

ANNUAL REPORT

SICOM GENERAL FUND

2026



SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND

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MANAGER AND REGISTRAR

SICOM Financial Services Ltd

Registered Office

SICOM Financial Services Ltd
SICOM Building
Sir Celicourt Antelme Street, Port Louis, Mauritius
Telephone : (230) 203 8420
Fax : (230) 208 0874
Email Address: sfsl@sicom.mu
Website : www.sicom.mu

TRUSTEE AND BANKER

The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited
9-15 Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis, Mauritius

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young
6th Floor
Icon Ebene
Rue de l'Institut
Ebene, Mauritius

We are pleased to present our report of the SICOM General Fund (the “Fund”) for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Investor Profile

The SICOM General Fund is an open-ended Fund, which invests primarily in equities (local and overseas), government stocks/bonds and cash and short-term instruments. Investment in the Fund should be regarded as a long-term investment.

The Fund is exposed to a certain number of risks such as fluctuations in the value of investments and currency risks.

Investment Objectives & Approach

The overall objectives of the SICOM General Fund are as follows:

- To maximise returns whilst acting prudently at all times, and
- Diversify its portfolio with a long-term view.

SICOM Financial Services Ltd, the Manager of the Fund, has set up an Investment Committee, a sub-Committee of its Board of Directors, to define investment objectives and strategies of the Fund. Investment strategy and key investment decisions are made with reference to the overall objectives of the portfolio of the Fund as a whole, available investment opportunities and instruments on financial markets, cash flow availability and the need for diversification of a well-balanced portfolio.

Governance

SICOM General Fund is a Collective Investment Scheme with SICOM Financial Services Ltd carrying out the investment function as per the terms and conditions of the Trust Deed. The assets of the Fund are registered in the name of and held by the Trustee (Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited) whose responsibility is to safeguard unitholders and ensure that the Manager carries out its duties. Therefore, through this governance structure, the best interests of unitholders are maintained.

Risk Management

The risk management framework of the Fund aims at reducing the absolute risk of the Fund. This objective is achieved mainly through set investment restrictions as well as specific allowable allocations in respect of asset classes, currencies and geographical location of investments being made so that the portfolio is well diversified. There is a comprehensive analysis of investments made so as to assemble an optimal mix of securities that would yield our targeted risk level.

Economic and Market Review

The financial year ended 30 June 2026 was marked by pronounced global market volatility, driven by a combination of shifting monetary policy expectations across major economies, escalating geopolitical conflicts, evolving global trade policies and continued uncertainty surrounding the global economic outlook. Trade relations once again played a pivotal role, as the imposition of higher U.S. tariffs on several trading partners early in 2026, followed by a partial easing of trade tensions between the United States and China, triggered sharp fluctuations in global equity and fixed income markets.

Economic and Market Review (Cont'd)

Global equities, as measured by the MSCI AC World Index, delivered a strong annual USD return of +22.1%, supported by resilient corporate earnings, continued momentum in Artificial Intelligence related companies and easing trade tensions despite heightened market volatility during the first half of 2026. The MSCI Europe Index gained approximately +15.8% in USD terms, benefiting from a weaker U.S. dollar and improving investor sentiment, while the S&P 500 advanced by +20.9%. Emerging markets significantly outperformed, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning +40.9%, driven primarily by the exceptional performance of Taiwan's technology sector (MSCI Taiwan: +119.9%), although this was partly offset by declines in the Chinese (MSCI China: -6.8%) and Indian (MSCI India: -12.8%) equity markets.

On the domestic front, the Mauritian economy remained resilient during the year ended 30 June 2026, although growth moderated amid a weaker external environment and heightened global uncertainty. Market confidence was weighed down by slower economic growth expectations, ramifications from Middle East conflict on the country and investor concerns over the fiscal consolidation measures outlined in the National Budget 2026/2027, including their potential implications for economic activity and corporate profitability. While several listed companies continued to report resilient earnings and maintain attractive dividend distributions, these positive fundamentals were insufficient to offset the broader cautious market sentiment.

Over the financial year ended 30 June 2026, the Mauritian rupee weakened against the U.S. dollar (+4.8%), Euro (+1.9%) and Pound Sterling (+1.1%). Continued demand for foreign currency, together with the relative strength of the U.S. dollar and external economic uncertainties, led to the rupee's overall depreciation. The Bank of Mauritius (BoM) raised the Key Rate by a further 25 basis points to 4.75% on 20 May 2026 to contain inflationary pressures and support macroeconomic stability. The headline inflation stood at 4.1% in June 2026 compared to 2.9% in June 2025.

Fund Review

Total Value & Total Assets

As at 30 June 2026, the total value of the SICOM General Fund stood at Rs 239.3 million as compared to Rs 222.8 million last year. The total assets of the Fund increased over the financial year to reach Rs 260.6 million as at 30 June 2026 as compared to Rs 240.4 million last year. The increase in total value and total assets was primarily due to the good performance of overseas equities.

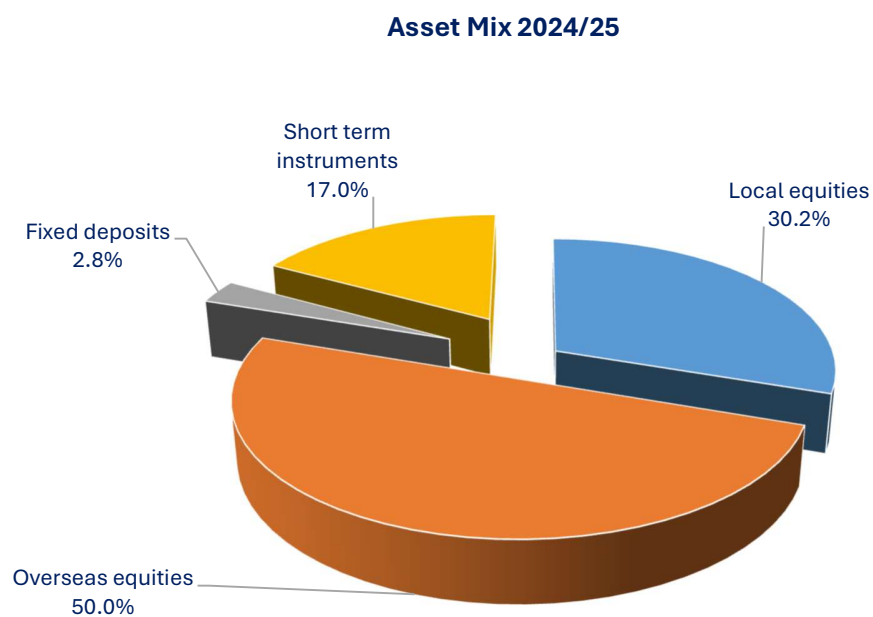
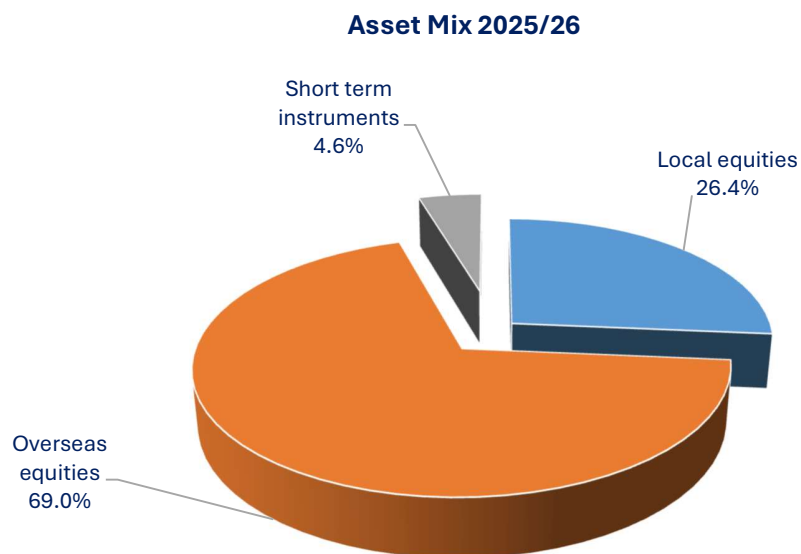
Performance

The return of the Fund stood at a robust 10.4% for the year under review as compared to 8.3% last year.

