UTI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

3/31/2022

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2022

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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UTI International Limited

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Directors	Praveen Jagwani	(CEO & Executive Director)
	Imtaiyazur Rahman	(Non-Executive Director)
	Christopher M W Hill	(Non-Executive Director)

Registered Office

Kingsway House, Havilland Street,
St. Peter Port, Guernsey,
Channel Islands.

Branches

UK Branch
UTI International Limited
120 New Cavendish Street,
London W1W 6XX,
Tel: 020 3371 0303.

Subsidiaries

UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited
3rd Floor, 355 NEX, Rue du Savoir
Cybercity, Ebene 72201, Mauritius.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited
3, Raffles Place
08-02 Bharat Building,
Singapore – 048617

UTI International (France) SAS.
22 Bis Rue lafitte
Paris,
FR France – 75009

Administrator and Secretary

Cannon Asset Management Limited
Kingsway House,
Havilland Street,
St. Peter Port, Guernsey,
Channel Islands.

Independent Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Royal Chambers,
St. Julian’s Avenue, St Peter Port, Guernsey,
Channel Islands.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

UTI International Limited (the 'Company', the 'Group' or 'UTI International') is a 100% subsidiary of UTI Asset Management Company Limited, a company incorporated in India ('UTI AMC'). UTI International operates from its head office (HO) in Guernsey and its branch in London. UTI International has three wholly owned subsidiaries - UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited ('UTI Mauritius') in Mauritius, UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited ('UTI Singapore') in Singapore and UTI International (France) SAS ('UTI France') in France. The Company, UTI Mauritius, UTI France and UTI Singapore collectively form the UTI International Group (the 'Group').

The principal activities of the Group are the management and marketing of the Mauritius, Cayman and Ireland domiciled offshore funds setup by the erstwhile Unit Trust of India ('UTI') or UTI AMC and its subsidiaries, marketing of the domestic mutual fund schemes of UTI AMC in overseas markets and acting as Manager / Advisor to those entities investing in India through the Foreign Portfolio Investor ('FPI') route / regime. The Company manages The UTI India Fund Limited ('India Fund'), The India Pharma Fund Limited. ('Pharma Fund'). UTI Mauritius acts as an investment Manager to Shinsei UTI India Fund (Mauritius) Limited ('Shinsei Fund'), The UTI Rainbow Fund Limited ('Rainbow Fund'), and UTI Wealth Creator Fund 4. UTI Singapore acts as manager to UTI Spectrum Fund Limited ('Spectrum Fund'), South African Rand Money Market Fund, UTI Indian Fixed Income Fund Plc, UTI Phoenix Fund SPC, UTI Chronos Fund SPC, UTI India Dynamic Equity Fund, UTI India Balanced Fund, Indian Credit Opportunities Fund Pte. Ltd, UTI India Sovereign Bond UCITS ETF, AMNS Luxembourg and UTI India Strategic Opportunities Fund VCC Plea and acts as sub-manager to United China India Dynamic Growth Fund, Emirates Islamic India Equity Fund, KB India Growth Fund and JSS Responsible India Equity Fund.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have made an assessment of going concern for the period to 31st March 2022, including consideration of the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 global pandemic on the Company and the Group. They consider that the Company and the Group have adequate financial resources which includes Cash and Cash equivalents of GBP 23,217,495 and Financial assets at fair value through P/L (Investments in Liquid Funds) of GBP 33,714,818 after meeting the operational expenses of the group of GBP 4,848,250 and having sufficient funds to meet the current liabilities of the group of GBP 3,868,467 to continue in operational existence for the period to 30th June 2023 and therefore, continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Refer to note 2.1.1 for detailed disclosure on going concern.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The Group's results for the period are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The result of UTI International Group shows a Profit of GBP 7,515,534 (2021: GBP 14,649,061). No dividend has been declared in current year (2021: GBP Nil).

DIRECTORS

The Company's Directors who served during the period and to the date of this report are listed on page 2.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Guernsey law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Guernsey Company Law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Directors should:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Ensure that applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departure disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2020. Furthermore, the Directors are responsible for ensuring under Rule 2.1 of The Licensees (Capital Adequacy) Rules and Guidance, 2021 that the Company has sufficient gross capital to meet its commitments and to withstand the risks to which its business is subject.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. So far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each has taken all the steps he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Ernst & Young LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office and offers itself for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Director

Date : 25th April, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UTI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UTI International Limited (the "company") and its subsidiaries (the "group") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 26, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the group's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;

- Have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS;

- Have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2020.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, including the UK FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2023.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Proper accounting records have not been kept by the company, or proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the company's accounting records and returns; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group'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 group 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 (UK) 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (IFRS), The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, The Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2020 and the relevant direct tax regulation;
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of the directors and those responsible for compliance matters and corroborated this by reviewing correspondence between the company and the Guernsey Financial Services Commission and reviewing minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors. We gained an understanding of the Board's approach to governance, demonstrated by its

review of the company's management accounts and capital adequacy, review of compliance reports and other internal control processes.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and by identifying the improper recognition of management fee income as a fraud risk. We considered the controls the company has established to address risks identified by the directors or that otherwise seek to prevent, detect or deter fraud; and how management and those charged with governance monitor these controls;

