LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT 2024

Dear Stakeholder,

The Board of Directors of Lux Island Resorts Ltd (LIR) is pleased to present the Integrated Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024. This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2024.

Jean-Claude Béga
Chairperson

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WE BELIEVE THAT EVERY SINGLE MOMENT IS WORTH CELEBRATING. WORTH MAKING REMARKABLE. FROM LIFE'S BIG MOMENTS TO THE SMALL ONES. EVERY MOMENT IS MADE EXTRAORDINARY.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to present Lux Island Resorts' Integrated Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCES

This year again, I am happy to report some solid performances for Lux Island Resorts. As at 30 June 2024, we boast a healthy balance sheet and all our key metrics are extremely positive:

- Group turnover went from Rs 8.2bn in 2022-2023 to Rs 9.7bn in 2023-2024, highlighting an 18% growth.
- EBITDA was Rs 2.7bn, including a capital gain of Rs 47m from the sale of our last villa at LUX* Grand Baie, compared to Rs 2.9bn in 2022-2023 which included a profit of Rs 416m, representing insurance proceeds for LUX* Belle Mare net of impairment. On a like for like basis, EBITDA increased by 8%.
- Operating profit was Rs 1.9bn in 2023-2024.
- Net finance costs increased from Rs 539m to Rs 569m, due to an increase in interest rates.
- Profit before tax was Rs 1.37bn and attributable profit was Rs 1.1bn.
- Basic Earnings Per Share was Rs 8.27.
- The gearing of the Group is also very healthy, standing at 26% at year-end. This can be attributed to very good operating performances as well as the repayment of loans to the value of Rs 804m.

Our three destinations also fared very well this financial year. Mauritius posted an EBITDA of Rs 1.9bn, representing 72% of the Group's overall performances, while the Maldives and Reunion Island registered an EBITDA of MUR 618m and MUR 139m, respectively.

Furthermore, after paying our very first dividend post-Covid in 2022-2023, to the value of Rs 2.00 per share, we increased the dividend payable by 25% to Rs 2.50 per share to reward our shareholders, whose trust and loyalty have not failed despite the pandemic and the sombre years that followed.

The next phase to secure Lux Island Resorts's development is to increase its room inventory. Based on our healthy balance sheet, we are looking for opportunities to expand our footprint to grow our business and, at the same time, mitigate our geographical and market risks. We observe that we are too concentrated in Mauritius and are looking for opportunities across other territories, favouring resorts that can be branded LUX* in the Indian Ocean region, Africa and the Middle East.

REOPENING OF LUX* BELLE MARE

Lux* Belle Mare reopened as planned on 1st October 2023. The scope of works included the modernisation and enhancement of our product under the guidance of The Lux* Collective and with the collaboration of all the professionals who worked on this project. The reopening was very successful, thanks to our loyal clients and team members. My warm thanks also go to all those who were involved in this project including my fellow Directors, Management, the architects, the contractors as well as the insurance companies and brokers.

BOARD AND GOVERNANCE

The financial year 2023-2024 has seen no new appointments to the Board. That being said, we acknowledge the new requirement of The Mauritian Company's Act to welcome more women (25%) to the table and we will comply by 31 December 2024.

Following the consolidation of the Corporate Governance & Nomination and Remuneration Committees, we have reviewed our Board Charter and devised a new Corporate Governance Charter, so as to align with recent developments.

During the year, we also reviewed our investment strategy as well as the level of risk we are prepared to take. A Risk Appetite Statement has been drawn, outlining our investment strategy for the years to come. Our risks have also been categorised under four pillars: Strategic, Financial, Operational and Compliance. More details on our strategy and Risk Appetite Statement can be found on pages 77 to 78.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Last year, following the implementation of the Practice Direction No. 2 of 2022, issued by the Registrar of Companies, we invited our shareholders to access our annual report using a QR Code or link to our website. This decision was very well received, encouraging us to reiterate our commitment towards its digitalisation this year again.

On another note, with a view to meeting the United Nations' SDGs 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land), we have partnered with two Mauritian NGOs promoting biodiversity conservation: the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) and EcoSud.

The MWF has extensive expertise in handling delicate conservation situations and has played a crucial role in saving various species from the brink of extinction. Our engagement will help them sensitise the public, providing facilities for the upcycling of plastic and re-introducing endemic plants in urban zones, including our resorts and the tiny forest on Ile des Deux Cocos.

With EcoSud, our partnership encompasses awareness and scientific surveys to determine the safest and most efficient approach to marine life conservation. The NGO will now have a presence through LUX* Grand Baie, LUX* Grand Gaube, LUX* Belle Mare, LUX* Le Morne and Tamassa, where Marine Biologists will be hosting deep awareness sessions for our internal and external stakeholders from public and private sectors, as well as the neighbours of our properties, to coordinate the implementation of selected biodiversity conservation initiatives and enhance their success across the island.

You will find more information on the different CSR initiatives undertaken during the 2023-2024 financial year in our sustainability report, available on pages 89 to 99.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My warm thanks go to our team members at Lux Island Resorts, for their unwavering commitment during the last financial year. Their hard work and dedication are key in ensuring the success of the Group throughout the years!

