CAMP INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

2021

ANNUAL REPORT


...et Moris fait la fête!
Pearona
Sparkling Pear Drink
330 ml
Cidona
Sparkling Apple Drink
330 ml

CONTENTS

Dear Shareholder,

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Report of Camp Investment Company Limited ("CICL" or "the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2021. This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2021.

On behalf of the board of CICL, we invite you to join us at the Annual Meeting of the Company which will be held:

Date: 31 December 2021
Time: 10: 30 hours
Place: Phoenix House
Pont Fer
Phoenix

We look forward to seeing you.
Sincerely,

Arnaud Lagesse
Chairman

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

Corporate Information

Name of Company
Camp Investment Company Limited

Business Registration Number
C07001362

Registered Office
4th Floor, IBL House
Caudan Waterfront
Port Louis
Mauritius
Phone: (230) 203 2000

Business Address
Pont Fer
Phoenix
Mauritius
Phone: (230) 601 2000

Company Secretary
IBL Management Ltd
4th Floor, IBL House
Caudan Waterfront
Port Louis
Mauritius
Phone: (230) 211 1713

Share Registry & Transfer Office
If you are a shareholder and have inquiries regarding your account, wish to change your name or address, or have questions about lost share certificates, share transfers or dividends, please contact our Share Registry and Transfer Office:

Ocorian Corporate Administrators Limited
6th Floor, Tower A
1 CyberCity
Ebène
Mauritius
Phone: (230) 403 6000

Auditors
Ernst & Young
Level 9, Tower 1, NeXTeracom
Cybercity,
Ebene
Mauritius
Phone: (230) 403 4777

Banker
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis
Mauritius

Chairman's Message

"Our strategy incorporates the five sustainable development goals (SDGs) we have identified where we can make the greatest contribution to global social and environmental aspirations"

Dear Shareholder,

The decisive action taken by the local authorities in response to Covid-19 ensured that Mauritius has weathered the pandemic well in terms of public health. However, with tourism making up such a large percentage of GDP, the economic impact of the lockdown and confinement has been profound, and PhoenixBev's customers in the Horeca (Hotels/Restaurants/Cafes) segment have been severely affected.

At the time of writing, things are starting to look more positive. Good progress has been made in vaccinating the population, as at date. This allowed Mauritius to reopen to fully vaccinated international visitors from the start of October. However, it is likely that the recovery of the travel and tourism sector will take some time.

PhoenixBev is resilient, sustainable and well positioned to rebound when trading conditions improves. Throughout the year, we supported our customers and other stakeholders to help them through this difficult period, including working with partners to promote local tourism while the island remained closed to overseas visitors.

A resilient financial performance in challenging times

The Group produced a good financial performance despite the difficult trading conditions, with revenue in Mauritius increasing by 1.8% and by 17.6% in Reunion Island as a result of increased sales and the appreciation of the Euro against the Mauritian Rupee. At a Group level, revenue increased by 4.3% to MUR 7.9 billion (2020: MUR 7.5 billion) and profit after tax for the year increased by 18.9% to MUR 567.9 million from MUR 477.8 million in 2020.

As a result of these good results, the Board declared a total dividend of MUR 64.74 per share (2020: MUR 65.78). We are pleased to note that, notwithstanding the ongoing impact of Covid-19, the long term trend of revenue growth by the Group has been re-established.

Our strategic approach

Our strategy aims to achieve our vision of 'Providing happiness through beverages'. The positive contribution to the results from our regional operations and exports validates our decision to invest overseas and our goal of being the commercial beverage leader in the Indian Ocean.

PhoenixBev's success is founded on the strong and diversified portfolio of partner- and own-brands exemplified in the broad range of beverages we manufacture and sell. We continue to build on this portfolio to ensure that we can meet consumer demand as it evolves. This includes launching new and innovative products and package sizes, and to relaunch old favourites, such as our sparkling apple drink, Cidona.

Our ongoing investment in our manufacturing, warehousing and distribution facilities and equipment further strengthens our foundation of world-class execution and creates scope for future growth. This year we commissioned a new state-of-the-art returnable glass bottling line in the "*Limonaderie*" that increases capacity and efficiency, while also saving water and energy.

PhoenixBev is committed to a sustainable future and our strategy incorporates the five sustainable development goals (SDGs) we have identified where we can make the greatest contribution to global social and environmental aspirations. During the year, we developed our sustainability strategy and launched **PhoenixEarth** to be the focal point for our sustainable development initiatives. Waste management remains a priority and many of the **PhoenixEarth** initiatives during the year (which are discussed throughout this report) focused on our work with the authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders to address the challenge of plastic waste and to build the circular economy.

Ethics and good governance

Good governance and ethical business practices improve corporate performance, support long-term sustainability and enhance value for stakeholders The Board is committed to ensuring that these principles are embedded and evident in the Group's policies, procedures and practices. The Group has fully applied the principles contained in the *National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius* (2016). The Directors recognise the value diversity brings to the Board by adding different perspectives, balancing decision-making and deepening our understanding of the needs of both our market and our stakeholders.

Outlook

We are heartened by the resilience Mauritius and Reunion Island have shown during the Covid-19 pandemic and encouraged by the recent re-opening to international travel. However, the ultimate resolution of the pandemic and its ongoing impact on the local and global economies remain still unclear. We are confident that PhoenixBev's strong balance sheet, low debt and robust cash flows provide a solid foundation and we are closely monitoring the key drivers of the business to ensure that our strategy and objectives are realised. We are actively seeking new opportunities locally and abroad to broaden our product range and extend our reach in the region.

Acknowledgements

In closing, I would like to thank my fellow Directors for their insight and contribution in overseeing the Company during the year. On their behalf, I thank PhoenixBev's executives, the management team and the whole staff under the leadership of our CEO, Bernard Theys, for their commitment and hard work during the year. We would also like to thank the regulators, shareholders, business partners, customers and other stakeholders for their continued support during the year.

Arnaud Lagesse
Chairman

27 September 2021

Notice of Annual Meeting to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of shareholders of **Camp Investment Company Limited** will be held at, **Phoenix House, Pont Fer, Phoenix** on **31 December 2021** at **10:30 hours** to transact the following business in the manner required for the passing of ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS:

AGENDA

1. To consider the Annual Report 2021 of the Company.
2. To receive the report of Ernst & Young, the auditors of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2021.
3. To consider and adopt the Group's and Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

4-11. To re-elect as Directors of the Company, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting, the following persons* who offer themselves for re-election (as separate resolutions):

   4. Mr Arnaud Lagesse
   5. Mr Jan Boullé
   6. Mr François Dalais
   7. Mr Roger Espitalier Noël
   8. Mr Guillaume Hugnin
   9. Mr Hugues Lagesse
   10. Mr Thierry Lagesse
   11. Mrs Christine Marot

12. To fix the remuneration of the Directors for the year to 30 June 2022 and to ratify the emoluments paid to the Directors for the year ended 30 June 2021.
13. To ratify the emoluments paid to Ernst & Young, the external auditors, for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.
14. To appoint Deloitte as auditors for the ensuing year and to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Doris Dardanne
IBL MANAGEMENT LTD
Company Secretary

11 November 2021

NOTES:

a. A shareholder of the Company entitled to attend and vote at this meeting may appoint a proxy of his/her own choice to attend and vote on his/her behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

b. The instrument appointing a proxy or any general power of attorney shall be deposited at the Share Registry and Transfer Office of the Company, Ocorian Corporate Administrators Limited, 6th Floor, Tower A, 1 CyberCity, Ebene, by **Thursday 30 December 2021** at **10.30 hours** and in default, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

c. For the purpose of the above mentioned Annual Meeting, the Directors have resolved, in compliance with Section 120(3) of the Companies Act 2001, that the shareholders who are entitled to receive notice of the meeting shall be those shareholders whose names are registered in the share register of the Company as at 2 December 2021.

d. The minutes of the Annual Meeting held on 15 December 2020 are available for consultation by the shareholders during office hours at the registered office of the Company, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis.

e. The minutes of the Annual Meeting to be held on 31 December 2021 will be available for consultation and comments during office hours at the registered office of the Company, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis from 7 February to 21 February 2022.

* *Footnote: The profiles and categories of the Directors proposed for re-election are set out at pages 25 to 27 of the Annual Report 2021.*

Corporate Governance Report

for the year ended 30 June 2021

INTRODUCTION

Camp Investment Company Limited ("CICL" or "the Company") was incorporated on 27 November 1963 and is a public interest entity as defined under the Financial Reporting Act 2004. This Corporate Governance Report sets out how CICL has applied the principles contained in the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016).

CICL is an investment vehicle and does not undertake managerial or operating activities. As such, it fully adheres and complies with the recommendations of the Board committees of its operating subsidiary, Phoenix Beverages Limited ("PhoenixBev").

To the best of the knowledge of the Board of Directors of CICL (the "Board"), the Company has complied with the Code throughout the year ended 30 June 2021. The Company has indeed applied all of the principles set out in the Code and explained how these principles have been applied, mostly through the governance structure of its operating subsidiary.

PRINCIPLE 1: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

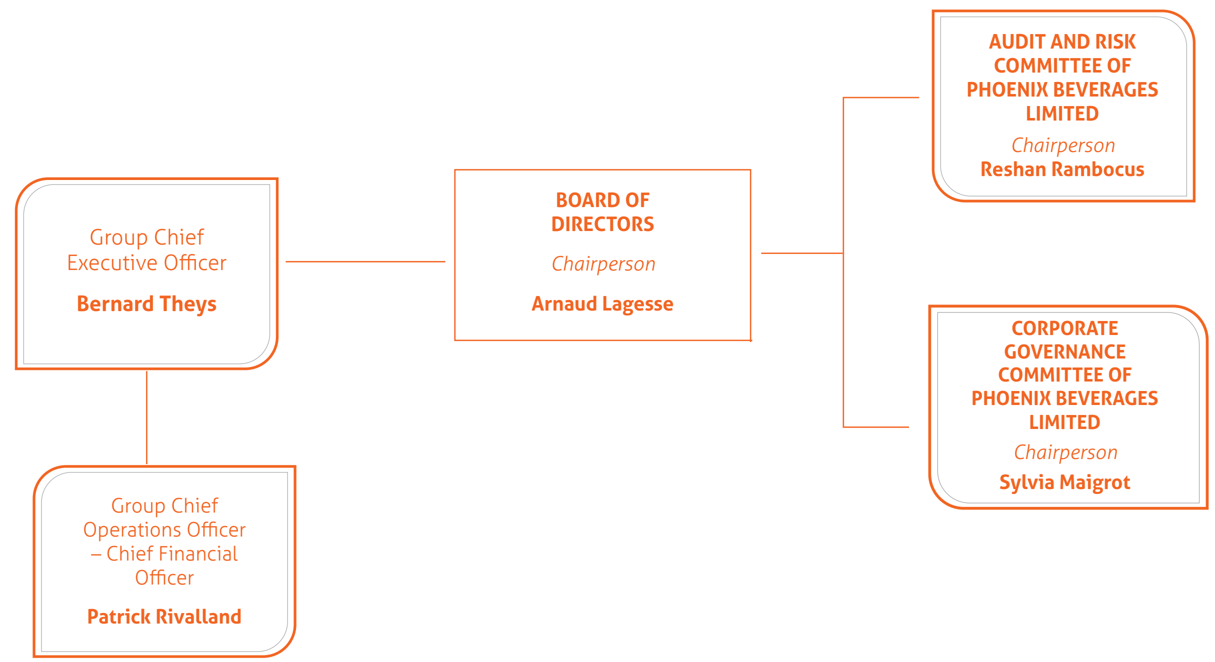
Governance

The Constitution of the Company defines the role, function and objectives of the Board of Directors and of its Chairperson.

The Board of Directors of CICL assumes responsibility for leading and controlling the organisation and meeting all legal and regulatory requirements.

Organisation chart and statement of accountabilities up to 30 June 2021

The governance structure and the organisation chart of CICL setting out the key senior positions as well as the reporting lines, as approved by its Board of Directors, is found below:



PRINCIPLE 2: THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors

CICL is led by an effective and highly committed unitary Board comprising eight Directors who possess the appropriate skills, knowledge, independence and experience in core and other business sectors, for both local and regional markets, to enable them to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively. The Board plays a key role in determining the Company's direction, monitoring its performance and overseeing risks and is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Company. The Board believes that it possesses the right balance to exercise its duties and responsibilities.

Directors	Status
Arnaud Lagesse	Non-executive Chairperson
Jan Boullé	Non-executive director
François Dalais	Non-executive director
Guillaume Hugnin	Non-executive director
Roger Espitalier Noël	Non-executive director
Hugues Lagesse	Non-executive director
Thierry Lagesse	Non-executive director
Christine Marot	Non-executive director
Alternate Directors	
Guillaume Hugnin	Alternate director to Roger Espitalier Noël
Roger Espitalier Noël	Alternate director to Guillaume Hugnin

Although the Code of Corporate Governance recommends having at least two independent and two executive directors, the directors of the Company believe that the Board composition is adequate due to the presence of independent and executive directors on the Board of its principal operating subsidiary, PhoenixBev.

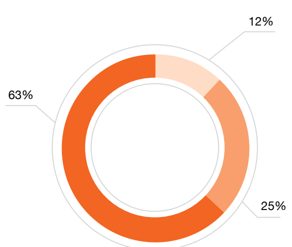
Profiles of directors and details of other directorships

The profiles of the directors including their external directorships in listed entities are disclosed at the end of this report.

Details of other directorships are available at the Registrar of Companies and upon request made to the Company Secretary, IBL Management Ltd, 4th Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis.

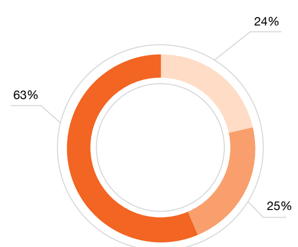
Balance and diversity as at 30 June 2021

Age



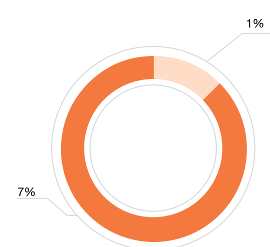
- 40-49 years old
- 50-59 years old
- 60-69 years old

Length of tenure



- 0-2 years
- 2-5 years
- more than 5 years

Gender diversity



- Female
- Male

Key roles and responsibilities within the Board

The Board is responsible for ensuring that there is an effective organisational and reporting structure in place so that there are clear reporting lines and well-defined roles and responsibilities. It ensures that the right decisions are being made with the involvement from the right people. The Board's ultimate responsibility is for the supervision of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

The key governance roles and responsibilities, as approved by the Directors, are as follows:

CHAIRPERSON

- Provides overall leadership
- Ensures smooth functioning of the Board
- Encourages active participation of each Director in discussions
- Makes sure the Board is aware of the Company's and Group's affairs and assumes its obligation to all shareholders and other stakeholders

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

- Monitor the delivery of the agreed strategy within the risk and control framework set by the Board
- Constructively challenge the senior managment and the management of the Company.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

- Responsible for the day to day running of the Company's and Group's operations
- Leads and directs management to implement the strategy and policies set by the Board
- Provides insights for short and medium term development of Group operations

COMPANY SECRETARY

- Provides assistance and information on governance and corporate administration matters
- Guides the Board on the Directors' statutory duties under the law, disclosure obligations as well as corporategovernance requirements and effective Board processes

Common directorships

The Directors of the Company who also sit on the Boards of the companies shown in the cascade holding structure on page 21, namely IBL Ltd, Phoenix Investment Company Limited ("PICL") and PhoenixBev, are:

Directors	PhoenixBev	PICL	CICL	IBL Ltd
Arnaud Lagesse	√*	√*	√*	√
Jan Boullé	√	√	√	√*
François Dalais	√	√	√	
Roger Espitalier Noël	√**	√**	√	
Guillaume Hugnin	√	√	√	
Hugues Lagesse	√	√	√	√
Thierry Lagesse	√	√	√	√
Christine Marot	√	√	√	

** Chairperson*
*** Alternate director*

Board processes, meetings and activities in 2020-2021

Board meeting process

Beginning of the year
Planning for Board meetings for the ensuing year is set by the Company Secretary and communicated to Directors.

Setting of agenda
Draft agendas for the Board are finalised by the Chairperson prior to each meeting.

Before the meeting
Agenda and all relevant Board papers are sent to the Directors prior to the scheduled meeting.

Board meeting
Agenda items are discussed supported by presentation from any other relevant attendee.

After Board meeting
Minutes are produced and sent to the Chairperson for review and comments prior to circulating these to the Board members.
Follow-up on Board decisions are then ensured by senior management as well as the Company Secretary.

Board meetings and activities

During the year under review, the Board met only once and Board decisions were taken by way of written resolutions signed by all the Directors.

Below is a list of the main issues discussed at the aforementioned meeting or decisions taken by way of written resolutions, namely:

- the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 and the corresponding abridged audited consolidated results for publication
- the annual report 2020 including the corporate governance report
- recommendation to the shareholders of the reappointment of EY as external auditors for the year ended 30 June 2021
- the convening of the Annual Meeting 2020 of shareholders
- the condensed unaudited quarterly & three months results at 30 September 2020 for publication
- the condensed unaudited quarterly & half-yearly results at 31 December 2020 for publication
- the condensed unaudited quarterly & nine months results at 31 March 2021 for publication
- the declaration of an interim and a final dividend for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Attendance at Board meeting in 2020-2021

Directors	6 October 2020	Attendance
Arnaud Lagesse		0 / 1
Jan Boullé	√	1 / 1
François Dalais	√	1 / 1
Roger Espitalier Noël*		0 / 1
Guillaume Hugnin*	√	1 / 1
Hugues Lagesse	√	1/ 1
Thierry Lagesse	√	1 / 1
Christine Marot	√	1 / 1
In attendance *(not Directors)*		
Patrick Rivalland	√	1 / 1
Bernard Theys	√	1 / 1

** Guillaume Hugnin who is also the alternate of Roger Espitalier Noël represented the latter for the Board meeting.*

Annual effectiveness review

The Board confirms that, for the year under review, it has met its key objectives and carried out its responsibilities effectively.