Fund Review (Cont'd)

Asset Mix

The asset mix of the investment portfolio of the Fund as at 30 June 2026 as compared to 30 June 2025 is illustrated below:



Fund Review (Cont'd)

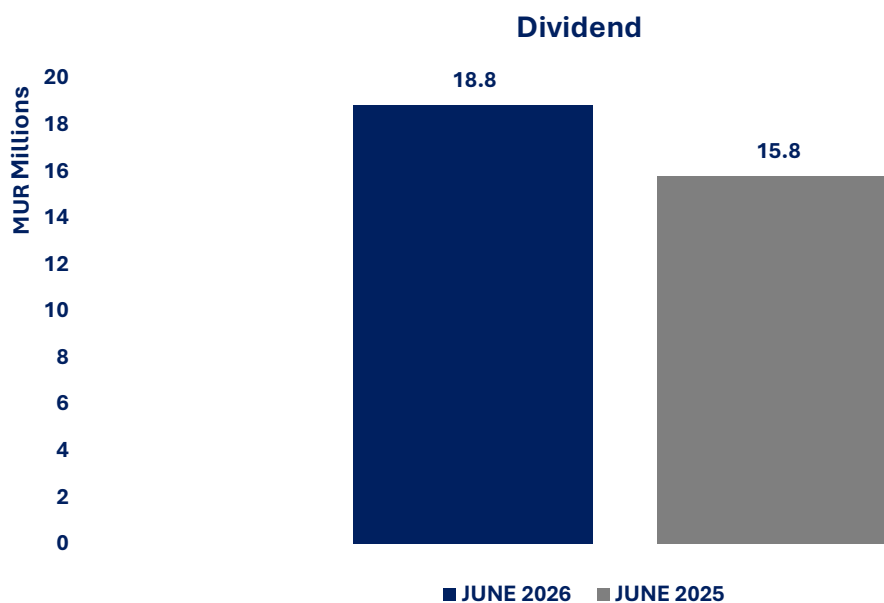
Investment Income

For the financial year under review, the gross investment income of SICOM General Fund stood at Rs 45.6 million, as compared to Rs 29.8 million last year. The increase in gross investment income was primarily driven by a significant increase in the net gains on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which rose from Rs 10.6 million to Rs 23.5 million and an increase in gain on disposal of shares to Rs 16.5 million.

The net income from operating activities was Rs 42.2 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 as compared to Rs 26.7 million last year.

Dividend

The dividend distribution for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 stood at Rs 18.8 million as compared to Rs 15.8 million last year. The dividend per unit stood at Rs 1.2764 for the year under review as compared to Rs 1.1207 last year, representing an increase of 13.9%.

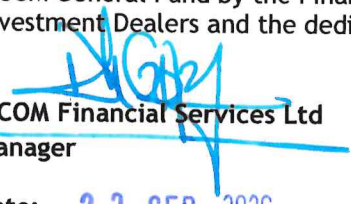


Outlook

In this volatile environment, the global outlook remains influenced by the interaction between geopolitical developments, inflation dynamics and the pace of technological adoption. While elevated valuations in certain market segments and renewed inflation pressures warrant caution, structural investment themes centred around artificial intelligence, digital infrastructure, energy security and productivity enhancement continue to present attractive long-term opportunities. Global diversification, active portfolio management and disciplined risk management remain essential in capturing investment opportunities while preserving resilience against potential downside risks.

Acknowledgements

The Directors of the Manager would like to place on record their appreciation of the support given to the SICOM General Fund by the Financial Services Commission, its valued Unitholders, its Trustee, Registrar, Investment Dealers and the dedication of staff and Management.


SICOM Financial Services Ltd
Manager

Date: 23 SEP 2026

INTRODUCTION

SICOM General Fund (the “Fund”/the “Unit Trust”) is an open-ended Collective Investment Scheme (“CIS”) established as a Unit Trust with its registered office situated at SICOM Building, Sir Célicourt Antelme Street, Port Louis. It forms part of the SICOM Group (the “Group”/”SICOM”).

The overall objective of the Fund is to maximise returns whilst acting prudently at all times and diversifying its portfolio with a long-term view.

1. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

1.1. Adoption of the National Code of Corporate Governance

The Fund is a Public Interest Entity as defined under the Financial Reporting Act 2004 as a CIS Reporting Issuer. The Fund has thus adopted the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius, 2016 (the “Code”).

SICOM Financial Services Ltd, which is a subsidiary of the State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd (the “Holding Company”/“SICOM”) is the Manager of the Unit Trust (the “Manager”) and The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited is the Trustee (the “Trustee”). The activities of both parties are guided by the principles laid out in the Trust Deed.

The Board of Directors of the Manager (the “Board”) is responsible for leading and controlling the Fund and is committed to high standards of corporate governance. In order to achieve the highest levels of corporate governance, the Board has implemented various policies and charters, which can be viewed on the Group’s website at www.sicom.mu.

Throughout the year ended 30 June 2026, to the best of the Manager’s knowledge, the Fund has applied the principles set out in the Code and has explained how these have been applied in the Corporate Governance Report.

1.2. Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Board is aware of its responsibilities to ensure that the Fund adheres to all relevant legislation and it assumes the responsibility for meeting all applicable legal and regulatory requirements of the Fund.

1.3. Fund’s Trust Deed

The Fund is governed by a Trust Deed. There is no material clause in the Trust Deed which requires disclosure. A copy of the Trust Deed is available at the registered office of the Fund.