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved the review of minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors, compliance reports, and correspondence with the Guernsey Financial Services Commission; making inquiries of those charged with governance; and performance of journal entry testing, with a focus on adjustment journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business and enquiries of management;

- The company operates as a regulated Asset Manager to carry on Controlled Investment Business under The Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2020. As such the Audit Partner considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, with the audit team members all having a focus on the audit of Guernsey regulated entities.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and Paragraph 4.2 of the Licensees (Conduct of Buisness) Rules and Guidance, 2021. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Guernsey, Channel Islands

Date:

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the Group web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

2. Legislation in Guernsey governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		GBP	GBP
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	5	12,444,564	6,669,218
Other income	5	1,530,248	803,972
Operating revenue		13,974,812	7,473,190
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,980,382	12,525,194
Net gains on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	365,971	2,535,905
Net income		**18,321,165**	**22,534,289**
Expenses			
Advisory, Management and Trailer fees	6	5,720,256	2,687,256
Other expenses	7	4,848,250	5,132,412
Total expenses		**10,568,506**	**7,819,668**
Profit before tax		**7,752,659**	**14,714,621**
Income tax expense	8	(237,125)	(65,560)
Profit for the period		**7,515,534**	**14,649,061**
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		564,351	(617,034)
Total other comprehensive income		**564,351**	**(617,034)**
Total Comprehensive income for the period (attributable to equity holders of the parent)		**8,079,885**	**14,032,027**
The above results are all in respect of continuing operations of the Company			
The notes on pages 12 to 42 are integral part of these financial statements.			

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		GBP	GBP
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	21,730	19,898
Right of use asset	11	103,202	153,892
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	33,714,818	31,379,104
Deferred tax asset	8	88,954	101,924
		33,928,704	**31,654,818**
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	3,873,278	2,505,075
Other current financial assets	13	222,894	224,045
Cash and cash equivalents	14	23,217,495	17,443,473
		27,313,667	**20,172,593**
TOTAL ASSETS		**61,242,371**	**51,827,411**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Issued capital	15	6,758,062	6,758,062
Share premium		10,391,285	10,391,285
Retained earnings		38,807,828	31,292,294
Foreign currency translation reserve		1,177,349	612,998
Share based payments reserve		191,732	110,746
		57,326,256	**49,165,385**
Non Current Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	18	47,648	67,976
		47,648	**67,976**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	2,289,186	1,126,848
Other current liabilities	17	1,523,754	1,378,606
Lease Liabilities	18	55,527	88,596
		3,868,467	**2,594,050**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**61,242,371**	**51,827,411**

The financial statements on pages 8 to 42 were approved and authorised for issue to the shareholders by the Board of Directors of UTI International Limited on 25th April, 2022 and signed on the Board's behalf by Praveen Jagwani

The notes on pages 12 to 42 are integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Share Capital		
As at 1 April	6,758,062	6,758,062
As at 31 March	**6,758,062**	**6,758,062**
Share Premium		
As at 1 April	10,391,285	10,391,285
As at 31 March	**10,391,285**	**10,391,285**
Retained Earning		
As at 1 April	31,292,294	16,643,233
Profit for the year	7,515,534	14,649,061
As at 31 March	**38,807,828**	**31,292,294**
Translation Reserve on consolidation of subsidiaries		
As at 1 April	612,998	1,230,032
Movement during the year	564,351	(617,034)
As at 31 March	**1,177,349**	**612,998**
Share based payments reserve		
As at 1 April	**110,746**	**110,746**
Movement during the year	**80,986**	**0**
As at 31 March	**191,732**	**110,746**
TOTAL EQUITY	**57,326,256**	**49,165,385**

UTI International Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	7,752,659	14,714,621
Adjustment for:		
Interest on Rights of use Assets	3,023	8,852
Depreciation	176,392	183,846
Fair value Exchange gain on Investments	(3,980,382)	(12,525,194)
Net Gain on sale of Investment	(365,971)	(2,535,905)
Interest income	(24,200)	(50,101)
Share Options Expenses Charge to Profit and Loss	74,002	114,623
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(227,860)	185,258
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**3,407,663**	**96,000**
Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
Decrease in other current financial assets	1,151	23,813
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,368,204)	(331,810)
Increase in trade & other payables	1,162,338	187,514
Increase in other current financial liabilities	145,148	256,275
	(59,567)	**135,792**
Cash generated from Operations	**3,348,096**	**231,792**
Less : Income tax paid	(224,155)	(73,936)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**3,123,941**	**157,856**
Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(14,898)	(10,764)
Sale of Investment	3,780,525	6,217,165
Purchase of Investment	(1,542,026)	-
Interest income	24,200	50,101
Net cash generated from investing activities	**2,247,801**	**6,256,502**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of principle portion of Lease Liability	(169,056)	(179,657)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(169,056)**	**(179,657)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalent	**5,202,686**	**6,234,701**
Effect of foreign exchange fluctuations	571,336	(620,911)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	**17,443,473**	**11,829,683**
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**23,217,495**	**17,443,473**

The notes on pages 12to 42 are integral part of these financial statements.