Board Committees

In line with the Code, PhoenixBev, the principal operating subsidiary of the Company, has set two Board Committees namely, a Corporate Governance Committee and an Audit and Risk Committee.

The Board of Directors of PhoenixBev has decided that the Corporate Governance Committee should also act as the Nomination Committee.

The two Board Committees of PhoenixBev function within clearly defined terms of reference and operating procedures and report regularly to the latter's Board of Directors.

During the year under review, these two Board Committees have also respectively overseen the main audit, risk and nomination issues of the whole CICL group of companies.

The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the Board Committees. The minutes of each Board Committee meeting are submitted for consideration and approval at the following meeting and are then signed by the Chairman of the Board Committee and the Company Secretary.

The memberships, attendance record and terms of reference of the two Board Committees of Phoenix Beverages Limited are reproduced below.

Audit and Risk Committee of Phoenix Beverages Limited

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. It is the Committee's responsibility to review the integrity of the financial statements and the effectiveness of the external auditors. It assists in creating an environment and structures for risk management to operate effectively.

A copy of the Audit and Risk Committee Charter of PhoenixBev, which has been reviewed during the year to 30 June 2021, is available on the website of the said company on www.phoenixbev.mu

Composition

The Committee of PhoenixBev is chaired by Reshan Rambocus who is a Non-Executive Director. The Board considers that he has substantial accounting and financial experience to chair the Audit and Risk Committee. The other members of the Committee are Jean-Claude Béga and Jan Boullé, who are also both Non-Executive Directors. The meetings are also attended by the CEO, the Chief Operations Officer-Chief Financial Officer as well as the internal and external auditors as and when required.

Attendance at Audit and Risk Committee meetings in 2020-2021

Members	24 September 2020	4 November 2020	4 February 2021	4 May 2021	Total attendance
Reshan Rambocus	√	√	√	√	4/4
Jean-Claude Béga	√	√	√	√	4/4
Jan Boullé	√	√	√	√	4/4
In attendance (*not members*)					
Patrick Rivalland	√	√	√	√	4/4
Bernard Theys	√	√	√	√	4/4

Matters considered in 2020-2021

During the year under review, the Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev met four times. Matters discussed included:

Regular financial matters

- Abridged audited annual financial statements and Annual Report including full audited financial statements
- Report from the external auditors
- Abridged unaudited financial statements for the first, second and third quarters
- Management accounts for each quarter
- IFRS implementation and RBO implications

Internal Audit

- Fixed assets
- Health and Safety
- Data Protection Compliance Review
- Auditors' scope in Reunion Island
- Planning for forthcoming internal audits

Other matters

- Follow up on ERP system implementation and contingency plan
- Thorough review of Reunion Island activities and leadership
- Review of the wine & spirits activity
- COVID-19 emerging risks and corresponding action plan

Annual effectiveness review

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev confirms that, for the year under review, it has met its key objectives and carried out its responsibilities effectively in accordance with its Charter.

Corporate Governance Committee of Phoenix Beverages Limited

The Corporate Governance Committee of PhoenixBev has been set up in order to advise the Board on matters pertaining to corporate governance and to ensure that the principles of the Code of Corporate Governance are applied. Up until 30 June 2021, this Committee has also acted as the Nomination Committee for PICL.

A copy of the Corporate Governance Committee Charter, which has been reviewed twice during the year ended 30 June 2021, is available on the website of PhoenixBev on: www.phoenixbev.mu

Composition

The Committee is chaired by Sylvia Maigrot who is an Independent Non-Executive Director. The other members of the Committee are Jan Boullé and Guillaume Hugnin who are both Non-Executive Directors as well as Bernard Theys, Executive Director.

Attendance at Corporate Governance Committee meetings in 2020-2021

Members	23 September 2020	8 February 2021	6 May 2021	15 June 2021	Total attendance
Sylvia Maigrot	√	√	√	√	4/4
Guillaume Hugnin	√	√	√	√	4/4
Jan Boullé	√	√	√		3/4
Bernard Theys	√	√	√	√	4/4

Matters considered in 2020-2021

During the year under review, the Corporate Governance Committee recommended to the Company the appointment of two Independent Non-Executive Directors, in line with the new requirements of The Companies Act 2001 as well as the creation of its own committees.

Annual effectiveness review

The Corporate Governance Committee confirms that, for the year under review, it has met its key objectives and carried out its responsibilities effectively in accordance with its Charter.

PRINCIPLE 3: DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

Recommendation by the Corporate Governance Committee of Phoenixbev to the Board of Directors of CICL

Appointment of new director by the Board of Directors

Newly appointed director is subject to election in first year of appointment by the shareholders at the Annual Meeting

Once appointed, every year, the Directors stand for re-election at the Company's Annual Meeting

Board induction

The Company Secretary assists the Chairperson in ensuring that an induction programme is in place for all new directors to enable them to develop a good understanding of the Company and of the Group as a whole. All newly appointed directors shall receive an induction pack containing documents pertaining to their role, duties and responsibilities. In addition, the Company Secretary and the Chairperson remain available for one-to-one briefings and new directors are invited to meet members of the senior management of Phoenix Beverages Limited, the Company's principal operating subsidiary, in order to rapidly acquire a comprehensive view of the Group's operations, risks and strategy.

The Company Secretary also submits a copy of the declaration of the director's interests to the Financial Services Commission.

Professional development and training

Directors are encouraged to keep themselves up to date with the latest workplace trends and professional practices. Most of the Directors confirmed having engaged in learning activities to develop and enhance their abilities during the year under review.

Professional development programmes are organised by the Company as and when necessary.

Time commitments

Board members are expected to dedicate such time as is necessary for them to effectively discharge their duties. Directors have a duty to act in the best interests of the Company and are expected to ensure that their other responsibilities do not impinge on their responsibilities as directors.

Succession plan

The Board, upon the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee acting as Nomination Committee, is responsible for preparing the succession plan for directors. The Board believes that good succession planning is a key contributor in the delivery of the Company's strategy.

PRINCIPLE 4: DIRECTORS' DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

Directors' duties

Directors are aware of their legal duties. Once appointed on the Board, the directors receive a set of documents pertaining to their duties and responsibilities.

Interests register, conflicts of interest and related party transactions policy

The Constitution of the Company contains provisions to prevent insider dealing as well as any potential conflict of interest.

In accordance with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, written records of the interests in shares of CICL held by the officers, directors and their related parties are kept in a register of interests. All newly appointed directors are required to notify the Company Secretary in writing of their direct and indirect holdings in shares of CICL. According to the Constitution of CICL, a director is not required to hold shares in the Company. As soon as a director becomes aware that they are interested in a transaction or that their holdings or their associates' holdings have changed, the interest must be reported to the Company in writing. The register of interests is updated on a continuous basis with any subsequent transactions entered into by the directors and persons closely associated with them.

CICL being registered as a reporting issuer under the Securities Act 2005 administered by the Financial Services Commission, the Company ensures that it abides by all relevant disclosure requirements.

The register of interests is maintained by the Company Secretary and available to shareholders upon written request being made to the Company Secretary.

The directors and officers of CICL having direct and/or indirect interests in the ordinary shares of the Company at 30 June 2021 were as follows:

Directors	Direct interest		Indirect interest
	Number of shares	Percentage holding (%)	Percentage holding (%)
Arnaud Lagesse	–	–	0.29
François Dalais	4 916	0.36	–
Roger Espitalier Noël	940	0.07	0.64
Hugues Lagesse	360	0.03	0.29
Officers	**Direct interest**		**Indirect interest**
	Number of shares	**Percentage holding (%)**	**Percentage holding (%)**
Patrick Rivalland	728	0.05	–

Please refer to page 1(b) of the statutory disclosures for the direct and indirect interest of the directors and officers of CICL in the securities of the subsidiaries of the Company as at 30 June 2021.

Directors' and officers' dealings in shares of the Company

The directors and officers of the Company are prohibited from dealing in the shares of CICL at any time when in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information, or for the period of one month prior to the publication of the Company's quarterly and yearly results and to the announcement of dividends and distributions to be paid or passed, as the case may be, and ending on the date of such publications/announcements.

Moreover, directors and officers of CICL are required to observe the insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities within permitted trading periods.

Information, information technology and information security governance

The Board is responsible for the governance of information. It is the role of senior executives to manage information technology and ensure information security.

Information governance policies are applicable at the level of the operating subsidiary and all its employees are continuously encouraged to consult same on a regular basis. The main programs and guidelines covered by the said policies are listed below:

- Antivirus management procedures
- Back up procedures
- Change management procedures
- Data destruction procedures
- Incident management procedures
- Information handling procedures
- Log review procedures Patch management procedures
- User account management procedures
- Guidelines cabling security
- Guidelines intellectual property rights
- Guidelines IT team
- Guidelines server rooms
- Guidelines for user

In some specific cases, expenditures and investment in IT shall be discussed and put to the Board for approval.

Besides and further to the new regulations on data protection applicable since January 2018 in Mauritius, the operating subsidiary, PhoenixBev, has undertaken an exhaustive exercise during the year under review with the assistance of an external expert in order to ensure continuous compliance over time.

Code of Ethics and whistleblowing

It is believed that it is essential that all employees of the Group act in a professional manner and extend the highest courtesy to co-workers, visitors, vendors, clients and all other stakeholders.

As such, PhoenixBev adopted a code of ethics applicable to the Group. The code is based on the important principle of respect. This fundamental principle applies to the consumers, customers, employees, shareholders and the communities in which the Group operates.

Moreover, the code provides guidance to employees of PhoenixBev on how to behave both in the immediate internal environment as well as for external interactions. It also defines what is regarded as acceptable and not acceptable for the Group as a whole and also deals with whistleblowing and queries.

All employees are aware of the code of ethics and it is ensured that same is complied with. Indeed, compliance with the code is continuously monitored by the Human Resources Manager. The code is available on the website of PhoenixBev on www.phoenixbev.mu.

Remuneration policy

All Directors of CICL receive a Board remuneration consisting of a fixed fee. Changes to Board remuneration are submitted to the Annual Meeting of shareholders for approval.

The directors' fees for the year under review were MUR 50,000 per director.

The executive directors and key management personnel of PhoenixBev are remunerated by Phoenix Management Company Ltd ("PMC"), a subsidiary of Camp Investment Company Limited, further to a management contract between PMC and PhoenixBev. The remuneration package takes into consideration the financial performance of PhoenixBev, individual performance, market norms and best practice.

Please refer to the end of this report for the profiles of the senior managers of the Company.

The remuneration and benefits received, or due and receivable, by the directors from the Company and its subsidiaries, and the remuneration received from companies on which the Directors serve as representatives of CICL for the year ended 30 June 2021, are disclosed below:

Directors	Remuneration and benefits received from the Company (MUR)	Remuneration from subsidiary companies (MUR)	Total (MUR)
Arnaud Lagesse*	50 000	400,000	450,000
Jan Boullé*	50 000	505,000	555,000
François Dalais	50 000	420,000	470,000
Roger Espitalier Noël	50 000	None	50,000
Guillaume Hugnin	50 000	470,000	520,000
Hugues Lagesse	50 000	420,000	470,000
Thierry Lagesse	50 000	420,000	470,000
Christine Marot	50 000	50,000	100,000

**The emoluments of Arnaud Lagesse, Christine Marot and Jan Boullé are paid directly to IBL Ltd.*

The directors did not receive any other remuneration and benefits from companies on which the directors serve as representatives of CICL.

Please refer to page 34 of Statutory Disclosures.

Incentive schemes

The Company has no employees. However, a performance management policy has been established to accompany all managers and employees of PhoenixBev, the operating subsidiary, in their performance and personal development, through the setting up of annual objectives, competencies and development plans. In this respect, discretionary bonuses are paid in accordance with such targets. The outcome of performance management process is also used for succession planning.

Short-term incentive schemes of executive directors of PhoenixBev are being overseen by PMC.

Board evaluation

An evaluation of the Board of Directors of the operating subsidiary, PhoenixBev, has been launched during the year under review. Given that almost all directors of the Company also sit on the Board of PhoenixBev, the Board was of the opinion that the process shall not been repeated for the holding Company, CICL.

PRINCIPLE 5: RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Risk management at Phoenix Beverages Limited

The Directors of PhoenixBev are responsible for maintaining an effective system of risk management. While the Audit and Risk Committee provides an oversight on risk governance, the nature and risk appetite of PhoenixBev remain the ultimate responsibility of the Board.

The responsibilities of the Board in this respect include, among others:

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

Risk management is an integral part of doing business at PhoenixBev Limited. It is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and his dedicated team, under the supervision of the Audit and Risk Committee, to establish and maintain a risk management system.

The Chief Executive Officer, in collaboration with his risk management team, identifies potential risks to the Company's business and conducts a rating of the identified risks with respect to both probability of occurrence and severity of impact. Strategies and action plans are established and implemented to manage and mitigate the identified risks.

An annual review process reassesses the evolving probability and severity of the identified risks as well as of new risks emerging. The effectiveness of implemented mitigating actions is also assessed.

The yearly Risk Report of PhoenixBev, which is available from its website, details the main risk areas identified, mitigating effects and control procedures put in place accordingly.

Financial risk management

For the financial risk management, please refer to pages 61 to 64 – Notes to the Financial Statements.

Internal control of Phoenix Beverages Limited

PhoenixBev has processes in place for identifying, classifying and managing significant risks at Group level. The effectiveness of the internal control systems is reviewed by its Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev and provides the Board with reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, operations are run effectively and efficiently, financial controls are reliable, and that applicable laws and regulations are complied with.

The Board of PhoenixBev is responsible for the Group's system of internal controls and for reviewing its effectiveness.

To date, no material financial issues, which would have an impact on the results as reported in these financial statements, have been identified. The Board of PhoenixBev confirms that if significant weaknesses had been identified during this review, it would have taken the necessary steps to remedy them.

PRINCIPLE 6: REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

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

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records, explaining the Company's transactions and disclosing, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and the Group. The directors have the duty to safeguard the assets of the Company and the Group and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

PRINCIPLE 7: AUDIT

Internal audit of Phoenix Beverages Limited

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev oversees the internal audit function. The Committee is responsible for the mission and scope, accountability, independence, responsibilities and authority of internal audit.

The mission of internal audit is to:

- Ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control framework
- Help in the improvement of the processes by which risks are identified and managed
- Assist in the strengthening of the organisation's internal control framework.

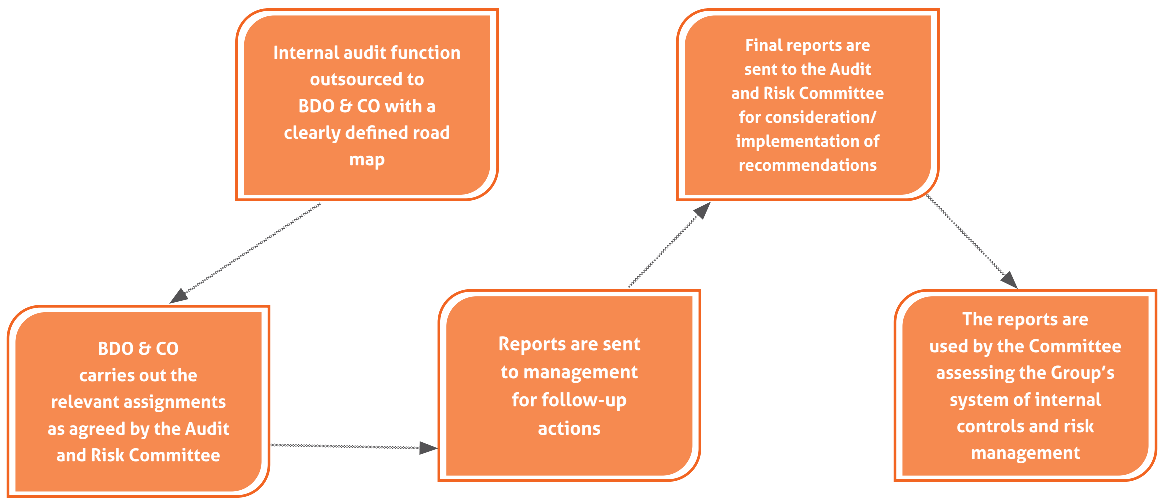
The Group's internal audit function is currently outsourced to BDO & Co for the provision of independent and objective assurance and consultancy services. BDO & CO employs a systematic and disciplined approach with view to evaluate and improve governance and risk management processes including reliability of information, compliance with laws, regulations and procedures, as well as efficient and effective use of resources. The methodology applied is in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors and other relevant governing bodies.

Internal auditors work according to an audit plan agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev. In addition, special reviews and assignments are also performed at the request of management or of the Audit and Risk Committee, as required.

The internal auditors provide regular reports on the areas audited and the completion status of corrective action plans. These reports are also shared with external auditors as and when necessary.

The internal auditors have full, free and unrestricted access to the Audit and Risk Committee and to all functions, records, property and personnel of the Group.

Internal Audit Process



The various internal audit exercises carried out at BDO & CO during the year have been detailed in the section "Audit and Risk Committee – Matters considered in 2020-2021" of this report.

External Audit

The shareholders approved the reappointment of Ernst & Young ("EY") as external auditors for the year under review during the Annual Meeting held on 15 December 2020.

Pursuant to the amendment of the Finance Act 2016 and the subsequent regulation as regards auditors' rotation, the Board has decided to rotate its auditors as from the financial year ending 30 June 2022 from Ernst & Young to Deloitte, subject to ratification by the Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for December 2021.

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev is responsible for reviewing the terms, nature and audit scope and approach, and ensure no unjustified restrictions or limitations have been placed on the scope.

The external auditors have full, free and unrestricted access to the Audit and Risk Committee should they wish to discuss any matters privately and to all functions, records, property and personnel of the Group.