I am also grateful to Désiré Elliah, Lux Island Resorts' CEO, for his exemplary leadership this year again, as well as to Paul Jones, for his commitment to The Lux Collective Ltd as CEO these past 14 years. I take this opportunity to warmly welcome his replacement, Mr Olivier Chavy, whose vast expertise will certainly drive the company to new heights of success.

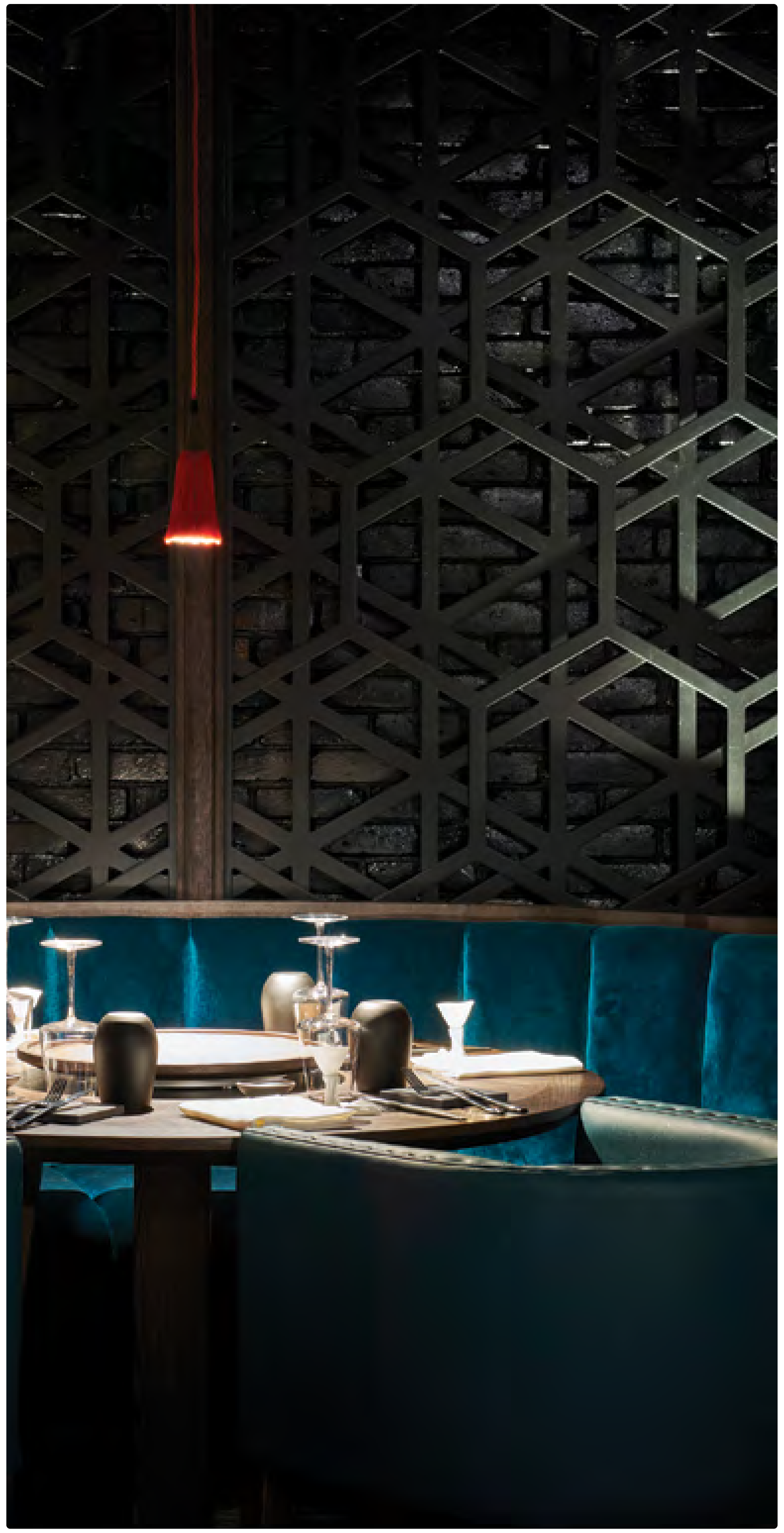
Maxime Rey having decided not to seek re-election at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, I would like to express him my deepest gratitude for his total engagement, support and guidance during his tenure as Director. I wish him a lot of success in his future endeavours.

Finally, I would like to thank my fellow Directors on the Board, for their help and guidance, as well as all our shareholders for their renewed loyalty and support.

Jean-Claude Béga
Chairperson

24 September 2024

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S INTERVIEW



HOW WOULD YOU RATE LUX ISLAND RESORTS' PERFORMANCES IN 2023-2024?

The financial year 2023-2024 was a very good one for Lux Island Resorts. First and foremost, due to the successful reopening of LUX* Belle Mare in Mauritius, as from 1st October 2023. Just as we felt its impact on our performance during its closure throughout most of the financial year 2022-2023, we see the positive effect of its resurgence on the Group today. Guests are extremely happy with the new LUX* Belle Mare, boasting better rooms and F&B facilities.

