2022

CAMP INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Dear Shareholders,

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 2022. This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2022.

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: 13 December 2022

Time: 11.30 hours

Place: 1st Floor IBL House
Caudan Waterfront
Port Louis

We look forward to seeing you.
Sincerely,

Christine Marot
Director

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:

DTOS Registry Services Ltd
10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19 CyberCity
Ebène
Mauritius
Phone: (230) 404 6000

Auditors

Deloitte
7th - 8th Floor Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
CyberCity Ebène
Mauritius

Banker

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

Chairman's Message

" The Group is actively seeking new opportunities locally and abroad to broaden its product range, extend its reach and diversify into new geographies."

Dear Shareholder,

Early in July 2022, our Subsidiary, Phoenix Beverages Limited (PBL) unveiled La Statue de la RenaiSenses, a 10-metre high sculpture, on the Pont-Fer roundabout opposite our head office. Built from scrap metals collected from our assembly line and other scrap yards in Mauritius, the statue signifies the re-awakening of the Nation's senses following the challenges of the last few years. It also exemplifies the Group's commitment to recycling and upcycling.

Sustainability and profitability are a fundamental pillar of the Group's strategy, linked to the global aspirations set in the Group's five priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our subsidiary, PBL officially launched PhoenixEarth in December 2021 as the sustainability pole of the Group. Many of the platform's

programmes involve collaborating with authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders to address the challenge of plastic waste and to build the circular economy.

World-class execution is another pillar and the Group continually invest in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution facilities and equipment, as well as the skills of our team members, to ensure we achieve this aspiration and continue to grow.

The final pillar is our brands, which aim to meet the broad range of consumer preferences. We research new and innovative products and package sizes to further extend the portfolio to meet customer demands as it evolves.

The Group is actively seeking new opportunities locally and abroad to broaden its product range, extend its reach and diversify into new geographies. During the year, PBL conducted extensive due diligence on a company based in the United Kingdom, but following a non-binding offer, it ultimately decided not to proceed. The Group continues to investigate other opportunities for acquisitional growth to supplement robust organic growth in the region.

Challenging conditions persist

With the immediate impact of Covid-19 lessening, the world faced new headwinds in 2022, including the conflicts in Ukraine, rising inflation and further supply chain constraints. Mauritius fully reopened to international tourists in October 2021 and tourism numbers started to recover.

Inflation rose to the highest level in over a decade, reducing disposable income for local consumers and increasing production costs. The weakening of the rupee further contributed to a material increase in the cost of our raw materials and packaging inputs.

Good growth in Mauritius and Réunion Island

The Group has a strong and diversified portfolio of partner and own brands, a robust balance sheet, low debt and good cash flows. This, together with our experienced management team and skilled workforce, allowed us to take the steps necessary to manage the supply chain challenges and support customers and team members where necessary.

Group revenue increased by 14.6% to MUR 9.0 billion (2021: MUR 7.9 billion), with revenue in Mauritius increasing by 14.8% and by 10.6% in Réunion Island.

Profit growth was held back by the effect of exceptional expenses relating to legal and due diligence exercises, the increased cost of our major raw and packaging materials, and lower profit from our subsidiary, Phoenix Beverages Overseas Limited, as a result of exchange rate fluctuations. Group profit before tax for the year stood at MUR 595.0 million (2021: MUR 639.1 million).

It is worth noting that PBL has this year paid MUR 2.65 billion as excise duties, up by 7.6% when compared to 2021. This represents 35.3% of PBL's turnover.

During the year under review, 18.0% and 22.3% of the group turnover and operating profit respectively were derived from our foreign operations.

The Board declared a total dividend of MUR 66.01 per share (2021: MUR 64.74).

Ethics and good governance

Good governance and ethical practices are the foundation of value creation and sustainability, supporting improved corporate performance, strengthening reputation and deepening relationships. The Group's Code of Ethics, which aligns with international principles of human rights and the relevant local regulations, guides our actions and sets the required standards of behaviour. These principles underlying the Code are embedded and evident in the Group's policies, procedures and practices. The Code was updated and training rolled out across the Group.

The Board is pleased to welcome Mr. Alain Zerzuben as a new Independent Non-executive Director.

Outlook

It is not yet clear when we will see the resolution of the Russia/Ukraine conflict, supply chain disruptions, rising in interest rates and exchange rate volatility. However, the trend in tourism arrivals is rising and our customers, while still cautious, are starting to benefit from the improved conditions.

The Group's strong financial position and focus on positive ESG impact support our sustainability and we are both positive for the future and well-placed to prosper when markets recover.

Acknowledgements

I thank my fellow Directors for their support and contribution in leading the Group. On behalf of the Board, I thank Group's executives, the management team and all team members. Without their dedication and diligence the excellent progress made during the year would not have been possible. We would also like to thank the regulators, shareholders, business partners, customers and other stakeholders for their positive engagements and support.

Arnaud Lagesse

Chairman

27 september 2022

Corporate Governance Report

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). (the "Code of Corporate Governance").

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 Audit and Risk Committee of its operating subsidiary, Phoenix Beverages Limited ("PhoenixBev"). These include the following: Sub-committee, information, information technology and information security governance, Code of Ethics and whistleblowing, risk management and internal control as well as internal and external audit. Accordingly, certain sections from the corporate governance report of PhoenixBev relevant to the above items have been replicated in this report.

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 2022. 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 2022

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 nine 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.

The composition of the Board of Directors as at the date of this report is as follows:

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
Alain Zerzuben*	Independent Non-Executive Director
Alternate Directors	
Guillaume Hugnin	Alternate Director to Roger Espitalier Noël
Roger Espitalier Noël	Alternate Director to Guillaume Hugnin

** Mr. Alain Zerzuben was appointed as director on 11 February 2022.*

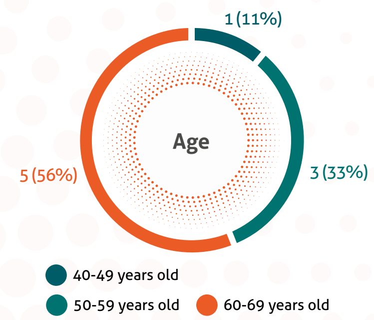
In view of constantly reinforcing good governance practices and in line with the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance in February 2022, the Board of CICL appointed Mr. Zerzuben as Independent Non-executive director and is currently looking for a second Independent Non-executive director. Although the Code of Corporate Governance recommends having at least two executive directors, the directors of the Company believe that the Board composition is adequate due to the presence of executive directors on the Board of its principal operating subsidiary, PhoenixBev. The executive directors of PhoenixBev are responsible for the day to day running of the business, given that the Company acts only as the investment holding company of PhoenixBev. All management and operating decisions are taken at PhoenixBev Board level.

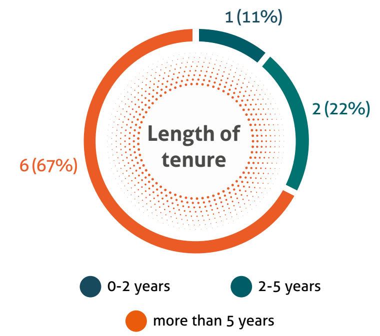
Profiles of directors and details of other directorships

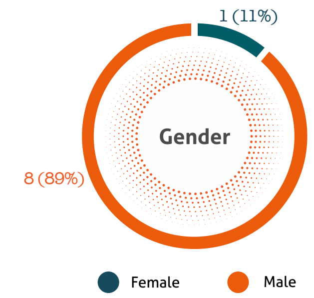
The profiles of the directors including their external directorships in other listed entities are disclosed on page 24.

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

Balance and diversity of Board Members







Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Key roles and responsibilities within the Board

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 Board, 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 obligations 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 management 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 and listing rules 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 19, 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 2021-2022

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 supported by presentation from any other relevant attendee, are discussed and appropriate decisions are taken.

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 twice and Board decisions were also 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 2021 and the corresponding abridged audited consolidated results for publication;
- the annual report 2021 including the corporate governance report;
- appointment of one Independent Non-executive director;
- appointment of DTOS Registry Services Ltd as share registry and transfer office in replacement of Ocorian Corporate Administrators Ltd
- recommendation to the shareholders in respect of directors' remuneration
- the convening of the Annual Meeting 2021 of shareholders including the appointment of Deloitte as external auditors for year ending 30 June 2022;
- the condensed unaudited quarterly & three months results at 30 September 2021 for publication;
- the condensed unaudited quarterly & half-yearly results at 31 December 2021 for publication;
- the condensed unaudited quarterly & nine months results at 31 March 2022 for publication;
- the declaration of an interim and a final dividend for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Attendance at Board meetings in 2021-2022

Directors	11 February 2022	13 May 2022	Attendance
Arnaud Lagesse	√	√	2 out of 2
Jan Boullé			0 out of 2
François Dalais			0 out of 2
Roger Espitalier Noël	√		1 out of 2
Guillaume Hugnin	√	√	2 out of 2
Hugues Lagesse		√	1 out of 2
Thierry Lagesse	√	√	2 out of 2
Christine Marot	√	√	2 out of 2
Alain Zerzuben	N/A	√	1 out of 1
In attendance			
Patrick Rivalland	√	√	2 out of 2
Bernard Theys	√	√	2 out of 2

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

PhoenixBev, the principal operating subsidiary of the Company, has two Board Committees namely, a Corporate Governance Committee (also acting as Nomination Committee) and an Audit and Risk Committee which function within clearly defined terms of reference and operating procedures These committees report regularly to PhoenixBev's Board of Directors.

During the year under review, the Audit and Risk Committee has overseen the main audit and risk issues of the whole CICL group of companies.

However with effect from 1 July 2021, all the nomination matters are no longer overseen by the Corporate Governance Committee of PhoenixBev. Instead, the Board of CICL deals itself with all nomination and governance aspect of the Company. In line with requirements of law and in view of enhancing its governance structure, the Board of CICL appointed one Independent Non-executive director in February 2022 and is currently looking for a second Independent Non-executive director.

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 Audit and Risk Committee of Phoenix Beverages Limited are reproduced thereafter.

Audit and Risk Committee of Phoenix Beverages Limited

The Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev assists the Board of CICL 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, is available on the website of PhoenixBev on www.phoenixbeveragesgroup.mu

Composition

For the year under review, the Committee has been chaired by Reshan Rambocus who resigned on 30 June 2022. Catherine McIlraith, who is an Independent Non-executive director, took over the chairmanship of the Committee as from 1 July 2022. In line with the requirements of the Code, the board of PhoenixBev considers that the current chairperson is sufficiently independent in character and judgement and 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 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 2021-2022

Members	20 September 2021	9 November 2021	7 February 2022	6 May 2022	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

For proper handing-over purposes, Catherine McIlraith was invited to attend the Committee of 6 May 2022 even if her appointment as member and Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee was only effective as from 1 July 2022.

Matters considered in 2021-2022

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
- Follow-up on IFRS implementation and RBO

Internal Audit

- Quality Management System
- Planning for forthcoming internal audits

Other matters

- Follow-up on ERP system implementation
- Follow-up of the wine & spirits activity
- Follow-up of Réunion Island activities
- Recommendation for the change of external auditors
- Follow-up on the risk report

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.