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev is responsible for reviewing the terms, nature and audit scope and approach, and ensure no unjustified restrictions or limitations have been placed on the scope.

The external auditors have full, free and unrestricted access to the Audit and Risk Committee should they wish to discuss any matters privately and to all functions, records, property and personnel of the Group.

Auditors' independence

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev is responsible for monitoring the auditors' independence, objectivity and compliance with ethical, professional and regulatory requirements and for maintaining control over the provision of non-audit services.

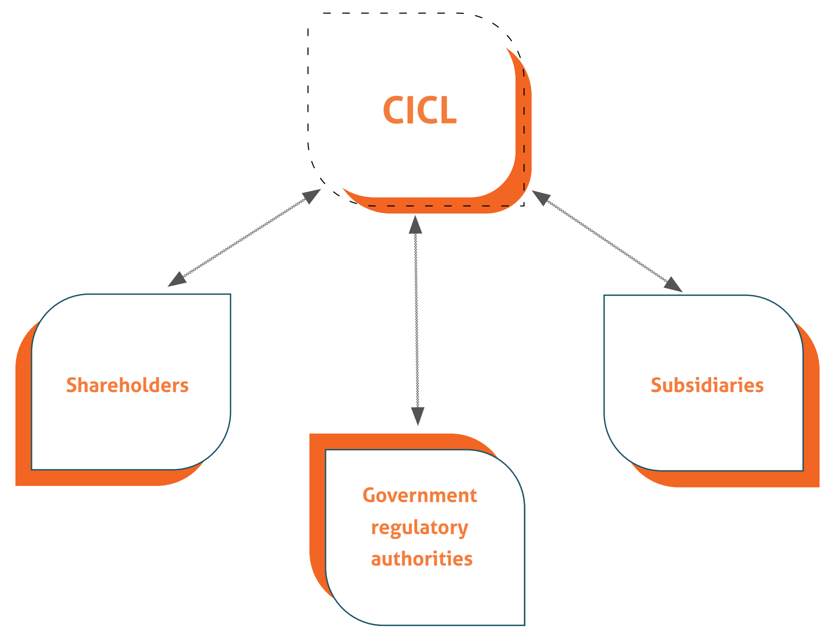
The external auditors are prohibited from providing non-audit services where their independence might be compromised by later auditing their own work. Any other non-audit services provided by the external auditors are required to be specifically approved by the Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev. Audit fees are set in a manner that enables an effective external audit on behalf of shareholders. Auditors should ensure that they observe the highest standards of business and professional ethics and, in particular, that their independence is not impaired in any manner.

The remuneration paid to the external auditors, EY, for the year ended 30 June 2021 amounted to MUR 2,669,000 (2020: MUR 2,542,000) for audit and MUR 241,000 (2020: MUR 731,000) for other services.

PRINCIPLE 8: RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Key stakeholders

The diagram illustrates the key stakeholders of CICL.



Shareholders' communication

The Board of Directors places great importance on clear, open and transparent communication with all its shareholders. It endeavours to keep them regularly informed on matters pertaining to and affecting the Company through official press announcements, disclosures in the Annual Report and at the Annual Meeting of shareholders, which all Board members and shareholders are encouraged to attend.

The Company's Annual Meeting provides an opportunity for shareholders to raise and discuss matters with the Board relating to the Company and the performance of its subsidiaries. The external auditors are also present. Shareholders attending the Annual Meeting are kept up to date with the Group's strategy and goals.

The attendance of Directors at the last Annual Meeting of the Company held on 15 December 2020 was as follows:

Directors	Attendance
Arnaud Lagesse	Attended
Jan Boullé	Attended
François Dalais	Not attended
Roger Espitalier Noël	Attended
Guillaume Hugnin	Attended
Hugues Lagesse	Attended
Thierry Lagesse	Not attended
Christine Marot	Attended
Officers	
Patrick Rivalland	Attended
Bernard Theys	Attended

Attended *Not attended*

Shareholding profile

The stated capital of the Company is made up of 1 373 130 ordinary shares of MUR 10.00 each.

Main shareholders

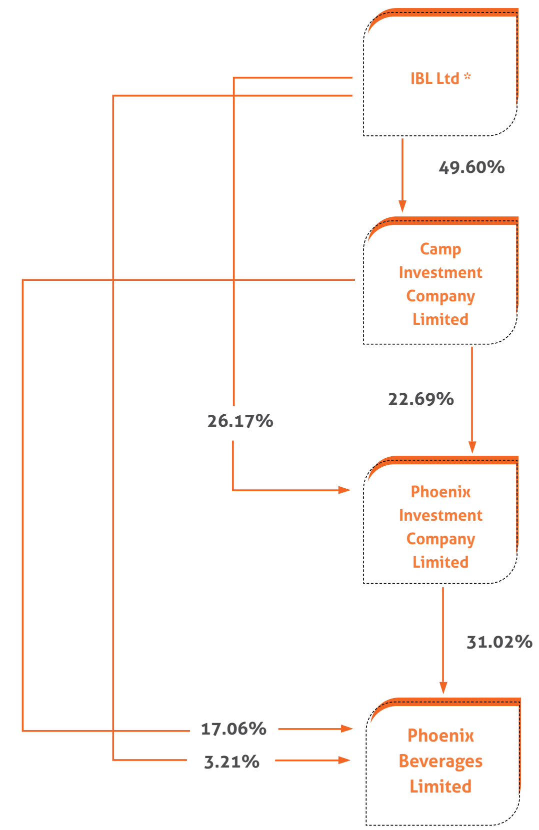
As at 30 June 2021, there were 284 shareholders recorded in the share register of the Company.

The ten largest shareholders and those shareholders holding more than five percent of the ordinary shares of the Company as at 30 June 2021 are set out below.

Name of shareholder	Number of shares held	Percentage holding (%)
IBL Ltd	681,098	49.60
Hugnin Frères Ltée	163,361	11.90
Société Pierre Larcher & Cie	74,149	5.40
Les Ternans Ltd	72,200	5.26
Société Miguy	48,493	3.53
Société des Amaryllis	16,682	1.21
The MCB Ltd (A/c Mrs. Marie T. M. Hugnin)	14,626	1.07
Succession Mrs. Marie Odyle Koenig	14,621	1.06
Esperance Holding Ltd	11,999	0.87
Succession Frank Sylvestre Roger Espitalier Noel	11,595	0.84

Cascade holding structure

The cascade holding structure is as follows:



IBL Ltd is the ultimate holding company.

Breakdown of share ownership as at 30 June 2021

Size of shareholding	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage holding (%)
1 – 500 shares	172	27,506	2.00
501 – 1,000 shares	49	35,717	2.60
1,001 – 5,000 shares	38	91,106	6.63
5,001 – 10,000 shares	13	87,311	6.36
10,001 – 50,000 shares	8	140,682	10.25
50,001 – 100,000 shares	2	146,349	10.66
Above 100,000 shares	2	844,459	61.50
	289	**1,373,130**	**100.00**
Category			
Individuals	262	288,371	21.00
Investment & trust companies	2	1,081	0.08
Other corporate bodies	20	1,083,678	78.92
	289	**1,373,130**	**100.00**

Note: The above number of shareholders is indicative, due to consolidation of multi-portfolios for reporting purposes.

Share Registry and Transfer Office

The Company's Share Registry and Transfer Office is administered by Ocorian Corporate Administrators Limited.

Share price information

The Company is not listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd. Shares of CICL were last exchanged during the year under review at a price of MUR 788 per share (2020: MUR 450).

Net asset value per share at 30 June 2021 amounted to MUR 896 (2020: MUR 779).

Dividend policy

No formal dividend policy has been determined by the Board. Dividend payments are determined by the profitability of the Company, its cash flow, its future investment and growth opportunities. The Board decided that, based on management forecasts and the Group's profitability, an interim dividend would be paid in December 2020 and a final dividend in July 2021. Each dividend paid was subject to the satisfaction of the corresponding solvency test.

An interim dividend of MUR 18.38 per ordinary share was declared in November 2020 and a final dividend of MUR 46.36 per ordinary share was declared in June 2021, bringing the total dividend declared for the financial year under review to MUR 64.74 per ordinary share.

Key dividend information over the past five years is shown in the table below:

Name of shareholder	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Dividend per share (MUR)	**64.74**	65.78	76.76	64.20	58.00
Dividend cover (Number of times)	**1.00**	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

To date, a small number of dividend cheques remain outstanding. Shareholders who have not yet received their dividend cheques are requested to contact Ocorian Corporate Administrators Limited, the Company's share registry and transfer office.

Calendar of forthcoming shareholders' events

November 2021
Publication of first quarter results
Declaration of interim dividend subject to Board approval

December 2021
Payment of interim dividend
Annual meeting 2021 of shareholders

February 2022
Publication of second quarter results

May 2022
Publication of third quarter results
Declaration of final dividend subject to Board approval

June 2022
Payment of final dividend

Arnaud Lagesse
Chairperson

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

Date: 27 September 2021

Directors' Profiles

1. ARNAUD LAGESSE

Non-Executive Chairman

Appointed on the Board in 1998 and as Chairman in 2017

Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Arnaud Lagesse is the Group CEO of IBL Ltd. He is one of the Mauritian private sector's most prominent leaders and is known to drive IBL Group with innovative and challenging undertakings. In 2016, he initiated the merger of GML Investissement Ltée and Ireland Blyth Limited and created the new entity IBL Ltd which thus became the largest group in Mauritius and second largest group in the region outside South Africa.

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Breakthrough Executive Program, Egon Zehnder-Mobius, Portugal
- Advanced Management Program (AMP180), Harvard Business School, United States
- Executive Education Program at INSEAD, France
- Master's in Management, Université d'Aix-Marseille, France and graduated from the Institut Supérieur de Gestion de Paris

Core Competences and Contribution

- Business and Finance
- Deal Structuring
- Strategic Business Development

External appointments on listed companies

- Alteo Limited
- IBL Ltd
- Phoenix Beverages Limited
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited

2. JAN BOULLÉ

Non-Executive Director

Appointed in 2002

Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Jan Boullé has worked for the Constance Group from 1984 to 2016 and has occupied various executive positions and directorships, his latest position being Group Head of Projects and Development. He has been appointed as Chairman of IBL Ltd, the ultimate holding company of Phoenix Investment Company Limited, on 1 July 2016

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Qualified as an Ingénieur Statisticien Economiste, France
- Pursued post graduate studies in Economics at Université de Laval, Canada

Core Competences and Contribution

- Strategic Development
- Hospitality
- Real Estate Development

External appointments on listed companies

- BlueLife Ltd
- IBL Ltd
- Lux Island Resorts Ltd
- Phoenix Beverages Limited
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited
- The United Basalt Products Ltd

3. FRANÇOIS DALAIS

Non-Executive Director

Appointed in 1992

Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

François Dalais is the co-founder and director of the Mauritius Freeport Development Ltd, Sugarex Ltd, Tropical Cubes Co. Ltd, Atlas Communications International Ltd and Caulea Ltd. He also sits on the Board of a number of companies in Mauritius.

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Diploma in Business Administration, London.

Core Competences and Contribution

- Trading
- Strategic Development,
- Management

External appointments on listed companies

- Phoenix Beverages Limited
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited

4. ROGER ESPITALIER NOËL

Non-Executive Director
Appointed in 2018
Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills & Experience

Roger Espitalier-Noël is the former Corporate Sustainability Advisor of CIEL and former General Manager of Floreal Knitwear Limited. He holds more than 35 years' experience in the textile industry and has been involved in the development and restructuring of this industry regionally, namely in Madagascar.

Qualifications & Professional Development

- Certificate in Textile and Knitwear Technology

Core Competences & Contribution

- Manufacturing
- Corporate Sustainability

External appointments on listed companies

- Ciel Limited
- ENL Limited
- Phoenix Beverages Limited (alternate director)
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited (alternate director)

5. GUILLAUME HUGNIN

Non-Executive Director
Appointed in 2011
Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Guillaume Hugnin worked in South Africa and Australia for several years before joining the Eclosia Group of Companies in 1993. He is currently Head Group Exports of the Eclosia Group. He has directorships in the hotel industry and is the past Chairman of the Mauritius Exporters Association (MEXA). He has also acted as Council member of the Joint Economic Council (JEC). Guillaume Hugnin is a Council member and Vice President of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), a Council member of Business Mauritius (BM) and of the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIoD). He is Chairman of MCCI Business School.

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Honours in Economics, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- MBA, University of Surrey, United Kingdom

Core Competences and Contribution

- Corporate Governance
- Strategic Business Development
- Local and Regional Market Knowledge
- International Trade

External appointments on listed companies

- Phoenix Beverages Limited
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited

6. HUGUES LAGESSE

Non-Executive Director
Appointed in 2016
Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Hugues Lagesse is the Head of Project and Strategic Property Development of BlueLife Limited, a real estate company developing property in Mauritius. He has acquired considerable experience and competence in high-end residential market and mixed-use real estate.

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Diploma in administration and finance from Ecole Supérieure de Gestion, Paris, France.
- Management Program from INSEAD, France.
- Real Estate Program from Harvard Business School, United States
- General Management Program for Mauritius and South East Africa from ESSEC

Core Competences and Contribution

- Real Estate
- Property Development
- Management

External appointments on listed companies

- BlueLife Limited
- IBL Ltd
- Phoenix Beverages Limited
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited

7. THIERRY LAGESSE

Non-Executive Director
Appointed in 1995
Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Thierry Lagesse is the Founder of the Palmar Group a textile and garment-oriented manufacturing company. A visionary entrepreneur, he also launched a Direct To Home satellite television company in the Indian Ocean Islands. He serves as a director on the Boards of several listed companies on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Maitrise des Sciences de gestion from Université de Paris Dauphine, France

Core Competences and Contribution

- Entrepreneurship
- Business Development and Finance
- Strategic Development
- Manufacturing
- Textile
- Media
- Hospitality
- Sugar

External appointments on listed companies

- Alteo Limited
- IBL Ltd
- Lux Island Resorts Ltd
- Phoenix Beverages Limited
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited
- The United Basalt Products Ltd

8. CHRISTINE MAROT

Non-Executive Director
Appointed in 2020
Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Christine Marot started her career in an audit firm before joining the GML Group in 1990. She held various positions within the GML Group and, when she left in 2015, she was the Finance Executive – Corporate & Accounting. She was the CEO of BlueLife Limited from May 2015 to April 2020. She is the Group Head of Technology and Sustainability of IBL Ltd since July 2020

Qualifications and Professional Development

- Partly qualified ACCA.
- General Management Program for Mauritius and South East Africa from ESSEC

Core Competences and Contribution

- Finance
- Property Development and Operations
- Hospitality
- Strategic Business Development

External appointments on listed companies

- The United Basalt Products Ltd
- Phoenix Investment Company Limited

Senior Management Profiles

9. PATRICK RIVALLAND

Chief Operations Officer –
Chief Financial Officer
Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Patrick Rivalland, born in 1972, worked successively for BDO & Co and The Sugar Industry Pension Fund Board before joining Phoenix Camp Minerals Limited in 1999 as Finance and Administrative Manager. He was appointed as Group Senior Manager Finance and Administration in 2001 and Chief Operations Officer in 2014. He is a past President of the Association of Mauritian Manufacturers.

Qualifications & Professional Development

- Fellow member of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.

Core Competences and Contribution

- Accounting and Finance
- Strategy
- Operations
- Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry and market knowledge

10. BERNARD THEYS

Chief Executive Officer
Non-citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and Experience

Bernard Theys was born in 1965 in Brussels and has held various general management roles in the brewing industry where he has acquired substantial experience in the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry.

Qualifications & Professional Development

- Diploma in Economic Science from Louvain University, Belgium.
- BBA in Business Tourism Management from ICP.
- Several programmes in Executive and Business Education at « l'Association Internationale Américaine de Management » (MCE) in 1995 and at INSEAD Fontainebleau in France in 2008.

Core Competences and Contribution

- Management
- Strategic business development
- Specialised in operations and FMCG industry

Statement of Compliance

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

Name of PIE: Camp Investment Company Limited (the "Company")

Reporting Period: 30 June 2021

We, the Directors of Camp Investment Company Limited, confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the Company has complied with all its obligations and requirements under the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016).

On behalf of the Board:

Arnaud Lagesse	**Guillaume Hugnin**
Chairman	*Director*

27 September 2021

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

for the year ended 30 June 2021

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report, corporate governance report and financial statements of the Group and the Company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Standards (IFRS) and the Companies Act 2001 for each financial year.

The Board assumes responsibility for leading and controlling the Company and for meeting all legal and regulatory requirements.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Other main responsibilities of the Board of Directors include assessment of the management team's performance relative to corporate objectives, overseeing the implementation and upholding of good corporate governance practices, acting as the central coordination body for the monitoring and reporting of sustainability performance of the Group and ensuring timely and comprehensive communication to all stakeholders on events significant to the Company.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors report that:

- adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management have been maintained;
- appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates have been used consistently;
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been adhered to and any departure of interest in fair presentation has been disclosed, explained and quantified;
- the Code of Corporate Governance has been adhered to in all material aspects and reasons have been provided for non-application;
- these financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Company and the Group as at the end of the financial year and the results of the operations and cash flows for that period; and
- these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Nothing has come to the Board'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 Board of Directors confirms that it is satisfied that Camp Investment Company Limited has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements.

Arnaud Lagesse
Chairman

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

27 September 2021

Statutory Disclosures

30 June 2021 (Pursuant to Section 221 of the Companies Act 2001 and Section 88 of the Securities Act 2005)

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

The principal activities of the Group companies consist of:

- brewing of beer, bottling and sale of beer, table water and alternative beverages; and
- production and sale of glass-made products.