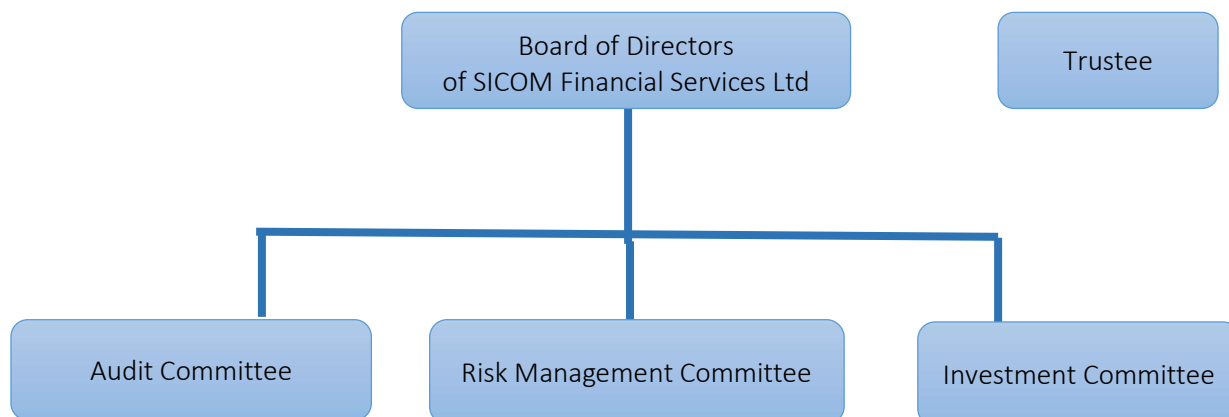
1.4. Code of Ethics for Directors and Employees of the Manager

The Group has adopted a Code of Ethics for Directors and a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Employees, both of which are aligned with the principles of the Code and have been approved by the Board of SICOM. The Codes set out the ethical standards and principles expected of Directors and employees of the Manager in the conduct of their duties and responsibilities. Both Codes are available on the Group’s website.

In addition to the Code of Ethics for Directors and Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Employees, the Group has in place several policies that are part of its ethical framework, including the Whistleblowing Policy, Equal Opportunity Policy, Complaints Handling Policy, Anti-Harassment and Non-Discriminatory Policy, and Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions Policy.

1. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

1.5. Organisational Chart



2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

2.1. Board Structure

The Manager is led by a committed and unitary Board, which is collectively and ultimately responsible for the oversight, long-term success, reputation and governance of the organisation.

The Board provides effective leadership and strategic guidance towards the achievement of the Fund's strategy within a framework of robust risk management and sound internal controls, alongside ensuring adherence of the Fund to relevant legal and regulatory requirements. Three committees have also been established with clear mandates to assist the Board in the effective performance of its duties.

The Chairperson of the Board is usually a Non-Executive Director and is seconded in this pivotal role by Executive and Non-Executive Directors. All the directors currently reside in Mauritius. The Board is supported in its role by the Manager's Company Secretary, DTOS Ltd. The profile of the Directors, Senior Management and Company Secretary as well as more information on the Board structure is available in the Manager's Annual Report which is published on the Group's website.

The Board has attempted to strike the right balance and composition to meet the objectives of the organisation. The Board comprises of Independent Directors who do not have any relationships with the major Shareholder. Therefore, there is sufficient number of directors who do not have any relationship with the organisation.

There also exists a well-established procedure for the appointment of directors which is made in accordance with skills, knowledge, time commitment and expertise required on the Board. The Corporate Governance, Sustainability, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, established at the level of the Holding Company of the Manager, has been delegated with the responsibility to consider succession planning for Directors and Senior Executives, as well as the appointment of Directors across the subsidiaries of the Group. Newly appointed directors are provided with an induction pack upon their appointment to provide them with sufficient knowledge and understanding of the Fund and the wider organisation. A performance evaluation of the Board is also performed in line with the approach taken at the level of the Holding Company of the Manager.

3. MANAGER AND TRUSTEE DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

3.1. Role of the Manager

The Manager manages and administers the Fund for the benefit of the Unitholders in accordance with the Trust Deed. Specifically, the Manager has the following duties:

- Management and administration of the Fund for the benefit of Unitholders;
- Carrying out and conducting business in an efficient manner;
- Sale and issue of units;
- Calculation of pricing for the Fund on a weekly basis; and
- Preparation of Annual Report for the Fund.

Being set up as a Trust and not a Company, the main roles as described under Principles 2, 3 and 4 of the Code are fulfilled by the Board. For more details, reference can be made to the governance documents on the Group's website, or to the relevant disclosures made in the Manager's Corporate Governance Report, which is included in its Annual Report, and published on the Group's website.

3.2. Role of the Trustee

The Trustee has been appointed in order to ensure that the affairs of the Fund are being managed and administered for the benefit of the Unitholders and to their best interests. Specifically, the Trustee has the following main duties:

- Keeping safe custody of Unitholders accounts;
- Ensuring that all investments of the Unit Trust are properly executed; and
- Managing the bank accounts of the Unit Trust.

3.3. Conflict of Interest

The Fund makes every effort to ensure that the Manager and Trustee declare any interest and report to the Board regarding any related party transactions. An Interest Register is maintained by the Manager's Company Secretary and is updated as and when required. The register may be made available to the Unitholders of the Fund upon request to the Manager's Company Secretary. It is also noted that, at the end of each financial year, Directors are requested to fill in a disclosure of interest form.

For this reporting year, no conflict of interest has been reported.

3.4. Remuneration of the Manager and the Trustee

The remuneration of the Manager is 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund while that of the Trustee is 0.15% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The fees are in accordance with the Trust Deed. Please refer to Note 13 of the Financial Statements for details on Manager's fees.

3.5. Information Security

Information security is a key component of the Manager's overall information security management framework and reflects management intents on information security commitments. The Manager gives high importance in safeguarding data and preserving confidentiality, integrity and availability.

The Group's Information Security Policy is a key component of the Group's overall Information Security Management Framework and reflects the commitment of Management to information security. Policies and their related procedures are regularly updated to reflect current requirements and best practices adopted by the Group.

4. RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board is ultimately responsible for the governance of risk and for determining the nature and extent of the principal risks it is willing to take to achieve the Fund's strategic objectives. It is also responsible for the Fund's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The task of maintaining a sound system of risk management has been delegated to the Group's Risk Officer through a Service Level Agreement in place between SICOM and the Manager.

Assurance on the risk management processes and internal control systems applicable to the Fund is derived through the oversight exercised by the Board and the relevant committees of the Manager, together with the work performed by the Group's Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit functions under the Service Level Agreement between SICOM and the Manager.

Further disclosures with respect to the risk management framework of the Group are included on its website or can be found in the Risk Management Report of the Manager within its Annual Report, which is published on the Group's website.

4.1. Financial Risks

The financial risks of the Fund have been set out in Note 17 of the Financial Statements.

4.2. Non-Financial Risks

The non-financial risks of the Fund are:

- *Political, economic and social risk*

Political, economic and social factors, changes in countries' laws, regulations and the status of those countries' relations with other countries may adversely affect the Fund's business.

- *Compliance risk*

Compliance risk arises from failure or inability to comply with laws, regulations or codes applicable to the industry. Non-compliance can lead to fines, public reprimands and enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, revocation of licence/withdrawal of authorisation to operate. This risk is managed by the Compliance function of the Group.

- *Strategic risk*

Strategic risk arises due to deviation from strategic assumptions, unclear or poor strategic planning, change in senior management and leadership, failure to adapt to market/industry changes, financial challenges and reputational damage. This risk exposes the Company to financial, reputational and regulatory impacts.

- *Operational risk*

Operational risk arises from all aspects of running the Fund, including systems, processes, reporting, human resources, customer service, information technology, data security, cybersecurity threats, fraud, theft and external events.

These non-financial risks are managed through a combination of robust governance frameworks, continuous monitoring, risk assessments, adherence to regulatory requirements, strategic planning, and the implementation of comprehensive internal controls and mitigation strategies.

4. RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

4.3. Internal Controls

The Board is ultimately responsible for implementing, maintaining, monitoring and evaluating the internal control systems.