1. Corporate information

UTI International Limited (the 'Company' or 'UTI International') is a 100% subsidiary of UTI Asset Management Company Limited, a company incorporated in India ('UTI AMC'). UTI International operates from its head office (HO) in Guernsey and its branch in London. UTI International has three wholly owned subsidiaries UTI Investment Management Company (Mauritius) Limited ('UTI Mauritius') in Mauritius, UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited ('UTI Singapore') in Singapore and UTI International (France) SAS in Paris. The Company, UTI Mauritius, UTI Singapore and UTI France collectively form the UTI International Group (the 'Group').

The process of Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the parent company i.e UTI Asset Management Company Limited has been completed successfully and the company has been listed on the stock exchanges (National Stock Exchange of India and Bombay Stock Exchange of India) on 12th October 2020.

The Group is principally engaged in administration and marketing of the Mauritius domiciled offshore funds setup by the erstwhile Unit Trust of India ('UTI') or UTI AMC, marketing of the offshore funds and the domestic mutual fund schemes of UTI AMC in overseas markets and acting as Manager / Advisor to those entities investing in India through the Foreign Portfolio Investor ('FPI') route / regime.

The Company is licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission under the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2020 (the "POI Law") to carry on the restricted activities of promotion, subscription, registration, dealing, management, administration and advising in connection with Collective Investment Schemes and the restricted activities of promotion, subscription, dealing, management, administration, advising and custody in connection with General Securities and Derivatives.

The Company's registered office has been disclosed on page 2.

2. Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for non-current financial assets which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in British Pounds (GBP) and no rounding of the amounts has been made, except when otherwise indicated.

2.1.1 Going concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the company and Group's ability to continue as a going concern which included consideration of the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 global pandemic, and are satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the period to 30th June 2023. Furthermore, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the company and Group's ability to

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies – continued

2.1.1 Going concern – Continued

continue as a going concern. In their assessment of the going concern of the Company and the Group, the Directors have considered the Company's principal risks and uncertainties together with the Company's income and expenditure projections. The Directors also noted the significant cash balance and relatively liquid nature of the Company's Investment portfolio which could be utilized to meet funding requirements, if necessary. As part of its strategic planning, the Board considered financial scenarios of the period to 30th June 2023.

Having performed this analysis management believes regulatory capital requirements continue to be met and that the group has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities for period to 30th June 2023 and that the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate as the Group and Company expects to be able to meet their obligations as and when they fall due for the period to 30th June 2023.

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of UTI International Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of UTI International Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries. For this purpose, an entity which is, directly or indirectly, controlled by the Parent Company is treated as subsidiary. The Parent Company together with its subsidiaries constitute the Group. Control refers to power over relevant activities of the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the company's involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the company's returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of their acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

Where the Company holds management shares in underlying offshore funds (The UTI India Fund Limited ('India Fund'), The India Pharma Fund Limited ('Pharma Fund'), UTI Rainbow Fund Limited ('Rainbow Fund'), Shinsei UTI India Fund (Mauritius) Limited ('Shinsei Fund'), Wealth Creator Funds 1 to 6 ('Wealth Creator Funds') and UTI Spectrum Fund Limited). It has the power over relevant activities of the investee entities but does not have

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies – continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies

exposure or rights to variable returns from these, as such these entities are not consolidated in these Consolidated Financial Statements as per IFRS 10.

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparing its consolidated financial statements:

2.3.1. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

• Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

• Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

• It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.3.2 Revenue recognition

The Company provides investment management services to the funds in consideration for investment management fees. Revenue is recognised when the service is delivered to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for the service. The major revenue i.e. investment management fees the Company is entitled to, are calculated based on predetermined percentages with reference to the Asset Under Management of the respective funds. As a result, investment management fee represents variable consideration and is recognised once it is highly probable that it will not be subject to significant reversal and is allocated to the distinct service periods. Management fees are recognised over time in

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

the period in which the services are rendered as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.3.3. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in British Pound, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency based on primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Accordingly, the most faithful currency that represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions is used for preparing the financial statements. On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into British Pounds at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised as other comprehensive income ("OCI") in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company and its subsidiaries at its functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.3.4. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.4. Taxes - continued

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. The principal temporary difference arises from tax losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be offset.