Directors

The name of the Directors of Camp Investment Company Limited and its subsidiaries holding office as at 30 June 2021 were as follows:

	Camp Investment Company Limited	Edena S.A.	Espace Solution Réunion SAS	Helping Hands Foundation	MBL Offshore Ltd	Phoenix Beverages Limited	Phoenix Beverages Overseas Ltd	Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	Phoenix Distributors Ltd	Phoenix Foundation	Phoenix Investment Company Limited	Phoenix Management Company Ltd	Phoenix Réunion SARL	SCI Edena	The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd	The Traditional Green Mill Ltd
Directors																
Arnaud Lagesse	*	*			*	*					*	*				
Jean-Claude Béga						*						*			*	
Jan Boullé	*					*					*					
François Dalais	*				*	*	*		*		*	*				
Roger Espitalier Noël	*															
Guillaume Hugnin	*					*					*	*				
Hugues Lagesse	*					*					*					
Thierry Lagesse	*				*	*	*	*		*	*	*				
Sylvia Maigrot						*										
Yvan Mainix		*				*										
Christine Marot	*										*					
Charles Prettejohn															*	
Reshan Rambocus						*										
Patrick Rivalland		*		*		*				*					*	*
Paul Rose				*												
Bernard Theys		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Alternate Directors																
Jean-Pierre Dalais *(Alternate to François Dalais)*						*										
Roger Espitalier Noël *(Alternate to Guillaume Hugnin)*	*					*					*					
Guillaume Hugnin *(Alternate to Roger Espitalier Noël)*	*															

There has no changes in directorships on the Company or its subsidiaries since 1 July 2020.

Directors' service contracts

On 30 June 2021, there was no service contract between any Director and Phoenix Beverages Limited.

One Director of Phoenix Beverages Limited has a service contract with expiry terms with Phoenix Management Company Ltd, asubsidiary ofCamp Investment Company Limited.

One Director of Phoenix Beverages Limited has a service contract with no expiry terms with Phoenix Management Company Ltd, asubsidiary ofCamp Investment Company Limited.

Directors' service contracts (continued)

As at 30 June 2021, there were no service contracts between any Director and Camp Investment Company Limited.

Directors' and senior officers' interests in shares

The direct and indirect interest of the directors and senior officers in the securities of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2021 were:

	Camp Investment Company Limited			Phoenix Investment Company Limited			Phoenix Beverages Limited		
	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest
	Number of Shares	%	%	Number of Shares	%	%	Number of Shares	%	%
Directors									
Arnaud Lagesse	–	–	0.29	–	–	0.27	–	–	0.07
Jan Boullé	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
François Dalais	4 916	0.36	–	92	0.00	–	–	–	–
Roger Espitalier Noël	940	0.07	0.64	–	–	0.25	–	–	0.21
Guillaume Hugnin	–	–	–	2 800	0.05	–	4 290	0.03	–
Hugues Lagesse	360	0.03	0.29	–	–	0.27	–	–	0.07
Thierry Lagesse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Christine Marot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senior Management									
Patrick Rivalland	728	0.05	–	1 004	0.02	–	4 057	0.02	–
Bernard Theys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Company Secretary									
IBL Management Ltd	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

The Directors, the Senior Management and the Company Secretary did not hold any shares in the other subsidiaries of the Company whether directly or indirectly.

Statutory Disclosures (continued)

30 June 2021 (Pursuant to Section 221 of the Companies Act 2001 and Section 88 of the Securities Act 2005)

Directors' remuneration and benefits

Total of the remuneration and benefits received, or due and receivable, by the Directors from the Company and its subsidiaries are disclosed below:

	2021		2020	
	Executive Directors MUR '000	Non-Executive Directors MUR '000	Executive Directors MUR '000	Non-Executive Directors MUR '000
The Company				
Camp Investment Company Limited	–	400	–	400
The Subsidiaries				
Edena S.A.	–	–	–	–
Espace Solutions Reunion S.A.S	–	–	–	–
Helping Hands Foundation	–	–	–	–
MBL Offshore Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Beverages Limited	–	4,005	–	3,665
Phoenix Beverages Overseas Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Distributors Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Foundation	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	–	350	–	350
Phoenix Management Company Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Reunion SARL	–	–	–	–
SCI Edena	–	–	–	–
The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd	–	–	–	–
The Traditional Green Mill Ltd	–	–	–	–

Indemnity insurance

During the year, the indemnity insurance cover was renewed in respect of the liability of the directors and key officers of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Donations

		2021	2020
		MUR '000	MUR '000
The Company			
Camp Investment Company Limited	– Others	600	600
The Subsidiaries			
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	– Others	600	600
Phoenix Beverages Limited	– Corporate Social Responsibility	9,860	11,905
	– Political	–	3,000
	– Others	418	1,068

Auditors' remuneration

The fees payable to the auditors for audit and other services were:

	2021		2020	
	Audit MUR '000	Other services MUR '000	Audit MUR '000	Other services MUR '000
The Company				
Camp Investment Company Limited	149	19	142	19
The Subsidiaries				
Helping Hands Foundation	17	1	16	1
MBL Offshore Ltd	26	12	24	12
Phoenix Beverages Limited	1,902	124	1,811	618
Phoenix Beverages Overseas Ltd	116	11	110	10
Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	25	11	24	10
Phoenix Distributors Ltd	7	1	7	1
Phoenix Foundation	17	1	16	1
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	149	19	142	19
Phoenix Management Company Ltd	61	22	58	21
The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd	202	19	192	19
	2,669	241	2,542	731

	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
EXCO REUNION AUDIT				
Edena S.A.	21	–	–	–
Phoenix Réunion SARL	31	–	32	–
	52	–	32	–
EXA				
Edena S.A.	–	–	20	–
Espace Solutions Reunion S.A.S.	6	–	6	–
Phoenix Réunion SARL	–	–	-	1
	6	–	26	–

Other services relate to tax and consultancy services.

Company Secretary's Certificate

for the ended 30 June 2021

In terms of Section 166(d) of the Companies Act 2001, we certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the financial year ended 30 June 2021, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Companies Act 2001.

Doris Dardanne
Per IBL Management Ltd

COMPANY SECRETARY

27 September 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Camp Investment Company Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Camp Investment Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 41 to 103 which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2021, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of as at 30 June 2021, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act 2001 and 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 Group and the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code") and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements of the Group and Company and in Mauritius. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of the Group and Company and in Mauritius. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Group i. Impairment of goodwill and trademarks At 30 June 2021, goodwill and trademarks amounted to Rs743M (2020: Rs 660M) and Rs193M (2020: Rs 193M) respectively. As detailed in Note 6 of the Group financial statements, the Group's goodwill is allocated to cash generating units (CGUs). The Covid-19 global pandemic reached Mauritius in March 2020 and brought with it a significant negative impact on the Mauritian economy. The pandemic has created new uncertainties around the projections of future income and growth rate assumptions and discount rates. More specifically, there is uncertainty around the duration of the pandemic and timing of the recovery of the economy. These factors have made the timing and amount of future cash flows more uncertain, when they are already inherently uncertain.	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of selected key controls over projections of future income, terminal growth rate assumptions, and discount rates related to the impairment of goodwill and trademarks. In relation to the above, our substantive testing procedures included the following: We corroborated the justification of the CGUs defined by management for goodwill allocation. We obtained the Group's discounted cash flow model that supports the value-in-use calculations and assessed the following: the appropriateness of the methodology applied in the Group's annual impairment assessment. the reliability and appropriateness of assumptions used to include projections on future income, terminal growth rate assumptions

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Camp Investment Company Limited

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
The assumptions used, and judgement applied to arrive at those estimates can have a material impact on impairment decisions reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Accordingly, the impairment of goodwill and trademarks is considered to be a key audit matter **Group** ii. Valuation of retirement benefit obligations The retirement benefit obligation of the Group and amount to Rs237m (2020:Rs 544m) Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, this had given rise to uncertainty in the economic environment and had impacted the key assumptions such as the discount rates, salary increases and pension increases. Management has applied judgement in determining the retirement benefits and has involved an actuary to assist with the IAS 19 provisions and disclosures. The setting of the assumptions identified above is complex and an area of significant judgement whereby changes in any of these assumptions could lead to a material movement in the financial statements of the Group and the Company and has therefore been considered as a key audit matter for the audit. A sensitivity analysis on key assumptions is set out in note 16 to the financial statements.	discount rates and sensitivity analysis to determine the impact of those assumptions; the management's ability to make forecasts by comparing last year's forecast to this year's actual results; and We verified the mathematical accuracy of the discounted cashflow forecasts. We included a specialist on our team to assist in the testing of the discount factor. Furthermore, we assessed the related disclosures made in the financial statement. In relation to the above, our substantive testing procedures included the following: Evaluated the appropriateness of the assumptions applied in the valuation of the pension liabilities, and the information contained within the actuarial valuation reports in conjunction with our internal pension specialist team; Verified the data used by the actuary with the payroll report for completeness and accuracy; Performed sensitivity analysis on the key variables within the valuation model with the assistance of our pension specialist; Assessed the completeness and accuracy of disclosures within the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs; and Assessed the competence, capabilities, independence and objectivity of management's independent actuary and verified the qualification of the actuary. Furthermore, we assessed the related disclosures made in the financial statement.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "CAMP INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021", which includes the Statutory disclosures and the Company Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act 2001. 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.

Corporate Governance Report

The Directors 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 Group has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2001and the Financial Reporting Act 2004, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 Group and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Camp Investment Company Limited (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. 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.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditor, tax advisors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

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

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

ERNST & YOUNG
Ebène, Mauritius

ANDRE LAI WAN LOONG, F.C.A.
Licensed by FRC

29 September 2021

Statements of Financial Position

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2021 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2020 MUR '000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5	**4,181,876**	4,206,011	**–**	–
Intangible assets	6	**964,641**	858,019	**–**	–
Right-of-use assets	18(a)	**295,016**	325,394	**–**	–
Investments in subsidiaries	7	**–**	–	**2,577,589**	2,664,266
Investment in associate	8	**1,480**	4,380	**–**	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	**3,440**	3,236	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	15	**3,596**	3,882	**–**	–
		5,450,049	5,400,922	**2,577,589**	2,664,266
Current assets					
Inventories	10	**1,208,843**	1,087,037	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	11	**609,486**	545,787	**64,570**	61,371
Current tax assets	19(b)	**17,994**	18,162	**–**	–
Bank and cash balances	29(b)	**485,439**	165,812	**4,641**	4,011
		2,321,762	1,816,798	**69,211**	65,382
Total assets		**7,771,811**	7,217,720	**2,646,800**	2,729,648
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Stated capital	12	**19,349**	19,349	**19,349**	19,349
Other reserves	13	**308,756**	289,611	**2,554,552**	2,641,230
Retained earnings		**902,738**	760,282	**4,630**	4,976
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**1,230,843**	1,069,242	**2,578,531**	2,665,555
Non-controlling interests		**3,864,003**	3,356,699	**–**	–
Total equity		**5,094,846**	4,425,941	**2,578,531**	2,665,555
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	14	**641,004**	681,531	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	15	**247,956**	197,097	**–**	–
Employee benefit obligations	16	**237,717**	544,048	**–**	–
Deferred revenue	20	**28,225**	30,950	**–**	–
		1,154,902	1,453,626	**–**	–
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17	**1,289,316**	1,075,884	**68,269**	64,093
Borrowings	14	**207,242**	232,426	**–**	–
Current tax liabilities	19(b)	**14,586**	20,156	**–**	–
Deferred revenue	20	**10,919**	9,687	**–**	–
		1,522,063	1,338,153	**68,269**	64,093
Total equity and liabilities		**7,771,811**	7,217,720	**2,646,800**	2,729,648

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2021

Arnaud Lagesse
Chairman

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

The notes on pages 46 to 103 form an integral part of these financial statements. The auditors' report' report is on pages 37 to 40.

Statements of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2021 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2020 MUR '000
Revenue from contract with customers	22	**7,868,359**	7,545,901	**–**	–
Manufacturing costs	23	**(3,170,296)**	(3,166,957)	**–**	–
Excise and other specific duties	23	**(2,461,226)**	(2,269,562)	**–**	–
Cost of sales		**(5,631,522)**	(5,436,519)	**–**	–
Gross profit		**2,236,837**	2,109,382	**–**	–
Other income	25	**56,271**	32,502	**–**	–
Marketing, warehousing, selling and distribution expenses	23	**(1,062,020)**	(1,012,620)	**–**	–
Administrative expenses	23	**(552,291)**	(491,421)	**(2,317)**	(2,257)
Profit before finance costs, share of associate and credit loss reversal/(expense)	26	**678,797**	637,843	**(2,317)**	(2,257)
Finance income	27(a)	**1,572**	1,131	**90,867**	92,590
Finance costs	27	**(49,191)**	(49,116)	**–**	–
Share of results of associate	8(a)	**2,725**	107	**–**	–
Profit before credit loss reversal/(expenses)		**633,903**	589,965	**88,550**	90,333
Reversal of credit loss/(credit loss expense) on trade receivables	23	**5,178**	(33,845)	**–**	–
Profit before tax		**639,081**	556,120	**88,550**	90,333
Tax expense	19(c)	**(71,158)**	(78,300)	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**567,923**	477,820	**88,550**	90,333
Other comprehensive income:					
Changes in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**–**	–	**(86,678)**	140,529
Reversal of revaluation on land and buildings		**(13,064)**	–	**–**	–
Remeasurements of post employment Benefit obligations	16	**322,678**	(353,481)	**–**	–
Deferred tax on post employment Benefit obligations	15	**(54,773)**	60,079	**–**	–
		254,841	(293,402)	**(86,678)**	140,529
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**95,781**	68,553	**–**	–
Other movements in associate	8(a)	**(2,907)**	(946)	**–**	–
		92,874	67,607	**–**	–
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**347,715**	(225,795)	**(86,678)**	140,529
Total comprehensive income for the year		**915,638**	252,025	**1,872**	230,862
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		**167,167**	143,069	**88,550**	90,333
Non-controlling interests		**400,756**	334,751	**–**	–
		567,923	477,820	**88,550**	90,333
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		**250,497**	80,270	**1,872**	230,862
Non-controlling interests		**665,141**	171,755	**–**	–
		915,638	252,025	**1,872**	230,862
Earnings per share (MUR.cs) - Basic	28	**121.74**	104.19		

The notes on pages 46 to 103 form an integral part of these financial statements. The auditors' report' report is on pages 37 to 40.

Statements of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2021

THE GROUP

(Attributable to owners of the Company)

	Note	Share capital MUR '000	Share premium MUR '000	Revaluation and other reserves MUR '000	Fair value reserve MUR '000	Retained earnings MUR '000	Total MUR '000	Non-controlling interests MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2020		13,731	5,618	287,254	2,357	760,282	1,069,242	3,356,699	4,425,941
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	167,167	167,167	400,756	567,923
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	19,935	(701)	64,096	83,330	264,385	347,715
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	19,935	(701)	231,263	250,497	665,141	915,638
Transfer		–	–	(89)	–	89	–	–	–
Dividends	21	–	–	–	–	(88,896)	(88,896)	–	(88,896)
Dividends payable to minority shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–	(157,837)	(157,837)
At 30 June 2021		**13,731**	**5,618**	**307,100**	**1,656**	**902,738**	**1,230,843**	**3,864,003**	**5,094,846**
At 1 July 2019		13,731	5,618	270,710	2,585	786,652	1,079,296	3,342,693	4,421,989
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	143,069	143,069	334,751	477,820
Other comprehensive income/(loss)for the year		–	–	16,521	(228)	(79,092)	(62,799)	(162,996)	(225,795)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)for the year		–	–	16,521	(228)	63,977	80,270	171,755	252,025
Transfer		–	–	23	–	(23)	–	–	–
Dividends	21	–	–	–	–	(90,324)	(90,324)	–	(90,324)
Dividends payable to minority shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–	(157,749)	(157,749)
At 30 June 2020		**13,731**	**5,618**	**287,254**	**2,357**	**760,282**	**1,069,242**	**3,356,699**	**4,425,941**

THE COMPANY

	Notes	Share capital MUR '000	Share premium MUR '000	Fair value reserve MUR '000	Retained earnings MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2020		13,731	5,618	2,641,230	4,976	2,665,555
Profit for the year		–	–	–	88,550	88,550
Other comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(86,678)	–	(86,678)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(86,678)	88,550	1,872
Dividends	21	–	–	–	(88,896)	(88,896)
At 30 June 2021		**13,731**	**5,618**	**2,554,552**	**4,630**	**2,578,531**
At 1 July 2019		13,731	5,618	2,500,701	4,967	2,525,017
Profit for the year		–	–	–	90,333	90,333
Other comprehensive income for the year		–	–	140,529	–	140,529
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	140,529	90,333	230,862
Dividends	21	–	–	–	(90,324)	(90,324)
At 30 June 2020		**13,731**	**5,618**	**2,641,230**	**4,976**	**2,665,555**

Statements of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2021 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2020 MUR '000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash used in operations	29(a)	**1,141,206**	992,578	**(1,684)**	(5,236)
Interest received		**1,494**	497	**–**	–
Interest paid		**(38,146)**	(43,966)	**–**	–
Contributions paid on pension	16	**(20,355)**	(19,544)	**–**	–
Tax paid	19(b)	**(71,012)**	(145,277)	**–**	–
CSR contribution	19(b)	**(8,759)**	(6,697)	**–**	–
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**1,004,428**	777,591	**(1,684)**	(5,236)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(275,191)**	(516,952)	**–**	–
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		**3,424**	3,127	**–**	–
Purchase of intangible assets	6	**(25,703)**	(444)	**–**	–
Dividends received		**2,658**	4,459	**87,668**	31,219
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**(294,812)**	(509,810)	**87,668**	31,219
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		**34,688**	–	**–**	–
Repayment of borrowings		**(86,748)**	(85,810)	**–**	–
Payment of principal portion of the lease	18	**(100,765)**	(83,505)	**–**	–
Dividends paid to minority shareholders	7	**(142,791)**	(67,526)	**–**	–
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders		**(85,354)**	(30,209)	**(85,354)**	(30,209)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(380,970)**	(267,050)	**(85,354)**	(30,209)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**328,646**	731	**630**	(4,226)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At 1 July		**124,610**	112,034	**4,011**	8,237
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		**20,399**	3,077	**–**	–
Increase/(decrease)		**328,646**	9,499	**630**	(4,226)
At 30 June	29(b)	**473,655**	124,610	**4,641**	4,011

The notes on pages 46 to 103 form an integral part of these financial statements. The auditors' report' report is on pages 37 to 40.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Camp Investment Company Limited is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius. The Directors regard IBL Ltd as the holding Company of Camp Investment Company Limited. The two companies are incorporated in Mauritius and their registered office is at 4th Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis.