Nothing has come to the Board's attention indicating that there was a material breakdown in the functioning of the Fund's internal controls and systems during the period under review, which would have had a material impact on the business.

There are no significant areas which have not been covered by internal controls and the Board acknowledges that there are no other specific risks in the Fund's system of internal controls.

5. REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

The Trustee and the Manager are responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that fairly present the state of affairs of the Fund in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The Trust Deed further requires the Manager to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") Accounting Standards for each financial year.

The Manager and Trustee are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records, explaining the Fund's transactions and disclosing, with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Fund.

More information is available in the Manager's Annual Report which is published on the Group's website.

5.1. Donations

There were no donations made during the current and prior financial years.

6. AUDIT

6.1. External Audit

The Board of the Holding Company of the Manager has recommended the appointment of Ernst & Young (EY) as the External Auditor of the Group for the financial years 30 June 2026-2030 following a tender exercise. EY succeeds Deloitte, whose appointment covered the financial years 30 June 2021-2025. This change is in line with the policy of rotating external auditors at least every five (5) years, to promote auditor independence, objectivity and the continued effectiveness of the external audit process.

Audit fees of Rs 150,000 (excluding VAT) are payable to EY for the Fund's audit of the financial year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: Rs 243,101). No non-audit services, excluding tax services, were provided to the Fund during financial year ended 30 June 2026. Fees for tax compliance services for the year end 30 June 2026 amounted to Rs 45,000 (30 June 2025: Rs 57,342). The provision of non-audit services is subject to a tender process so as to ensure that the nature of the non-audit services, if provided by the External Auditor, could not be perceived as impairing their independence on the external audit exercise.

More information is available in the Manager's Annual Report which is published on the Group's website.

The Audit Committee of the Manager has discussed the accounting policies for the year under review with the External Auditor. The latter is also invited to present the audit plan at the start of the audit, as well as the management letter, the report on the conduct of the audit, and any significant matters arising from the audit. No significant issues have been identified in relation to the Financial Statements for the current and prior years.

6. AUDIT (CONTINUED)

6.2. Internal Audit and Compliance

The Manager has a Service Level Agreement with SICOM whereby the latter provides the services of internal audit and compliance, among others. The Manager is assisted in its function of implementing, monitoring and evaluating the compliance controls by the Compliance function of the Group.

The role of the Compliance function includes the following:

- (i) Monitoring compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- (ii) Ensuring appropriate reporting of any matter in which Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing is suspected;
- (iii) Providing information on regulatory changes; and
- (iv) Providing AML/CFT training.

The Compliance function reports directly to the Board to maintain its independence and objectivity. There are no restrictions placed over the right of access by the Compliance function to the records and Management of the Fund.

The Internal Audit function of the Group is responsible for providing assurance to the Board regarding the implementation, operation and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management but is not responsible for the implementation of the controls. The Manager - Internal Audit has a direct and independent reporting line to the Audit Committee of the Manager and is independent of Management.

The Internal Audit function has unfettered access to the records of the Fund or to Management and the employees. The role of the function includes:

- (i) Providing regular assurance on the effectiveness of compliance of AML/CFT procedures in accordance with the Company's framework and the prevailing regulatory requirements; and
- (ii) Providing any other independent assurance or consulting service designed to add value to the Company's operations.

All significant areas are covered by the Internal Audit function. During the financial year ended 30 June 2026, an audit on the effectiveness of the AML/CFT procedures and related business risks assessment under SICOM Unit Trusts was carried out by the Internal Audit function. The audit report was tabled to the Audit Committee of the Manager and the recommendations made therein have been duly considered by Management.

The profile of the Manager - Internal Audit and more information regarding the Audit Committee is available on the Group's website.

7. RELATIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

7.1. Fund's Unitholders

Please refer to Notes 15 and 16 of the Financial Statements for details on unitholders.

7.2. Fund's Key Stakeholders

Shareholders	Number of Units Owned
State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd	5 M
SICOM Financial Services Ltd	1.5 M

The table below sets out the Fund's main stakeholders and how the Fund responds to their reasonable expectation and interests:

Unitholders	For the unitholders, the Fund will: • Ensure that no contributions will be made to political parties; • Conduct business honestly, fairly and responsibly; • Comply with legislation, industry regulations and prescribed practices; • Generate an attractive and sustainable return; • Not engage in restrictive trade practices and comply with competition laws; • Maintain executive responsibility for decision making on material matters; • Produce accurate and timely accounting statements and unitholder information; • Report developments that may have a material impact on the value of the unitholders' assets; • Strive to expand and maintain the business and profitability of the Fund; and • Take reasonable steps to protect and enhance the Fund's assets.
Potential Clients	For the potential clients, the Fund will: • Act justly, fairly and in the best interests of each individual; • Communicate in an open, timely, honest and transparent manner; • Constantly strive to improve its products and services; • Deal with complaints and enquiries in a prompt and efficient manner; • Protect the confidentiality of information in accordance with the law and prescribed practices; • Render a responsible and effective service; • Report accurately on its performance and prospects; and • Uphold the letter and spirit of agreements it is party to.

7. RELATIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

Government and Regulatory Authorities	For the Government and Regulatory Authorities, the Fund will directly or through the Company Secretary of the CIS Manager: • Attend regular meetings with the regulators; • Attend to all written communication with the relevant authorities in a timely manner; • Effect regulatory returns as and when required; • Liaise with the regulators in connection with onsite and offsite supervision; • Seek regulatory approvals as and when necessary; • Comply with acts, regulations and guidelines; and • Ensure there is proper risk management and internal control.
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The Board confirms that the relevant stakeholders have been or will be involved in a dialogue on the Fund's position and its performance and outlook.

7.3. Unitholders' Calendar

This Annual Report, including the audited Financial Statements, will be approved at the next Board meeting of the Manager, which is scheduled for 23 September 2026.

8. TRUSTEE'S AND MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them on a consistent basis using reasonable and prudent judgement;
- state whether IFRS Accounting Standards have been adhered to and explain material departures, thereto; and
- use the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate.

The Manager acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring the preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The Manager further confirms to the best of its knowledge that it has complied with the above-mentioned requirements in preparing the Financial Statements.

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

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

For and on behalf of the Manager

Date 23 SEP 2026

Name of Public Interest Entity ("PIE"): SICOM General Fund

Reporting Period: 30 June 2026

We, the Manager of SICOM Unit Trust - SICOM General Fund, confirm that to the best of our knowledge, the PIE has complied with most of its obligations and requirements under the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) (the "Code") except for Principles 2, 3 and 4 of the Code, as the Fund is set up as a trust and not a company. In this context, it has no Board of Directors, no Board Committees and no Company Secretary.

However, the main roles as described under Principles 2, 3 and 4 of the Code are fulfilled by the Board of the Manager, SICOM Financial Services Ltd. For more details, reference can be made to the governance documents on the Group's website, or to the relevant disclosures made in the Manager's Corporate Governance Report, which is included in its Annual Report, and published on the Group's website.

For and on behalf of the Manager
Date

23 SEP 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SICOM Unit Trust - SICOM General Fund** (the "Fund") set out on pages 19 to 43 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2026, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and comply with the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other matter

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 30 June 2025 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 24 September 2025.