2.3.5. Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated at 25% to 33% in respect of computers, fixtures and fittings and office equipment on a straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of fixed assets over their anticipated useful lives.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure the amounts, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

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

2.3.6 Leases

Group as a lessee

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

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.6 Leases - Continued

Right-of use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, deferred lease components of security deposits and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of- use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies – continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.6 Leases – continued

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are of low value. Lease payments on short term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3.7 Financial Instruments

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. In order for a debt instrument to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

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

The Company's financial assets include investment in redeemable shares, cash at banks, trade receivables and other current financial assets.

Subsequent measurement:

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.7 Financial Instruments - continued

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company includes in this category trade receivables, other current financial assets (excluding prepayments) and cash at bank. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (equity instruments)

The Company includes in this category investments made in funds. IFRS 9 requires all equity instruments to be carried at FVPL, unless an entity chooses on initial recognition, to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income. Measuring investments at cost should only be applied when it is considered to be the best estimation of fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset meeting the definition of debt instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

(a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding or;

(b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell or;

(c) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably measured at FVPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Company includes in this category debt instruments that comprise of investments in redeemable shares at the option of the holder that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.7 Financial Instruments - continued

recorded in net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Dividends earned or paid on these instruments are recorded separately in dividend revenue or expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or when the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company determined based on historical experience and expectations that the ECL on its trade receivable is insignificant and was not recorded.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. ECL as on March 31st 2022 is not material.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and other current liabilities which are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost and are initially recognised at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.7 Financial Instruments – continued

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities other than those classified at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

2.3.8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the consolidated statement of financial position mainly comprise of cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.3.9. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources, embodying economic benefits, will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. There is no legal or constructive obligation by or against the company for which any provision needs to be created.

2.3.10. Employee benefits

Defined contributions plans

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (“CPF”) scheme in

2 Basis of accounting and significant accounting policies - continued

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies – continued

2.3.10. Employee benefits - continued

Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the financial period in which the related service is performed.

Share based payments

The Employee Stock Option Scheme provides for the grant of options to acquire equity shares of the holding company UTI Asset Management Company Limited to its eligible employees of the subsidiary company that are measured at fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The period of vesting and period of exercise are as specified within the respective schemes. The fair value of the warrants is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation method or other generally accepted valuation techniques. The calculation takes into account the terms and conditions under which the warrants are granted. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. Subsequent fair value adjustments are not recognized in the income statement.

2.3.11. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on the accrual basis.

2.3.12 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. During the year, the UTI Singapore received grants in relation to the Jobs Support Scheme ("JSS"), Property Tax Rebate and Jobs Growth Incentive ("JGI").

3. Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing that are effective and have been adopted by the company

The standards and interpretations that are issued and are effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below.

Standards effective from 1st April 2021

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
Definition of a Business – Amendments to IFRS 3	1 January 2022
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7	1 January 2022

The adoption of the standards listed above did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Management has assessed that there are no significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Fair Valuation of Investments has been classified under Level 1 as discussed in Note 20, page 37 – Fair value Measurement therefore no significant estimates are applied.

5. Revenue

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Management fees	12,382,638	6,617,710
Investor service fees	61,926	51,508
Total revenue from operations	**12,444,564**	**6,669,218**
Bank Interest	24,200	50,101
Foreign exchange gain	458,727	-
Business support service fees	779,068	513,141
Other income	268,253	122,417
Grant Income*	-	118,313
Total other income	**1,530,248**	**803,972**

* The government grants are non-refundable rebates from government relating to rental and staff related expenses incurred by the UTI Singapore in its course of business. During the year, UTI Singapore received several government grants as part of the COVID-19 Government Relief Measures. These grants include the Jobs Support Scheme ("JSS"), Property Tax Rebate and Jobs Growth Incentive ("JGI"). UTI Singapore has recognised these government grants as grant income. In relation to the JSS grant, the stated purpose of the grant is to provide wage support to entities to retain local employees during the period of economic uncertainty.

6. Advisory, Management and Trailer fees

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Expenses relating to offshore funds:		
Investment advisory fees	512,998	364,253
Management and Trail fees	5,207,258	2,323,003
Total Advisory, Management and Trailer fees	**5,720,256**	**2,687,256**

7. Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Salaries and wages	2,918,155	2,553,995
Contribution to provident and other funds	181,874	133,892
Gratuity expense *	(70,202)	86,972
Staff related expenses	219,918	258,117
Total Staff Cost	**3,249,745**	**3,032,976**
Office administration and secretarial expenses	497,661	484,614
Legal and professional fees	318,253	190,931
Travel expenses	76,961	10,137
Office rental costs	58,222	36,679
Audit fees	123,528	110,617
Sales promotion	145,575	100,601
Insurance	114,920	104,478
Directors' fees	47,915	49,577
Telephone expenses	36,055	35,017
Depreciation	13,066	10,592
Foreign exchange loss	0	784,088
Depreciation charge for right of use asset	163,326	173,253
Interest on lease liability	3,023	8,852
Total other expenses	**4,848,250**	**5,132,412**

* Gratuity expense relate to long serving employees. The change in gratuity expense is mainly due to a new amended policy adopted by UTI International (Singapore) subsidiary, where staff gratuity period will be reduced from 20 years to 10 years. So present staff who has served more than 10 years will have their gratuity period will be reduced to 10 years as per new policy.