These financial statements will be submitted for consideration and approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of shareholders of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, except that:

i. Freehold land and buildings are carried at revalued amounts; and

ii. relevant financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at their fair value.

The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial statements of the Company (the Company). The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees (MUR'000).

(b) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Camp Investment Company Limited, its subsidiaries and its associates using the acquisition method and the equity method respectively. The results of subsidiaries and associates acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date of their acquisitions or up to the date of their disposals respectively.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the company, other vote holders or other parties;
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company losses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of consolidation

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may initially be measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amount of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Finance Instruments or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

(c) **Investments in subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are those companies over which the Company exercises control. These are categorised as fair value through OCI and accounted at fair value in the Company's separate financial statements. Profit or loss on fair value of investments is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income.

(d) **Investment in associate**

Associates are those companies which are not subsidiaries and over which the Group exercises significant influence by holding between 20% and 50% of the voting equity, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the Group does not have significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Company recognises its investments in associates at fair value through OCI and these are stated at fair value in the Company's separate financial statements. Profit or loss on fair value of investment in associate is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income. The Group uses the equity method of accounting to account for its associates.

Results of the associates in which the Group exercises significant influence are equity accounted for by using their most recent financial statements. Under the equity method of accounting, the Group's share of the associates' profit or loss for the year is recognised in profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income and the Group's interest in the associates is carried in the statement of financial position at an amount that reflects the post acquisition change in the share of net assets of the associates and unimpaired goodwill.

After the Group's interest in an associate has been reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Losses recognised under the equity method in excess of the company's investment are recognised in profit or loss.

(e) **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost and amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is reviewed annually and adjusted for impairment where it is considered necessary. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is indication that the asset may be impaired.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

i. Computer software

Intangible assets include computer software whose estimated useful life is considered to be 5 years.

ii. Trademarks

Trademarks with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

iii. Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a CGU, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

iv. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

(f) **Foreign currencies**

i. Functional and presentation currency

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

ii. Transactions and balances

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) **Foreign currencies**

ii. Transactions and balances (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

iii. Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Mauritian Rupees (MUR) at a rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Land and buildings are stated at their revalued amount, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. However, management assesses whether the carrying amount has not changed significantly over years. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to a revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve; all other decreases are charged to the profit or loss.

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes or for purposes not yet determined are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation on other assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

No depreciation is charged on capital expenditure in progress.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method to depreciate the cost of assets or the revalued amounts, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Yard	10 - 15
Freehold buildings	10 - 50
Plant and machinery	5 - 25
Motor vehicles	5 - 15
Furniture, computer, office and other equipment	2 - 10
Containers	5 - 10

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

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

(h) **Impairment of assets**

Assets that have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

(i) **Leases**

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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 recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right of use assets

The Group recognises 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 remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
- Land	9 to 60 years
- Motor vehicle	5 to 7 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment in terms of IAS 36.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance 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 the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

The Group's lease liabilities are included in borrowings (see note 14).

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (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 office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and comprises all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to its present condition and location. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises purchase cost or raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, but excludes interest expenses. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(k) **Initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

i. Financial asset

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

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

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

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables, intercompany receivables and long term receivables.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Derecognition

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for ECLs for trade receivables with third parties that are not covered or partly covered by an insurance policy. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The Group makes use of the roll rate methodology. It predicts the probability of default based on deliquency and calculates the percentage of debtors' balance in each bucket that deteriorate to the next bucket in the following month.

Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 120 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. When the trade receivables are referred to attorneys and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery the debtors are written off. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 11. The Group uses the debtors days ratio to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The Group and the Company's financial liabilities are subsequently classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

This category generally applies to trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

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.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(l) **Taxation**

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. The income tax is recognised as a charge in profit or loss.

Deferred income 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 their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset only where both criteria below are met:

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

The Group and the Company have disclosed deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities separately as it does not meet the above criteria.

Corporate Social Responsibility

In line with the definition within the Income Tax Act 1995, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is regarded as a tax and is therefore subsumed with the income tax shown within the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the income tax liability on the Statement of Financial Position.

The CSR charge for the current period is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the Mauritian tax authorities. The CSR rate and laws used to compute the amount are those charged or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

(m) **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Company have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation.

(n) **Retirement benefit obligations**

The employees of the Group are members of IBL Pension Fund (IBLPF). The IBLPF is a multi-employer defined contribution pension scheme. Employees who were transferred from the ex Defined Benefit schemes are entitled to a No-Worse Off Guarantee (NWOG).

Defined contribution plan

For employees who are not entitled to the NWOG, the Group pays fixed contributions into the IBLPF, and has no other legal or constructive obligations in respect of pension benefits. The contributions paid are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Defined contribution plan with No-Worse-Off Guarantee

Employees who were transferred from the ex-Defined Benefit schemes are entitled to a NWOG whereby their respective employers are committed to top-up the Defined Contribution pension in order to meet the pension promise under their respective ex-Defined Benefit schemes. The provisions made include liabilities in respect of this NWOG and is funded by additional contributions over and above those payable under the Defined Contribution scheme.

Gratuity on Retirement

Employees covered under the IBLPF are entitled to the Retirement Gratuity as provided by the Workers Rights Act 2008. However, half of any lump sum and 5 years pension (relating to the employer's share of contributions only) payable from the IBLPF, is deducted from this Gratuity. Any remaining amount has to be met by the employer and is not funded, the provisions made include an amount for any such liabilities.

Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations

The provisions also cover pensions payable directly by the employer from its cash-flow. The pensions will stop on the death of the pensioner.

The pensions in respect of employees retiring from IBLPF are payable from an annuity fund within IBLPF. This annuity fund is a multi-employer fund and is currently fully funded. Therefore, no provisions have been made in respect of these pensioners.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (CONTINUED)

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

The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item administrative expenses as part of staff costs. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit liability recognised in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

(o) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

The main revenue stream of the Group is the sale of beverages which consists of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks sold locally and overseas. Deposit on containers is estimated based on the redemption rate over five years period and the portion that is expected to be recovered is accounted as revenue on sale of products.

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

The majority of the revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customers. However, for export sales, control might also be transferred when delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer. There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point when control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the Group no longer has physical possession, usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

Determining the transaction price

Most of the revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices with the following exception:

Some contracts provide customers with a limited right of return. Historical experience enables the Group to estimate reliably the value of goods that will be returned and restrict the amount of revenue that is recognised such that it is highly probable that there will not be a reversal of previously recognised revenue when goods are returned.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each product sold, with reductions given for bulk orders placed at a specific time. Therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each unit ordered in such contracts (it is the total contract price divided by the number of units ordered). Where a customer orders more than one product line, the Group is able to determine the split of the total contract price between each product line by reference to each product's standalone selling prices (all products are capable of being, and are, sold separately).

Deposit on containers

Deposit on containers is released to income statement based on average percentage growth of the deposit on a five year period. An assessment is made every year.

Volume rebates

The Group applies either the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Group then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

i. Other revenues earned by the Group and the Company are recognised as follows:
   - Interest income - on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.
   - Dividend income - when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank and bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents are short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(r) Segment reporting

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

(s) Related parties

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

(t) Fair value measurement

The Group and the Company measure financial instruments, such as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and land and building, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments are disclosed in note 3.2 and its respective notes.

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 measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(t) Fair value measurement (CONTINUED)

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group and the Company use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Group and the Company. Management considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group and the Company determine whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as land and building. Involvement of external valuers is decided and approved by the Board of Directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

2.1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The below accounting standards amendments to standards and circulars became effective for the current financial year :

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
New or revised standards	
Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 – Amendment	1 April 2021

Several other amendments and interpretations applied for the first time in 2021, but did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Company.

NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATION ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37	1 January 2022
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter	1 January 2022
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities	1 January 2022
IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements	1 January 2022
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8	1 January 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies-Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	1 January 2023
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 – Amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16	1 January 2021

The Directors are still assessing the impact of these new standards and interpretations on the financial statements of the Group and the Company.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A Management Risk Committee, composed of the senior managers of the Company and chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, is in place, operating under the terms of reference approved by the Audit and Risk Committee. Risk in the widest sense includes market risk, liquidity risk, operation risk and commercial risk. The most significant risks faced by the Group include those pertaining to the economic environment, the supply chain, regulations, skills and people, technology as well as foreign currency and interest rates. These risks are included in the risk management program. Sub-committees have been set up, chaired by the respective senior managers sitting on the Management Risk Committee, to make detailed identification, assessment, measurement and finally to develop and implement risk response strategies.

3.1 Financial risk factors and risk management policies

A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with the risk management policies applicable.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including:

- Market risk (including currency risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk);
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instruments are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk management

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to Euro and US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group has a number of investments in foreign subsidiaries, whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

THE GROUP

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% change in the Mauritian Rupee against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the Mauritian Rupee strengthens 5% against the relevant currencies. There would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity where the Mauritian Rupee weakens 5% against the relevant currencies, and the balances below would be negative.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Increase in profit and other equity	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
United States Dollar (USD)	2,703	1,766
Euro (EUR)	25,171	30,266
GBP	6	23

THE COMPANY

No sensitivity analysis has been provided for the Company as it has no financial asset or financial liability denominated in foreign currency.

Following the pandemic of Covid-19, the global impact on the restriction of certain international trade activities led to fluctuations in the world exchange currencies. The Group trades mostly in EUR. As at year end, the Group and the Company's financial statements were impacted positively by the favourable appreciation of the EUR. The Group plans to undertake foreign currency trading to mitigate foreign currency risks.

(ii) Price risk

The Group and the Company are exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and the Company classified on the statement of financial position as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. No sensitivity analysis is performed for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as the impact is immaterial.

Equity investments are held for strategic rather than for trading purposes. The Group and the Company do not actively trade these investments.

For investment in subsidiaries classifies as fair value through other comprehensive income, the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

	THE COMPANY Impact on equity	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
+5% in share price	108,879	113,213
-5% in share price	(108,879)	(113,213)

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrows at both fixed and variable rates. In respect of the latter, it is exposed to risk associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At 30 June 2021, if interest rates on borrowings had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant profit for the year would have been lower/higher as shown in the table below, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings as shown below:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
Rupee-denominated borrowings	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Effect on profit				
+ 50 basis points - Decrease in profit	(963)	(1,138)	–	–
- 50 basis points - Increase in profit	963	1,138	–	–

Other currencies - denominated borrowings

The Group have borrowings amounting to MUR 454.2m (2020: MUR 356m) denominated in Euro.

For 2021 and 2020, since the interest rate is fixed, the Group is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Interest rates are disclosed in note 14 (c).

(b) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are approved and reviewed by key management on a regular basis.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties, except for the Group's largest customer which represents 15% of the trade receivables of the Group. These counterparties are unrelated and have different characteristics.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and cash deposited in financial institutions. The amount presented in the statements of financial position is net of allowances for expected credit losses, estimated by management based on prior experience and represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. On going credit evaluation is performed on the financial conditions of accounts receivable, and insurance cover, insurance cover is taken for some customers in order to minimise credit risk. Management considers these trade receivables as having a low credit risk as the risk of default from these financial institutions are low.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 11. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered an integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors and risk management policies (Continued)

When the trade receivables are referred to attorneys and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery the debtors are written off.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Group's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

For long term receivables, the Group manages the long term receivables from related parties through considering the purpose of advances and their financial position and forcasted cash flows.

The Group and the Company considered the impact of Covid-19 on their financial assets. The Group segmented its trade receivables balances into categories pertaining to the different industries in Mauritius and Reunion. Where the Group and Company considered there to be an increase in credit risks, they made adjustments to the receivable balances of these respective trade debtors to reflect the situation. The Group has also considered extending the credit facilities of its trade receivables as part of its strategy to mitigate its credit risks. Covid-19 had minimal impact on the remaining financial assets of the Group and the Company.

(c) Liquidity risk management

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Group aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flow.

The Group's financial liabilities analysed into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting date to the contractual maturity date has been disclosed in note 14(b). All trade and other payables are due within one year.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Group's and the Company's remaining contractual maturity for their non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group and the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

	THE GROUP						
	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month MUR '000	1–3 months MUR '000	3 months to 1 year MUR '000	1–5 years MUR '000	Over 5 years MUR '000	Total MUR '000
2021							
Variable interest rate instruments	3.21%	23,779	1,079	39,839	151,541	_	216,238
Fixed interest rate instruments	2.34%	1,986	3,972	58,501	277,646	15,483	357,588
Lease liabilities	5.31%	5,957	11,913	92,361	214,577	82,462	407,270
Non-interest bearing:							
Trade and other payables	–	746,034	144,699	189,928	-	11,119	1,091,780
		777,756	**161,663**	**380,629**	**643,764**	**109,064**	**2,072,876**

	THE GROUP						
	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month MUR '000	1–3 months MUR '000	3 months to 1 year MUR '000	1–5 years MUR '000	Over 5 years MUR '000	Total MUR '000
Variable interest rate instruments	3.79%	41,918	19,460	51,590	177,733	35,981	326,682
Fixed interest rate instruments	3.29%	2,230	25,293	47,382	219,964	53,126	347,995
Lease liabilities	5.31%	13,606	17,993	77,368	249,509	97,445	455,921
Non-interest bearing:							
Trade and other payables	–	665,690	165,391	204,277	-	-	1,035,358
		723,444	**228,137**	**380,617**	**647,206**	**186,552**	**2,165,956**

Variable interest rate and Fixed interest rate pertain to items in Borrowings.

	THE COMPANY					
	Less than 1 month MUR '000	1–3 months MUR '000	3 months to 1 year MUR '000	1–5 years MUR '000	Over 5 years MUR '000	Total MUR '000
2021						
Non-interest bearing	–	–	68,269	–	–	68,269
2020						
Non-interest bearing	–	–	64,093	–	–	64,093

3.2 Fair value estimation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is computed as maintainable earnings multiplied by Price/Earnings (P/E) ratio.

The sensitivity analysis of the unquoted investments amounting to MUR 400m is as follows :

Variable	Change	Impact (MUR m)
Earnings	+- 5 %	+- 20
P/E ratio	+- 5 %	+- 20

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The fair value of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group's statements of financial position as the fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

Fair value measurements are recognised in the statements of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.2 Fair value estimation of financial instruments (Continued)

value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	THE GROUP			
	Level 1 MUR '000	Level 2 MUR '000	Level 3 MUR '000	Total MUR '000
2021				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	3,440	3,440
2020				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	3,236	3,236

	THE COMPANY			
	Level 1 MUR '000	Level 2 MUR '000	Level 3 MUR '000	Total MUR '000
2021				
Investment in subsidiary	**2,177,589**	**–**	**400,000**	**2,577,589**
2020				
Investment in subsidiary	2,264,266	–	400,000	2,664,266

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	**3,236**	3,119	**400,000**	400,000
Net increase in fair value	**204**	117	**–**	–
At 30 June	**3,440**	3,236	**400,000**	400,000

3.3 Capital risk management

The Group's and the Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

Following Covid-19, the Group's and the Company's overall strategy is to streamline our operations so as to be cost-efficient at each level of our organisation while consolidating our market share in the region.

The Group and the Company manage the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group and the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group and the Company monitor capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt adjusted capital. Net debt is calculated as total debt (as shown in the statements of financial position) less cash and bank balances. Capital structure comprises all components of equity (i.e. share capital, share premium, retained earnings and reserves).

The debt to equity ratios at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 were as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Total debt (note 14)	**848,246**	913,957
Less: bank and cash balances (note 29(b))	**(485,439)**	(165,812)
Net cash	**362,807**	748,145
Total equity	**5,094,846**	4,425,941
Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.07:1**	0.17:1

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates 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 discussed below.

(a) **Estimated impairment of goodwill and trademark**

The Group tests annually whether goodwill and trademarks have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2e(ii) and 2e(iii) respectively.

(b) **Impairment of non financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

(c) **Expected credit losses of trade receivables**

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. ECL for the year amounts to MUR 128,518 (2020: MUR 125,297) for the Group.

(d) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the PE multiple. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(e) **Retirement benefit obligations**

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Refer to Note 16 for more details.

(f) **Revaluation of land and buildings**

Land and buildings are measured at revalued amounts with changes in fair value being recognised in 'other comprehensive income'. The Group engage an independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value on a regular basis. These estimates have been based on recent transactions for similar properties the actual amount of the land and buildings could therefore defer significantly from the estimates in the future. Refer to Note 5 for more details.

(g) **Provision for slow-moving stocks**

A provision for slowing moving stock is determined using a combination of factors (quality and ageing of stock) to ensure that inventory is not overstated at year end. Refer to Note 10 for more details.

(h) **Depreciation and amortisation rates**

The Group depreciates or amortises its assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of useful lives is based on historical performance and expectation about future use and requires a significant degree of judgement. The residual value of an asset is the estimated net amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The directors therefore make estimates based on historical experience and use best judgement to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected residual values of the assets at the end of their expected useful lives.

(i) Useful life of trademarks

As there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the trademarks are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group, trademarks have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life. Refer to Note 6 for more details.

(j) Estimating variable consideration for returns and target sales rebates

The Group estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of goods with rights of return and target sales rebates.