With all our Mauritian resorts now in operation, our already high occupancy rate is even more exceptional in 2023-2024. Two factors account for this performance, the first being the successful implementation of our yield management strategy, in collaboration with our management company, The Lux Collective, resulting in higher room rates. We have also benefited from more direct bookings, with a positive impact on our rates.

The Maldives remains profitable in 2023-2024, despite occupancy rates having declined over the years, due to the increased number of resorts across the destination. Fortunately, The Maldives welcomed a record-breaking total of 1,964,465 tourists for the financial year 2023-2024 and the authorities are forecasting over 2 million arrivals during

the calendar year 2024, a number which is expected to grow to 2.8 million in 2025. The expected growth will be facilitated by the full opening of the new airport terminal, which should have a very positive impact on the tourism industry going forward.

As for Reunion Island, we have made good progress on LUX* St Gilles' lease issue mentioned last year. We are currently negotiating with the Government to secure the land and hope to come to an agreement by the end of December 2024. If all goes according to plan, we will be able to undergo a renovation of the hotel as from next year.

WHAT WERE THE MAIN CHALLENGES YOU FACED DURING THIS FINANCIAL YEAR?

The main challenge we faced during the financial year 2023-2024 was the oversupply of rooms in the Maldives. Unfortunately, the increase in room supply was higher than the increase in arrivals, putting pressure on our rates across the destination. That being said, Lux South Ari Atoll is still profitable and we are putting all our efforts in addressing the issue at hand.

Another obstacle remains the shortage of labour, which has been impacting the Mauritian hospitality industry since the Covid-19 pandemic. While we welcome the government's initiative to open labour market to foreigners, things are moving very slowly when it comes to obtaining the required permits.

Either way, it is in our interest to favour the recruitment of Mauritians, as people from the world come to Mauritius to enjoy the Mauritian hospitality. We recently managed to secure a strategic partnership with other hotel groups, with a view to attracting and nurturing local talents within the hotel industry. This joint campaign, "Les Métiers de l'Hôtellerie", targets young job seekers, school graduates, vocational students and experienced professionals, raising awareness of various career opportunities in tourism. It has been a true success thus far, though much still needs to be done to overcome the challenge.

Jumping on the band wagon, Lux Island Resorts implemented a few initiatives to retain existing employees - an approach that has contributed to a slight decrease in staff turnover, as compared to previous years.

On another note, in an attempt to face the effect of climate change in Mauritius, the government has recently implemented a Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy of 2% on profits for companies with a turnover exceeding Rs 50m. The collected money will be used, amongst other things, to combat coastal erosion through the rehabilitation of our beaches and coastlines. While we and other hoteliers in Mauritius fully support this initiative, we want to be assured our money will be used wisely.

Finally, interest rates and inflation are still a source of concern, but we are taking all necessary measures to mitigate their impact on our activities.

TELL US MORE ABOUT YOUR APPROACH TO RETAIN TALENTS AT LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD.

As last year, our focus on human resources and learning & development in 2023-2024 has led to some remarkable achievements, underscoring our dedication to creating a healthy work environment and promoting continuous growth for our employees.

The financial year was marked by several initiatives on this front:

- In view of the reopening of LUX* Belle Mare in October 2023, we enrolled our employees in intensive pre-opening training, including collaborations with international industry experts. Our team members, equipped with new skills and an exposure to Forbes Travel Guide standards, ensured exceptional service delivery! This preparation led LUX* Belle Mare to achieve a Forbes 5-star rating in its first audit. Key initiatives included enhanced spa and culinary offerings, comprehensive health & safety training, as well as specialised service culture sessions.
- To add to LUX* Belle Mare's amazing Forbes 5-star accomplishment, we achieved eight more Forbes Travel Guide Star Awards, including 5-star awards for LUX* Grand Baie, LUX* Me Spa at LUX* Grand Baie and LUX* South Ari Atoll. 4-star awards were granted to LUX* Grand Gaube, LUX* Le Morne, LUX* Me Spa at LUX* Belle Mare and LUX* South Ari Atoll. These honours reflect the unwavering dedication and outstanding service provided by our team members, showcasing their commitment to excellence.
- Another significant achievement this year was the successful completion of our first cohort of 20 team members in the Food & Beverage Apprenticeship Programme at National Qualification Level 3, offered by LIRTA Ltd, the Lux Collective's training academy.
- Leadership development continued to be a priority, with team members participating in various programmes, including Cornell PDPs, the IBL Management Development Programme and specialised training by LIRTA Ltd.
- The Lux Island Resorts corporate office and our resorts and operations in Mauritius and the Maldives, including Ile des Deux Cocos, were once again recognised as a "Great Place to Work" by the esteemed Great Place to Work® Institute. This certification, awarded to our Mauritian resorts for the sixth consecutive year, highlights our unwavering commitment to fostering a positive and inclusive workplace where each team member feels valued and integral to our success.

These accomplishments reflect our ongoing efforts to foster a culture of excellence and continuous improvement, highlighting our dedication to providing exceptional hospitality to all our guests.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S INTERVIEW *(cont.)*

LAST YEAR, YOU MENTIONED THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF A SUSTAINABILITY RADAR MAPPING EXERCISE, WHICH HAD A VERY POSITIVE DOMINO EFFECT ON LUX ISLAND RESORTS. WHAT IS THE SITUATION ON THIS FRONT TODAY?