Other Information

The manager and the trustee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 44- page document titled "SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026", which includes Management and Administration report, Manager's Investment Report, Corporate Governance Report and Statement of Compliance report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONITNUED)

Responsibilities of the Manager and Trustee for the Financial Statements

The Manager and Trustee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Financial Reporting Act 2004, and for such internal control as the Manager and Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional 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 Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Manager and the Trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager's and Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONITNUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

We communicate with the Manager and Trustee 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.

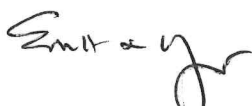
Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Fund's unitholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Fund's unitholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Fund and the Fund's unitholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Financial Reporting Act 2004

The Manager and the Trustee are responsible for preparing the Corporate Governance Report. Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance ("the Code") disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made on corporate governance in the annual report, the Fund has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.



ERNST & YOUNG
Ebène, Mauritius



DAVID NG MAN CHUEN, A.C.A
Licensed by FRC

Date: 23 September 2026

	Notes	2026		2025	
		Rs.	% of Fund	Rs.	% of Fund
ASSETS					
Investment in equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	5	246,841,521	103.16	192,053,451	86.20
Investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost	6	-	-	6,824,257	3.06
Cash and cash equivalents		12,037,113	5.03	40,688,388	18.26
Other receivables	7	1,702,314	0.71	801,580	0.36
TOTAL ASSETS		260,580,948	108.90	240,367,676	107.88
LIABILITIES					
Other payables	8	2,110,410	0.88	1,414,328	0.63
Bank overdraft		165,437	0.07	-	-
Dividend payable	9	18,838,051	7.87	15,768,771	7.08
Current tax liabilities	10(i)	185,510	0.08	375,452	0.17
TOTAL LIABILITIES		21,299,408	8.90	17,558,551	7.88
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS		239,281,540	100.00	222,809,125	100.00
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT					
- Before distribution	15(b)	17.49		16.96	
- After distribution	15(b)	16.21		15.84	

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Manager on
Signed on behalf of the Manager by:

23 SEP 2026

Director

Director

The notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

20.

	Notes	2026	2025
		Rs.	Rs.
INCOME			
Net income from financial instruments measured at FVTPL	11	45,287,484	29,675,059
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate	12	293,988	134,081
		45,581,472	29,809,140
FUND EXPENSES			
Manager's fees	13	(2,411,140)	(2,328,589)
Trustee's fees	14	(361,671)	(349,289)
Auditor's remuneration		(226,750)	(345,510)
Other operating expenses		(380,081)	(102,375)
		(3,379,642)	(3,125,763)
OPERATING PROFIT		42,201,830	26,683,377
Unrealised gain on fair value of investments	11	(23,524,203)	(10,582,038)
Income tax expense	10(ii)	159,749	(331,693)
PROFIT BEFORE DISTRIBUTION		18,837,376	15,769,646
Income brought forward		955	80
Distribution	9	(18,838,051)	(15,768,771)
NET PROFIT		280	955

The notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

	Notes	2026	2025
		Rs.	Rs.
Net assets of the Fund at 01 July		222,809,125	211,095,631
Units created	15(a)	11,945,077	12,335,623
Units liquidated	15(a)	(522,170)	(2,628,435)
Revaluation gain realised on disposal of investments		(18,474,020)	(8,575,652)
Gain not distributed for the year	11	23,524,483	10,582,038
Income and distribution account brought forward		(955)	(80)
Net assets of the Fund at 30 June	15(a)	239,281,540	222,809,125

	Notes	2026	2025
		Rs.	Rs.
Operating profit		42,201,830	26,683,377
Income tax credit/(expense)	10(ii)	159,749	(331,693)
Profit for the year		42,361,579	26,351,684
Profit before distribution, available for distribution to unitholders		(18,837,376)	(15,769,646)
Unrealised gain on fair value of investments	11	23,524,203	10,582,038
Income not distributed for the year		280	-
Revaluation gain realised on disposal of investments		(18,474,020)	(8,575,652)
Net amount recognised directly in net assets attributable to unitholders		5,050,462	2,006,386

Represented by, per the statement of changes in net assets

Gain not distributed for the year	23,524,483	10,582,038
Revaluation gain realised on disposal of investments	(18,474,020)	(8,575,652)
	5,050,462	2,006,386

The notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SICOM UNIT TRUST - SICOM GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

22.

		2026	2025
		Rs.	Rs.
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		42,201,830	26,683,377
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Interest income on debt securities & debt instruments measured at amortised cost	12	(293,988)	(134,081)
Dividend income on equity investments	11	(3,863,430)	(6,059,074)
Foreign exchange gains	11	(1,409,285)	(381,454)
Gain on disposal of equity securities	11	(16,490,566)	(12,652,493)
Unrealised gain on fair value of equity securities	11	(23,524,203)	(10,582,038)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(3,379,642)	(3,125,763)
Increase in other receivables		(900,734)	(106,243)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables		696,109	(4,285,566)
CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(3,584,267)	(7,517,572)
Acquisition of equity securities measured at FVTPL	5	(75,692,771)	(13,129,420)
Acquisition of debt securities measured at amortised cost	6	-	(6,823,500)
Proceeds from maturity of debt securities measured at amortised cost		6,823,500	7,176,000
Proceeds from sale of equity securities measured at FVTPL		42,445,424	44,790,432
Interest received on debt securities measured at amortised cost		294,745	136,399
Dividend received	11	3,863,430	6,059,074
Cash generated from operations		(25,849,940)	30,691,413
Tax paid	10	(30,193)	(25,505)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(25,880,133)	30,665,908
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Distribution to unitholders	9	(15,768,771)	(14,512,551)
Cash received for units created	15(a)	11,945,077	12,335,623
Cash paid for units liquidated	15(a)	(522,170)	(2,628,435)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,345,864)	(4,805,363)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(30,225,997)	25,860,544
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		40,688,387	14,446,389
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		1,409,285	381,454
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE		11,871,676	40,688,387

The notes on pages 23 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SICOM General Fund ("The Fund") is an open-ended Collective Investment Scheme established as a Unit Trust with its registered office situated at SICOM Building, Sir Celicourt Antelme Street, Port Louis.

It was authorised under Section 3(1)(a) of the Unit Trust Act 1989 which was repealed and replaced by the Securities (Amendment) Act 2007 and established by a Supplemental Trust Deed dated 31 May 2006 between SICOM Financial Services Ltd ("The Manager") and The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited ("The Trustee").

A Unit Trust is a Collective Investment Fund requiring two parties, a Manager to carry out the investment function, and a Trustee which performs a fiduciary role on behalf of the investors.

The overall objective of the SICOM General Fund is to maximise returns whilst acting prudently at all times and diversifying its portfolio with a long-term view.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Manager on 23 September 2026.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied 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 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of SICOM General Fund have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and in compliance with the requirements of its Trust Deed.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for some financial instruments which are measured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Manager of the Fund has made an assessment of its ability to continue as going concern and is satisfied that the Fund has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the Fund

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have any impact on the Fund's financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the Fund (Continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after July 1, 2025 and have not been early adopted

	Effective date
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	1 January 2026
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The Fund's Manager considers that the above standards will not have an impact on the financial statements when they become effective except for the standard described below.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Key requirements

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

Statement of profit or loss

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

Main business activities

For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into the categories required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing financing to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities. Determining whether an entity has such a specified main business activity is a matter of fact and circumstances which require judgement. An entity may have more than one main business activity.