PRINCIPLE 3: DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

Profiling of candidates → Potential candidates are identified by the Board → 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

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

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 of CICL 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 of the Company, 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 he is interested in a transaction or that his holdings or his 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 2022 were as follows:

	Direct interest		Indirect interest
Directors	Number of shares	Percentage holding	Percentage holding
Arnaud Lagesse	–	–	0.29
François Dalais	4 916	0.36	–
Roger Espitalier Noël	940	0.07	0.69
Hugues Lagesse	360	0.03	0.29
Officer			
Patrick Rivalland	728	0.05	–

Please refer to the statutory disclosures section of the Annual Report 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 2022.

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.

Information, information technology and information security governance

The operating subsidiary, PhoenixBev, 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 of CICL for approval.

The operating subsidiary, PhoenixBev, ensures ongoing compliance with the data protection regulations.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

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.phoenixbeveragesgroup.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 page 29 for the profiles of the senior management 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 2022, are disclosed below:

Directors	Remuneration and benefits received from the Company (MUR)	Remuneration from subsidiary companies (MUR)	Total (MUR)
Arnaud Lagesse*	50 000	910 000	960 000
Jan Boullé*	50 000	765 000	815 000
François Dalais	50 000	560 000	610 000
Roger Espitalier Noël	50 000	–	50 000
Guillaume Hugnin	50 000	710 000	760 000
Hugues Lagesse	50 000	590 000	640 000
Thierry Lagesse	50 000	470 000	520 000
Christine Marot*	50 000	50 000	100 000
Alain Zerzuben**	20 833	–	20 833

**The emoluments of Arnaud Lagesse, Christine Marot and Jan Boullé are paid directly to IBL Ltd.*
***The emoluments paid to Alain Zerzuben have been computed on prorate basis on his appointment date as director.*

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

Please refer to Statutory Disclosures section of the Annual Report.

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 the board 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 CICL is an investment company, the Board has not conducted a board evaluation exercise at CICL's level for year ended 30 June 2022. However, such an exercise may be considered in the future, should the Board of CICL consider it appropriate.

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 its Board of Directors.

The responsibilities of the Board of PhoenixBev 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 note 3- 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 the Audit and Risk Committee of PhoenixBev and provides the Board of PhoenixBev 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.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

PRINCIPLE 6: REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

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 to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Other main responsibilities of the Board of CICL include assessing management's performance against corporate objectives, overseeing the implementation and upholding of good corporate governance practices, acting as the central coordination body that monitors and reports on the sustainability performance of the Group and ensuring timely and comprehensive communication to all stakeholders regarding events significant to the Company.

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report including the 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 Mauritius Companies Act 2001 for each financial year.

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 judgements and estimates have been used consistently;
- International Financial Reporting Standards 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;
- the 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;
- the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The Board of CICL confirms that it is satisfied that the Company 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.

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 2021-2022" of this report.

External Audit

The Board of CICL decided to rotate its auditors as from the financial year ended 30 June 2022 from Ernst & Young to Deloitte.

At Annual Meeting held on 31 December 2021, the shareholders approved the appointment of Deloitte as external auditors for the year under review in replacement of Ernst & Young.

Our subsidiaries in Réunion Island, Edena S.A and Phoenix Réunion SARL are audited by EXCO Bertrand & Associés and Espace Solutions Réunion S.A.S by EXA.

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.

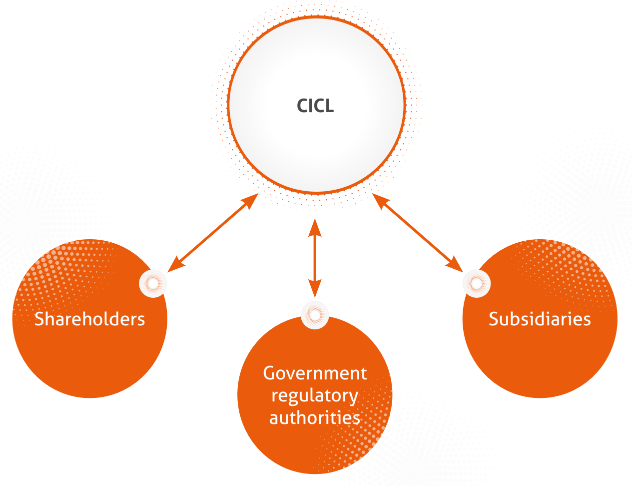
For remuneration of our External Auditors, please refer to the Statutory Disclosures section.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

PRINCIPLE 8: RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Key stakeholders

The diagram illustrates the key stakeholders of CICL.



Shareholders' communication

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 31 December 2021 was as follows:

Directors	Attended (Yes/No)
Arnaud Lagesse	Yes
Jan Boullé	No
François Dalais	Yes
Roger Espitalier Noël	Yes
Guillaume Hugnin	Yes
Hugues Lagesse	No
Thierry Lagesse	No
Christine Marot	No
Officers	
Patrick Rivalland	Yes
Bernard Theys	Yes

Shareholding profile

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

Main shareholders

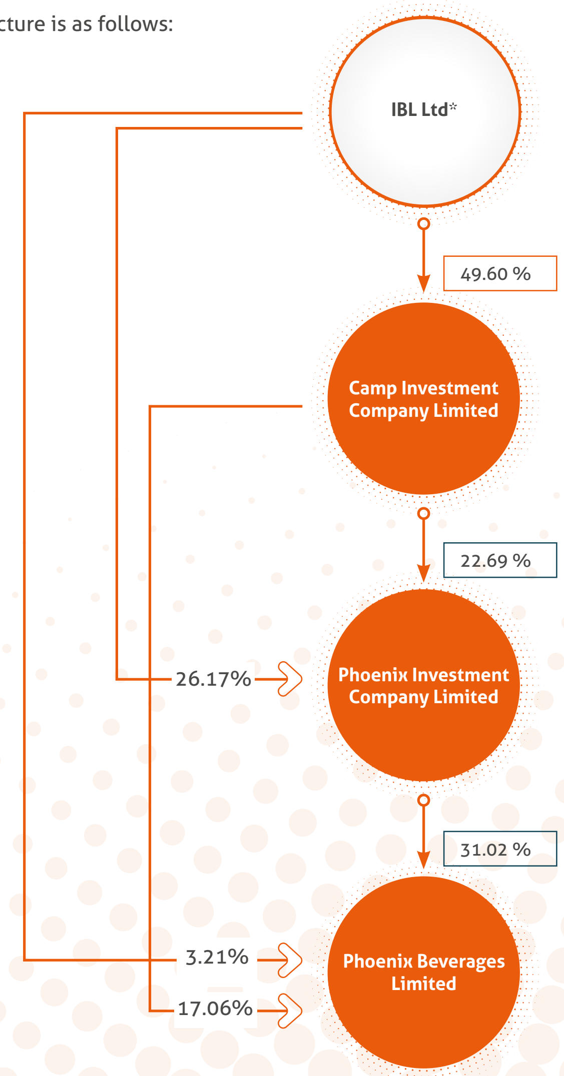
As at 30 June 2022, there were 281 shareholders recorded in the share register of the Company.

The list of the shareholders holding more than five percent of the ordinary shares of the Company as at 30 June 2022 is 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

Cascade holding structure

The cascade holding structure is as follows:



* IBL Ltd is the ultimate holding company

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Breakdown of share ownership as at 30 June 2022

Size of shareholding	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage holding (%)
1 – 500 shares	169	27 130	1.98
501 – 1,000 shares	49	35 717	2.60
1,001 – 5,000 shares	40	101 618	7.40
5,001 – 10,000 shares	11	74 781	5.44
10,001 – 50,000 shares	8	143 076	10.42
50,001 – 100,000 shares	2	146 349	10.66
Above 100,000 shares	2	844 459	61.50
	281	**1 373 130**	**100.00**

Category	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage holding (%)
Individuals	256	255 673	18.62
Investment & trust companies	3	15 474	1.13
Other corporate bodies	22	1 101 983	80.25
	281	**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 share registry and transfer office of the Company are administered by DTOS Registry Services Ltd, 10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower, 19 CyberCity, Ebène.

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 891.50 per share (2021: MUR 788).

Net asset value per share at 30 June 2022 amounted to MUR 972 (2021: MUR 896).

Dividend policy

No formal dividend policy has been determined by the Board of CICL. 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 2021 and a final dividend in July 2022. Each dividend paid was subject to the satisfaction of the corresponding solvency test.

An interim dividend of MUR 19.15 per ordinary share was declared in November 2021 and a final dividend of MUR 46.86 per ordinary share was declared in June 2022, bringing the total dividend declared for the financial year under review to MUR 66.01 per ordinary share.

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

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Dividend per share (MUR)	**66.01**	64.74	65.78	76.76	64.20
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 DTOS Registry Services Ltd, the Company's share registry and transfer office.

Calendar of forthcoming shareholders' events

November 2022
Publication of first quarter results
Declaration of interim dividend subject to Board approval

December 2022
Payment of interim dividend
Annual meeting 2022

February 2023
Publication of second quarter results

May 2023
Publication of third quarter results
Declaration of final dividend subject to Board approval

June 2023
Payment of final dividend

Christine Marot
Director

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

27 September 2022

Directors' Profiles

Directors' Profiles

Arnaud Lagesse

Non-Executive Chairman
Appointed on the Board in 1995 and as Chairman since 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 n°1 group in Mauritius and second largest group in the region excluding South Africa.

Qualifications & Professional Development

Breakthrough Executive Program – Egon Zehnder-Mobius, Portugal
Advanced Management Program (AMP180) – Harvard Business School, United States
Executive Education Program – INSEAD, France
Graduated from the Institut Supérieur de Gestion – Paris, France
Masters in Management – Université d'Aix-Marseille II, France

Core competencies

Business & Finance
Deal Structuring
Strategic Business Development.

External appointments on listed companies

IBL Ltd
Phoenix Beverages Limited
Phoenix Investment Company Limited

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 Camp Investment Company Limited, on 1 July 2016.

Qualifications & Professional Development

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

Core competencies

Strategic Development
Hospitality
Real Estate Development

External appointments on listed companies

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

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 Ltd, Atcomm Group and a director of Metier Intl and Caulea Ltd. He also sits on the Board of a number of private companies in Mauritius and abroad.

Qualifications & Professional Development

Diploma in Business Administration, London

Core competencies

Trading
Strategic Development
Management.

External appointments on listed companies

Phoenix Beverages Limited
Phoenix Investment Company Limited

Roger Espitalier-Noël

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

Skills and 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 competencies

Manufacturing
Corporate Sustainability

External appointments on listed companies

Ciel Limited
ENL Limited
Phoenix Investment Company Limited (Alternate director)

Directors' Profiles (continued)

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 participated in the creation and/or the development of many of Eclosia's companies. He has vast experience in international trade and logistics. He participated in many trade negotiating forums at SADC, and Comesa. Based at the Group's Corporate Office, he heads the Eclosia Group Export Division.

Guillaume has directorships in the FMCG sector, 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). He sits on the board of MIoD (Mauritius Institute of Directors) and has served as Council member of Business Mauritius. He has been appointed as Director on the board of Mauritius Network Services Ltd (MNS) and Maurinet Investment Ltd (Maurinet).