Committed to minimising its carbon footprint, our Maldivian resort, LUX* South Ari Atoll, has renewed its partnership with SwimSol, finding innovative ways to maximise solar power usage across the destination.

Already operating a rooftop solar system as well as a trailblazing floating solar system since 2019, the hotel now plans to triple its solar capacity by installing additional SolarSea platforms in the resort's surrounding waters, as well as a battery system.

SwimSol developed the world's first marine-grade floating solar system in 2014, designed to withstand waves and corrosion in the Maldivian climate. The eco-friendly platforms provide shelter for juvenile fish and invertebrates, while coral larvae can use the structures to grow into adult colonies for replanting. Once completed, the solar system, with a capacity of 2.9 MWp, will be the largest in the Maldives. This will allow the resort to fully power the island for an average of eight hours a day during peak energy demand. Diesel generators, the traditional means of producing electricity on island resorts, will be turned off during that time, saving a total of over 1.1 million litres of diesel per year. LUX* South Ari Atoll will thereby reduce CO_2 emissions by 3,000 tons per year - the equivalent of what is captured by planting 130,000 trees.

Running purely on clean solar power during daytime means less fumes and noise from the island's powerhouse, which will also require less maintenance. Guests at LUX* South Ari can follow the live production of the solar system as well as interesting environmental facts on the in-villa TV system.

WHAT ARE YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025?

As mentioned last year, now that renovation works have been completed at the LUX* Belle Mare, we benefit from a relatively new pool of hotels. Most of our resorts across our three destinations have been either recently built or refurbished. Our objective today is to maintain extensively all our existing properties and we are currently working on the elaboration and implementation of a 5-year CapEx plan to this end.

Our other main goal, as discussed above, is to see through our negotiations with the Government in Reunion Island, to secure the land where LUX* St Gilles currently stands, with a view to starting renovations at the beginning of 2025. We hope to finalise this project by the end of the next financial year.

Finally, in 2024-2025 we hope to reduce our geographical and business risks by investing more abroad. Our gearing as at 30 June 2024 is very healthy and we are well positioned to start looking for some new opportunities in the Indian Ocean region. We will keep our shareholders informed accordingly.

Overall, we intend to increase shareholder value to attract new shareholders in Lux Island Resorts. Our current share price stands at Rs 59.50, translating to a P/E ratio of 7.2, which, while rather low, still presents a good investment opportunity. Another way to improve our strategy and increase share price, is to find new ways of retaining and attracting talents to work within our resorts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely grateful to each and every Lux Island Resorts team member, in Mauritius, Reunion Island and the Maldives, for their hard work and dedication this year again.

My gratitude also goes to our Chairman, Jean-Claude Béga, as well as my colleagues on the Board of Directors and all our shareholders, for their trust and loyalty throughout the 2023-2024 financial year.

I take this opportunity to salute the precious contribution of Paul Jones, ex-CEO of The Lux Collective Ltd, during the last 14 years. I wish him well in his new endeavours and welcome his replacement, Olivier Chavy, whose vast experience will without any doubt be extremely valuable to Lux Island Resorts. I have already had a great contact with Olivier and I look forward to working together in 2024-2025.

Finally, our guests, for carrying on choosing one or more of our destinations and hotels over and over again!

Désiré Eliah
Chief Executive Officer

24 September 2024

GROUP STRUCTURE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

Lux Island Resorts Ltd
(Holding)

- **100%** **Merville Ltd** Owner & Operator of LUX* Grand Baie
- **100%** **Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited** Owner & Operator of LUX* Grand Gaube
- **100%** **Blue Bay Tokey Island Limited** Property Owner of Ile des deux Cocos
- **100%** **Beau Rivage Co Ltd** Owner & Operator of LUX* Belle Mare
- **100%** **Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd** Owner & Operator of LUX* Le Morne
  - **100%** **MSF Leisure Company Ltd** Nautical Centre & Restaurant Emba Filao
  - **100%** **Océanide Limited** Investment Company
    - **100%** **Neréide Limited** Operator of Tamassa Bel Ombre
- **100%** **Lirco Ltd** E-Commerce
- **100%** **SAS Hôtel Prestige Réunion** Investment Company
  - **100%** **SA Les Villas Du Lagon** Operator of LUX* Saint Gilles
    - **SAS Saint Paul** Property Owner of LUX* Saint Gilles
- **100%** **Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd** Investment Company
  - **100%** **White Sands Resort & Spa PVT Ltd** Owner & Operator of LUX* South Ari Atoll

Note: The group structure presented relates to the operating companies only.