Management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 introduces the concept of a management-defined performance measure (MPM) which it defines as a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside financial statements, to communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole to users. IFRS 18 requires disclosure of information about all of an entity's MPMs within a single note to the financial statements and requires several disclosures to be made about each MPM, including how the measure is calculated and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by IFRS 18 or another IFRS accounting standard.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the Fund (Continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after July 1, 2025 and have not been early adopted (Continued)

Location of information, aggregation and disaggregation

IFRS 18 differentiates between 'presenting' information in the primary financial statements and 'disclosing' it in the notes and introduces a principle for determining the location of information based on identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 requires aggregation and disaggregation of information to be performed with reference to similar and dissimilar characteristics. Guidance is also provided for determining meaningful descriptions, or labels, for items that are aggregated in the financial statements.

Consequential amendments to other accounting standards

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss'. The optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest in the statement of cash flows has also largely been removed.

Some requirements previously included within IAS 1 have been moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which has been renamed IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements. IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting has been amended to require disclosure of MPMs.

IFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to the other accounting standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and must be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) *Functional and presentation currency*

The performance of the Fund is measured and reported in Mauritian Rupee ("Rs"). The Manager considers the Mauritian Rupee as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupee, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency. The Mauritian Rupee is the currency in which the Fund measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which it receives subscriptions from its investors.

(b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within 'Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL'.

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities

(a) *Recognition and initial measurement*

The Fund initially recognises regular-way transactions in financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL on the trade date, which is the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

(a) *Recognition and initial measurement (Continued)*

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(b) *Classification and subsequent measurement*

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured as amortised cost and at FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

All other financial assets of the Fund are measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

The Fund has determined that it has two business models.

- **Held-to-collect business model:** this includes cash and cash equivalents, investments in treasury bills and other receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- **Other business model:** this includes investments in overseas quoted securities and Mauritian quoted/unquoted securities. These financial assets are managed, and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

(b) *Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)*

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (Continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Fund were to change its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

There has been no such reclassification during the current and prior year.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and expense and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss in 'net income from financial instruments at FVTPL' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Investment in Mauritian quoted equities, unquoted equity and overseas quoted securities are included in this category.
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Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognised in 'interest income calculated using the effective interest method' and impairment is recognised in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Cash and cash equivalents, investment in treasury bills and other receivables are included in this category.
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Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised costs as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

(b) *Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)*

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses (Continued)

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 through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(c) *Fair value estimation*

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date.

The Fund utilises the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, the Manager will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent ordinary transactions between market participants, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and whose unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

The Fund recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

There have been no transfers in the levels of the fair value hierarchy during the current and prior year.

(d) *Impairment*

The Fund recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

(d) *Impairment (Continued)*

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

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.

The Fund 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 are no past due amounts.

Credit-impaired financial assets A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event.
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

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

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. There has been no write-off during the current and prior accounting periods.

(e) *Derecognition*

The Fund derecognises regular-way sales of financial assets using trade date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Fund transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

(e) Derecognition (Continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at FVTPL and foreign exchange gains and losses.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cashflows are presented net of bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Fund's cash management.

2.5 Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. These are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

2.6 Units

Units issued by the Fund are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. They are redeemable at any time at the option of the unitholder for cash and do not have a par value and an unlimited number of units may be issued. The units are financial liabilities and therefore the net assets attributable to unitholders are classified within liabilities in the statement of financial position and distributions to unitholders are included as dividend in profit or loss.

2.7 Distributions payable to unitholders

Proposed distributions to unitholders are recognised in profit or loss when they are appropriately authorised, and the decision is deemed irrevocable. The distribution on the units is recognised as dividend in profit or loss.

2.8 Change in net assets attributable to unitholders

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unit holders. As per the Fund's prospectus, unrealised capital gains and losses arising from the changes in value of investments are not available for distribution.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Fund, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2.10 Transaction costs

Transaction costs are costs incurred to acquire financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers. Transaction costs, when incurred, are immediately recognised in profit or loss as an expense.

2.11 Equalisation

Accrued income included in the issue and repurchase prices of units are dealt with in profit or loss.

2.12 Interest income

Interest is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. Interest income includes interest from cash and cash equivalents and treasury bills at amortised cost.

2.13 Provisions

A provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each financial reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.14 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Fund's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Fund supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

2.15 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Fund intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires 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 Fund makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

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 are as follows:

3. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Fund determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Fund monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

Monitoring is part of the Fund's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on the assumptions for the future movement of economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Due to the short-term nature of the trade receivables, the directors have assessed that these forward looking information will have no impact on the provisioning for ECL.

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4. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2026		2025	
	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial assets				
Investment in equity securities	-	246,841,521	-	192,053,451
Investment in debt securities	-	-	6,824,257	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12,037,113	-	40,688,388	-
Other receivables	1,702,314	-	801,580	-
Total	13,739,427	246,841,521	48,314,225	192,053,451
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	2,110,410	-	1,414,328	-
Bank overdraft	165,437	-	-	-
Dividend payable	18,838,051	-	15,768,771	-
Current tax liabilities	185,510	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders	239,281,540	-	222,809,125	-
Total	260,580,948	-	239,992,223	-

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5. INVESTMENT IN EQUITY SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS ("FVTPL")

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
5.1 Mauritian quoted equity securities	67,947,539	72,084,806
5.2 Mauritian unquoted equity securities	252,718	253,499
5.3 Overseas quoted equity securities	178,641,264	119,715,146
	246,841,521	192,053,451

5.1 Mauritian quoted equity securities

(i) The movement in investments is as follows:

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>		
At 1 July	72,084,806	67,113,561
Additions	11,415,622	5,567,058
Disposals at fair value	(12,875,991)	(3,094,044)
Unrealised fair value (loss)/gain	(2,676,898)	2,498,231
At 30 June	67,947,539	72,084,806

(ii) The Fund's investments are summarised as follows:

	2026	2025	% of Fund	
	Rs.	Rs.	2026	2025
<i>Official market</i>				
<u>Sector</u>				
Banking, Insurance & Financial Services	28,628,887	37,261,035	11.96	16.72
Leisure and Hotels	11,127,282	7,836,670	4.65	3.52
Investment Holdings	595,056	640,394	0.25	0.29
Large Conglomerates	12,559,641	9,624,952	5.25	4.32
Commerce	6,406,480	6,663,068	2.68	2.99
Sugar, Energy and Property	1,113,067	1,229,213	0.47	0.55
Construction	357,010	706,771	0.15	0.32
	60,787,423	63,962,103	25.41	28.71
<i>Development Enterprise Market</i>				
<u>Sector</u>				
Banking, Insurance & Financial Services	4,181,650	4,396,800	1.75	1.97
Investment Holdings	421,500	591,330	0.18	0.27
Sugar, Energy and Property	1,242,673	1,788,866	0.52	0.80
Real Estate	1,314,294	1,345,707	0.55	0.60
	7,160,117	8,122,703	3.00	3.64
	67,947,540	72,084,806	28.41	32.35

The Mauritian quoted equities are stated at fair values, based on market prices published on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius at 30 June 2026 and 2025.