The Group has contracts with certain supermarkets and points of sales whereby if a certain target turnover is achieved, an end of year rebate is earned by them. Some of those contracts are coterminous with our financial year and some are based on calendar year. For the coterminous contracts, the annual rebate is straightaway and based on actual sales. However, for those contracts based on the calendar year, the estimated rebate is based on actual six-months sales till June plus estimated sales till December based in historical data and current trend.

The Group applied a statistical model for estimating expected rebates for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The model uses the historical purchasing patterns and rebates entitlement of customers to determine the expected rebate. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical purchasing patterns and rebate entitlements of customers will impact the expected rebate estimated by the Group.

The Group updates its assessment of expected sales rebates half-yearly and the refund liabilities are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of expected rebates are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Group's past experience regarding sales and rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual sales and rebate entitlements in the future.

As at 30 June 2021, the amount recognised as refund liabilities for the expected sales and turnover rebates was MUR 173.4m (2020: MUR 140.0m). Refer to Note 17 for more details.

(k) Expected credit losses of long term receivables

The measurement of impaired losses of financial assets requires judgements, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impaired losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. The estimations are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

(l) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease. Therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.The IBR used to estimate the lease liability ranges from 1.8% to 8% for the Group. Refer to Note 18 for more details.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2021 - THE GROUP						
	Freehold land and yard MUR '000	Freehold buildings MUR '000	Plant and machinery MUR '000	Motor vehicles MUR '000	Furniture, computer, office and other equipment MUR '000	Containers MUR '000	Total MUR '000
COST OR VALUATION							
At 1 July 2020	1,229,297	1,130,969	2,889,358	330,867	934,853	320,930	6,836,274
**Additions	11,768	12,915	220,116	15,591	56,690	74,710	391,790
Transfer between categories	-	41,923	39,217	-	(81,140)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(121,570)	(36,885)	(4,807)	(61,683)	(224,945)
*Impairment	(12,419)	(2,763)	-	-	-	-	(15,182)
Exchange differences	6,629	55,620	62,111	84	12,774	-	137,218
At 30 June 2021	**1,235,275**	**1,238,664**	**3,089,232**	**309,657**	**918,370**	**333,957**	**7,125,155**
DEPRECIATION							
At 1 July 2020	8,027	322,676	1,607,394	172,802	572,635	133,676	2,817,210
Charge for the year	6,105	52,194	123,508	22,638	68,976	62,734	336,155
*Impairment	-	(368)	-	-	-	-	(368)
Disposals	-	-	(121,485)	(36,384)	(4,581)	(61,683)	(224,133)
Exchange differences	-	36,693	42,663	84	5,443	-	84,883
At 30 June 2021	**14,132**	**411,195**	**1,652,080**	**159,140**	**642,473**	**134,727**	**3,013,747**
NET BOOK VALUE							
At 30 June 2021	1,221,143	827,469	1,437,152	150,517	275,897	199,230	4,111,408
Capital expenditure in progress	**-**	**9,950**	**37,438**	**-**	**14,658**	**8,422**	**70,468**
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**1,221,143**	**837,419**	**1,474,590**	**150,517**	**290,555**	**207,652**	**4,181,876**

* During the year under review, the Directors have assessed the carrying amount of a specific property and consider the property to be of no business use and development that will lead economic benefits to flow to the Group. The Directors have therefore impaired land and building which had a carrying amount of MUR 14.8m at 30 June 2021. An amount of MUR 13.0m has been adjusted in revaluation and other reserves in statement of changes in equity and an amount of MUR 1.75m has been charged to statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount was determined based on a fair value less cost to sale basis. The fair value was determined based on market price for such property (i.e; taking into consideration the location and cost of restoration).

**Additions include an amount of MUR 159.0m (2020: MUR.123.0m) transferred from capital expenditure in progress to property, plant and equipment for the Group.Total cash outflow consist of additions of MUR 233m (2020: MUR 355m)and capital expenditure in progress of 42m (2020:MUR 162m) for the Group.

	2021 - THE GROUP						
	Freehold land and yard MUR '000	Freehold buildings MUR '000	Plant and machinery MUR '000	Motor vehicles MUR '000	Furniture, computer, office and other equipment MUR '000	Containers MUR '000	Total MUR '000
COST OR VALUATION							
At 1 July 2019	1,161,261	1,042,206	2,716,384	312,561	824,461	328,417	6,385,290
**Additions	63,465	50,312	114,654	29,475	117,140	102,510	477,556
Transfer between categories	-	589	16,657	-	(17,246)	-	-
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	(634)	-	(634)
Scrapped	-	-	-	-	-	(109,875)	(109,875)
Disposals	(751)	(4,392)	(5,198)	(11,252)	(1,183)	(122)	(22,898)
Exchange differences	5,322	42,254	46,861	83	12,315	-	106,835
At 30 June 2020	**1,229,297**	**1,130,969**	**2,889,358**	**330,867**	**934,853**	**320,930**	**6,836,274**
DEPRECIATION							
At 1 July 2019	3,849	251,086	1,470,019	159,934	508,262	180,028	2,573,178
Charge for the year	4,178	48,353	110,348	23,080	60,910	63,645	310,514
Scrapped	-	-	-	-	-	(109,875)	(109,875)
Disposals	-	(4,392)	(5,113)	(10,302)	(576)	(122)	(20,505)
Exchange differences	-	27,629	32,140	90	4,039	-	63,898
At 30 June 2020	**8,027**	**322,676**	**1,607,394**	**172,802**	**572,635**	**133,676**	**2,817,210**
NET BOOK VALUE							
At 30 June 2020	**1,221,270**	**808,293**	**1,281,964**	**158,065**	**362,218**	**187,254**	**4,019,064**
Capital expenditure in progress	**-**	**5,129**	**146,875**	**-**	**34,943**	**-**	**186,947**
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**1,221,270**	**813,422**	**1,428,839**	**158,065**	**397,161**	**187,254**	**4,206,011**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) In respect of property of the Company:

Freehold land and buildings were revalued in June 2018 by CDDS land surveyors and property, an independent valuer. The basis of valuation of land was arrived at by comparing the value of other land in the neighbourhood giving due consideration to their respective location, shape, extent, development and potential. The values of buildings were arrived at by taking into consideration their depreciated replacement cost after making allowance for their age, standard and state of repair. The carrying amount was adjusted to the revalued amount at 30 June 2018 and the revaluation surplus was recorded under revaluation reserve.

The Directors have assessed the fair value of the freehold land and buildings at 30 June 2020 and have estimated the fair value to approximate the carrying value as at that date.As part of their assessment, the directors considered whether the global pandemic had an impact on the fair value of the land and buildings and concluded the impact of the pandemic to be nil on the fair value.

In respect of property, plant and equipment of Edena S.A. and SCI Edena:

Freehold land and buildings were revalued in March 2016 by Galtier Valuation. The basis of valuation of land and buildings was arrived at using an average of the following: comparing the value of other land and buildings in the neighbourhood giving due consideration to their respective location, shape, extent, development and potential; taking into consideration the depreciated replacement cost of buildings after making allowance for their age, standard and state of repair; and capitalised earnings. The Directors have assessed the fair value of the freehold land and buildings at 30 June 2020 and have estimated the fair value to approximate the carrying value as at that date.

Freehold land and buildings are revalued every 5-6 years.

(d) Fair value hierarchy measurement of freehold land and yard are classified as level 2 amounting to MUR 1,221.1m (2020: MUR 1,221.3m) for the Group and building as level 3 amounting to MUR 827.5m (2020: MUR 808.3m) for the Group.

(e) There were no transfers under level 2 and 3 during the year.

(f) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Group, which include property, plant and equipment.

(g) Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

THE GROUP						
Description	Fair value at 30 June		Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability - weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000				
Buildings	827,469	808,293	Replacement cost less depreciation approach	Price per square metre	MUR 3 000 - MUR 39 100 per square metre	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value

(h) Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 2)

THE GROUP						
Description	Fair value at 30 June		Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability - weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000				
Freehold land and yard	1,221,143	1,221,270	Cost approach / Direct comparison approach	Price per square metre	MUR 1 066 to MUR 7 108	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value

Following the Global pandemic Covid-19, the Directors considered its impact on the recoverable amount of the plant and equipment. As at reporting date, the Directors concluded that the remaining useful lives and residual values remained unchanged.

(i) Depreciation

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Cost of sales	232,716	215,854
Selling and distribution expenses	77,784	69,311
Administrative expenses	25,655	25,349
	336,155	310,514

If freehold land, yard and freehold buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	THE GROUP		
	Freehold land and yard MUR '000	Freehold buildings MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 30 June 2021			
Cost	367,973	1,137,357	1,505,330
Accumulated depreciation	(36,461)	(539,155)	(575,616)
Net book value	331,512	598,202	929,714
At 30 June 2020			
Cost	351,326	1,026,884	1,378,210
Accumulated depreciation	(30,451)	(458,014)	(488,465)
Net book value	320,875	568,870	889,745

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) Cost

	THE GROUP			
	Trademarks MUR '000	Computer software MUR '000	Goodwill MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2020	193 000	35,768	660,028	888,796
*Additions	–	293	–	293
Exchange differences	–	1,722	82,844	84,566
At 30 June 2021	193 000	37,783	742,872	973,655
Amortisation				
At 1 July 2020	–	30,777	–	30,777
Charge for the year	–	2,119	–	2,119
Exchange differences	–	1,528	–	1,528
At 30 June 2021	–	34,424	–	34,424
Net book value				
At 30 June 2021				
*CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN PROGRESS	–	25,410	-	25,410
TOTAL	193 000	28,769	742,872	964,641

	THE GROUP			
	Trademarks MUR'000	Computer software MUR'000	Goodwill MUR'000	Total MUR'000
At 1 July 2019	193 000	33,349	593,520	819,869
Additions	–	444	-	444
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	–	634	-	634
Exchange differences	–	1,341	66,508	67,849
At 30 June 2020	193 000	35,768	660,028	888,796
Amortisation				
At 1 July 2019	-	27,282	-	27,282
Charge for the year	-	2,337	-	2,337
Exchange differences	-	1,158	-	1,158
At 30 June 2020	-	30,777	-	30,777
Net book value				
At 30 June 2020	193 000	4,991	660,028	858,019

The Directors have considered the relevant factors in respect of determining the useful life of trademarks. As there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the trademarks are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group, trademarks have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

* Total cash outflow consist of additions and capital expenditure in progress.

(c) Amortisation

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Cost of sales	490	412
Administrative expenses	1,629	1,925
	2,119	2,337

(d) Impairment Test on Goodwill

	THE GROUP	
Trademarks	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Trademarks (note (i))	193 000	193 000
Goodwill		
Edena S.A. and its subsidiaries (note (i))	742,872	660,028

The Group assess trademarks and goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there are indicators that goodwill and trademarks might be impaired. The directors are satisfied that there is no indication of impairment of goodwill of Edena SA and trademarks for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The recoverable amounts of trademarks and goodwill of Edena S.A. and its subsidiaries (Edena Group), have been determined based on their value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a period of five years. Value-in-use was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of trademarks and the cash generating unit of Edena Group respectively using a pre-tax discount rate. Discount rates used represent the current market assessment of the risk specific to a cash generating unit taking into consideration the time value of money and the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The key assumptions used for preparing the cash flow forecasts are based on management's past experience of the industry and the ability of trademarks and Edena Group to at least maintain their respective market share. The assumptions used for the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

- cash flows were projected based on actual operating results extrapolated using an annual growth rate of 2% (2020: 4%) for a period of five years;
- cash flows after the five years period were extrapolated using a perpetual growth rate of 2% (2020: 2%) in order to calculate the terminal recoverable amount.

Goodwill

The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 6.11% (2020: 9.78%). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity.

Trademarks

The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 5.12% (2020: 6.34% - 9.78%). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity.

The Directors believe that any reasonably possible change in key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount of trademarks and goodwill of Edena Group to exceed their aggregate recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(a)

	THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	**2,664,266**	2,523,737
(Decrease)/ increase in fair value	(86,677)	140,529
At 30 June	**2,577,589**	2,664,266

Investments in subsidiaries comprise a listed company in SEM, a company quoted on DEM and unquoted companies, which are fair valued at the end of each reporting period in the Company's separate financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company has made an irrevocable election to classify the equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income rather than through profit or loss because it is considered to be more appropriate for these strategic investments.

The directors are currently monitoring the potential impairment impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Group's assets. They are of the opinion that the virus will have a negative effect on the short term performance of the business, but the exact impact is not readily determinable as at the date of these financial statements. It is also expected that the consequence of the sanitary crisis will be short term and that business conditions of the beverages Industry will be back to normal in the medium to long term period. In this context, when measuring the fair value of investments, the following adjusting estimates have been taken into consideration:

(i) Specific risk premium has been increased from 2% to 3% based on the uncertain outcomes of Covid-19 on our business.

(ii) Perpetuity Growth rate have been reduced from 2% to 1.69% to align with with the IMF's long term inflation rate.

(iii) 10% marketability discount has been applied based on surveys and observations for east Africa which we assumed could be realistic with respect to Reunion Island in the present situation.

(b) Details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of company	Country of operation and incorporation	Year ended	Main business	Class of shares held	Share capital (MUR)	Percentage holding and voting power: THE COMPANY 2021	THE COMPANY 2020	OTHER GROUP COMPANIES 2021	OTHER GROUP COMPANIES 2020
Phoenix Beverages Limited	Mauritius	June 30	Alternative beverages	Ordinary	164 470 000	**17.06%**	17.06%	**7.038%**	7.038%
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	Mauritius	June 30	Investment	Ordinary	56 854 000	**22.69%**	22.69%	–	–
Phoenix Management Company Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Provision of management services	Ordinary	25 000	**99.92%**	99.92%	**0.08%**	0.08%
Investments held by subsidiaries									
Edena S.A.	Réunion	June 30	Bottling and sale of soft drinks, table water and alternative beverages	Ordinary	138 594 435	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Espace Solution Réunion S.A.S.	Réunion	June 30	Distributor of beverages and other commodities	Ordinary	54 313 672	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Helping Hands Foundation	Mauritius	June 30	Charitable institution	Ordinary	10 000	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
MBL Offshore Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Investment Brewing, bottling and distribution of beer, soft drinks, table water and	Ordinary	27 215 400	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Beverages Overseas Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Export of beverages	Ordinary	25 000	–	–	**99.96%**	99.96%
Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Investment	Ordinary	86	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Distributors Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Distributor of beverages	Ordinary	206 000	–	–	**97.33%**	97.33%
Phoenix Foundation	Mauritius	June 30	Charitable Institution	Ordinary	1 000	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Réunion SARL	Réunion	June 30	Distributor of beverages and other commodities	Ordinary	342 640	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
SCI Edena	Réunion	June 30	Property holding	Ordinary	40 250	–	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Manufacture and sale of glass related products	Ordinary	5 110 000	–	–	**76.00%**	76.00%
The Traditional Green Mill Ltd	Mauritius	June 30	Restaurants	Ordinary	50,000	**100.00%**	–	–	–

(c) The Traditional Green Mill Ltd

The subsidiary has been incorporated on 26 February 2020. The activity of the new subsidiary will be the operation of a restaurant with entertainment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(d) The directors are of the opinion that non-controlling interests are not material to the Group. The investments are classified as level 1 and 3. Refer to note 3.2.

(e) Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Details for subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the entity:

			Profit allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
Name	**Country of operation and incorporation**	**Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interest 2021 and 2020**	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Phoenix Investment Company Ltd	Mauritius	**77.31%**	**48,433**	48,384	**2,366,904**	2,422,206
Phoenix Beverages Limited	Mauritius	**75.90%**	**285,736**	300,777	**3,953,242**	3,463,662

Although the Group has less than 50% of the equity shares and the voting rights in Phoenix Investment Company Limited and Phoenix Beverages Limited, it has control over these entities based on IFRS 10 definition of control. The Group has the power to appoint and remove the majority of the Board of Directors of Phoenix Investment Company Limited and Phoenix Beverages Limited; as such via its board composition, it has the power to direct relevant activities of these entities. Therefore, the directors concluded that the Group has control over Phoenix Investment Company Limited and Phoenix Beverages Limited and both companies are consolidated in these financial statements.