BOARD & COMMITTEES

Directors	Jean-Claude Béga *(Chairperson)* Désiré Elliah *(Chief Executive Officer)* Jan Boullé John Brennan Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang Laurent de la Hogue Pascale Lagesse Thierry Lagesse Maxime Rey
Audit and Risk Committee	Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang *(Chairperson)* John Brennan Laurent de la Hogue Maxime Rey
Corporate Governance Committee *(formerly known as Remuneration, Nomination, Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee)*	Pascale Lagesse *(Chairperson)* Jean-Claude Béga Jan Boullé John Brennan
Company Secretary	IBL Management Ltd

MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Head Office	Désiré Elliah – Chief Executive Officer Hurrydeo Ramlagun – Chief Financial Officer Riad Chonee – Chief Asset Management Officer
Hotels	Stephan Anseline – General Manager – LUX* Grand Gaube Ashok Bhugoo – General Manager – LUX* Le Morne Gerhard Hecker – General Manager – LUX* Belle Mare Patrice Hudebine – Directeur Général – LUX* Saint Gilles Nicolas Messian - General Manager - LUX* Grand Baie Nitish Dhuromsingh – Hotel Manager – Tamassa Bel Ombre & Ile Des Deux Cocos John Rogers – General Manager – LUX* South Ari Atoll
Chief Internal Auditor	Pritila Joynathsing-Gayan
Legal Advisors	Clarel Benoit André Robert Hervé Duval ENSafrica (Mauritius)
Communication Advisor	Blast Communications Ltd
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers Mauritius
Registered Office	Pierre Simonet Street Floréal Mauritius
Notary	Jean Pierre Montocchio
Registry and Transfer Office	Pierre Simonet Street Floréal Mauritius
Bankers	ABC Banking Ltd AfrAsia Bank Ltd Absa Bank (Mauritius) Ltd Bank One Limited Bank of Ceylon Banque Française Commerciale Océan Indien Caisse d'Epargne-Provence-Alpes-Corse HSBC Limited Maubank Ltd SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd Standard Bank (Mauritius) Ltd State Bank of India (Mauritius) Ltd The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd

DIRECTORSHIP

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	BÉGA JEAN-CLAUDE	BISSESSUR JITENDRA	BOULLÉ JAN	BRENNAN JOHN	CHUNG WONG TSANG JENIFER	DE LA HOGUE LAURENT	ELLIAH DÉSIRÉ	LAGESSE PASCALE	LAGESSE THIERRY	LIU LÉON	RAMLAGUN HURRYDEO	REY MAXIME	SELLAM ERIC
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	●						●				●		
Blue Bay Tokey Islaand Limited	●						●				●		
FMM Ltée	●						●				●		
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limted	●						●				●		
Hotel Prestige Réunion SAS							●						
LIR Properties Ltd	●						●				●		
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	●						●				●		
Lirco Ltd							●						●
LTK Ltd	●						●				●		
Lux Island Resorts Foundation							●				●		
Lux Island Resorts Ltd	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	●						●						
Les Villas du Lagon SA	●						●				●		
Merville Beach Hotel Ltd	●						●				●		
Merville Limited	●	●					●				●		
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	●						●				●		
Néréide Limited	●						●				●		
Océanide Limited	●						●				●		
White Sands Resort & Spa Pvt Ltd	●						●			●	●		

DIRECTORS' PROFILES

JEAN-CLAUDE BÉGA
Non-Executive Chairperson of the Board

Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
Tenure on the Board: 20 years
Core competencies: Finances, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, Strategic Thinking

Born in 1963, Jean-Claude Béga is a Chartered Certified Accountant and has retired from IBL Ltd on 30 June 2023 after 26 years of service.

He was appointed as Director of Lux Island Resorts Ltd in June 2004 and as Non-Executive Chairperson on 01 January 2019. He is also a member of the Corporate Governance Committee of the Company.

Jean-Claude Béga also acts as Non-Executive Chairman of BlueLife Limited and of The United Basalt Products Limited and as Non-Executive Director of subsidiaries and affiliates of the above three companies.

Directorship in other listed companies: Non-Executive Chairman of BlueLife Limited and of The United Basalt Products Limited.

DÉSIRÉ ELLIAH
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

Tenure on the Board: 20 years
Core competencies: Finance, Audit, Mergers and Acquisitions, Strategic Development

Désiré Elliah is the Chief Executive Officer of Lux Island Resorts Ltd (LIR) since 01 January 2019. He joined the Company in 2003 as Chief Financial Officer and has been a Director on the Board since October 2004. During his career with LIR, Désiré has gain significant executive experience in numerous aspects of the tourism industry. Prior to joining the Group, he worked at De Chazal Du Mée from 1984 to 2002, where he became a partner in the Audit and Business Advisory Department, in charge of a portfolio of prestigious clients operating in the main sectors of the Mauritius economy. He also acted as financial adviser on a number of World Bank funded projects in mainland Africa.

He was the Chairman of the Association des Hôteliers et Restaurateurs de l'île Maurice in 2021 and 2022. He is a member of its Finance Commission. Désiré Elliah is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

Directorship in other listed companies: None.

JAN BOULLÉ
Non-Executive Director

Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
Tenure on the Board: 6 years
Core competencies: Strategic Development, Hospitality and Real Estate Development

Jan Boullé is an 'Ingénieur Statisticien Economiste', France and pursued post graduate studies in Economics at Université Laval, Canada.

He worked for the Constance Group from 1984 to 2016 and occupied various executive positions and directorships, his latest position being the Group Head of Projects and Development.