Guillaume Hugnin has been elected to the council of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) of which he was President for 2 consecutive mandates, from July 2019 to March 2022. He is the President of MCCI Business School.

Guillaume Hugnin is also a member of the Corporate Governance Committee of Phoenix Beverages Limited.

Qualifications & Professional Development

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

Core Competences

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

External appointments on listed companies

Phoenix Beverages Limited
Phoenix Investment Company Limited

Hugues Lagesse

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

Skills and experience

Hugues Lagesse is the Chief Executive Officer 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 & 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 competencies

Real Estate
Property Development
Management

External appointments on listed companies

BlueLife Limited
IBL Ltd
Phoenix Beverages Limited
Phoenix Investment Company Limited

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, in 1999, 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 & Professional Development

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

Core competencies

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

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 & Professional Development

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

Core Competences

Finance
Property Development and Operations
Hospitality
Strategic Business Development

External appointments on listed companies

The United Basalt Products Ltd
Phoenix Investment Company Limited

Directors' Profiles (continued)

Alain Zerzuben

Independent Non-Executive Director
Appointed in 2022
Non-Citizen and resident of Mauritius

Skills and experience

Mr Alain Zerzuben is the Managing Director and Sole Shareholder of Dolomites Ltd, a domestic company which provides management and consulting services; an acting Board Member of Hottinger AG, a bank in Zurich; the Chairman of Elite Asia Fund and; a Council Member of various Foundations. Throughout his career, Mr. Zerzuben has worked for several banks in Zurich while occupying senior job positions such as auditor, advisor and CFO. With his extensive expertise in the world of banking and finance, he eventually became the Head of Finance and Administration, Managing Partner and Shareholder, COO/CFO and Deputy CEO at a reputable bank in Zurich.

Qualifications & Professional Development

Diploma in Economics, College de Sion Switzerland
Professional Certificate in Commerce, Fiduciaire Riand, Switzerland
Trustee Professional - Fiduciary Kammer School Switzerland

Core Competencies

Asset Management
Funds
Banking and finance
Accounting
Back-office management
IT, Banking System
Private equity
Audit, compliance and risk control, credit

External appointments on listed companies

None

Senior Management's Profiles

Patrick Rivalland

Chief Operations Officer – Chief Financial Officer of PhoenixBev
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 competencies

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

Bernard Theys

Chief Executive Officer of PhoenixBev
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 programs in Executive and Business Education at l'Association Internationale Américaine de Management (MCE) in 1995 and at INSEAD Fontainebleau in France in 2008

Core Competencies

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: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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:

Christine Marot
Director

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

27 September 2022

STATUTORY DISCLOSURES - 30 JUNE 2022

(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 names of the Directors of Camp Investment Company Limited and its subsidiaries holding office as at 30 June 2022 were as follows:

Directors	Camp Investment Company Limited	Edena SA	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
Arnaud Lagesse	*	*			*	*					*	*				
Shahannah Abdoolakhan											*					
Jean-Claude Béga						*						*				
Jan Boullé	*					*					*					
François Dalais	*				*	*	*		*		*	*				
Roger Espitalier Noël	*															
Madhukar Gujadhur											*					
Guillaume Hugnin	*					*					*	*			*	
Hugues Lagesse	*					*					*					
Thierry Lagesse	*				*	*	*	*		*	*	*				
Sylvia Maigrot						*										
Catherine McIlraith						*										
Christine Marot	*										*					
Reshan Rambocus[1]						*										
Patrick Rivalland		*		*		*				*					*	*
Paul Rose				*												
Bernard Theys		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Alain Zerzuben	*															
Alternate Directors																
Roger Espitalier Noël *(Alternate to Guillaume Hugnin)*	*										*					
Guillaume Hugnin *(Alternate to Roger Espitalier Noël)*	*															

During the year under review the following changes occurred:

Mr.Alain Zerzuben was appointed on 11 February 2022 as Director of Camp Investment Company Limited
Mrs. Shahannah Abdoolakhan was appointed on 11 February 2022 as Director of Phoenix Investment Company Limited
Mr.Madhukar Gujadhur was appointed on 11 February 2022 as Director of Phoenix Investment Company Limited
Mr. Yvan Mainix-Chirio resigned as Director of Phoenix Beverages Limited on 7 February 2022
Mr. Yvan Mainix-Chirio resigned as Director of Edena SA on 21 April 2022
Mrs. Catherine McIlraith was appointed as Director of Phoenix Beverages Limited on 4 April 2022
Mr. Jean-Pierre Dalais resigned as Alternate Director to Mr. François Dalais on Phoenix Beverages Limited on 4 April 2022
Mr. Roger Espitaler Noël resigned as Alternate Director to Mr. Guillaume Hugnin on Phoenix Beverages Limited on 4 April 2022
Mr. Jean-Claude Béga resigned as Director of The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery on 13 May 2022
Mr. Guillaume Hugnin was appointed as Director of The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd on 18 May 2022
Mr. Charles Prettejohn resigned as Director of The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd on 16 June 2022
[1]Mr. Reshan Rambocus resigned as Director of Phoenix Beverages Limited by close of business on 30 June 2022

STATUTORY DISCLOSURES - 30 JUNE 2022

(Pursuant to Section 221 of the Companies Act 2001 and Section 88 of the Securities Act 2005) (continued)

Directors' service contracts

As at 30 June 2022 there were no service contract between any Director and Camp Investment Company Limited.

Directors' and Senior Officers' interests in shares

The direct and indirect interests of the Directors and Senior Officers in the securities of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2022 were:

	Camp Investment Company Limited			Phoenix Investment Company Limited			Phoenix Beverages Limited		
	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest
Directors	No. of Shares	%	%	No. of Shares	%	%	No. of Shares	%	%
Arnaud Lagesse	–	–	0.29	–	–	0.80	–	–	–
Jan Boullé	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
François Dalais	4 916	0.36	–	92	0.00	–	–	–	–
Roger Espitalier Noël	940	0.07	0.69	–	–	0.24	–	–	0.12
Guillaume Hugnin	–	–	–	2 800	0.05	–	3 200	0.02	0.01
Hugues Lagesse	360	0.03	0.29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thierry Lagesse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Christine Marot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alain Zerzuben	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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 Managers and the Company Secretary did not hold any shares in the other subsidiaries of the Company whether directly or indirectly.

Contracts of significance

During the year under review, there was no contract of significance, between the Company and its Directors.

Directors' remuneration and benefits

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

	2022		2021	
	Executive Directors MUR '000	Non-Executive Directors MUR '000	Executive Directors MUR '000	Non-Executive Directors MUR '000
The Company				
Camp Investment Company Limited	–	421	–	400
The Subsidiaries				
Edena SA	–	–	–	–
Espace Solutions Réunion SAS	–	–	–	–
Helping Hands Foundation	–	–	–	–
MBL Offshore Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Beverages Limited	–	6 135	–	4 005
Phoenix Beverages Overseas Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Distributors Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Foundation	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	–	392	–	350
Phoenix Management Company Ltd	–	–	–	–
Phoenix Réunion 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.

Substantial Shareholders

	Interest	Number of shares
IBL Ltd	49.60%	681,098
Hugnin Frères Ltée	11.90%	163,361
Société Pierre Larcher & Cie	5.40%	74,149
Les Ternans Ltd	5.26%	72,200

Donations

		2022 MUR'000	2021 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	**8 922**	9 860
	- Political	**–**	–
	- Others	**921**	418

STATUTORY DISCLOSURES - 30 JUNE 2022

(Pursuant to Section 221 of the Companies Act 2001 and Section 88 of the Securities Act 2005) (continued)

Auditors' remuneration

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

	2022		2021	
	Audit MUR'000	**Other services MUR'000**	Audit MUR'000	Other services MUR'000
	DELOITTE		ERNST & YOUNG	
The Company				
Camp Investment Company Limited	**200**	**22**	149	19
The Subsidiaries				
Helping Hands Foundation	**–**	**–**	17	1
MBL Offshore Ltd	**25**	**13**	26	12
Phoenix Beverages Limited	**1 800**	**144**	1 902	124
Phoenix Beverages Overseas Ltd	**100**	**13**	116	11
Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	**25**	**13**	25	11
Phoenix Distributors Ltd	**25**	**4**	7	1
Phoenix Foundation	**–**	**–**	17	11
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	**200**	**22**	149	19
Phoenix Management Company Ltd	**70**	**27**	61	22
The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd	**185**	**23**	202	19
The Traditional Green Mill Ltd	**–**	**12**	–	–
	2 630	**293**	2 671	240

	2022		2021	
EXCO REUNION AUDIT	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**
Edena SA	**26**	**–**	21	–
Phoenix Réunion SARL	**31**	**–**	31	–
	57	**–**	52	–
EXA	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**	**EUR'000**
Edena SA	**–**	**–**	–	–
Espace Solution Réunion SAS	**7**	**–**	6	–
Phoenix Réunion SARL	**–**	**–**	–	–
	7	**–**	6	–

Other services relate to tax and consultancy services.

Corporate governance

A full description of the Governance framework is given in the Annual Report of the Company.

Company Secretary's Certificate

In terms of Section 166(d) of the Mauritius 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 2022, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Companies Act 2001.

Deborah Nicolin, ACG(CS)
Per IBL Mangement Ltd
Company Secretary

27 September 2022

Independent auditors' report to the Shareholders

of Camp Investment Company Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of **Camp Investment Company Limited** (the "Company" and the "Public Interest Entity") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group") set out on pages 42 to 96, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2022, and of their consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and comply with the requirements of the Mauritius 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 were audited by another auditor, who on 29 September 2021 expressed an unmodified opinion thereon.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statutory Disclosures, the Corporate Governance Report and Company Secretary's Certificate. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent auditors' report to the Shareholders

of Camp Investment Company Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company and its subsidiaries other than in our capacity as auditor and tax advisor;
- we have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Financial Reporting Act 2004

Corporate governance report

Our responsibility under Financial Reporting Act 2004 is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance 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 Public Interest Entity has, pursuant to Section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants

27 September 2022

R. Srinivasa Sankar, FCA
Licensed by FRC

Financials

Statements of Financial Position

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	THE GROUP 2022 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2022 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2021 MUR '000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5	**4 526 899**	4 181 876	**–**	–
Intangible assets	6	**902 750**	964 641	**–**	–
Right-of-use assets	18(a)	**217 757**	295 016	**–**	–
Investments in subsidiaries	7	**–**	–	**2 599 194**	2 577 589
Investment in associate	8	**1 437**	1 480	**–**	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	**3 330**	3 440	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	15	**5 184**	3 596	**–**	–
		5 657 357	5 450 049	**2 599 194**	2 577 589
Current assets					
Inventories	10	**1 521 291**	1 208 843	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	11	**709 961**	609 486	**65 721**	64 570
Current tax assets	19(b)	**1 377**	17 994	**–**	–
Bank and cash balances	29(b)	**507 898**	485 439	**5 105**	4 641
		2 740 527	2 321 762	**70 826**	69 211
Total assets		**8 397 884**	7 771 811	**2 670 020**	2 646 800
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Stated capital	12	**19 349**	19 349	**19 349**	19 349
Other reserves	13	**375 373**	308 756	**2 576 157**	2 554 552
Retained earnings		**947 119**	902 738	**4 337**	4 630
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**1 341 841**	1 230 843	**2 599 843**	2 578 531
Non-controlling interests		**4 225 784**	3 864 003	**–**	–
Total equity		**5 567 625**	5 094 846	**2 599 843**	2 578 531
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	14	**301 704**	419 436	**–**	–
Lease liabilities	18(b)	**126 400**	221 568	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	15	**288 011**	247 956	**–**	–
Employee benefit obligations	16	**251 250**	237 717	**–**	–
Deferred revenue	20	**51 480**	28 225	**–**	–
		1 018 845	1 154 902	**–**	–
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17	**1 500 786**	1 289 316	**70 177**	68 269
Borrowings	14	**108 618**	111 133	**–**	–
Lease liabilities	18(b)	**113 749**	96 109	**–**	–
Current tax liabilities	19(b)	**76 098**	14 586	**–**	–
Deferred revenue	20	**12 163**	10 919	**–**	–
		1 811 414	1 522 063	**70 177**	68 269
Total equity and liabilities		**8 397 884**	7 771 811	**2 670 020**	2 646 800

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2022.