8. Taxation

UTI International Limited is taxed at the Guernsey company standard rate of 0%. There is no Guernsey tax liability in respect of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022. As estimated by the management, there is no UK Tax liability in respect of London Branch.

UTI Mauritius being the holder of a category 1 global business license is classified as a tax incentive Company and under the current laws and regulations is liable to pay Income Tax on its profits, as adjusted for tax purposes, at the rate of 15%. It is, however, entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of actual foreign tax suffered and 80% of Mauritian tax payable in respect of foreign source income. The capital gains of UTI Mauritius are exempt from tax in Mauritius. The foregoing is based on current interpretation and practice and is subject to any future changes in Indian or Mauritian tax laws and in the treaty between India and Mauritius. During the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 UTI Mauritius has a tax expense of GBP 34,053 and GBP 24,220 respectively.

8. Taxation-continued

UTI Singapore was granted the Financial Sector Incentive Award (Fund Management or Investment Advisory Services) ("FSI"), effective from 29 April 2016 to 28 April 2021. Under the FSI, the company is entitled to a concessionary rate of tax of 10% on qualifying transactions under the provision of Concessionary Rate of Tax for Financial Sector Incentive Companies in section 43Q of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134).

Further UTI Singapore has unabsorbed tax losses and capital allowances that are available for offset against future taxable profits, for which taxable profits are expected in the foreseeable future hence deferred tax is recognized. UTI Singapore has a tax expense and deferred tax asset of GBP 203,072 and GBP 88,954 respectively for the period ended 31 March 2022 and GBP 41,340 and GBP 101,924 for the period ended 31 March 2021 respectively.

For UTI International Limited – UK Branch there is no tax expense for both the periods.

The components of the income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2022 and March 2021 are as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- Current income tax	228,873	179,176
- Over provision in respect of previous year	(8,460)	(3,670)
- Deferred tax on temporary differences	16,712	(13,063)
- Tax credit	-	(96,883)
	237,125	**65,560**

Deferred tax asset movement for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
- Opening Deferred Tax	101,924	93,548
- Current year's Impact	16,711	13,063
- Other (Foreign exchange adjustment)	(29,681)	(4,687)
	88,954	**101,924**

The tax charge shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at the blended rates taking into consideration the UK, Mauritius and Singapore corporate rates. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the blended tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is, as follows:

8. Taxation-continued

Particulars	31-Mar-22 (GBP)	31-Mar-21 (GBP)
Profit before tax per the financial statements	7,752,659	14,714,621
Adjust for:		
Taxable at 0% in Guernsey	(4,180,822)	(13,326,191)
Deductible at 0% in Guernsey	747,836	1,579,554
Profit before tax attributable to tax in various jurisdictions	4,319,673	2,967,984
Tax at blended rate of (March 2022: 10.39%) (2021:13.68%)	448,768	406,019
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	167,892	85,218
Income not subject to taxation	(345,162)	(326,492)
Deemed foreign tax credit	-	(96,883)
Effect of partial tax exemption, tax relief & tax rebate	(40,210)	15,447
Benefits of previously unrecognized tax losses and capital allowances	(2,432)	(1,016)
Over provision in respect of previous years	(8,460)	(3,670)
Deferred tax on temporary differences	16,711	(13,063)
Others	18	-
Income tax expense	237,125	65,560

9. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Investment in management shares is stated at cost as a best estimate of fair value.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Investment in management shares		
Shinsei UTI India Fund (Mauritius) Limited	432	432
The India Pharma Fund Limited	62	62
The India Debt Opportunities Fund Limited	58	58
UTI Rainbow Fund Limited	68	68
India Fund Limited	2	2
Wealth Creator 1 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
Wealth Creator 2 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
Wealth Creator 3 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
Wealth Creator 4 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
Wealth Creator 5 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
Wealth Creator 6 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
UTI Spectrum Fund 100 shares of US$1.00	70	70
Investment in quoted securities		
UTI India Dynamic Equity Fund		
Balance as at April 1	29,072,463	20,908,400
Sale during the period	(3,780,525)	(6,217,165)
Profit on Sale of Investments	365,971	2,535,905
Fair value adjustments *	4,117,305	11,845,323
Balance as at March 31	**29,775,214**	**29,072,463**
UTI India Balanced Fund		
Balance as at April 1	2,305,529	1,810,916
Purchase during the period	1,542,026	-
Fair value adjustments *	90,937	494,613
Balance as at March 31	**3,938,492**	**2,305,529**
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**33,714,818**	**31,379,104**

* Fair value adjustments also includes foreign exchange adjustments.