5.2 Mauritian unquoted equity securities

The movement in investments is as follows:

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Level 2)</i>		
At 1 July	253,499	253,499
Disposals at Fair Value	(781)	-
At 30 June	252,718	253,499

The Mauritian unquoted equity is stated at fair value, based on the share price or net asset value of the investee, as applicable.

5. INVESTMENT IN EQUITY SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS ("FVTPL")**5.3 Overseas quoted equity securities**

(a) The movement in investments is as follows:

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>		
At 1 July	119,715,146	141,689,487
Additions	64,277,150	7,562,359
Disposals at fair value	(31,552,133)	(37,620,502)
Unrealised fair value gain	26,201,101	8,083,802
At 30 June	178,641,264	119,715,146

The overseas securities are stated at fair values, based on traded prices of the units of the funds published at 30 June 2026 and 2025.

The cost of the assets disposed of during the year ended 30 June 2026 amounted to Rs. 25,954,857, comprising Rs. 8,740,749 for local equities and Rs. 17,214,108 for overseas equities (2025: Rs. 32,137,940, comprising Rs. 3,780,146 for local equities and Rs. 28,357,794 for overseas equities).

(b) The Fund's investments are summarised as follows:

	2026	2025	% of Fund	
	Rs.	Rs.	2026	2025
Mature Market	6,403,235	4,492,437	2.68	2.02
<i>Mutual Funds:</i>				
Equity Funds	167,984,246	111,669,033	70.20	50.12
Mixed Allocation Funds	4,253,780	3,553,676	1.78	1.59
	178,641,261	119,715,146	74.66	53.73

6. INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Current		
At 1 July	6,824,257	7,179,067
Additions	-	6,823,500
Interest receivable	-	88,387
Maturity	(6,824,257)	(7,266,697)
At 30 June	-	6,824,257

The breakdown of the investments is as follows:

	Maturity date	Yield rate	Rs.
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd Fixed Deposit (2025)	13-Oct-25	4.05%	6,824,257

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026	2025	% of Fund	
	Rs.	Rs.	2026	2025
Dividend receivable on assets held at FVTPL	1,702,314	801,580	0.71	0.36

Dividends are usually received within 3 months.

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2026	2025	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.	% of Fund	
Current				
Dividend and redemptions payable to unitholders	1,112,455	-	0.46	-
Manager's fees	440,323	404,332	0.18	0.18
Trustee's fees	205,055	199,657	0.09	0.09
Audit fees payable to the statutory auditor	172,500	243,101	0.07	0.10
Non-audit fees payable to the statutory auditor	51,750	57,342	0.02	0.02
Other fees	128,327	509,896	0.06	0.23
	2,110,410	1,414,328	0.88	0.62

The carrying amount of other payables approximates their fair values due to their short term nature. These payables are non-interest bearing and usually settled within 6 months.

9. DIVIDEND - DISTRIBUTION TO UNITHOLDERS

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
At 1 July	15,768,771	14,512,551
Distribution during the year	(15,768,771)	(14,512,551)
Distribution payable for the year	18,838,051	15,768,771
At 30 June	18,838,051	15,768,771
Distribution per unit	1.2764	1.1207

Distribution is recognised as a liability because in accordance with its Trust Deed, the Fund has to distribute its Income received from investments made out of the Fund and realised capital gains of the Fund in part, after deduction of such fees and expenses as are paid or payable.

10. TAXATION

Income tax is calculated at the rate of **15%** (2025: 15%) on net profit before taxation as adjusted for income tax purposes.

(i) Current Tax Liability

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
At 1 July	375,452	69,264
Tax paid during the year	(30,193)	(25,505)
Tax (credit)/charge for the year	(159,749)	331,693
At 30 June	185,510	375,452

(ii) Component of Income tax (credit)/expense

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax charge for the year	185,510	375,452
Overprovision of tax in previous year	(345,259)	(43,759)
Tax (credit)/charge for the year	(159,749)	331,693

(iii) The tax on the Fund's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise from using basic tax rates of the Fund as follows:

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Profit before taxation	42,201,830	26,683,377
Tax calculated at 15% (2025: 15%)	6,330,275	4,002,507
Tax effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	464,814	396,096
- Income not subject to tax	(6,562,244)	(4,030,175)
- Foreign tax	8,353	7,024
- Over provision of tax in previous year	(345,259)	(43,758)
- Credit for foreign tax	(55,687)	-
Tax (credit)/charge	(159,748)	331,693

11. NET INCOME FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Gain on disposal of equity investments	16,490,566	12,652,493
Dividend income on equity investments	3,863,430	6,059,074
Foreign exchange gains	1,409,285	381,454
Unrealised gain on fair value of equity investments	23,524,203	10,582,038
	45,287,484	29,675,059

The unrealised gain/loss represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its carrying amount at the end of the reporting period.

12. INTEREST INCOME CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest income on debt securities measured at amortised cost	38,487	37,903
Interest income on debt instruments measured at amortised cost	255,501	96,178
	293,988	134,081

13. MANAGER'S FEES

Manager's fees are paid to SICOM Financial Services Ltd based on 1% p.a. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The fees which are calculated on a daily basis and are payable monthly in arrears.

14. TRUSTEE'S FEES

Trustee's fees are paid to the Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited based on 0.15% p.a. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The fees are calculated on a daily basis and are payable monthly in arrears.

15. UNITS**(a) Movements in units during the year:**

	2026		2025	
	No. of Units	Rs.	No. of Units	Rs.
Net assets of the Fund at 1 July	14,070,465	222,809,125	13,488,753	211,095,631
Units created	720,081	11,945,077	742,682	12,335,623
Units liquidated	(31,811)	(522,170)	(160,970)	(2,628,435)
Revaluation gain realised on disposal of investments	-	(18,474,020)	-	(8,575,652)
Profit not distributed for the year	-	23,524,483	-	10,582,038
Income and distribution account brought forward	-	(955)	-	(80)
Net assets of the Fund at 30 June	14,758,735	239,281,540	14,070,465	222,809,125

(b) Net asset value per unit:

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
NAV per unit (cum-div)	17.49	16.96
NAV per unit (ex-div)	16.21	15.84

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Fund is making the following disclosures in accordance with IAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures):

		2026	2025
		Rs.	Rs.
(a) Investment Manager's Holding Company (SICOM)			
Units in Fund held at end of year (fair value)		89,727,990	81,484,755
Dividend payable to investment manager's holding company		6,546,763	5,384,432
(b) Sister company of investment manager (SICOM General Insurance Ltd)			
Units in Fund held at end of year (fair value)		5,642,099	5,123,764
Dividend payable to sister company of investment manager		411,661	338,573
(c) Investment Manager (SICOM Financial Services Ltd)			
(i) Units in Fund held at end of year (fair value)		30,830,067	28,479,248
(ii) Investment Manager's fees		2,411,140	2,328,589
(iii) Dividend payable to the Manager		2,427,176	2,015,549
(iv) Outstanding balances payable:			
- Manager's fees		440,323	404,332
- Entry and exit fees		82,260	62,774
		522,583	467,106
(v) Outstanding balance receivable:			
- Redemption of units to Unitholders on behalf of the Fund		1,112,455	-

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
(d) <u>Trustee</u>		
(i) Balances with local bank (Trustee)	<u>12,037,113</u>	<u>40,688,388</u>
(ii) Trustee's fees	<u>361,671</u>	<u>349,289</u>
(iii) Bank charges & Custodian fees	<u>380,081</u>	<u>102,375</u>
(iv) Outstanding balances payable: - Trustee's fees	<u>205,055</u>	<u>199,657</u>

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**17.1 Financial risk factors**

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: equity price risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and market price risk), credit and counterparty risk and liquidity risk. The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the Manager's internal auditors. The Fund does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

A description of the significant risk factors is given below:

(a) Equity price risk

The Fund trades in securities quoted on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius and overseas securities which gives rise to equity price risk.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The Fund's investment securities are susceptible to equity price risk from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. The Fund Manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of securities, investment diversification and by having investment limits. The maximum risk resulting from investment securities is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The Fund's overall market positions are monitored on a regular basis by the Fund Manager.