Christine Marot
Director

Guillaume Hugnin
Director

The notes on pages 46 to 96 form an integral part of these financial statements. Auditors' report is on pages 37 to 39.

Statements of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	THE GROUP 2022 MUR '000	THE GROUP 2021 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2022 MUR '000	THE COMPANY 2021 MUR '000
Revenue from contract with customers	22	**9 014 922**	7 868 359	**-**	-
Manufacturing costs	23	**(3 912 657)**	(3 170 296)	**–**	–
Excise and other specific duties	23	**(2 647 776)**	(2 461 226)	**–**	–
Cost of sales		**(6 560 433)**	(5 631 522)	**–**	–
Gross profit		**2 454 489**	2 236 837	**–**	–
Other income	25	**18 080**	56 271	**–**	–
Marketing, warehousing, selling and distribution expenses	23	**(1 148 235)**	(1 062 020)	**–**	–
Administrative expenses	23	**(663 209)**	(552 290)	**(2 688)**	(2 317)
Profit before finance costs, share of associate and credit loss reversal/(expense) on trade receivables	26	**661 125**	678 798	**(2 688)**	(2 317)
Finance income	27A	**2 008**	1 572	**93 035**	90 867
Finance costs	27	**(57 742)**	(49 192)	**–**	–
Share of results of associate	8(a)	**(78)**	2 725	**–**	–
Profit before credit loss reversal/(expense) on trade receivables		**605 313**	633 903	**90 347**	88 550
Credit loss (expense)/reversal on trade receivables	11(c)	**(10 265)**	5 178	**–**	–
Profit before tax		**595 048**	639 081	**90 347**	88 550
Tax expense	19(c)	**(141 582)**	(71 158)	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**453 466**	567 923	**90 347**	88 550
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Changes in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**–**	–	**21 605**	(86 678)
Revaluation/(reversal of revaluation) on land and buildings		**402 354**	(13 064)	**–**	–
Remeasurements of employment benefit obligations	16	**(2 709)**	322 678	**–**	–
Deferred tax on revaluation on building		**(45 264)**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax on employment benefit obligations	15	**528**	(54 773)	**–**	–
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(80 684)**	95 781	**–**	–
Other movements in associate	8(a)	**35**	(2 907)	**–**	–
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**274 260**	347 715	**21 605**	(86 678)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**727 726**	915 638	**111 952**	1 872
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		**140 008**	167 167	**90 347**	88 550
Non-controlling interests		**313 458**	400 756	**–**	–
		453 466	567 923	**90 347**	88 550
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		**203 928**	250 497	**111 952**	1 872
Non-controlling interests		**523 798**	665 141	**–**	–
		727 726	915 638	**111 952**	1 872
Earnings per share (MUR.cs) - Basic	28	**101.96**	121.74		

The notes on pages 46 to 96 form an integral part of these financial statements. Auditors' report is on pages 37 to 39.

Statements of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

(Attributable to owners of the Company)

THE GROUP	Notes	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 2021		13 731	5 618	307 100	1 656	902 738	1 230 843	3 864 003	5 094 846
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	140 008	140 008	313 458	453 466
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		–	–	66 609	8	(2 697)	63 920	210 340	274 260
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	66 609	8	137 311	203 928	523 798	727 726
Change in shareholding without affecting control	7	–	–	–	–	(2 290)	(2 290)	1 848	(442)
Dividends	21	–	–	–	–	(90 640)	(90 640)	–	(90 640)
Dividends payable to minority shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–	(163 865)	(163 865)
At 30 June 2022		13 731	5 618	373 709	1 664	947 119	1 341 841	4 225 784	5 567 625
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 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

THE COMPANY	Note	Share capital MUR '000	Share premium MUR '000	Fair value reserve MUR '000	Retained earnings MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2021		13 731	5 618	2 554 552	4 630	2 578 531
Profit for the year		–	–	–	90 347	90 347
Other comprehensive income for the year		–	–	21 605	–	21 605
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	21 605	90 347	111 952
Dividends	21	–	–	–	(90 640)	(90 640)
At 30 June 2022		13 731	5 618	2 576 157	4 337	2 599 843
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 (loss)/income for the year		–	–	(86 678)	–	(86 678)
Total comprehensive (loss)/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

The notes on pages 46 to 96 form an integral part of these financial statements. Auditors' report is on pages 37 to 39.

Statements of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Notes	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	29(a)	898 801	1 136 427	(1 466)	(1 684)
Interest received		1 284	1 494	–	–
Interest paid		(31 497)	(38 146)	–	–
Contributions paid on pension	16	(13 707)	(20 355)	–	–
Net Tax paid	19(b)	(64 612)	(71 012)	–	–
CSR contribution	19(b)	(6 192)	(8 759)	–	–
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		784 077	999 649	(1 466)	(1 684)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(351 356)	(275 191)	–	–
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		5 741	3 424	–	–
Purchase of intangible assets	6	(3 049)	(25 703)	–	–
Capital grants receipt	20	49 434	–	–	–
Dividends received		823	2 658	91 884	87 668
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(298 407)	(294 812)	91 884	87 668
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		–	34 688	–	–
Repayment of borrowings		(94 112)	(86 748)	–	–
Payment of principal portion of the lease	18	(98 159)	(100 765)	–	–
Dividends paid to minority shareholders	7	(160 400)	(142 791)	–	–
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders		(89 938)	(85 354)	(89 954)	(85 354)
Net cash used in financing activities		(442 609)	(380 970)	(89 954)	(85 354)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		43 061	323 867	464	630
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At 1 July		468 876	124 610	4 641	4 011
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(19 851)	20 399	–	–
Increase		43 061	323 867	464	630
At 30 June	29(b)	492 086	468 876	5 105	4 641

The notes on pages 46 to 96 form an integral part of these financial statements. Auditors' report is on pages 37 to 39.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Camp Investment Company Limited ("the Company") 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 are 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.

The Company's holding company is quoted on the official market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

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).

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

(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 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 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; and
- 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 loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the 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.

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 to 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 Financial 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 other comprehensive income (OCI) and accounted at fair value in the Company's separate financial statements. Profit or loss on fair value of investments are recognised in the statements of other comprehensive income.

(d) **Investment in associate**

Associates are those companies which is not a subsidiary 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 investment in associate 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 statements of other comprehensive income. The Group uses the equity method of accounting to account for its associate.

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 associate's profit or loss for the year is recognised in profit or loss and statements of other comprehensive income and the Group's interest in the associate is carried in the statements of financial position at an amount that reflects the post acquisition change in the share of net assets of the associate 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 vehicles	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 in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating 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.

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.

(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) Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

i. Financial assets

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 has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group and the Company have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has 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 expected credit losses (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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 delinquency and calculates the percentage of debtors' balance in each bucket that deteriorates 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.

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.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable and there are convincing evidence that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition 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 taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 2019. 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:

- 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 statements 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 from contract with customers

The main revenue stream of the Group are 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).

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

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 level 3 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 Application of new and revised international financial reporting standards (ifrs)

New and revised Standards that are effective but with no material effect on the financial statements

In the current year, there were no new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to the Group's and Company's operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 July 2021.

(a) Relevant new and revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

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

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the disclosure of accounting policies (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 12	Income Taxes - Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations (effective 1 January 2023)
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment - Amendments prohibiting a Company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Company is preparing the asset for its intended use (effective 1 January 2022)
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Amendments regarding the costs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous (effective 1 January 2022)
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 (fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (effective 1 January 2022)

(b) New and revised standards that are effective but with no material effect on the financial statements

The following relevant revised Standards have been applied in the financial statements. Their application has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior periods but may affect the accounting for future transaction or arrangement.

IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform
IFRS 16	Leases - Amendments regarding issues in the context of the IBOR reform
IFRS 16	Leases - Amendment to extend the exemption from assessing whether COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification

The directors anticipate that these amendments will be applied in the Group's and Company's financial statements at the above effective dates in future periods. The directors have not yet had an opportunity to consider the potential impact of the application of these amendments.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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.

(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 has the assistance of the Group Finance Committee to obtain the best rates on the market for the settlement of foreign currency payments.

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	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
United States Dollar (USD)	**1 285**	2 703
Euro (EUR)	**11 377**	25 171
British Pound Sterling (GBP)	**465**	6

THE COMPANY

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

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 statements 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.

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

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

	THE COMPANY Impact on equity	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
+5% in share price	**109 960**	108 879
-5% in share price	**(109 960)**	(108 879)

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 2022, 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:

Rupee-denominated borrowings	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
+ 50 basis points - Decrease in profit	**(788)**	(963)	–	–
- 50 basis points - Increase in profit	**788**	963	–	–

Other currencies - denominated borrowings

The Group have borrowings amounting to MUR 270.3m (2021: MUR 355.6m) denominated in EURO. 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 had adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counter parties 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 11% (2021; 14%) 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 are 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 account receivable, insurance cover is taken for some customers in order to minimise credit risk. Management considers these trade receivables of 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 integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment.

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. Bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk at reporting date since these are held in reputable banking institutions. The identified impairment loss on these balances was immaterial.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2022		MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000	MUR '000
Variable interest rate instruments	**2.78%**	**4 043**	**11 129**	**39 180**	**186 345**	**–**	**240 697**
Fixed interest rate instruments	**3.97%**	**3 446**	**10 337**	**27 564**	**139 854**	**–**	**181 201**
Lease liabilities	**5.31%**	**9 193**	**32 789**	**85 208**	**116 922**	**76 881**	**320 993**
Non-interest bearing:							
Trade and other payables		**586 548**	**207 907**	**230 834**	**18 518**	**1 249**	**1 045 056**
		603 230	**262 162**	**382 786**	**461 639**	**78 130**	**1 787 947**
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

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
2022						
Non-interest bearing	–	–	70 177	–	–	70 177
2021						
Non-interest bearing	–	–	68 269	–	–	68 269

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 at the fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

Fair value measurements 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 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
2022				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**3 330**	**3 330**
2021				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	3 440	3 440

	THE COMPANY			
	Level 1 MUR '000	Level 2 MUR '000	Level 3 MUR '000	Total MUR '000
2022				
Investment in subsidiaries	**2 199 194**	**–**	**400 000**	**2 599 194**
2021				
Investment in subsidiaries	2 177 589	–	400 000	2 577 589

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	**3 440**	3 236	**400 000**	400 000
Exchange differences	**(110)**	204	**–**	–
At 30 June	**3 330**	3 440	**400 000**	400 000

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

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 the 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 other reserves).