He was appointed Non-Executive Chairman of IBL Ltd on 01 July 2016 and is also a member of the Board of Directors of several major companies within the IBL Group.

He was appointed Director of the Company and as member of the Audit and Risk Committee in April 2018. He then resigned as member of the Audit and Risk Committee in January 2019. He is a member of the Corporate Governance Committee since January 2019.

Directorships in other listed companies : Bluelife Limited, IBL Ltd, Phoenix Beverages Limited, Phoenix Investment Company Limited and The United Basalt Products Ltd.

JENIFER CHUNG WONG TSANG
Independent Director

Chairperson of the Audit & Risk Committee
Tenure on the Board: 3 years
Core competencies : Finance, Accounting, Audit, Tax and related services, Corporate Governance

Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang is a Fellow member and a Business & Finance Professional (BFP) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales (ICAEW). Jenifer has over 20 years of experience in audit and tax spanning over numerous sectors including hospitality, financial services, oil & gas, telecommunications, mining, real estate and manufacturing. She started her career in the UK, having worked predominantly for PwC LLP, before returning to Mauritius in 2013 where she worked for PwC Mauritius. Jenifer is an independent business and tax adviser, and the founding director of a boutique corporate service provider of secretarial services to domestic companies; including corporate governance accompaniment. She is also an independent non-executive director of a leading local offshore management company. She was appointed as Director of the Company and as Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee in November 2021.

Directorship in other listed companies: None.

LAURENT DE LA HOGUE
Non-Executive Director

Member of the Audit & Risk Committee
Tenure on the Board: 13 years
Core competencies: Management, Finance, Treasury, Merger & Acquisitions

Laurent de la Hogue holds a Masters' degree in Management and Finance from the 'Ecole Supérieure de Gestion et Finance' of Paris, France. He also completed a Risk Management Programme from INSEAD, Singapore and a General Management Programme from ESSEC Business School.

He started his career with an international bank before joining GML Management Ltée in 2001 as Treasurer where he was involved in the setting up of the group central treasury management unit and in development of projects. He is the Head of Financial Services of IBL Ltd since July 2016. He served as Director on a number of organisations operating in the industrial, commercial, financial (regulated entities) and investment sectors. He is currently the Non-Executive Chairman of Eagle Insurance Limited and DTOS Ltd. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of AfrAsia Bank Limited and IBL Treasury Ltd.

He was appointed as Director of the Company in February 2011 and as member of the Audit and Risk Committee in January 2019.

Directorship in other listed company: None.

DIRECTORS' PROFILES *(cont.)*

PASCALE LAGESSE
Independent Director

Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee
Tenure on the Board: 7 years
Core competencies: Legal Professional, Labor and Employment Law

Pascale Lagesse is a lawyer with over 30 years of experience handling domestic and international matters for large corporations.

She has been a Partner with the Paris law firm Bredin Prat since 2008 where she advises international corporate clients on a wide range of legal issues, with a particular focus on the employment aspects of mergers and acquisitions and corporate restructurings.

A frequent speaker and author of legal publications, she is recognised as one of the leading labor and employment lawyers on the French market. In 2013, she received the "Outstanding Contribution to the Legal Profession Award" from Chambers Europe.

Pascale is involved in numerous international legal organisations and is presently the Treasurer of the International Bar Association (IBA).

She plays an active role in the development of the legal profession in France and is currently the "Responsable Pédagogique du Parcours de Droit Social" at the Paris Bar School and a Member of the "Conseil Académique et Commission de la Recherche du Conseil Académique" of the University of Paris II Panthéon Assas. She was elected to the National Bar Council of France in 2005.

Pascale was appointed as Director of the Company in April 2017. She acts as Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee since January 2019.

Directorships in other listed companies: None.

THIERRY LAGESSE
Non-Executive Director

Tenure on the Board: 8 years
Core competencies: Entrepreneurship, Business Development and Finance, Strategic Development, Hospitality, Manufacturing, Textile, Media

Thierry Lagesse holds a 'Maîtrise des Sciences de Gestion' from the University of Paris Dauphine. He was the non-executive Chairman of IBL Ltd, Alteo Limited, Phoenix Beverages Limited and The United Basalt Products Ltd. Thierry Lagesse is presently a director of several well-known companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius namely: Alteo Limited, IBL Ltd, Lux Island Resorts Ltd, Phoenix Beverages Limited, The United Basalt Products Ltd and Phoenix Investment Company Limited. He is also the Executive Chairman of Parabole Group (direct to home satellite TV broadcaster). He was appointed as Director of the Company in July 2016.

Directorship in other listed companies : Alteo Limited, IBL Ltd, Phoenix Beverages Limited, Phoenix Investment Company Limited, The United Basalt Products Ltd.

