 May 2020	01 January 2022
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Amendments that clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test to derecognise a financial liability.	14 May 2020	01 January 2022
IFRS 16 Leases	Amendment on reimbursement of leasehold improvements	14 May 2020	01 January 2022
IAS 41 Agriculture	Amendment to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset	14 May 2020	01 January 2022
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	Amendments to recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewal	25 June 2020	01 January 2023
IFRS 4 Insurance contracts	Amendment to extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9	25 June 2020	01 January 2023

Annual Improvement to IFRS 2021

IAS1 and IFRS Practice statement 2 - Disclosure	Amendment that an entity to disclose material accounting policies instead of significant accounting policies	12 February 2021	01 January 2023
IAS 8 Estimates definition	Amendment in definition that change in accounting estimate is not the correction of an error.	12 February 2021	01 January 2023
IAS 12 Deferred tax	Clarification that exemption does not apply if deductible and taxable differences are equal on initial recognition.	07 May 2021	01 January 2023

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these standards on the above effective dates in future years will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Determination of functional currency

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

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of debtors defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of debtor segment and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

When using the simplified approach for measurement of expected credit loss for loan receivables, the application of a provision matrix requires significant assumptions and judgements, such as:

- Determining the appropriate groupings of receivables into categories of shared credit risk characteristics;
- Determining the period over which historical loss rates are obtained to develop estimates of expected future loss rates;
- Determining the historical loss rates;
- Considering macro-economic factors and adjust historical loss rates to reflect relevant future economic conditions; and
- Calculating the expected credit losses.

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6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Until 30th June 2021, the Company's foreign sourced income is eligible for a foreign tax credit which is computed as the higher of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax on the respective foreign sourced income. The foreign tax for a GBL1 company is based on either the actual foreign tax charged by the foreign jurisdiction or a deemed foreign tax. The deemed amount of foreign tax is based on 80% of the Mauritian tax on the relevant foreign sourced income. In computing its total actual foreign tax credit, the Company is allowed to pool all of its foreign sourced income.

The Company's GBL1 licence has converted to a GBL licence on 1st July 2021 and henceforth operates under the new tax regime. Under the new regime, the Company is able to claim an 80% partial exemption on specific types of income, subject to meeting pre-defined substance conditions. Other types of income not falling within the categories of income benefitting from the partial exemption is taxed at 15%. As an alternative to the partial exemption, the Company can claim a tax credit against its Mauritius tax liability based on the foreign tax charged on the income in the foreign jurisdiction.

The tax of the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic rate tax of the Company as follows.

A reconciliation between the accounting loss and the tax charge is as follows:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Loss before taxation	(19,662)	(119,314)
Add non-allowable expenses	93,091	20,965
Less non-taxable incomes	(213,631)	(158,821)
Loss as adjusted for tax purposes	(140,202)	(257,170)
Tax loss brought forward	(3,373,258)	(3,678,498)
Tax loss lapsed	746,400	562,410
Tax loss carried forward	(2,767,060)	(3,373,258)

7. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI

	2022 USD	2021 USD
<u>Unquoted</u>		
Fair value at start of the year	20,370,769	28,098,313
Fair value adjustment during the year	18,367,670	(7,727,544)
Fair value at end of the year	38,738,439	20,370,769

Investment is denominated in CHF and consists of the following:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Number & Class of shares held	% Holding 2022 & 2021	Cost 2022 & 2021	Principal activity
Steiner AG	Switzerland	13,600 equity shares of CHF 1,000 each	34%	USD 4,448,398	Total service contractor

In order to satisfy certain conditions subsequent of the facility agreement dated 20 January 2014 and to provide security in relation to facility of USD 25,000,000 from Export-Import Bank of India, the Company (as security provider) has pledged all its shares in Steiner AG comprising of 13,600 shares to Export-Import Bank of India (as security taker) under a share pledge agreement dated 16 October 2014.

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8. LOAN RECEIVABLES

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Non-current:		
Loan receivables from related parties (Note 14)	<u>21,628,551</u>	<u>21,231,886</u>

The loan to Steiner AG is unsecured, with no fixed term of repayment and bears an interest rate of 3.75% per annum as per the federal. As from January 2015, interest rate has decreased to 3% to reflect the interest rate as per the Swiss tax authorities for loan amount of CHF 9,000,000 and the remaining balance is charged at an interest rate of 1%.

The loan to HCC Mauritius Enterprises Limited is unsecured, repayable after more than 1 year and renewed mutually and bears an interest rate of 3 month libor + 300 bps.

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Amount receivables from related party (Note 14)	80,070	-
Interest receivables from related parties (Note 14)	2,300,922	1,810,309
Prepayment	2,110	2,048
	<u>2,383,102</u>	<u>1,812,357</u>

The amount receivable from related party is unsecured, interest-free and repayable within 1 year.

10. STATED CAPITAL

	2022 USD	2021 USD
1,000,000 ordinary shares of USD 1	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

10,000 equity shares of USD 1 each held by Hindustan Construction Company Limited are pledged as per the facility agreement dated 20 January 2014 hereof to Export-Import Bank of India as pledgee, to secure the repayment of a secured indebtedness amounts aggregate of USD 25,000,000 in capital together with interest and other costs as defined in the agreement.