The debt to equity ratios at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 were as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Total debt (note 14 & 18)	**650 471**	848 246
Less: bank and cash balances (note 29(b))	**(507 898)**	(485 439)
Net cash	**142 573**	362 807
Total equity	**5 567 625**	5 094 846
Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.03:1**	0.07:1

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 trademarks**

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.

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 on 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 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. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's and the Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. ECL for the year amounts to MUR.148.56m (2021 :MUR.128.52m) for the Group.

(d) **Retirement benefit obligations**

The present value of the pension obligations depend 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.

(e) **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 valuer 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.

(f) **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.

(g) **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 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 condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

(g) Depreciation and amortisation rates (continued)

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. Refer to Note 5 for more details.

(h) 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.

(i) 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 point of sales whereby if certain target turnover is achieved, an end of year rebate is earned by them. Some of those contracts are coterminous with the financial year and some are based on calendar year. For the coterminous contracts, the annual rebate is straight-away 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 2022, the amount recognised as end of year discount for the expected sales and turnover rebates was MUR 207.6m (2021: MUR 161.4m). Refer to Note 17 for more details.

(j) 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.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	THE GROUP						
2022	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
(a) COST OR VALUATION							
At 1 July 2021	1 235 275	1 238 664	3 089 232	309 657	918 370	333 957	7 125 155
*Additions	3 891	20 743	44 575	11 894	77 166	148 677	306 946
Transfer between categories	–	14 481	13 672	–	(28 153)	–	–
Disposals	–	(4 412)	(13 057)	(5 086)	(13 075)	(12 681)	(48 311)
Revaluation	131 549	152 078	–	–	–	–	283 627
Exchange differences	(5 002)	(44 349)	(49 149)	(63)	(7 580)	–	(106 143)
At 30 June 2022	**1 365 713**	**1 377 205**	**3 085 273**	**316 402**	**946 728**	**469 953**	**7 561 274**
DEPRECIATION							
At 1 July 2021	14 132	411 195	1 652 080	159 140	642 473	134 727	3 013 747
Charge for the year	7 166	54 293	130 847	28 724	68 668	78 242	367 940
Disposals	–	(4 412)	(13 053)	(4 702)	(9 999)	(12 513)	(44 679)
Revaluation adjustment	(21 142)	(97 585)	–	–	–	–	(118 727)
Exchange differences	–	(29 904)	(34 619)	(63)	(4 434)	–	(69 020)
At 30 June 2022	**156**	**333 587**	**1 735 255**	**183 099**	**696 708**	**200 456**	**3 149 261**
NET BOOK VALUE							
At 30 June 2022	**1 365 557**	**1 043 618**	**1 350 018**	**133 303**	**250 020**	**269 497**	**4 412 013**
Capital expenditure in progress	**1 318**	**9 950**	**64 346**	**–**	**26 111**	**13 161**	**114 886**
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**1 366 875**	**1 053 568**	**1 414 364**	**133 303**	**276 131**	**282 658**	**4 526 899**

**Additions include an amount of MUR 55.6m (2021: MUR 159.0m) transferred from capital expenditure in progress to property, plant and equipment for the Group. Total cash outflow consist of additions of MUR 307m (2021: MUR 392m) and capital expenditure in progress of MUR 100m (2021:MUR 40m) for the Group.*

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

THE GROUP							
2021	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
(b) 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	54 838	216 168	15 591	18 715	74 710	391 790
Transfer to intangible assets	–	–	43 165	–	(43 165)	–	–
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 Company. The Directors have therefore impaired land and building which had a carrying amount of MUR 14.8m at 30 June 2021.*

(c) **In respect of freehold land and buildings of the Company:**

- Freehold land and buildings were revalued in June 2022 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 2022 and the revaluation surplus was recorded under revaluation reserve.

In respect of freehold land and buildings of Edena S.A. and SCI Edena:

- Freehold land and buildings were revalued in June 2022 by Galtier Valuation an independent valuer. 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.

Freehold land and buildings are revalued every 4-6 years.

(d) Fair value hierarchy measurement of freehold land and yard are classified as level 2 amounting to MUR 1 354.4m (2021: MUR 1 221.1m) for the Group and building as level 3 amounting to MUR 1 054.8m (2021: MUR 827.5m) 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)

Description	Fair value at June 30		Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability - weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2022 MUR '000	**2021** MUR '000				
Buildings	**1 043 618**	827 469	Replacement cost less depreciation approach	Price per square metre	MUR 3 200 - MUR 54 740 per square metre	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value
			Income based approach	Price per square metre	MUR 68 - MUR 835 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)**

Description	Fair value at June 30		Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability - weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2022 MUR '000	**2021** MUR '000				
Freehold land and yard	**1 365 557**	1 221 143	Cost approach / Direct comparison approach	Price per square metre	MUR 1 688 to MUR 7 700 per square metre	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value

(i) **Depreciation**

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	**2021** MUR '000
Cost of sales	**261 167**	232 716
Selling and distribution expenses	**80 611**	77 784
Administrative expenses	**26 162**	25 655
	367 940	336 155

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

(j) 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 2022			
Cost	**366 862**	**1 123 820**	**1 490 682**
Accumulated depreciation	**(36 482)**	**(533 143)**	**(569 625)**
Net book value	**330 380**	**590 677**	**921 057**
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

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	THE GROUP			
	Trademarks MUR '000	Computer software MUR '000	Goodwill MUR '000	Total MUR '000
COST				
At 1 July 2021	193 000	37 783	742 872	973 655
*Additions	–	2 363	–	2 363
Disposal	–	(1 219)	–	(1 219)
Exchange differences	–	(2 028)	(62 512)	(64 540)
At 30 June 2022	**193 000**	**36 899**	**680 360**	**910 259**
AMORTISATION				
At 1 July 2021	–	34 424	–	34 424
Charge for the year	–	2 102	–	2 102
Disposal	–	(1 219)	–	(1 219)
Exchange differences	–	(1 702)	–	(1 702)
At 30 June 2022	**–**	**33 605**	**–**	**33 605**
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 June 2022	**193 000**	**3 294**	**680 360**	**876 654**
***Capital expenditure in progress**	**–**	**26 096**	**–**	**26 096**
TOTAL	**193 000**	**29 390**	**680 360**	**902 750**

	THE GROUP			
	Trademarks MUR '000	Computer software MUR '000	Goodwill MUR '000	Total MUR '000
COST				
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	193 000	3 359	742 872	939 231
*Capital expenditure in progress	–	25 410	–	25 410
At 30 June 2021	**193 000**	**28 769**	**742 872**	**964 641**

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 and the Company, 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	
	2022 MUR '000	**2021** MUR '000
Cost of sales	**433**	490
Administrative expenses	**1 669**	1 629
	2 102	2 119

(d) IMPAIRMENT TEST ON GOODWILL

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	**2021** MUR '000
Trademarks		
Trademarks (note (i))	**193 000**	193 000
Goodwill		
Edena S.A. and its subsidiaries (note (i))	**680 360**	742 872

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 S.A. and its subsidiaries and trademarks for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

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 prepared 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).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

The key assumptions used for preparing the cash flow forecasts are based on management's past experience of the industry and the ability of the 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 4% (2021: 4%) for a period of five years;

- cash flows after the five years period were extrapolated using a perpetual growth rate of 2% (2021: 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 7.63% (2021: 6.11%). 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 6.65% (2021: 5.12%). 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.

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
(a) At 1 July	**2 577 589**	2 664 267
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	**21 605**	(86 678)
At 30 June	**2 599 194**	2 577 589

Investment in subsidiaries, comprises a listed company in Stock Exchange of Mauritius, a company quoted on the Development and Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius and unquoted companies, which are fair valued at the end of each reporting period in the Company's separate financial statements.

(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 2022	THE COMPANY 2021	OTHER GROUP COMPANIES 2022	OTHER GROUP COMPANIES 2021
Phoenix Beverages Limited	Mauritius	30 June	Alternative beverages	Ordinary	164 470 000	**17.06%**	17.06%	**7.038%**	7.038%
Phoenix Investment Company Limited	Mauritius	30 June	Investment	Ordinary	56 854 000	**22.69%**	22.69%	**–**	–
Phoenix Management Company Ltd	Mauritius	30 June	Provision of management services	Ordinary	25 000	**99.92%**	99.92%	**0.08%**	0.08%
Investments held by subsidiaries									
Edena S.A.	Réunion	30 June	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	30 June	Distributor of beverages and other commodities	Ordinary	54 313 672	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Helping Hands Foundation	Mauritius	30 June	Charitable institution	Ordinary	10 000	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
MBL Offshore Ltd	Mauritius	30 June	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	30 June	Export of beverages	Ordinary	25 000	**–**	–	**99.96%**	99.96%
Phoenix Camp Minerals Offshore Ltd	Mauritius	30 June	Investment	Ordinary	86	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Distributors Ltd	Mauritius	30 June	Distributor of beverages	Ordinary	206 000	**–**	–	**97.33%**	97.33%
Phoenix Foundation	Mauritius	30 June	Charitable Institution	Ordinary	1 000	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Réunion SARL	Réunion	30 June	Distributor of beverages and other commodities	Ordinary	342 640	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
SCI Edena	Réunion	30 June	Property holding	Ordinary	40 250	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%
The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd (i)	Mauritius	30 June	Manufacture and sale of glass related products	Ordinary	5 110 000	**–**	–	**100.00%**	76.00%
The Traditional Green Mill Ltd	Mauritius	30 June	Restaurants	Ordinary	50 000	**–**	–	**100.00%**	100.00%

Note:

(i) Change in shareholding did not result in change in control for this subsidiary.

(c) 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.

(d) Change in percentage holdings during the year

On 16 June 2022, a subsidiary of the Company's acquired an additional 24% of the issued shares of The (Mauritius) Glass Gallery Ltd for a purchase consideration of USD 10,000 equivalent to Rs 442,000. The Group derecognised the accumulated share of loss attributable to the non-controlling interests and recorded a decrease in equity attributable to owners of the Company of Rs 2,290,000. The effect of changes in the ownership interest on the equity attributable to owners of the Group is summarised as follow

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(d) Change in percentage holdings during the year

	30 June 2022 MUR '000
Cash consideration paid to non-controlling interests	**442**
Add: Carrying amount of accumulated share of loss of non-controlling interests acquired	**1 848**
Adjustment recognised in retained earnings	**2 290**

(e) Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

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

Name	Country of operation and incorporation	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests 2022 and 2021	Profit allocated to non-controlling interests 2022 MUR '000	Profit allocated to non-controlling interests 2021 MUR '000	Accumulated non-controlling interests 2022 MUR '000	Accumulated non-controlling interests 2021 MUR '000
Phoenix Investment Company Ltd	Mauritius	77.31%	**49 758**	48 386	**2 366 332**	2 366 856
Phoenix Beverages Limited	Mauritius	75.90%	**310 805**	285 736	**4 308 038**	3 969 923

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.