(f) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Phoenix Investment Company Limited	**30 June 2021 MUR '000**	30 June 2020 MUR '000
Current assets	**49,089**	44,368
Non-current assets	**3,060,682**	3,132,097
Current liabilities	**(48,196)**	(43,356)
Net assets	**3,061,575**	3,133,109
Carrying amounts of non-controlling interests:		
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**694,671**	710,903
Non-controlling interests	**2,366,904**	2,422,206

	Year ended 30 June 2021 MUR '000	Year ended 30 June 2020 MUR '000
Income	**65,295**	65,295
Profit for the year	**62,648**	62,585
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**14,215**	14,201
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**48,433**	48,384
Profit for the year	**62,648**	65,832
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**(16,204)**	39,353
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**(55,211)**	134,085
Other comprehensive income for the year	**(71,415)**	(102,023)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**(1,989)**	53,554
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(6,778)**	182,469
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(8,767)**	236,023
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(126,942)**	(48,437)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(2,015)**	(5,578)
Net cash inflow from investing activities	**61,214**	24,485
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**(58,559)**	(23,196)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	**640**	(4,289)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)

	30 June 2021 MUR '000	30 June 2020 MUR '000
Current assets	**1,569,830**	1,216,339
Non-current assets	**5,544,849**	5,374,662
Current liabilities	**(971,259)**	(826,923)
Non-current liabilities	**(934,932)**	(1,200,623)
Net assets	**5,208,488**	4,563,455
Carrying amounts of non-controlling interests:		
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**1,255,246**	1,099,793
Non-controlling interests	**3,953,242**	3,463,662
	Year ended 30 June 2021 MUR'000	**Year ended 30 June 2020 MUR'000**
Revenue	**6,534,635**	6,421,814
Profit for the year	**376,464**	396,281
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**90,728**	95,504
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**285,736**	300,777
Profit for the year	**376,464**	396,281
Other comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company	**125,972**	(30,664)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests	**396,733**	(96,571)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	**522,705**	(127,235)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**216,700**	64,840
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non- controlling interests	**682,469**	204,206
Total comprehensive income for the year	**899,169**	269,046
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(142,791)**	(67,526)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**744,277**	624,390
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(252,101)**	(421,561)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**(319,371)**	(188,975)
Net cash inflow	**172,805**	13,854

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

		THE GROUP	
		2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
(a)	At 1 July	**4,380**	9,621
	Share of results	**2,725**	107
	Dividends	**(2,718)**	(4,402)
	Share of OCI	**(2,907)**	(946)
	At 30 June	**1,480**	4,380

The Group's interest in the associate is accounted using equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) The associate, which is unlisted, is as follows:

2021 and 2020 Name of company	Principal place of business and country of incorporation	Year ended	Main business	Class of shares held	% Holding and voting rights held Group companies
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	Mauritius	30 June	Trading of closures	Ordinary	30.36%

(c) Summarised financial information

Summarised financial information in respect of the associate is set out below:

Name	Current assets MUR'000	Non-current assets MUR'000	Current liabilities MUR'000	Revenue MUR'000	Profit for the year MUR'000	Other comprehensive loss for the year MUR'000	Total comprehensive income for the year MUR'000	Dividends received during the year MUR'000
2021 Crown Corks Industries Ltd	**5,312**	**329**	**769**	**9,361**	**8,976**	**(9,576)**	**(600)**	**2,718**
2020 Crown Corks Industries Ltd	14,212	405	190	727	364	(3,116)	(2,752)	4,402

(d) Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount recognised in the financial statements:

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

(d) Reconciliation of summarised financial information (continued)

Name	Opening net assets MUR'000	Profit for the year MUR'000	Other comprehensive loss for the year MUR'000	Dividends for the year	Closing net assets MUR'000	Ownership interest %	Interest in associates MUR'000	Goodwill MUR'000	Carrying value MUR'000
2021									
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	**14,427**	**8,976**	**(9,576)**	**(8,954)**	4,873	30.36%	**1,479**	–	**1,479**
2020									
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	31,691	352	(3,116)	(14,500)	14,427	30.36%	4,380	–	4,380

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(i) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
At 1 July	**3,236**	3,119
Exchange differences	**204**	117
At 30 June	**3,440**	3,236

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets include the following:

	THE GROUP	THE COMPANY
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
Unquoted:		
Equity securities - Mauritius	**2,091**	2,091
Equity securities - Reunion	**1,349**	1,145
	3,440	3,236

(iii) The fair value of the unquoted securities are based on directors' estimate. As at 30 June 2021, based on their review, they have assessed that the fair value of the unquoted securities is not materially different from the cost.

(iv) Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets include the following:

	THE GROUP	THE COMPANY
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
Unquoted:		
Eccocentre Limitee	**2,091**	2,091
Société Civile de Placement Immobilier	**1,349**	1,145
	3,440	3,236

(v) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are denominated in the following currencies:

	THE GROUP	THE COMPANY
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
Mauritian Rupee	**2,091**	2,091
Euro	**1,349**	1,145
	3,440	3,236

10. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
Raw and packaging materials	**447,235**	454,288
Spare parts and consumables	**154,916**	124,455
Finished goods	**502,370**	446,186
Work in progress	**38,102**	36,200
Goods in transit	**66,220**	25,908
	1,208,843	1,087,037

The cost of inventory recognised as an expense includes a net reversal of impairment of MUR 1.7m (2020: an impairment of MUR 42.1m) for the Group in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value. The reversal is due to an increase in net realisable value following change in economic circumstances.

The inventories have been pledged as security for borrowings and are valued on a weighted average cost basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
Trade receivables (net of provisions)	442,418	423,576	–	–
*Other receivables	66,232	41,511	–	–
Prepayment	31,227	30,225	–	–
Receivables from group companies: (net of provisions)				
- Entreprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	69,609	49,774	24,688	22,443
-Subsidiaries	–	–	–	–
-Fellow subsidiary	–	701	39,882	38,928
	609,486	545,787	64,570	61,371

Before accepting any new credit customer, the Group assesses the potential customer's credit worthiness and defines credit limits for the customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed twice a year. Out the trade receivables balance at end of the year MUR 69.5m (2020: MUR 44.8m) is due from the Group's largest customer. There are no other customers who represent more than 15% (2020: 11%) of the total balance of trade receivables.

The credit period is 30 days end of month for the Group.

* Other receivables comprise of advances made to suppliers, staff loans and other sundry debtors.

(a) The carrying amounts of trade receivables and receivables from group companies are denominated in the following currencies:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000	2021 MUR'000	2020 MUR'000
Mauritian Rupee	279,244	253,987	64,570	61,371
US Dollar	4,741	1,784	–	–
Euro	240,060	218,280	–	–
	524,045	474,051	64,570	61,371

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivable and amount due to related parties

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses. It is determined by the Group and the Company using provision matrix which makes use of the roll rate model. It refers to the percentage of customers who become increasingly bad on their accounts.

In order to assess the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been grouped based on their credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment. Management considers balance more than 120 days to be fully impaired.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and amount due to related parties.

	THE GROUP					
At 30 June 2021	Current MUR '000	More than 30 days past due MUR '000	More than 60 days past due MUR '000	More than 90 days past due MUR '000	More than 120 days past due MUR '000	Total MUR '000
Expected loss rate	1.90%	7.38%	21.57%	69.49%	98.20%	
Gross carrying amount						
Trade receivables						
- Uninsured debtors	272,366	78,276	26,670	25,526	95,783	498,621
- Insured debtors	65,556	75,218	254	733	163	141,924
Total	337,922	153,494	26,924	26,259	95,946	640,545
Loss allowance	5,188	5,777	5,754	17,737	94,062	128,518
At 30 June 2020						
Expected loss rate	1.57%	1.82%	10.44%	15.09%	82.67%	
Gross carrying amount						
Trade receivables						
- Uninsured debtors	197,808	71,212	15,532	28,010	139,161	451,723
- Insured debtors	67,712	57,806	977	9,440	11,521	147,456
- Others debtors						
Total	265,520	129,018	16,509	37,450	150,682	599,179
Loss allowance	3,105	1,299	1,621	4,226	115,046	125,297

Insured debtors - Allowance of ECL on insured debtors is minimal.

Trade receivables and other debtors - ECL is calculated based on the expected loss rate which varies for the Company and the foreign subsidiaries depending on their risk characteristics.

For amount due from related parties, general approach is used. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate

(c) The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 30 June 2021 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	125,297	92,782	–	–
(Reversal)/charge for the year	(5,178)	33,819	–	–
Write off	(311)	(10,725)	–	–
Exchange differences	8,710	9,421	–	–
At 30 June	128,518	125,297	–	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

(d) The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair values.

(e) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges over the receivables of the Group and Company.

12. STATED CAPITAL

	2021 and 2020 THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	Number of shares	Ordinary shares MUR '000	Share premium MUR '000	Total MUR '000
Issued and fully paid				
At 1 July and at 30 June	1,373,130	13,731	5,618	19,349

The holders of the fully paid ordinary shares are entitled to one voting right per share and carry a right to dividends but no rights to fixed income.

The total number of issued ordinary shares is 1,373,130 (2020: 1,373,130) with a par value of MUR 10 per share (2020: MUR 10 per share). All issued shares are fully paid.

13. OTHER RESERVES

(a) The Group

	Revaluation and other reserves				
	Revaluation reserve MUR '000	Other reserves MUR '000	Translation reserve MUR '000	Fair value reserve MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2020	265,825	2,602	18,827	2,357	289,611
Other comprehensive income:					
Other movements in associate	–	–	–	(701)	(701)
Reversal of revaluation on land and building	(3,148)	–	–	–	(3,148)
Exchange differences	–	–	23,083	–	23,083
Transfer from retained earnings	(89)	–	–	–	(89)
At 30 June 2021	**262,588**	**2,602**	**41,910**	**1,656**	**308,756**
At 1 July 2019	265,825	2,579	2,306	2,585	273,295
Other comprehensive income:					
Other movements in associate	–	–	–	(228)	(228)
Exchange differences	–	–	16,521	–	16,521
Transfer from retained earnings	–	23	–	–	23
At 30 June 2020	265,825	2,602	18,827	2,357	289,611

(b) The Company

	Fair value reserve MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2020	2,641,230	2,641,230
Other comprehensive income:		
Decrease in fair value	(86,678)	(86,678)
At 30 June 2021	2,554,552	2,554,552
At 1 July 2019	2,500,701	2,500,701
Other comprehensive income:		
Increase in fair value	140,529	140,529
At 30 June 2020	**2,641,230**	**2,641,230**

Revaluation reserve
Revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of freehold land, yard and freehold buildings.

Translation reserve
Translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Fair value reserve
Fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of subsidaries and associates that has been recognised in other comprehensive income until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Other reserves
Other reserves comprises of legal reserve and capital reserve. During the year, there has been a transfer from retained earnings to legal reserve in one of the subsidiaries.

14. BORROWINGS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Current				
Bank overdrafts (note 27(b))	**16,563**	41,202	–	–
Bank loans	**94,570**	103,776	–	–
Lease liabilities	**96,109**	87,448	–	–
	207,242	232,426	–	–
Non-current				
Bank loans	**419,436**	423,592	–	–
Lease liabilities	**221,568**	257,939	–	–
	641,004	681,531	–	–
Total borrowings	**848,246**	913,957	–	–

(a) The borrowings include secured liabilities (bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease liabilities) amounting to MUR 848.2m (2020: MUR 913.9m) for the Group and MUR Nil (2020: MUR Nil) for the Company. The borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges over the Group assets and bearing interest at 1.80% - 8.00% per annum (2020: 1.18% - 8.00% per annum) for the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

14. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

(b) The maturity of bank loans is as follows:

	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000
After one year and before two years	**144,629**	89,049
After two years and before three years	**84,288**	82,654
After three years and before five years	**175,410**	159,934
After five years	**15,109**	91,955
	419,436	423,592

(c) The effective interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	THE GROUP 2021 %	THE GROUP 2020 %
Bank overdrafts	**4.00**	1.18 - 6.75
Bank loans	**1.87 - 4.10**	2.18 - 4.10
Lease liabilities	**1.80 - 8.00**	1.80 - 8.00

(d) The carrying amounts of the borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	**370,031**	418,583
Euro	**478,215**	495,374
	848,246	913,957

15. DEFERRED TAX (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to the same fiscal authority. The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position:

	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000
Deferred tax assets	**(3,596)**	(3,882)
Deferred tax liabilities	**247,956**	197,097
	244,360	193,215

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at tax rate of 17% (2020: 17%). The movements on the deferred tax account are as follows:

The movements on the deferred tax account are as follows:

	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	**193,215**	291,486
Credit to profit or loss (note 18 (c))	**(3,628)**	(38,192)
Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	**54,773**	(60,079)
At 30 June	**244,360**	193,215

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, deferred tax charge/(credit) in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

(a)

THE GROUP	At 1 July 2020 MUR '000	(Credit)/ charge to profit or loss MUR '000	Charge to other comprehensive income MUR '000	At 30 June 2021 MUR '000
2021				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation	318,499	(1,561)	–	**316,938**
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefit obligations	(92,243)	(2,737)	54,773	**(40,207)**
Right of use of assets	(3,888)	(424)	–	**(4,312)**
Provision on stock and receivables	(29,153)	1,094	–	**(28,059)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	193,215	(3,628)	54,773	**244,360**

THE GROUP	At 1 July 2019 MUR '000	(Credit)/ charge to profit or loss MUR '000	credit to other comprehensive income MUR '000	At 30 June 2020 MUR '000
2020				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation	342,460	(23,961)	–	**318,499**
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefit obligations	(32,593)	429	(60,079)	**(92,243)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

15. DEFERRED TAX (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

	THE GROUP			
	At 1 July 2019	(Credit)/ charge to profit or loss MUR '000	credit to other comprehensive income MUR '000	At 30 June 2020 MUR '000
Right of use of assets	(2,834)	(1,054)	–	**(3,888)**
Provision on stock and receivables	(15,547)	(13,606)	–	**(29,153)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	291,486	(38,192)	(60,079)	**193,215**

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Amounts recognised in the statements of financial position:		
Pension scheme (note (i))	**237,717**	544,048
Charge to profit or loss		
– Pension benefits (note (v))	**36,702**	17,112
(Credit) to other comprehensive income		
– Pension benefits (note (vi))	**(322,678)**	353,481

Pension scheme

The assets of the funded plan are held independently in a registered superannuation fund (IBL Pension Fund). Retirement benefit obligations have been provided for based on the report from Swan Life dated 07 August 2020.

The plan is a hybrid arrangement in respect of employees who were previously members of a Defined Benefit (DB) plan. These employees have a No Worse Off Guarantee whereby, at retirement, their pension benefits will not be less than what would have been payable under the previous DB plan. An employee forgoes this guarantee if he leaves before normal retirement age.

The unfunded liability relates to employees who are entitled to Retirement Gratuities payable under the Worker's Rights Act (WRA). The latter provides for a lump sum at retirement based on final salary and years of service. For employees who are members of the Defined Contribution plan or Defined Benefit plan, half of any lumpsum and 5 years of pension (relating to Employer's share of contributions only) payable from the pension fund have been offset from the Retirement Gratuities.

(i) The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Present value of funded obligations	**805,110**	1,003,195
Fair value of plan assets	**(625,324)**	(537,542)
	179,786	465,653
Present value of unfunded obligations	**57,931**	78,395
Liability in the statements of financial position	**237,717**	544,048

(ii) The reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances for the net benefit defined liability is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	**544,048**	192,999
– Amount recognised in profit or loss	**36,702**	17,112
– Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(322,678)**	353,481
Contributions paid*	**(20,355)**	(19,544)
At 30 June	**237,717**	544,048

*The figures are in respect of residual defined benefit liabilities on top of the defined contributions part of the IBL Pension Fund and exclude cash payments which are treated as defined contributions and amounted to MUR 34.4m (2020: MUR 35.5m) for the Group.

(iii) The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Present value of funded obligation at start of 01 July	**1,003,196**	643,494
Present value of unfunded obligation at start of 01 July	**78,395**	58,110
Transfer from member account*	**25,637**	36,844
Current service cost	**21,274**	7,645
Interest cost	**30,943**	38,765
Liability loss due to change in financial assumptions	**(244,760)**	324,297
Benefit paid	**(51,644)**	(27,565)
At 30 June	**863,041**	1,081,590

* These pertain to transfer of total contributions made by employees under the DC Scheme during their length of services to the anuity fund on their retirement during the year.

(iv) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	**537,542**	508,606
Interest income	**15,515**	29,298
Refund from insurer	**-**	582
Disability PHI	**3,478**	1,637
Employer contributions	**16,876**	17,322
Benefits paid	**(51,644)**	(27,565)
Transfer	**25,639**	36,844
Actuarial gains/(losses)	**77,918**	(29,182)
At 30 June,	**625,324**	537,542

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(v) The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Service cost	21,274	7,645
Net interest cost	15,428	9,467
Total included in employee benefit expense	36,702	17,112

(vi) The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Liability experience gains/ (losses) due to change in financial assumptions	77,918	(29,182)
Actuarial gains/ (losses)	244,760	(324,299)
Actuarial gains/ (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	322,678	(353,481)

(vii) The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Cash and cash equivalents	50,964	43,810
Equity investments categorised by industry type:		
– Banks & Insurance	103,804	89,232
– Industry	9,880	8,493
– Investment	57,843	49,723
– Leisure & Hotels	33,330	28,651
– Commerce	16,508	14,191
– Others	1,751	1,505
Fixed interest instruments	179,530	154,328
Properties	-	
– Commercial properties in Mauritius	22,950	19,728
Investment funds	147,201	126,537
Commodities	1,563	1,344
Total market value of assets	625,324	537,542
Actual return on plan assets	61,371	116

(vii) The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets whereas the fair values of properties and derivatives are not based on quoted market prices in active markets.

* Out of the fair value of the planned assets, 22.6% (2020: 25.42%) represent the local equity instruments and 29.5% (2020: 24.90%) the foreign equity instruments.

(viii) The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 %	2020 %
Discount rate	4.4/5.3	2.9/3.1
Future long-term salary increase	2.0	2.0
Future expected pension increase	1.0	1.0
Expected return on plan assets	4.4/5.3	2.9/3.1
Future long-term NPS increase	4.0	4.0
Post retirement mortality tables	PA(92)	PA(92)

Retirement is assumed to occur at age 60. No allowance has been made for early retirement on the grounds of ill-heath or otherwise.

(ix) Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of the reporting date:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	183,214	252,889
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	156,916	202,064
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in future long-term salary assumption	51,992	76,592
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in future long-term salary assumption	54,259	68,404

The sensitivities above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on net defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(x) The defined benefit pension plan exposes the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

Longevity Risk - The liabilities disclosed are based on the mortality tables A 67/70 and PA (92). Should the experience of the pension plans be less favourable than the standard mortality tables, the liabilities will increase.

Interest Rate Risk - If the Bond interest rate decreases, the liabilities would be calculated using a lower discount rate, and would therefore increase.

Investment Risk - The present value of the liabilities of the plan are calculated using a discount rate. Should the returns on the assets of the plan be lower than the discount rate, a deficit will arise.

Salary Risk - If salary increases are higher than assumed in our basis, the liabilities would increase giving rise to actuarial losses.

(xi) The funding requirements are based on the pension fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan.

(xii) The Group does not expect to make any contributions to its post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 30 June 2022.