MAXIME REY
Non-Executive Director

Member of the Audit & Risk Committee
Tenure on the Board: 12 years
Core competencies : Finance, Accounting, Risk Management, Corporate Governance

Born in 1952, Maxime Rey qualified as an accountant and started his career in 1973 in Mauritius in auditing before joining the Sugar Industry. He moved to South Africa in 1981 where he worked for Kuehne and Nagel (Pty) Ltd, the South African arm of a leading global provider of innovative and fully integrated supply chain solutions. He was appointed Group Financial Controller in 1989 and Director in 1992. Back in Mauritius in 1993 he joined SWAN, one of the market leaders in the local Insurance sector, becoming the Senior Manager - Group Finance, Loans & Legal until he retired in 2016. He is a director of a number of Companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius and operating in the commercial, investment, sugar and tourism sectors.

He was appointed as Director of the Company in September 2012 and is a member of the Audit & Risk Committee.

Directorship in other listed companies: MFD Group Ltd.

JOHN BRENNAN
Independent Director

Member of the Audit & Risk Committee and of the Corporate Governance Committee
Tenure on the Board: 1 year
Core competencies: Management, Hospitality, Strategic Development

John Brennan is non-Executive Chairman of a leading hotel investment and management group, Klarent Hospitality, owned by Henderson Park. He is also the Founder and Managing Director of Cloudbrook Partners, a boutique investment and advisory firm that provides advice to investors in the hospitality sector.

Between 2015 and 2018, John was the Chief Executive Officer of Amaris Hospitality which grew to comprise 89 hotels, operating over 14,000 rooms and employing 8,000 employees. Established by Lone Star, the business was subsequently sold to a range of international investors realising over €1.7 billion for its owners.

Previously, John was Chief Executive Officer of Jurys Inn Group where, from 2009, he repositioned the brand, added 30 percent more rooms, right-sized the cost base and created a market-leading hotel management platform, before leading its successful sale in 2015. During this period, the business achieved a 10 percent EBITDA CAGR.

Prior to working in the Jurys Inn Group, John was the Head of Hospitality at Dublin based Avestus Capital Partners. In this role, John oversaw acquisitions, disposals, asset management and investor reporting on Avestus hotel investments across Europe.

John started his career with Four Seasons Hotels and Resorts in 1984. John worked for Four Seasons for 23 years and during this period he worked in 12 different hotels in 7 countries. John's last position with Four Seasons was as Regional Vice-President with responsibility for hotels in Dublin, Budapest and Prague.

John has an MA and BSc (Management) from Trinity College Dublin.

He was appointed as Director of the Company in January 2023 and is a member of the Audit & Risk Committee and of the Corporate Governance Committee of the Company.

Directorship in other listed companies: None.

BUSINESS MODEL

Capital	Inputs/Actions/Activities	Key Business Processes	Results/Outcomes
FINANCIAL	Manage cashflow and treasury operations. Minimise foreign currency exposure impact. Improve operational efficiency. Ensure operational effciency and compliance using internal control systems. Identify and mitigate risks, control solutions. Develop a solid investment relations plan.	Financial Management. Asset Management. Compliance. Risk Management.	Growth in Equity Value. Increased revenue and profitability. Safeguard the assets of the group. Growth in Earnings per Share. Ensure adequate liquidity to meet financial commitments. Stabilise the group's business.
HUMAN	Equip employees with adequate skills to carry out operations. Foster an ethical environment. Establish a culturally diverse workforce. Establish a gender-balanced workforce. Acquire & retain skilled people. Initiate a rotation scheme with our global talent pool. Effectively manage employee performance. Protect human rights and dignity. Implement health and safety measures. Initiate ongoing training and development.	Hotel operations. Hotel management. Social relationship management. Risk Management. Capacity Building.	Engaged Team Members. High-quality service and enhanced guest satisfaction. Increased loyalty. Grooming of talented leaders. Increased productivity. Skilled workforce to maintain sustainable, profitable growth. Low turnover and optimised training costs.
NATURAL	Physical Location. Ensure energy efficiency. Reduce water use. Increase resource productivity. Lessen carbon footprint. Reduce and manage waste.	Sustainability SOPs & Procedures. Project Management. Risk Management.	Efficient utilisation of resources. Optimised costs. Enhanced corporate reputation as Responsible Business. Maximised positive impact. Sustainable growth. Light footprint.
PRODUCTS & SERVICES	Carefully select destinations. Curate innovative design and architecture. Train and empower dedicated teams to provide services. Establish efficient, streamlined operations & processes. Maintain assets efficiently. Conceive inventive packages. Adopt modern Information Technology. Create innovative and differentiated experiences.	Compliance. Customer Satisfaction Surveys. Feedback Mechanism. Communication channels.	High quality locations. World-class resorts. Outstanding products and services. Improved Guest Satisfaction. Boost in revenue. Enhanced guest experience with technology and comfort. Increased local and international guest loyalty.
INTELLECTUAL	Propriety knowledge. Systems and Operations. Leadership expertise.	Finance. Maintainance & Engineering. Human Resources. Information Technology. Legal and secretarial. Sales and marketing/Revenue management. Property development. Sustainability & CSR. Operations.	Innovation-driven culture. Efficient operations with relevant policies and procedures. Development of a culture founded on trust and respect.
SOCIAL	Build and nurture trust within various teams. Deliver exceptional design and architecture experience to guests. Develop strong relationships with suppliers. Create lasting relationships with business partners. Consistently create value for investors and shareholders. Purposeful interactions with the community.	Social Relationship Management. Stakeholder Inclusion & Engagement.	Top-rated guest satisfaction. Loyal supplier base. Empowered community. Increased industry participation and engagement. Positive corporate reputation. Inclusive business.
DIGITAL	Data automation for KPIs mvonitoring and reporting. Implementing best technology for resources optimisation. Building Management System. Tools for Sustainable Asset Management. Low-cost Devices.	Operations. Engineering Team. Design Team for upcoming projects (e.g., LUX* Belle Mare renovation). Asset Manager. Sustainability Team. IT Team. Sales & Marketing Team.	Asset Management. Smart Building/Resorts/Properties. Energy Efficiency. Reduce costs. Increase revenue. Decarbonisation. Resources optimiation. Purpose-driven.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS & RATIOS