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer	Total
	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	84,169	18,982	151,138	254,289
Acquired during the year	1,163	-	13,359	14,522
Forex Translation	2,898	767	4,593	8,258
At 31 March 2022	**88,230**	**19,749**	**169,090**	**277,069**
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	79,613	17,658	137,120	234,391
Charge for the year	2,093	610	10,363	13,066
Forex Translation	2,757	728	4,397	7,882
At 31 March 2022	**84,463**	**18,996**	**151,880**	**255,339**
Net Book Value – 31 March 2022	**3,767**	**753**	**17,210**	**21,730**
Net Book Value – 31 March 2021	4,556	1,324	14,018	19,898

11. Right of use asset

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	GBP	GBP
Cost		
At 1 April	341,680	208,220
Acquired during the year	112,276	133,460
Translation reserve	5,714	-
As at 31 March	**459,670**	**341,680**
Depreciation		
At 1 April	187,788	17,091
Charge for the year	163,326	173,253
Translation reserve	5,354	(2,556)
As at 31 March	**356,468**	**187,788**
Net Book Value as at 31 March	**103,202**	**153,892**

12. Trade and other receivables

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Management fee receivable	491,481	628,455
Other receivables	175,674	77,010
Receivable due from Holding Company	223,288	146,224
Receivable from funds	2,982,835	1,653,386
Total trade and other receivables	**3,873,278**	**2,505,075**

The amounts due from holding company (related party) are not secured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

13. Other current financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Prepayments	173,755	153,148
Deposits	47,958	64,964
Interest accrued	1,181	5,933
Total other current financial assets	**222,894**	**224,045**

14. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Cash at banks and on hand	15,318,196	8,394,548
Short term deposits	7,899,299	9,048,925
Total cash and cash equivalents	**23,217,495**	**17,443,473**

15. Issued Capital

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Allotted, called and fully paid :		
6,758,062 ordinary shares of GBP 1 each	6,758,062	6,758,062
No. of shares at the beginning of the period	6,758,062	6,758,062
Add: Shares issued during the period/ year	-	-
Less: Shares redeemed during the period/ year	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the period	6,758,062	6,758,062

16. Trade and other payables

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Management & advisory fee payable	518,991	292,578
Other accruals	1,435,075	608,359
Payable to UTI AMC Ltd.	335,120	225,911
Total	**2,289,186**	**1,126,848**

The amounts due to related party are not secured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

17. Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Tax liability	213,639	67,143
Audit fees payable	95,361	98,372
Payroll accruals	1,159,913	1,174,335
Accruals for expenses	54,841	38,756
Total other current liabilities	**1,523,754**	**1,378,606**

18. Lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	GBP	GBP
Current	55,527	88,596
Non Current	47,648	67,976
Total Lease liabilities	**103,175**	**156,572**

19. Related Party Transactions

During the current year, the Group has entered into transactions with the following related parties.

Significant Influence over the Parent Company	T Rowe Price International Ltd (23.00%)
Holding Company	UTI Asset Management Company Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Praveen Jagwani (CEO) Imtaiyazur Rahman (Non – Executive Director) Christopher M W Hill (Non – Executive Director)

19. Related Party Transactions - continued

The amounts due to and due from the related parties are not secured, interest free and are repayable on demand. The details of the transactions with related parties included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel	Total
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21
	GBP	GBP	**GBP**
Income			
Fee income	779,068	-	**779,068**
	513,141	-	**513,141**
Expenses			
Fund Management fees	1,388,779	-	**1,388,779**
	707,899	-	**707,899**
Salary and allowances			
- Praveen Jagwani	-	609,828	**609,828**
	-	582,080	**582,080**

Nature of Transaction	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	GBP	GBP
Director's Fees		
Christopher M W Hill	10,980	11,454

No remuneration is paid by UTI International Ltd to Mr. Imtaiyazur Rahman, as he is a full time director of UTI AMC Ltd.

19. Related Party Transactions – continued

Details of related parties' balances included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel	Total
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21
	GBP	GBP	GBP
Outstanding balances			
Trade & other receivables	223,288	-	**223,288**
	146,224	-	**146,224**
Trade & other payables	335,120	-	**335,120**
	225,911	-	**225,911**

20. Fair Value Measurement

Investments in managed funds are valued at fair value according to IFRS as described in Note 2. The Company's other assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents and other payables (excluding accruals) which are realised or settled within a short-term period and excludes prepayments. The carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

The table below provides reconciliation of the line items in the Company's statement of financial position to the categories of financial instruments:

	Investments at fair value	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount
31-March-22	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,714,818	-	-	**33,714,818**
Trade receivables and other assets	-	3,921,236	-	**3,921,236**
Cash at bank	-	23,217,495	-	**23,217,495**
Trade and other payables	-	-	(3,916,115)	**(3,916,115)**
31-March-21	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	31,379,104	-	-	**31,379,104**
Trade receivables and other assets	-	2,570,038	-	**2,570,038**
Cash at bank	-	17,443,473	-	**17,443,473**
Trade and other payables	-	-	(2,662,026)	**(2,662,026)**

20. Fair Value Measurement - Continued

31-December 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,714,818	-	-	**33,714,818**

31-March-2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	31,379,104	-	-	**31,379,104**

Determination of fair values

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

- Level 1: Quoted price (unadjusted in an active market for an identical instrument.)
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e, derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments: quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quota prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair value is calculated on the basis of daily rates posted on the Bloomberg website (Level 1).