11. BORROWINGS

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Non-current:		
<u>Loan from Export-Import Bank of India</u>		
At the start and end of the year	<u>22,827,159</u>	<u>22,827,159</u>
Loan payable to related party (Note 14)	<u>5,220,944</u>	<u>5,220,944</u>
	<u>28,048,103</u>	<u>28,048,103</u>
Current:		
Loan payable to related party (Note 14)	<u>594,529</u>	<u>466,393</u>

HCC MAURITIUS INVESTMENT LIMITED
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11. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The loan from Export-Import Bank of India bears an interest rate of LIBOR 3M + 500 bps payable quarterly. The spread over LIBOR would be subject to change in case of (a) drawal beyond availability period and / or (b) changes in market conditions. This loan shall be repaid in 21 equal quarterly instalments commencing after a moratorium of 24 months from the date of first drawal.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, there has been a change to the structured payment plan for the repayment terms of the outstanding debt of the Company to Export-Import Bank of India, whereby the repayment terms have been extended to 31 March 2025.

The loan payable to Hindustan Construction Company Limited amounting to USD 594,529 (2021: USD 466,356) is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The loan payable to Hindustan Construction Company Limited amounting to USD 5,220,944 bears an interest rate of LIBOR 6M + 400 bps payable quarterly, unsecured and repayable after more than 1 year.

The carrying amount of the non-current borrowings is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The loans are arranged at floating interest rates and the average interest rates as at 31 March were as follows:

	2022 %	2021 %
Average interest rates	<u>4.2 %- 5.5 %</u>	<u>4.02 %- 6.40 %</u>

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Accruals	6,700	14,995
Interest payable to related party (Note 14)	853,936	624,550
Interest payable to Export-Import Bank of India	2,800,194	2,189,079
	<u>3,660,290</u>	<u>2,828,624</u>

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is acting as an investment holding company forming part of a larger group. The capital management process is determined and managed at group level.

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

Concentration risk

At 31 March 2022, the Company held investments in Switzerland which involves certain considerations and risks. Future economic and political developments in Switzerland could affect the operations of the investee company.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company has financial assets which are at floating interest rates and is therefore exposed to the risks associated with the effects of fluctuation in interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of 1%. A 1% increase or decrease is used and this represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate. The calculations are based on the financial instruments held at that date and which are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant. The table below depicts the movement in profit and equity given an increase of 1 % in interest rates.

	Profit and equity 2022 USD	Profit and equity 2021 USD
At 31 March	(172,203)	(174,167)

A decrease of 1 % in the interest rates would have the corresponding positive impact.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Consequently, the Company is exposed primarily to the risk that the exchange rate of the United States Dollar ("USD") relative to the Swiss Franc ("CHF") may change in a manner that has a material effect on the reported values of the Company's assets that are denominated in Swiss Franc ("CHF").

The table below details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the USD against the relevant foreign currency, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Company's equity (due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts and net investment hedges).

5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive number below indicates an increase in total comprehensive income and other equity where the USD strengthens 5% against the CHF. For a 5% weakening of the USD against the CHF, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the total comprehensive income and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	Increase / decrease in foreign exchange rate	Effect on total comprehensive income before taxation USD	Effect on total equity USD
Year 2022:			
CHF	+5%	2,522,355	2,522,355
CHF	-5%	(2,522,355)	(2,522,355)
Year 2021:			
CHF	+5%	1,586,760	1,586,760
CHF	-5%	(1,586,760)	(1,586,760)

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the potential loss that the Company would incur if counter parties fail to perform pursuant to the terms of their obligations to the Company. The Company limits its credit risk by carrying out transactions only with its related parties. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The Company's main credit risk concentration is the amount due from Steiner AG and HCC Mauritius Enterprises Limited. At each reporting date, the credit risk of the loan and amount receivable is assessed in order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The credit risk in the context of ECL have been assessed over the expected life of the loan receivable taking into consideration historical credit experience for default in payment and also current forecasts which assume the most likely expected business and economic conditions of the parties. Based on this analysis, no historical default in payment and future economic conditions is likely to influence the recoverability of the loan. As such, there is less or no influence on credit risk as at reporting date.

The bank balance is considered negligible, since the counterparty is a reputable bank with high quality external credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities.

The table below illustrates the aged analysis of the Company's financial liabilities.

	Less than 1 year 2022 USD	Over than 1 year 2022 USD	Total 2022 USD
At 31 March 2022:			
Borrowings (Note 11)	594,529	28,048,103	28,642,632
Other payables (Note 12)	3,660,290	-	3,660,290
	<u>4,254,819</u>	<u>28,048,103</u>	<u>32,302,922</u>

Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of financial asset at fair value through OCI, loan, interest and amount receivables, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings and other payables approximate to their fair values.