	30 June 2022 MUR '000	30 June 2021 MUR '000
Current assets	**51 306**	49 029
Non-current assets	**3 060 682**	3 060 682
Current liabilities	**(51 153)**	(48 197)
Net assets	**3 060 835**	3 061 514
Carrying amounts of non-controlling interests:		
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**694 503**	694 658
Non-controlling interests	**2 366 332**	2 366 856

	Year ended 30 June 2022 MUR '000	Year ended 30 June 2021 MUR '000
Income	**67 845**	65 295
Profit for the year	**64 362**	62 587
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**14 604**	14 201
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**49 758**	48 386
Profit for the year	**64 362**	62 587
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**-**	(16 204)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**-**	(55 211)
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	(71 415)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**14 604**	(2 003)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**49 758**	(6 825)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**64 362**	(8 828)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(160 400)**	(142 791)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(1 892)**	(2 075)
Net cash inflow from investing activities	**66 315**	61 214
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**(63 676)**	(58 559)
Net cash inflow	**747**	580

Phoenix Beverages Limited

	30 June 2022 MUR '000	30 June 2021 MUR '000
Current assets	**1 876 081**	1 557 812
Non-current assets	**5 797 999**	5 544 849
Current liabilities	**(1 189 458)**	(959 241)
Non-current liabilities	**(808 682)**	(912 955)
Net assets	**5 675 940**	5 230 465
Carrying amounts of non-controlling interests:		
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**1 367 902**	1 260 542
Non-controlling interests	**4 308 038**	3 969 923

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

	Year ended 30 June	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Revenue	**7 501 814**	6 534 635
Profit for the year	**409 493**	376 464
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**98 688**	90 728
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**310 805**	285 736
Profit for the year	**409 493**	376 464
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**61 389**	131 268
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**193 338**	413 414
Other comprehensive income for the year	**254 727**	544 682
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**160 077**	221 996
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**504 143**	699 150
Total comprehensive income for the year	**664 220**	921 146
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**(160 400)**	(142 791)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**668 083**	744 327
Net cash inflow from investing activities	**(291 368)**	(252 101)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**(352 488)**	(319 371)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	**24 227**	172 855

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July		
Share of results	**1 480**	4 380
Dividends	**(78)**	2 725
Share of OCI	**–**	(2 718)
At 30 June	**35**	(2 907)
	1 437	1 480

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

2022 and 2021 Name of company	Principal place of business and country of incorporation	Year ended	Main business	Class of shares held	% Holding and voting rights held by the Company's holding
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 of company	Current assets MUR'000	Non-current assets MUR'000	Current liabilities MUR'000	Revenue MUR'000	(Loss)/ profit for the year MUR'000	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year MUR'000	Total comprehensive income for the year MUR'000	Dividends received during the year MUR'000
2022								
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	**4 542**	**254**	**64**	**32**	**(256)**	**115**	**(141)**	**–**
2021								
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	5 312	329	769	9 361	8 976	(9 576)	(600)	2 718

(d) Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Name of company	Opening net assets MUR'000	(Loss)/ profit for the year MUR'000	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year MUR'000	Dividends for the year MUR'000	Closing net assets MUR'000	Ownership interest MUR'000	Interest in associates MUR'000	Carrying value
2022								
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	**4 873**	**(256)**	**115**	**–**	**4 732**	**30.36%**	**1 437**	**1 437**
2021								
Crown Corks Industries Ltd	14 427	8 976	(9 576)	(8 954)	4 873	30.36%	1 480	1 480

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July		
Exchange differences	**3 440**	3 236
At 30 June	**(110)**	204
	3 330	3 440

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Unquoted:		
Equity securities - Mauritius	**2 091**	2 091
Equity securities - Reunion	**1 239**	1 349
	3 330	3 440

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

(c) As per IFRS 9 in limited circumstances, cost less impairment may provide an appropriate estimate of fair value. This would be the case if sufficient more recent information is not available to measure the fair value. The directors considered the requirements of IFRS 9 and are of the opinion that cost is the best estimate for fair value.

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Unquoted:		
Ecocentre Limitee	**2 091**	2 091
Société Civile de Placement Immobilier	**1 239**	1 349
	3 330	3 440

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	**2 091**	2 091
Euro	**1 239**	1 349
	3 330	3 440

10. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Raw and packaging materials	**590 380**	447 235
Spare parts and consumables	**180 527**	154 916
Finished goods	**612 211**	502 370
Work in progress	**46 509**	38 102
Goods in transit	**91 664**	66 220
	1 521 291	1 208 843

The cost of inventory recognised as an expense includes an impairment of MUR 31.9m (2021: a net reversal of impairment of MUR 1.7m) for the Group in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value. The reversal in prior year 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.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Trade receivables (net of provisions)	**520 350**	442 418	**–**	–
*Other receivables	**92 986**	66 232	**–**	–
Prepayment	**23 467**	31 227	**–**	–
Receivables from group companies: (net of provisions)				
- Enterprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**73 158**	69 609	**25 529**	24 688
-Subsidiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–
-Fellow subsidiary	**–**	–	**40 192**	39 882
	709 961	609 486	**65 721**	64 570

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 of the trade receivables balance at end of the year, MUR 65.6m (2021: MUR 69.5m) is due from the Group's largest customer. There are no other customers who represent more than 11% (2021: 14%) of the total balance of trade receivables of the Group.

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	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	**380 938**	267 226	**65 721**	64 570
US Dollar	**13 702**	4 741	**–**	–
Euro	**198 868**	240 060	**–**	–
	593 508	512 027	**65 721**	64 570

(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.

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 2022	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	**1.81%**	**3.29%**	**14.18%**	**82.91%**	**82.64%**	
Gross carrying amount						
Trade receivables*						
- Uninsured debtors	**258 490**	**120 994**	**27 259**	**12 865**	**125 369**	**544 977**
- Insured debtors	**92 879**	**79 770**	**1 455**	**1 221**	**–**	**175 325**
Total	**351 369**	**200 764**	**28 714**	**14 086**	**125 369**	**716 916**
Loss allowance	**4 678**	**3 979**	**3 866**	**10 666**	**103 605**	**126 794**

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	95 782	498 620
- Insured debtors	65 556	75 218	254	733	164	141 925
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

*Including receivables from Group companies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Insured debtors - Allowance of ECL on insured debtors is MUR 5.5m.
Trade receivables and other debtors - ECL is calculated based on the expected loss rate which varies for the Company and its foreign subsidiaries depending on their risk characteristics. The Company's receivables are mainly dividends receivable from it's subsidiary company for which provision for ECL is not required.

(c) The closing loss allowances for trade and other receivables as at 30 June 2022 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	THE GROUP			THE GROUP		
	Collectively assessed 2022 MUR '000	Individually assessed 2022 MUR '000	Total 2022 MUR '000	Collectively assessed 2021 MUR '000	Individually assessed 2021 MUR '000	Total 2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	**11 706**	**116 812**	**128 518**	14 286	111 011	125 297
Charge/(reversal)						
for the year	**3 781**	**6 484**	**10 265**	(3 440)	(1 738)	(5 178)
Write off	**–**	**(4 441)**	**(4 441)**	–	(310)	(310)
Exchange differences	**(265)**	**(7 283)**	**(7 548)**	860	7 849	8 709
	15 222	**111 572**	**126 794**	11 706	116 812	128 518

(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

THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

	2022 and 2021			
	Number of shares	Ordinary shares MUR '000	Share premium MUR '000	Total MUR '000
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 (2021: 1,373,130) with a par value of MUR 10 per share (2021: 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 2021	262 588	2 602	41 910	1 656	308 756
Other comprehensive income:					
Other movements in associate	–	–	–	8	8
Revaluation on land and buildings	96 961	–	–	–	96 961
Deferred tax on revaluation of buildings	(10 908)	–	–	–	(10 908)
Exchange differences	–	–	(19 444)	–	(19 444)
At 30 June 2022	**348 641**	**2 602**	**22 466**	**1 664**	**375 373**
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**

(b) The Company

	Fair value reserve MUR '000	Total MUR '000
At 1 July 2021	2 554 552	2 554 552
Other comprehensive income:		
Increase in fair value	21 605	21 605
At 30 June 2022	**2 576 157**	**2 576 157**
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**

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 subsidiaries and associates that has been recognised in other comprehensive income until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise legal reserve and capital reserve.

14. BORROWINGS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Current				
Bank overdrafts (note 29(b))	**15 812**	16 563	**–**	–
Bank loans	**92 806**	94 570	**–**	–
	108 618	111 133	**–**	–
Non-current				
Bank loans	**301 704**	419 436	**–**	–
Total borrowings	**410 322**	530 569	**–**	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

14. BORROWINGS (continued)

(a) The borrowings include secured liabilities (bank overdrafts and bank loans) amounting to MUR 410.3m (2021: MUR 530.6m) for the Group and MUR nil (2021: MUR nil) for the Company. The borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges over the Group assets and bearing interest at 1.45% - 4.10% per annum (2021: 1.87% - 4.10% per annum) for the Group.

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
After one year and before two years	93 922	144 629
After two years and before three years	94 166	84 288
After three years and before five years	106 628	175 410
After five years	6 988	15 109
	301 704	419 436

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 %	2021 %
Bank overdrafts	4.29	4.00
Bank loans	1.45 - 4.10	1.87 - 4.10

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 %	2021 %
Mauritian Rupee	140 000	174 999
Euro	270 322	355 570
	410 322	530 569

15. DEFERRED TAX (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES

Deferred 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	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Deferred tax assets	(5 184)	(3 596)
Deferred tax liabilities	288 011	247 956
	282 827	244 360

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%). The movements on the deferred tax account are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	244 360	193 215
Credit to profit or loss (note 18 (c))	(6 269)	(3 628)
Charge to other comprehensive income	44 736	54 773
At 30 June	282 827	244 360

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

(a) The Group

	At 1 July 2021	(Credit)/ charge to profit or loss MUR '000	Credit to other comprehensive income MUR '000	At 30 June 2022 MUR '000
2022				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Asset revaluation	45 662	(1 342)	45 264	89 584
Accelerated tax depreciation	271 279	3 066	–	274 345
	316 941	1 724	45 264	363 929
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefit obligations	(40 207)	(1 788)	(528)	(42 523)
Leases	(4 313)	(87)	–	(4 400)
Provision on stock and receivables	(28 061)	(6 118)	–	(34 179)
Net deferred tax liabilities	244 360	(6 269)	44 736	282 827

	At 1 July 2020 MUR '000	(Credit)/ charge to profit or loss MUR '000	Credit to other comprehensive income MUR '000	At 30 June 2021 MUR '000
2021				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Asset revaluation	44 776	886	–	45 662
Accelerated tax depreciation	273 724	(2 445)	–	271 279
	318 500	(1 559)	–	316 941
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefit obligations	(92 243)	(2 737)	54 773	(40 207)
Leases	(3 889)	(424)	–	(4 313)
Provision on stock and receivables	(29 153)	1 092	–	(28 061)
Net deferred tax liabilities	193 215	(3 628)	54 773	244 360

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Amounts recognised in the statements of financial position		
Pension scheme (note (i))	251 250	237 717
Charge to profit or loss		
- Pension benefits (note (v))	24 531	36 702
Charge/(Credited) to other comprehensive income		
- Pension benefits (note (vi))	2 709	(322 678)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

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 25 August 2022.