The following table details the Fund's sensitivity to a 5% increase/decrease in prices of securities.

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Increase/decrease of 5% in the prices of securities</i>		
Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to Unitholders	<u>12,342,076</u>	<u>9,602,673</u>

(b) Foreign currency 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. The Fund manages its foreign exchange exposures through regular monitoring of foreign exchange rate movements and ensuring that foreign currency denominated outgoing payments and inflows are reviewed and approved before processing the transactions. The Fund has cash at bank, bills and overseas investments denominated in GBP and USD. The carrying amount of the Fund's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:-

	2026	2025
	Rs.	Rs.
Assets		
Concentration of assets under:		
US Dollars	178,641,264	124,554,128
MUR	81,939,683	108,920,292
GBP	-	6,893,256
	<u>260,580,948</u>	<u>240,367,676</u>

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(b) Foreign currency risk (continued)****Liabilities**

MUR	<u>165,437</u>	<u>-</u>
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Consequently, the Fund is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of the Rupee relative to those other currencies may change in a manner which has an adverse effect on the reported value of that portion of the Fund's assets which is denominated in currencies other than the Rupee.

The following table details the Fund's sensitivity to a 5% increase/decrease of the Rupee against the USD and GBP.

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
<i>Increase/decrease of 5% in rate of exchange</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to Unitholders	<u>8,932,063</u>	<u>6,572,369</u>

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its cash balances which carry variable interest rate. At year-end, the impact of any fluctuation in interest rate was not significant to the Fund. The Fund is not exposed to interest rate fluctuations on the international and domestic markets.

The interest rate on the financial asset at amortised cost is fixed.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial asset.

The Fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions of units and to repayment of other financial liabilities. Redemptions of units are permitted weekly. The Fund's other financial liabilities have contractual repayment terms ranging from on demand to six months. It therefore invests mostly in assets that are easily convertible into cash.

The liquidity position of the Fund has remained strong as at 30 June 2026. Based on the projected business operations, interest income, dividend income and investment transactions. Management does not expect any liquidity concerns in the foreseeable future.

The Fund also manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities.

17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

17.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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

At 30 June 2026	On Demand	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	No stated maturities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities					
Other payables	2,110,410	-	-	-	2,110,410
Bank overdraft	165,437				165,437
Dividend payable	-	18,838,051	-	-	18,838,051
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	-	239,281,540	239,281,540
Total liabilities	2,275,847	18,838,051	-	239,281,540	260,395,438
At 30 June 2025	On Demand	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	No stated maturities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities					
Other payables	1,414,328	-	-	-	1,414,328
Dividend payable	-	15,768,771	-	-	15,768,771
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	-	222,809,125	222,809,125
Total liabilities	1,414,328	15,768,771	-	222,809,125	239,992,224

17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

17.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(e) Credit and counterparty risk

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

Financial instruments which potentially expose the Fund to credit and counterparty risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits and treasury bills. The Fund seeks to mitigate its exposure to credit and counterparty risk by placing its cash and transacting its securities with reputable financial institutions. Hence the impact of ECLs is minimal on those balances for both current and prior years.

17.1.1 Maximum credit exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking account of any collateral held and other credit enhancements is as disclosed below:

	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Cash and cash equivalents	12,037,113	40,688,388
Investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost	-	6,824,257
Other receivables	1,702,314	801,580
	<u>13,739,427</u>	<u>48,314,225</u>

Due to the short term nature of the above financial assets, the carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

17.2 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market price at the end of the reporting period. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the last traded price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily quoted equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on observable inputs such as quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources are classified within level 2. These include Mauritian unquoted equities. As level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

The fair value hierarchy of the Fund's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value is analysed as follows:

At 30 June 2026	Level 1 Rs.	Level 2 Rs.	Total Rs.
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL			
- Mauritian quoted equities	67,947,539	-	67,947,539
- Mauritian unquoted equities	-	252,718	252,718
- Overseas quoted securities	178,641,264	-	178,641,264
	<u>246,588,803</u>	<u>252,718</u>	<u>246,841,521</u>
At 30 June 2025	Level 1 Rs.	Level 2 Rs.	Total Rs.
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL			
- Mauritian quoted equities	72,084,806	-	72,084,806
- Mauritian unquoted equities	-	253,499	253,499
- Overseas quoted securities	119,715,146	-	119,715,146
	<u>191,799,952</u>	<u>253,499</u>	<u>192,053,451</u>

During the year, the Fund has made no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

The Mauritian unquoted equities are classified within Level 2 as their fair values are determined by reference to the prices of recent arm's length transactions in the same instruments, which represent observable market inputs. Management assesses at each reporting date whether the latest transaction price remains representative of fair value.

The below table shows the fair value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required).

	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2026 Rs.	2025 Rs.
Financial assets				
Investment in debt securities	-	6,824,257	-	6,824,257
Cash and cash equivalents	12,037,113	40,688,388	12,037,113	40,688,388
Other receivables	1,702,314	801,580	1,702,314	801,580
Financial liabilities				
Other payable	2,110,410	1,414,328	2,110,410	1,414,328
Bank overdraft	165,437	-	165,437	-
Dividend payable	18,838,051	15,768,771	18,838,051	15,768,771
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>239,281,540</u>	<u>222,809,125</u>	<u>239,281,540</u>	<u>222,809,125</u>

(a) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and treasury bills to be received on demand.

(b) **Other financial assets and liabilities**

Other financial assets and liabilities are short-term in nature, and their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

18 EXCESSIVE RISK CONCENTRATION

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

The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its Net Asset Value in securities issued by a single issuer.

The Fund may not hold more than 10% of any class of security issued by a single issuer.

The Fund may not invest more than 15% of its Net Asset Value in units or shares issued by a single mutual fund or collective investment scheme.

19 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fund is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The investment of the Fund is to achieve attractive risk returns through a combination of long term capital appreciation and current income by making portfolio investments. The Fund's objectives of capital management are:

- (i) To make investments in accordance with the Prospectus and;
- (ii) To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund and to meet redemption requests as they arise.

The capital of the Fund consists of participating shares denominated in Mauritian Rupees. The participating shares are redeemable at the action of the unitholder based on the net asset value. The Fund's overall capital management strategy remained unchanged.

20 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to 30 June 2026 and through the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue, the Manager evaluated that there were no events that require disclosure or adjustments in these financial statements.



SICOM GENERAL FUND

SICOM Building, Sir Célicourt Antelme St,
Port Louis, Mauritius

(+230) 203 8400
sfsl@sicom.mu

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