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies

The Directors consider that their main risk management objective is to monitor and mitigate material risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market price risk and foreign currency risk.

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies - continued

Several procedures are in place to enable material risks to be adequately managed. These include preparation and review of annual forecasts and monthly management accounts. For the current period there is no concentration of risk observed by the management.

The key risks are summarised below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires impairment loss allowances to be recognised at an amount equal to either 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) ('stage 1 ECLs) or lifetime ECLs. 12 months ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events that are possible within 12 months after reporting date. 'Stage 2' ECLs are lifetime ECLs that are recognised where there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument and 'stage 3' ECLs are lifetime ECLs that are recognised where the financial instruments is considered to be credit impaired.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position. However the company exposure to ECLs is not material.

(ii) Financial assets that are neither past due nor credit impaired

Trade and other debtors that are neither past due nor credit impaired are with credit worthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. The Company derives its main source of revenue from providing fund management services to its affiliates. Exposure to credit risk arising from related party transactions is minimal as these affiliates are of good credit standing. Cash and bank balances of the group comprises of cash and deposits placed with major international banks.

(iii) Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

There is no financial asset that is either past due or credit impaired or would be otherwise require a material loss allowance under the ECL model as 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies – Continued

(b) Liquidity risk - continued

The Company's policy on liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient cash and the availability of funding. Cash balances and forecast cash movements are reviewed on a regular basis, bank reconciliations are prepared and reviewed daily and management accounts are prepared and reviewed monthly to ensure that the Company maintains adequate working capital. The Company's financial assets are short-term in nature which mitigates the risk of default on financial obligations. At the end of the reporting period, all of the Company's financial liabilities (excluding lease liabilities) will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Amounts in GBP)

	Less than 3 months / On demand	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Year ended 31 March 2022					
Trade & other payables	3,491,539	376,928	47,648	-	3,916,115
Year ended 31 March 2021					
Trade & other payables	2,343,954	250,096	67,976	-	**2,662,026**

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest-bearing assets are cash deposits placed with banks of GBP 7,899,299 as at 31 March 2022 and GBP 9,048,925 as at 31 March 2021 and cash at bank of GBP 15,318,196 as at 31 March 2022 and GBP 8,394,548 as at 31 March 2021. The Company's policy is to maximise the returns on these interest-bearing assets. The Company does not have any borrowings. Directors have deemed the sensitivity risk to be immaterial.

(d) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial exposure is denominated in various other currencies shown in the currency profile below. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of these currencies relative to GBP may change in a manner, which has a material effect on the reported values of its assets denominated in GBP.

21. Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies – Continued

(d) Currency risk – continued

The currency risk profile of the Company's net financial exposure is summarised below:

	Financial exposure	
	31 March 2022 GBP	31 March 2021 GBP
United States Dollar (USD)	14,930,395	11,763,630
Japanese Yen (JPY)	1,299	2,182
Euro	164,773	-

Sensitivity analysis for currency risk:

The sensitivity analysis shows how the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates against the GBP, the functional currency of the Company.

		Effect on profit before tax	
Currency	**Change in currency** +/-	**31 March 2022 GBP**	**31 March 2021 GBP**
USD	5%	746,520	588,181
JPY	10%	130	218
Euro	5%	8,239	-

(e) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from its investment in quoted equity securities. These instruments are classified as financial assets at fair value through Profit or loss. The Company's objective is to manage investment returns and equity price risk using a mix of investment grade shares with steady dividend yield and noninvestment grade shares with higher volatility.

Sensitivity analysis for equity price risk:

At the end of the reporting period, if the share prices of the equity securities had been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Company's income statement would have been GBP 3,371,371 as at 31 March 2022 and GBP 3,137,799 as at 31 March 2021 higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

22. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit position and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

22. Capital Management - Continued

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, or issue shares, or extend the payment period for the supplier (Investment Advisors) or accelerate receipt from the debtors (Funds which the Company manages).

23. Immediate and Ultimate Holding Company

The Group's immediate holding company is UTI Asset Management Company Limited, a Company incorporated in Mumbai, India. The shareholders of the immediate holding company as on 31ST December 2021 are State Bank of India (9.99%), Bank of Baroda (9.99%), Life Insurance Corporation of India (9.99%), Punjab National Bank (15.24%), and T Rowe Price International Ltd (22.98%).

24. Other Matters

During 2019, show cause notices (SCNs) were issued by the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to the India Debt Opportunities Fund (IDOF), a fund managed by the Company, regarding allegations of a number of regulatory breaches by the underlying India Debt Opportunities Fund Scheme (IDOF Scheme).