The Company presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

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13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation (continued)

Accounting classifications and fair values

(a) Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Carrying amounts / Fair value	
31 Mar 2022	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value	USD	USD
Loan receivables	21,628,551	21,628,551
Other receivables	2,380,992	2,380,992
Cash and cash equivalent	17,086	17,086
Total	24,026,629	24,026,629

	Carrying amounts / Fair value	
31 Mar 2021	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value	USD	USD
Loan receivables	21,231,886	21,231,886
Other receivables	1,810,309	1,810,309
Cash and cash equivalent	44,356	44,356
Total	23,086,551	23,086,551

	Carrying amounts / Fair value	
31 Mar 2022	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value	USD	USD
Long-term borrowings	28,048,103	28,048,103
Short-term borrowings	594,529	594,529
Other payables	3,660,290	3,660,290
Total	32,302,922	32,302,922

	Carrying amounts / Fair value	
31 Mar 2021	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value	USD	USD
Long-term borrowings	28,048,103	28,048,103
Short-term borrowings	466,393	466,393
Other payables	2,828,624	2,828,624
Total	31,343,120	31,343,120

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13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation (continued)

Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

(b) Financial asset measured at fair value

The following table shows the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial asset measured at fair value.

	Fair value			Classification		
	Date of valuation	Financial asset at fair value through OCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		USD		USD	USD	USD
31 Mar 2022						
Financial asset measured at fair value						
Unquoted investments	31-Mar-2022	38,738,439	38,738,439	-	-	38,738,439

	Fair value			Classification		
	Date of valuation	Financial asset at fair value through OCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		USD		USD	USD	USD
31 Mar 2021						
Financial asset measured at fair value						
Unquoted investments	31-Mar-2021	20,370,769	20,370,769	-	-	20,370,769

Currency profile

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

	Financial assets 2022 USD	Financial assets 2021 USD	Financial liabilities 2022 USD	Financial liabilities 2021 USD
Denominated in:				
Swiss Franc ("CHF")	50,447,108	31,735,202	-	-
United States Dollar ("USD")	12,317,960	11,722,118	32,302,922	31,343,120
	<u>62,765,068</u>	<u>43,457,320</u>	<u>32,302,922</u>	<u>31,343,120</u>

The currency profile excludes the non-financial instruments which comprise of prepayment of **USD 2,110** (2021: USD 2,048) for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were carried out with related parties on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market prices:

Name of related parties	Nature of relationships	Nature of transactions	2022 USD	2021 USD
<u>Non-current: Loan receivables</u>				
<u>Steiner AG</u>	Associate	Loan receivable		
At start of the year			10,600,500	10,447,800
Exchange gain during the year			200,200	152,700
At end of the year			10,800,700	10,600,500
<u>HCC Mauritius Enterprises Limited</u>	Under same control	Loan receivable		
At start of the year			10,631,386	10,622,851
Addition during the year			204,055	8,535
Receipt during the year			(7,590)	-
At end of the year			10,827,851	10,631,386
Total (Notes 8)			21,628,551	21,231,886
<u>Current: Other receivables</u>				
<u>Steiner AG</u>	Associate	Amount receivable		
At start of the year			-	-
Professional fees accrued during the year			1,080,070	-
Receipt during the year			(1,000,000)	-
At end of the year (Note 9)			80,070	-
<u>Steiner AG</u>	Associate	Interest receivable		
At start of the year			763,933	627,555
Interest during the year			130,605	130,257
Exchange gain during the year			13,431	6,121
At end of the year			907,969	763,933

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14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Name of related parties	Nature of relationships	Nature of transactions	2022 USD	2021 USD
<u>Current: Other receivables</u>				
<u>HCC Mauritius Enterprises Limited</u>	Under same control	Interest receivable		
At start of the year			1,046,376	699,431
Interest during the year			346,577	346,945
At end of the year			1,392,953	1,046,376
Total (Note 9)			2,300,922	1,810,309
<u>Current: Borrowings</u>				
<u>Hindustan Construction Company Limited</u>	Shareholder	Borrowings		
At start of the year			466,393	341,312
Addition during the year			128,136	125,081
At end of the year			594,529	466,393
<u>Steiner AG</u>	Associate	Advance income		
At start of the year			-	977,609
Recognised as income during the year			-	(977,609)
At end of the year			-	-
Total (Note 11)			594,529	466,393
<u>Non-current: Borrowings</u>				
<u>Hindustan Construction Company Limited</u>	Shareholder	Borrowings		
At start and at end of the year (Note 11)			5,220,944	5,220,944
<u>Current: Other payables</u>				
<u>Hindustan Construction Company Limited</u>	Shareholder	Interest payable		
At start of the year			624,550	399,175
Interest during the year			228,846	225,375
At end of the year (Note 12)			853,396	624,550

15. HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard Hindustan Construction Company Limited, a company incorporated in India as the holding company.

16. IMPACT OF COVID-19

COVID-19 became a global pandemic and resulted in unprecedented actions by governments around the world to curtail the spread of the disease. These events have resulted in a high level of uncertainty in the local, regional and international markets and will impact on businesses and consumers in several sectors of activity. The situation is rapidly evolving, and it is not practicable to consider the current situation to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Company. The Company will continue to assess the evolving impact of the COVID-19 crisis on its business.

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There has been no post material reporting events which would require disclosure or adjustment to the 31 March 2022 financial statements.