(xiii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10-16 years at the end of the reporting period (2020: 12-21 years).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Trade payables	443,171	328,362	-	-
Deposits from customers (see note (b))	71,257	76,510	-	-
- Entreprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	2,095	6,936	-	-
- Fellow subsidiaries	1,860	-	-	-
End of year discount (note (c))	161,424	139,769	-	-
Dividend payable	147,557	128,969	63,658	60,116
Accrued expenses and other payables	461,952	395,338	4,611	3,977
	1,289,316	1,075,884	68,269	64,093

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values.

(a) The credit period on purchase of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged by trade payables. The Group has policies to ensure that all payables are paid with the credit time frame.

(b) Deposits from customers on containers

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	76,510	84,971
Net decrease in deposits	(5,253)	(8,461)
At 30 June	71,257	76,510

A deposit is taken from customers for crates, bottles and jars. Based on management best estimate, an amount of MUR 10.6m (2020: MUR 11m) representing the redemption rate has been recognised as the portion not expected to be recovered as revenue on sale of products.

(c) It relates to discount given to customers based on targeted turnover. The contracts can be either the calendar year or the accounting period. Payment is effected at the end of the contract agreement. Movement on end of year discount is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At beginning of the year	139,769	139,102
Movement during the year	21,655	667
At end of the year	161,424	139,769

(d) The carrying amounts of trade payables are denominated in the following currencies.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	124,188	98,817	–	–

(b) Lease liabilities

	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	345,387	343,603
New leases	57,456	70,372
Interest expense	17,444	19,881
Lease payment	(118,209)	(103,386)
Exchange differences	15,599	14,917
At 30 June	317,677	345,387
Current	96,110	87,448
Non current	221,567	257,939
	317,677	345,387

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 3.1(c).

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	102,917	89,063
Interest expense on lease liabilities	17,444	19,881
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	120,361	108,944

In 2021, total cash outflows for leases (including short term lease) amounted to MUR 155.0m (2020: MUR 137.0m) for the Group. Non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounted to MUR 57.5m (2020: MUR 70.4m) for the Group.

The following provides information on the Group's variable lease payments, including the magnitude in relation to fixed payments:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 Fixed payments MUR '000	2020 Fixed payments MUR '000
Fixed rent	118,209	103,386

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term:

	THE GROUP		
	Within five years MUR '000	More than five years MUR '000	Total MUR '000
Termination options not expected to be exercised	290,615	27,061	317,676

During the year under review, the Group has taken exemption for short-term lease amounting to MUR 37.1m (2020: MUR 36.5m). These leases were taken for a period of 6-12 months..

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
US Dollar	**62,659**	48,356	–	–
Euro	**248,663**	180,717	–	–
Other	**7,661**	472	–	–
	443,171	328,362	–	–

18. LEASES

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for land and motor vehicles used in its operations. Land and building has a lease term between 20 and 60 years, while motor vehicles generally have lease terms between 5 and 7 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

(a)

	THE GROUP		
	Land and building MUR '000	Motor vehicles MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2020	**117,563**	**207,831**	**325,394**
Additions for the year	**38,771**	**18,685**	**57,456**
Depreciation charge for the year	**(37,467)**	**(65,450)**	**(102,917)**
Exchange differences	**10,579**	**4,504**	**15,083**
At 30 June 2021	**129,446**	**165,570**	**295,016**
Recognition of right of use assets on initial application of IFRS 16	134,287	195,338	329,625
Additions for the year	-	70,372	70,372
Depreciation charge for the year	(26,206)	(62,857)	(89,063)
Exchange differences	9,482	4,978	14,460
At 30 June 2020	117,563	207,831	325,394

19. TAXATION

(a) Income tax

Income tax is calculated at 15% (2020: 15%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes. Tax rate in Reunion Island is at 28% (2020: 28%)

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Group is required to set up a CSR fund equivalent to 2% of its chargeable income of the preceding year to implement a CSR program in accordance with its own CSR framework. Where the amount paid out of the CSR fund is less than the amount provided under the fund, the difference shall be remitted to the Director-General at the time of submission of the income tax return of the year under review.

(b) Current tax liabilities and assets are offset when they relate to the same fiscal authority. The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Current tax assets	**(17,994)**	(18,162)	–	–
Current tax liabilities	**14,586**	20,156	–	–
	(3,408)	1,994	–	–
Tax liability				
At July 1	**1,994**	39,070	–	–
Income tax expense	**100,610**	94,688	–	
Corporate social responsibility	**10,831**	13,444	–	–
(Over)/under provision in previous year	**(7,471)**	8,360	–	–
Investment tax credit	**(29,183)**	-	–	–
Tax deducted at source	**(44)**	(76)	–	–
Tax and CSR paid	**(79,771)**	(151,898)	–	–
Exchange difference	**(374)**	(1,594)	–	–
At June 30	**(3,408)**	1,994		

(c) Tax expense

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Income tax provision at applicable rate	**100,610**	94,688	–	–
CSR contribution	**10,831**	13,444	–	–
(Over)/under provision in previous year	**(7,471)**	8,360	–	–
	103,970	116,492	–	–
Deferred tax charge to profit or loss (note 15)	**(3,628)**	(38,192)	–	–
Tax expense	**71,158**	78,300	–	–

(d) The tax on the Group's and Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Group and the Company as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Profit before taxation	**639,081**	556,120	**88,550**	90,333

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

19. Taxation (CONTINUED)

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Tax calculated at the rate of the Group 17% (2020: 17%); the Company 15% (2020: 15%)	**108,644**	94,540	**15,054**	15,357
Tax effect of:				
Income not subject to tax	**(25,213)**	(14,872)	**(15,402)**	(15,696)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**11,246**	7,434	**348**	339
CSR adjustment	**1,508**	1,774	**-**	-
Differential in tax rate	**7,947**	(1,459)	**-**	-
Investment tax credit	**(29,183)**	-	**-**	-
(Over)/under provision in previous year	**(7,471)**	8,360	**-**	-
Depreciation of non-qualifying assets	**682**	682	**-**	-
Effect of tax on associates	**(462)**	(18)	**-**	-
Overprovision of deferred tax in previous years	**-**	(20,262)	**-**	-
Deferred tax asset on tax losses not recognised	**3,373**	6,311	**-**	-
Deferred tax on provision for receivables	**87**	(4,190)	**-**	-
Tax charge	**71,158**	78,300	**-**	-

20. DEFERRED REVENUE

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
At 1 July	**40,637**	45,184
Income recognised	**(6,272)**	(8,918)
Exchange difference	**4,779**	4,371
At 30 June	**39,144**	40,637
Maturity analysis:		
Current	**9 687**	8 697
Non current	**30 950**	36 487
	40 637	45 184

The deferred revenue arises as a result of the capital grants received by one of the subsidiary of the Group following their capital expenditure incurred on building improvements and some plant and machinery. This deferred revenue will be released and offset against the depreciation charge over the useful life of the underlying asset.

21. DIVIDENDS

	THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Dividends declared		
2021: Rs.64.74 per share (2020: Rs.65.78 per share)	**88,896**	90,324

22. REVENUE

22.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the desaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

	THE COMPANY	
	2021 Total MUR '000	2020 Total MUR '000
Type of goods or service		
Non-alcoholic beverage	**4,049,083**	3,635,488
Alcoholic beverage	**4,204,901**	4,241,789
Discount and trade deals	**(389,494)**	(338,408)
	7,864,490	7,538,869
Recycled glass and related products	**3,869**	7,032
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**7,868,359**	7,545,901
Geographical markets		
Local	**6,450,132**	6,423,401
Overseas	**1,418,227**	1,122,500
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**7,868,359**	7,545,901
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	**7,868,359**	7,545,901

22.2 Trade receivables

	30 JUNE 2021		30 JUNE 2020	
	THE GROUP MUR '000	**THE COMPANY MUR '000**	THE GROUP MUR '000	THE COMPANY MUR '000
Trade receivables (Note 11)	442,418	–	423,576	–

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days. In 2021, MUR 128.5m (2020: MUR 125.2m) for the group was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

23. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Depreciation (note 5)	**336,155**	310,514	–	–
Depreciation on right of use assets (note 18)	**89,063**	89,063	–	–
Amortisation (note 6)	**2,119**	2,337	–	–
Deferred revenue released (note 20)	**(1,493)**	(4,547)	–	–
Employee benefit expense (note 24)	**1,095,279**	1,026,644	–	–
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	**(58,086)**	(50,983)	–	–
Purchases of finished goods, raw materials and consumables used	**2,707,587**	2,389,700	–	–
Excise and other specific duties	**2,461,226**	2,269,562	–	–
Other marketing and selling expenses	**272,255**	470,459	–	–
Other expenses	**341,329**	476,027	2,317	2,257
Total cost of sales, warehousing, selling and marketing and administrative expenses	**7,245,434**	6,978,776	2,317	2,257

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Wages and salaries and other employee's benefits	**923,455**	888,605
Social security costs	**102,980**	86,177
Pension costs - defined benefit plans (note 16(a)(v))	**36,702**	17,112
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	**32,142**	34,750
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	**1,095,279**	1,026,644

25. OTHER INCOME

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment	**2,612**	734
Sundry income	**9,781**	10,497
Net foreign exchange gains	**43,878**	21,271
	56,271	32,502

26. PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Profit before finance costs is arrived at after:		
crediting:		
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment	**2,612**	734
Government grants release (note 20)	**1,493**	4,547
Reversal of credit loss on trade receivables (note 11(c))	**5,178**	-
and charging:		
Cost of inventories expenses	**5,668,287**	4,939,306
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	336,155	310,514
Depreciation on right of use assets (note 18)	**89,063**	89,063
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6)	**2,119**	2,337
Employee benefit expense (note 24)	**1,095,279**	1,026,644

27. FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Bank overdrafts	**1,450**	1,196
Bank and other loans	**19,252**	22,889
Leases	**17,444**	19,881
Net foreign exchange losses	**11,045**	5,150
	49,191	49,116

27 A. FINANCE INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Dividend income	**77**	57	90,867	92,590
Interest income	**1,495**	1,074	-	-
	1,572	1,131	90,867	92,590

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (MUR '000)	**167,167**	**143,069**
Number of ordinary shares in issue	**1,373,130**	**1,373,130**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (MUR.cs) - Basic	**121.74**	**104.19**

29. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Cash generated from operations

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Profit before taxation	**639,081**	556,120	**88,550**	90,333
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation (note 5)	**336,155**	310,514	–	–
Depreciation on right of use assets (note 18)	**102,917**	89,063	–	–
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6)	**2,119**	2,337	–	–
Amortisation of government grant (note 20)	**(1,493)**	(4,547)	–	–
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment (note 25)	**(2,612)**	(734)	–	–
Trade receivables written off (note 11(c))	**311**	–	–	–
Reversal of credit loss on trade receivables	**(5,178)**	–	–	–
Trade receivables (note 11(c))	**–**	33,819	–	–
(Reversal)/ impairment charge of impairment loss on inventory (note 10)	**(1,658)**	42,166	–	–
Impairment loss on land and building	**1,750**	–	–	–
Exchange differences	**(14,928)**	(21,197)	–	–
Dividend income (note 27A)	**(77)**	(57)	**(90,867)**	(92,590)
Interest income (note 27A)	**(1,495)**	(1,074)	–	–
Increase in pension provision	**36,702**	17,112	–	–
Interest expense	**38,146**	43,966	–	–
Share of results of associates	**(2,725)**	(107)	–	–
	1,127,015	1,067,381	**(2,317)**	(2,257)
Changes in working capital:				
-Trade and other receivables	**11,043**	174,262	–	
-Inventories	**(91,572)**	(55,808)	–	–
-Trade and other payables	**94,720**	(193,257)	**633**	(2,979)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**1,141,206**	992,578	**(1,684)**	(5,167)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Bank and cash balances	**485,439**	165,812	**4,641**	4,011
Bank overdrafts (note 14)	**(16,563)**	(41,202)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**468,876**	124,610	**4,641**	4,011

(c) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	**255,490**	100,480	**4,641**	4,011
US Dollar	**5,986**	10,498	–	–
Euro	**207,280**	13,611	–	–
Other currencies	**120**	21	–	–
	468,876	124,610	**4,641**	4,011

(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

		Non-cash changes			
THE GROUP	2020 MUR '000	Cash flows MUR '000	Additions MUR '000	Foreign exchange movement MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**
Bank loans	536,672	(86,748)	-	64,082	**514,006**
Lease liabilities	345,387	(100,765)	57,456	15,599	**317,677**

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

THE GROUP

(a) Segment information

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

The information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is more specifically focussed on the geographical location of operations and type of products. The principal products from which segments derive revenue are beverages and glass recycled product. Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented below.
The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment:
The Group is organised into the following main geographical segments:

Segment revenues and segment results

	Segment Revenue		Segment Result	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Local	**6,538,505**	6,429,359	**491,989**	559,424
Overseas	**2,090,651**	1,769,267	**188,380**	79,550
Total	**8,629,156**	8,198,626	**680,369**	638,974
Intersegment revenue	**(760,797)**	(652,725)	–	–
	7,868,359	7,545,901	**680,369**	638,974
Share of results of associate			**2,725**	107
Credit loss expenses on financial assets			**5,178**	(33,845)
Finance costs			**(49,191)**	(49,116)
Profit before taxation			**639,081**	556,120
Tax expense			**(71,158)**	(78,300)
Profit for the year			**567,923**	477,820

Overseas revenue represents sales made through subsidiaries to the Indian Ocean Islands, Australia, Africa, Europe and China.

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers and amounted to MUR 7.9 billion (2020: MUR 7.6 billion).

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 2(s). Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of share of results of associates, finance costs and income tax expense. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Segment assets and liabilities

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Local	**6,321,125**	5,894,820	**1,973,049**	2,091,607
Overseas	**1,463,035**	1,322,437	**739,757**	700,172
Consolidated assets/liabilities	**7,784,160**	7,217,257	**2,712,806**	2,791,779

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to reportable segments.
- trade and other payables are allocated to reportable segments.

Other segment information

	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to non-current assets	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Local	**273,955**	256,282	**350,744**	389,160
Overseas	**64,319**	56,569	**41,339**	88,840
	338,274	312,851	**392,083**	478,000

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services were as follows

Revenue from major products and services:

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Beverages	**7,864,490**	7,538,356
Recycled glass and related products	**3,869**	7,545
	7,868,359	7,545,901

Information about major customers

The Group has a diverse portfolio of domestic and foreign customers and no individual customer exceeds 10% of total revenue.

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, intangible assets, inventories, receivables and exclude investments in associates. Segment liabilities comprise operating liabilities. Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, office equipment and intangible assets.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Dividend income

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000	**2021 MUR '000**	2020 MUR '000
Fellow subsidiaries	**389,323**	407,081	90,867	92,590
Sales of goods or services				
Enterprises with which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**389,323**	407,081	–	–
Purchases of goods or services				
Entreprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**61,585**	***101,375***	–	–
Management fees/interest received				
Entreprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**213**	210	–	–
Management fees/interest paid	**9,172**	11,368	–	–
Ultimate holding company				
Outstanding balances				
Receivables from related parties				
Fellow subsidiaries	–	–	24688	22443
Entreprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**69,538**	49,774	39,882	38,928
Payables to related parties				
Entreprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**4,436**	1,127	–	–
Key Management Personnel				
Salaries and short-term employee benefit	**78,537**	67,704	–	–
Post employment benefit	**7,875**	5,682	–	–

(vi) Key Management Personnel

Sales of goods or services to related parties were made at the Group's usual list prices. Purchases were made at market price. The amounts outstanding are unsecured, interest free and will be settled in cash. No guarantee has been given or received. No other expense has been recognised for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties. Compensation to Key Management Personnel is borne by a subsidiary.

32. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	THE GROUP	
	2021 MUR '000	2020 MUR '000
Capital commitments contracted for and not provided in the financial statements:		
Property, plant and equipment	**33,598**	81,736

33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2021, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees of MUR 95.9m (2020: MUR 76.4m) arising in the ordinary course of business. The Group have not made any provision for this liability as Directors consider the probability of the liability to be uncertain. .

Proxy Form

I/We, ...

of ....

being a member/members of **Camp Investment Company Limited**, do hereby appoint:

....

of ....

or failing him/her, ...

of ....

or failing him/her the Chairman of the Meeting, as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the **Annual Meeting** of the Company to be held at Phoenix House, Pont Fer, Phoenix on **Friday 31 December 2021** at **10.30 hours** and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We desire my/our vote(s) to be cast on the **Ordinary Resolutions** as follows:

		For	Against	Abstain
1	To consider the Annual Report 2021 of the Company.			
2.	To receive the report of Ernst & Young, the auditors of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2021.			
3.	To consider and adopt the Group's and Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.			
4-11	To re-elect as Directors of the Company, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting, the following persons who offer themselves for re-election (as separate resolutions):			
4.	Mr Arnaud Lagesse			
5.	Mr Jan Boullé			
6.	Mr François Dalais			
7.	Mr Roger Espitalier Noël			
8.	Mr Guillaume Hugnin			
9.	Mr Hugues Lagesse			
10.	Mr Thierry Lagesse			
11.	Mrs Christine Marot			
12.	To fix the remuneration of the Directors for the year to 30 June 2022 and to ratify the emoluments paid to the Directors for the year ended 30 June 2021.			
13.	To ratify the emoluments paid to Ernst & Young for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.			
14.	To appoint Deloitte as auditors for the ensuing year and to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.			

Signed this .... day of .... 2021.

....
Signature(s)

Notes:

a. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at this meeting may appoint a proxy of his/her own choice to attend and vote on his/her behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

b. Please mark in the appropriate box how you wish to vote. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the proxy will be entitled to vote or abstain from voting as he/she thinks fit.

*c. The instrument appointing a proxy or any general power of attorney, duly signed, shall be deposited at the Share Registry and Transfer Office of the Company, Ocorian Corporate Administrators Limited, 6th Floor, Tower A, 1 Cybercity, Ebene, by **Thursday 30 December 2021** at **10.30 hours** and in default, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.*

Notes