SEBI has issued show cause notices dated (i) June 26, 2019 under the SEBI Act ("First SCN"); (ii) September 13, 2019 under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 2005 ("Inquiry Rules SCN"); and (iii) September 13, 2019 under the SEBI Intermediaries Regulations ("Intermediaries Regulations SCN"), and together with the First SCN and the Inquiry Rules SCN, the "SCNs"), to IDOF which is registered as a Category II FPI under the SEBI FPI Regulations, in relation to the IDOF Scheme.

IDOF has responded to the First SCN and the Intermediaries Rules SCN, among others, denying all the allegations. Further, IDOF has responded to the Inquiry Rules SCN requesting SEBI to provide legible copies of certain documents and requesting that the proceedings under the Inquiry Rules SCN be kept in abeyance until the conclusion of the proceedings under the First SCN. Pursuant to the SCNs, SEBI has directed IDOF to, among others, show cause as to why directions to disgorge the allegedly undue profit of INR 244.34 million should not be issued to IDOF, and why action under the SEBI Intermediaries Regulations and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 should not be taken against IDOF. Order is yet to be passed. IDOF Ltd. has through its lawyers filed detailed replies to the SCNs denying all the allegations including any non-compliances. In the assessment of the management of IDOF Ltd., the SCNs including the proposed penalties/actions should not sustain. Therefore, no provision or contingent liability has been recorded in the financial statements of UTI International Ltd as management have assessed the probability of there being an outflow of economic resources for UTI International Ltd as remote. No SCNs have been issued to UTI International.

25. Share-based payment transactions

The holding company UTI Asset Management Company Limited has an Employee Stock Option Scheme called the "UTI AMC Employee Stock Option Scheme -2007". Certain eligible employees from its subsidiaries, as approved by the Board of the holding company, were granted options. The vesting of the options is from expiry of one year from grant date till four years from grant date as per Plan.

Under the scheme, 70,851 equity shares have been granted on 16th December 2019, to the eligible employees of the companies UTI International Limited and subsidiary UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited and each option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted a number of Equity Share granted by the Company having face value of Rs 10 each for an exercise price of INR 728/- during the exercise period. Vesting of the options shall take place over a maximum period of 3 years with a minimum vesting period of 1 year from the date of grant i.e. 16th December 2019. The exercise period would be maximum of 4 years from the date of vesting of options.

Similarly under the scheme, 58,149 equity shares have been granted on 28th July 2021, to the eligible employees of the companies UTI International Limited and subsidiary UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited and each option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted a number of Equity Share granted by the Company having face value of Rs 10 each for an exercise price of INR 923.20/- during the exercise period. Vesting of the options shall take place over a maximum period of 3 years with a minimum vesting period of 1 year from the date of grant i.e. 28th July 2021. . The exercise period would be maximum of 5 years from the date of vesting of options.

Employee stock option scheme (Equity settled)

Particulars	ESOS 2007 (Dec 2019)	ESOS 2007 (July 2021)
Date of Grant	16/12/2019	28/07/2021
Price of Underlying Stock	INR 728 (GBP 7.67)	INR 923.20 (GBP 8.93)
Exercise / Strike Price (In INR)	INR 728 (GBP 7.67)	INR 923.20 (GBP 8.93)
The fair value of the options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes Model with the following assumptions:		
Risk Free Interest Rate	6.33%	5.51%
Expected Dividend	INR 5 per share (GBP 0.05 per share)	INR 17 per share (GBP 0.16per share)
Expected Life (years)	4 Years (mid - way between option vesting and expiry)	4.17 Years
Expected Volatility	39.78%	30.44%
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options	INR 276 (GBP 2.91)	INR 260.07 (GBP 2.51)

- - Amount converted into GBP @ 94.9645 (16.12.2019)
- - Amount converted into GBP @ 103.3009 (28.07.2021)

25. Share-based payment transactions (Continued)

The information covering stock options granted, exercised, forfeited and outstanding at the period end is as follows:

Particulars (ESOS 2007 - Dec 2019)	No. of stock options as at March 31, 2022	No. of stock options as at March 31, 2021
Date of Grant	16/12/2019	16/12/2019
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	58,149	70,851
Granted during the period	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-
Lapsed/expired during the period	-	12,702
Outstanding at the end of the period	58,149	58,149
Vested and exercisable	38,766	19,383

Particulars (ESOS 2007 - July 2021)	No. of stock options as at March 31, 2022
Date of Grant	28/07/2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	36,104
Granted during the period	-
Exercised during the period	-
Forfeited during the period	-
Lapsed/expired during the period	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	36,104
Vested and exercisable	-

Expense arising from share-based payment transactions

(Amounts in GBP)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Employee stock option scheme (equity settled)	74,002	114,623

26. Events after reporting date

No significant events have been identified which require adjustment within the financial statements.