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 Workers' Rights Act 2009 (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 lump sum 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.

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Present value of funded obligations	**857 224**	805 110
Fair value of plan assets	**(677 497)**	(625 324)
	179 727	179 786
Present value of unfunded obligations	**71 523**	57 931
Liability in the statements of financial position	**251 250**	237 717

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	**237 717**	544 048
- Amount recognised in profit or loss	**24 531**	36 702
- Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**2 709**	(322 678)
Contributions paid*	**(13 707)**	(20 355)
At 30 June	**251 250**	237 717

*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 37.7m (2021: MUR 34.4m) for the Group.

(c) The movement in the defined benefit obligations over the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Present value of funded obligation at start of 1 July	**804 609**	1 003 196
Present value of unfunded obligation at start of 1 July	**58 432**	78 395
Transfer from member account*	**48 156**	25 637
Current service cost	**15 726**	21 274
Interest cost	**35 898**	30 943
Liability loss due to change in financial assumptions	**23 608**	(244 760)
Benefit paid	**(57 682)**	(51 644)
At 30 June	**928 747**	863 041

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

(d) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	**625 324**	537 542
Interest income	**27 093**	15 515
Disability PHI	**1 851**	3 478
Employer contributions	**11 857**	16 876
Benefits paid	**(57 682)**	(51 644)
Transfer	**48 155**	25 639
Actuarial gain	**20 899**	77 918
At 30 June	**677 497**	625 324

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Service cost	**15 726**	21 274
Net interest cost	**8 805**	15 428
Total included in employee benefit expense	**24 531**	36 702

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Liability experience gains/ (losses) due to change in financial assumptions	**20 899**	77 918
Actuarial (gain)/losses	**(23 608)**	244 760
Actuarial (gain)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	**(2 709)**	322 678

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Cash and cash equivalents	**55 216**	50 964
Equity investments* categorised by industry type:		
- Banks & Insurance	**112 465**	103 804
- Industry	**10 704**	9 880
- Investment	**62 669**	57 843
- Leisure & Hotels	**36 111**	33 330
- Commerce	**17 886**	16 508
- Others	**1 897**	1 751
Fixed interest instruments	**194 509**	179 530
Properties		
- Commercial properties in Mauritius	**24 864**	22 950
Investment funds	**159 482**	147 201
Commodities	**1 694**	1 563
Total Market value of assets	**677 497**	625 324
Actual return on plan assets	**47 993**	61 371

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

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, 33.6% (2021: 22.6%) represent the local equity instruments and 35.0% (2021: 29.5%) the foreign equity instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rate	4.5/5.2	4.4/5.3
Future long-term salary increase	3.0	2.0
Future expected pension increase	1.0	1.0
Expected return on plan assets	4.4/5.2	4.4/5.3
Future long-term NPS increase	4.0	4.0
Post retirement mortality tables	PNOO	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.

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Increase in defined benefit obligations due to 1% decrease in discount rate	194 878	183 214
Decrease in defined benefit obligations due to 1% increase in discount rate	167 423	156 916
Increase in defined benefit obligations due to 1% increase in future long-term salary assumption	53 939	51 992
Decrease in defined benefit obligations due to 1% decrease in future long-term salary assumption	57 420	54 259

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

(j) 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 the calculation, the liabilities would increase giving rise to actuarial losses.

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

(l) The Group does not expect to make any contributions to its post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 30 June 2023.

(m) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 10-16 years at the end of the reporting date (2021: 10-16 years).

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Trade payables	591 797	443 171	–	–
Deposits from customers (see note (b))	91 972	71 257	–	–
Amounts due to Group companies:				
- Enterprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	5 189	2 095	–	–
- Fellow subsidiary	2 434	1 860	–	–
End of year discount (note (c))	207 613	161 424	–	–
Dividend payable	178 820	173 510	64 344	63 658
Accrued expenses and other payables	422 961	435 999	5 833	4 611
	1 500 786	1 289 316	70 177	68 269

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 and the Company have policies to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit time frame.

(b) Deposits from customers on containers

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	71 257	76 510
Net increase/(decrease) in deposits*	20 715	(5 253)
At 30 June	91 972	71 257

* This relates to deposit taken from customers for crates, bottles and jars.

(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	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	161 424	139 769
Movement during the year	46 189	21 655
At 30 June	207 613	161 424

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	242 152	124 188
US Dollar	48 255	62 659
Euro	294 500	248 663
Others	6 890	7 661
	591 797	443 171

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

18. LEASES

(a) Right of use assets

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for land and buildings and motor vehicles used in its operations. Land and buildings have a lease term between 9 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 disclosed below.

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

	THE GROUP		
	Land and building MUR'000	Motor vehicles MUR'000	Total MUR'000
At 1 July 2021	129 446	165 570	295 016
Additions for the year	–	29 431	29 431
Depreciation charge for the year	(32 173)	(66 030)	(98 203)
Exchange differences	(5 912)	(2 575)	(8 487)
At 30 June 2022	**91 361**	**126 396**	**217 757**

	THE GROUP		
	Land and buildings 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

(b) Lease liabilities

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	**317 677**	345 387
New leases	**29 431**	57 456
Interest expense	**15 213**	17 444
Lease payment	**(113 372)**	(118 209)
Exchange differences	**(8 800)**	15 599
At 30 June	**240 149**	317 677
Current	**113 749**	96 109
Non current	**126 400**	221 568
	240 149	317 677

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	**98 203**	102 917
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**15 213**	17 444
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**113 416**	120 361

During the year under review, the Group has taken exemption for short-term leases amounting to MUR 37.8m (2021: MUR 37.1m). These leases were taken for a period of 6-12 months.

In 2022, total cash outflows for leases (including short term lease) amounted to MUR 151m (2021: MUR 155.0m) for the Group. Non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounted to MUR 29.4m (2021: MUR 57.5m) for the Group.

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 Fixed payments MUR '000	2021 Fixed payments MUR '000
Fixed rent	**113 372**	118 209

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
2022			
Termination options not expected to be exercised	**215 120**	**25 029**	**240 149**
2021			
Termination options not expected to be exercised	290 616	27 061	317 677

	THE GROUP	
Maturity analysis	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Year 1	**127 190**	82 465
Year 2	**57 268**	125 689
Year 3	**41 499**	55 768
Year 4	**13 979**	45 231
Year 5	**4 176**	15 359
Onwards	**76 881**	83 976
	320 993	408 488
Less: unearned interest	**(15 810)**	(21 745)
	305 183	386 743

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

19. TAXATION

(a) Income tax

Income tax is calculated at 15% (2021: 15%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes. Tax rate in Réunion Island is at 26.5% (2021: 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	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Current tax assets	(1 377)	(17 994)	–	–
Current tax liabilities	76 098	14 586	–	–
	74 721	(3 408)	–	–

Tax liability	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	(3 408)	1 994	–	–
Income tax expense	107 244	100 610	–	–
Corporate social responsibility	9 539	10 831	–	–
Under/(over) provision in previous year	31 088	(7 471)	–	–
Investment tax credit	–	(29 183)	–	–
Tax deducted at source	(20)	(44)	–	–
Tax and CSR paid	(69 599)	(79 771)	–	–
Withholding tax on dividends	1 185	–	–	–
Exchange difference	1 082	(374)	–	–
At 30 June	74 721	(3 408)	–	–

(c) Tax expense

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Income tax provision at applicable rate	107 224	100 610		
CSR contribution	9 539	10 831	–	–
Under/(over) provision in previous year	31 088	(7 471)	–	–
	147 351	103 970	–	–
Deferred tax charge to profit or loss (note 15)	(6 269)	(3 628)		
Tax expense	141 582	71 158	–	–

(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	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Profit before tax	595 048	639 081	90 347	88 550
Tax calculated at the rate of: the Group 17% (2021: 17%) and the Company 15% (2021: 15%)	101 158	108 644	15 359	15 054
Tax effect of:				
Income not subject to tax	(28 709)	(25 213)	(15 816)	(15 402)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	25 426	11 246	457	348
CSR adjustment	(2 520)	1 508	–	–
Differential in tax rate	16 742	7 947	–	–
Investment tax credit	–	(29 183)	–	–
Under/(over) provision in previous year	30 775	(7 471)	–	–
Depreciation of non-qualifying assets	–	682	–	–
Effect of tax on associate	13	(462)	–	–
Deferred tax asset on tax losses not recognised	–	3 373	–	–
Deferred tax on provision for receivables	(1 303)	87	–	–
Tax charge	141 582	71 158	–	–

20. DEFERRED REVENUE

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
At 1 July	39 144	40 637
Addition	49 434	–
Income recognised	(20 257)	(6 272)
Exchange difference	(4 678)	4 779
At 30 June	63 643	39 144
Maturity analysis:		
Current	12 163	10 919
Non-current	51 480	28 225
	63 643	39 144

The deferred revenue arises as a result of the capital grants received from the government by one of the subsidiaries 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

On 18 November 2021, the Board of Directors declared an interim dividend of MUR 19.15 per share (2021: MUR 18.38 per share) which was paid on 31 December 2021. On 14 June 2022, a final dividend of MUR 46.86 per share (2021: MUR 46.36 per share) was declared and paid on 21 July 2022. During the year, subsidiaries declared a dividend amount of MUR 163.9m (2021: MUR 157.8m) to their non-controlling interests.

	THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Dividends declared		
2022: MUR 66.01 per share (2021: MUR 64.74 per share)	90 640	88 896

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

22. REVENUE

Disaggregated revenue information

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

	THE GROUP	
	2022 Total MUR '000	2021 Total MUR '000
Type of goods or service		
Non-alcoholic beverage	**4 453 624**	4 049 083
Alcoholic beverage	**4 924 963**	4 204 901
Discount and trade deals	**(370 508)**	(389 494)
	9 008 079	7 864 490
Recycled glass and related products	**6 843**	3 869
Total revenue	**9 014 922**	7 868 359
Geographical markets		
Local	**7 394 710**	6 450 132
Overseas	**1 620 212**	1 418 227
Total revenue	**9 014 922**	7 868 359
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	**9 014 922**	7 868 359

Revenue, net of excise and other specific duties amounted to MUR 6,367m for the Group (2021: MUR 5,407m).

23. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 5)	**367 940**	336 155	**–**	–
Depreciation on right-of-use-assets (note 18(a))	**98 203**	89 063	**–**	–
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6)	**2 102**	2 119	**–**	–
Employee benefit expense (note 24)	**1 124 846**	1 095 279	**–**	–
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	**(112 980)**	(58 086)	**–**	–
Purchases of finished goods, raw materials and consumables used	**2 899 021**	2 162 891	**–**	–
Excise and other specific duties	**2 647 776**	2 461 226	**–**	–
Other marketing and selling expenses	**324 631**	272 255	**–**	–
Other expenses	**1 020 338**	884 930	**2 688**	2 317
Total cost of sales, warehousing, selling and marketing and administrative expenses	**8 371 877**	7 245 832	**2 688**	2 317

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Wages and salaries and other employee benefits	**959 911**	923 455
Social security costs	**110 095**	102 980
Pension costs - defined benefit plans (note 16(a)(v))	**24 531**	36 702
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	**30 309**	32 142
	1 124 846	1 095 279

25. OTHER INCOME

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment	**2 109**	2 612
Sundry income	**15 854**	9 781
Net foreign exchange gains	**117**	43 878
	18 080	56 271

26. PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS, SHARE OF ASSOCIATE AND CREDIT LOSS EXPENSE/REVERSAL ON TRADE RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Profit before finance costs is arrived at after:		
crediting:		
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment	**2 109**	2 612
Deferred revenue (note 20)	**24 935**	1 493
and charging:		
Cost of inventories expenses	**6 586 315**	5 668 287
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**367 940**	336 155
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 18(a))	**98 203**	89 063
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6)	**2 102**	2 119
Employee benefit expense (note 24)	**1 124 846**	1 095 279

27. FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Bank overdrafts	**937**	1 450
Bank loans	**15 347**	19 253
Leases	**15 213**	17 444
Net foreign exchange losses	**26 245**	11 045
	57 742	49 192

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

27A. FINANCE INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Dividend income	724	77	93 035	90 867
Interest income	1 284	1 495	–	–
	2 008	1 572	93 035	90 867

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	THE GROUP	
	2022	2021
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (MUR'000)	140 008	167 167
Number of ordinary shares in issue	1 373 130	1 373 130
Basic and diluted earnings per share (MUR.cs) - Basic	101.96	121.74

29. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Profit before tax	595 048	639 081	90 347	88 550
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 5))	367 940	336 155	–	–
Depreciation on right of use assets (note 18(a))	98 203	102 917	–	–
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6)	2 102	2 119	–	–
Deferred revenue (note 20)	(20 305)	(1 493)	–	–
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment (note 25)	(2 109)	(2 612)	–	–
Loss allowance recognised on trade receivables (note 11(c))	10 265	–	–	–
Reversal of loss allowance on trade receivables (note 11(c))	–	(5 178)	–	–
Reversal of impairment loss recognised on inventory (note 10)	–	(1 658)	–	–
Impairment loss on land and building	–	1 750	–	–
Exchange differences	30 999	(19 707)	–	–
Dividend income (note 27A)	(724)	(77)	(93 035)	(90 867)
Interest income (note 27A)	(1 284)	(1 495)	–	–
Increase in pension provision (note 16)	25 030	36 702	–	–
Interest expense	31 497	38 146	–	–
Share of results of associates	78	(2 725)	–	–
	1 136 740	1 121 925	(2 688)	(2 317)
Changes in working capital:				
-Trade and other receivables	(99 196)	11 354	–	–
-Inventories	(337 175)	(91 572)	–	–
-Trade and other payables	198 432	94 720	1 222	633
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	898 801	1 136 427	(1 466)	(1 684)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Bank and cash balances	507 898	485 439	5 105	4 641
Bank overdrafts (note 14)	(15 812)	(16 563)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	492 086	468 876	5 105	4 641

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Mauritian Rupee	196 045	255 490	5 105	4 641
US Dollar	8 853	5 986	–	–
Euro	277 897	207 280	–	–
Other currencies	9 291	120	–	–
	492 086	468 876	5 105	4 641

(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	THE GROUP				
			Non-cash changes		
	2021 MUR '000	Cash flows MUR '000	Additions MUR '000	Foreign exchange movement MUR '000	2022 MUR '000
Bank loans (note 14)	514 006	(94 112)	–	(25 384)	394 510
Lease liabilities (note 18(b))	317 677	(98 159)	29 431	(8 800)	240 149

	THE GROUP				
			Non-cash changes		
	2020 MUR '000	Cash flows MUR '000	Additions MUR '000	Foreign exchange movement MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Bank loans (note 14)	536 672	(86 748)	–	64 082	514 006
Lease liabilities (note 18(b))	345 387	(100 765)	57 456	15 599	317 677

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

THE GROUP

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

30. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment:

	Segment Revenue		Segment Result	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Local	**7 508 657**	6 538 505	**516 279**	490 418
Overseas	**2 315 868**	2 090 651	**144 846**	188 380
Total	**9 824 525**	8 629 156	**661 125**	678 798
Intersegment revenue	**(809 603)**	(760 797)	**–**	–
	9 014 922	7 868 359	**661 125**	678 798
Share of results of associate			**(78)**	2 725
(Credit loss expense)/reversal on trade receivables			**(10 265)**	5 178
Net finance costs			**(55 734)**	(47 620)
Profit before tax			**595 048**	639 081
Tax expense			**(141 582)**	(71 158)
Profit for the year			**453 466**	567 923

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 9.0 billion (2021: MUR 7.9 billion).

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 2(r). 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.

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Local	**7 060 751**	6 321 125	**2 096 273**	1 973 049
Overseas	**1 337 133**	1 463 035	**733 986**	739 757
Consolidated assets/liabilities	**8 397 884**	7 784 160	**2 830 259**	2 712 806

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	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Local	**360 530**	338 299	**299 632**	408 192
Overseas	**104 381**	99 302	**39 109**	41 347
	464 911	437 601	**338 741**	449 539

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

Revenue from major products and services	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Beverages	**9 008 079**	7 864 490
Recycled glass and related products	**6 843**	3 869
	9 014 922	7 868 359

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, trade receivables, right-of-use assets, investments at fair value through OCI and exclude investment in associate. Segment liabilities comprise of borrowings, leases, retirement benefit obligations, deferred revenue, tax and other operating liabilities. Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
(a) Dividend income				
Fellow subsidiaries	**–**	–	**93 035**	90 868
(b) Sales of goods or services				
Enterprises with which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**444 089**	389 323	**–**	–
(c) Purchases of goods or services				
Enterprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**91 068**	61 585	**–**	–
(d) Management fees/interest paid				
Ultimate holding Company	**9 809**	9 172	**–**	–
(e) Outstanding balances				
Receivables from related parties				
Enterprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**73 158**	69 538	**40 192**	39 882
Fellow subsidiary	**–**	–	**25 529**	24 688
Payables to related parties				
Enterprises in which ultimate holding Company has significant interest	**5 285**	4 436	**–**	–
Fellow subsidiary	**2 434**	1 860	**–**	–
(f) Key Management Personnel				
Salaries and short-term employee benefit	**79 461**	78 537	**–**	–
Post employment benefit	**7 697**	7 875	**–**	–

Sales of goods or services to related parties were made at the Group's usual list prices. Purchases were made at market price.

The balances have been netted off in the statement of financial position and not in the related parties disclosures. The outstanding receivables in the related parties disclosure have been reported with expected credit losses.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

32. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	THE GROUP	
	2022 MUR '000	2021 MUR '000
Capital commitments contracted for and not provided in the financial statements:		
Property, plant and equipment	**67 545**	33 598

33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2022, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees of MUR 76.8m (2021: MUR 95.9m) arising in the ordinary course of business. The Group has not made any provision for this liability as Directors consider the probability of the liability to be uncertain.

34. RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified in February 2022, with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which is still ongoing as at reporting date. The war between the two countries continues to evolve as military activity proceeds and additional sanctions are imposed. The economic impact of the war depends on several variables that are difficult to predict.

Although the Group and the Company do not have any direct operations in Russia or Ukraine, the war has caused supply-chain disruptions for some of our raw materials, freight, and increased transportation delays. Management is following the situation and is applying rigorous demand planning of materials with increased stock level where necessary to mitigate this risk. Management is also developing back-up suppliers for raw and packaging materials with a specific focus on geographical risks.

Going concern

Management concludes that there are no material uncertainties on the Group's and the Company's activities resulting from the impact of the Russia-Ukraine geopolitical conflicts.

35. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no significant events after the reporting date which require adjustments or additional disclosures in the financial statements for the Group and the Company.

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 **1st Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis** on **Tuesday 13 December 2022** at **11.30 hours** to transact the following business in the manner required for the passing of ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS:

AGENDA

1. To consider the Annual Report 2022 of the Company.
2. To receive the report of Deloitte, the auditors of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.
3. To consider and adopt the Group's and Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.
4. To elect, as Director of the Company, Mr. Alain Zerzuben* who has been nominated by the Board and who offers himself for election.

5-12. 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):

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

13. To fix the remuneration of the Directors for the year to 30 June 2023 and to ratify the emoluments paid to the Directors for the year ended 30 June 2022.
14. To reappoint Deloitte as auditors for the ensuing year and to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.
15. To ratify the emoluments paid to Deloitte, the external auditors, for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

By Order of the Board

Deborah Nicolin, ACG(CS)

Per IBL Mangement Ltd
Company Secretary

27 September 2022

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, DTOS Registry Services Ltd, 10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower, 19 CyberCity, Ebène, by **Monday 12 December 2022** at **11.30 hours** and in default, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

c. A proxy form is included in the Annual Report and is also available at the Share Registry and Transfer Office of the Company.

d. For the purpose of this 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 at close of business on 17 November 2022

e. The minutes of the Annual Meeting to be held on 13 December 2022 will be available for consultation and comments during office hours at the registered office of the Company, 4th Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis from 2 February to 10 February 2023.

* Footnote: The profiles and categories of the Directors proposed for election/re-election are set out in the Annual Report 2022.

Proxy Form

I/We, ...

of ....

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

....

of ....

or failing him/her, ...

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 1st Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis on **Tuesday 13 December 2022** at **11.30 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 2022 of the Company.			
2. To receive the report of Deloitte, the auditors of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.			
3. To consider and adopt the Group's and Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.			
4. To elect, as Director of the Company, Mr. Alain Zerzuben* who has been nominated by the Board and who offers himself for election			
5-12. To re-elect as Directors of the Company, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting, the following person* who offer themselves for re-election (as separate resolutions):			
5. Mr. Arnaud Lagesse			
6. Mr. Jan Boullé			
7. Mr. François Dalais			
8. Mr. Roger Espitalier Noël			
9. Mr. Guillaume Hugnin			
10. Mr. Hugues Lagesse			
11. Mr. Thierry Lagesse			
12. Mrs. Christine Marot			
13. To fix the remuneration of the directors for the year to 30 June 2023 and to ratify the emoluments paid to the directors for the year ended 30 June 2022.			
14. To reappoint Deloitte, as auditors for the ensuing year and to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.			
15. To ratify the emoluments paid to Deloitte, the external auditors, for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.			

Signed this .... day of .... 2022.

Signature(s) ....

Notes:

1. *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.*
2. *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.*
3. *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, DTOS Registry Services Ltd, 10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower, 19 CyberCity, Ebène, by **Monday 12 December 2022** at **11.30 hours** and in default, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as validproxy shall not be treated as valid.*

* Footnote: The profiles and categories of the Directors proposed for election/re-election are set out in the Annual Report 2022.