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS					
Total income	**9,762,976**	8,265,011	6,810,220	2,334,695	4,837,605
EBITDA before impairment, insurance recovery and write offs	**2,666,344**	2,338,481	1,987,502	12,749	1,028,522
Impairment of goodwill	**-**	-	-	(23,731)	(667,177)
Other gains and losses	**18,422**	559,669	(160,115)	(37,958)	(165,277)
EBITDA	**2,684,766**	2,898,150	1,827,387	(48,940)	196,068
Depreciation and amortisation	**(743,405)**	(625,791)	(657,478)	(596,038)	(568,519)
Operating profit/(loss)	**1,941,361**	2,272,359	1,169,909	(644,978)	(372,451)
Net finance charges	**(568,720)**	(538,968)	(454,412)	(479,799)	(448,186)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**1,372,641**	1,733,391	715,497	(1,124,777)	(820,637)
Income tax (expense)/credit	**(238,079)**	(275,608)	(236,821)	90,458	(57,006)
Profit/(loss) attributable to the group	**1,134,562**	1,457,783	478,676	(1,034,319)	(877,643)
DIVIDEND DECLARED	**342,701**	274,232	-	-	-
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
Total Assets	**18,964,730**	19,230,108	17,174,737	16,339,190	15,604,051
Equity	**8,768,798**	8,063,486	6,621,971	5,086,791	5,527,734
Total liabilities	**10,195,932**	11,166,622	10,552,766	11,252,399	10,076,317
Interest bearing loans net of cash balance	**3,118,242**	3,774,993	3,993,854	6,089,232	5,004,358
FINANCIAL RATIOS					
Earnings per share	**8.27**	10.63	3.49	(7.54)	(6.40)
Dividend per share	**2.50**	2.00	-	-	-
Net Assets per share	**63.95**	58.81	48.29	37.10	40.31
EBITDA margin*	**27%**	28%	29%	1%	21%
Interest Cover*	**4.69**	4.34	4.37	0.03	2.29
Dividend Cover	**3.31**	5.32	NA	N/A	N/A
Return on Equity	**13%**	18%	7%	-20%	-16%
Debt to Equity**	**0.36**	0.47	0.60	1.20	0.91

*EBITDA margin and Interest Cover have been calculated using EBITDA before impairment, insurance recovery and write offs.
Finance charge as from 2020 includes interest on lease liabilities arising on adoption of IFRS 16.
**Debt used to calculate the ratio excludes lease liabilities arising upon adoption of IFRS 16.

BALANCE SHEET STATUS AT A GLANCE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (As at 30 June 2023)

	Rs'000
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,095,121
Current Assets	1,762,037
Other Non-Current Assets	4,172,475
Property, Plant and Equipment	12,197,017
	19,226,650
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-
Current liabilities	3,381,742
Non Current liabilities	7,781,422
Share Capital, Premium & Reserves	4,979,171
Retained Earnings	1,624,032
Convertible bonds	1,460,283
	19,226,650

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (Year Ended 30 June 2024)

	Rs'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,510,583
Net cash flows used in investing activities [1]	(968,008)
Net cash flows used in financing activities [2]	(1,596,743)
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents	(54,168)
Exchange difference	3,962
Cash and Cash equivalents on 30 June 2023	1,095,121
Cash and Cash equivalents on 30 June 2024	1,044,915

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (Year Ended 30 June 2024)

	Rs'000
Total Income	9,762,976
Profit for the year	1,134,562

SHARE CAPITAL & RESERVES (As at 30 June 2024)

	Rs'000
Balance at 30 June 2023	4,979,171
Issue of convertible bonds	-
Foreign exchange and other reserve	(16,542)
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,962,629

RETAINED EARNINGS (As at 30 June 2024)

	Rs'000
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,624,032
Profit for the year	1,134,562
Interest on bonds and others	(70,007)
Dividends	(342,701)
Balance at 30 June 2024	2,345,886

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (As at 30 June 2024)

	Rs'000
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,044,915
Current Assets [3]	990,956
Other Non-Current Assets	4,217,556
Property, Plant and Equipment [4]	12,697,951
	18,951,378
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-
Current liabilities	3,313,924
Non Current liabilities [5]	6,868,656
Share Capital, Premium & Reserves	4,962,629
Retained Earnings	2,345,886
Convertible bonds	1,460,283
	18,951,378

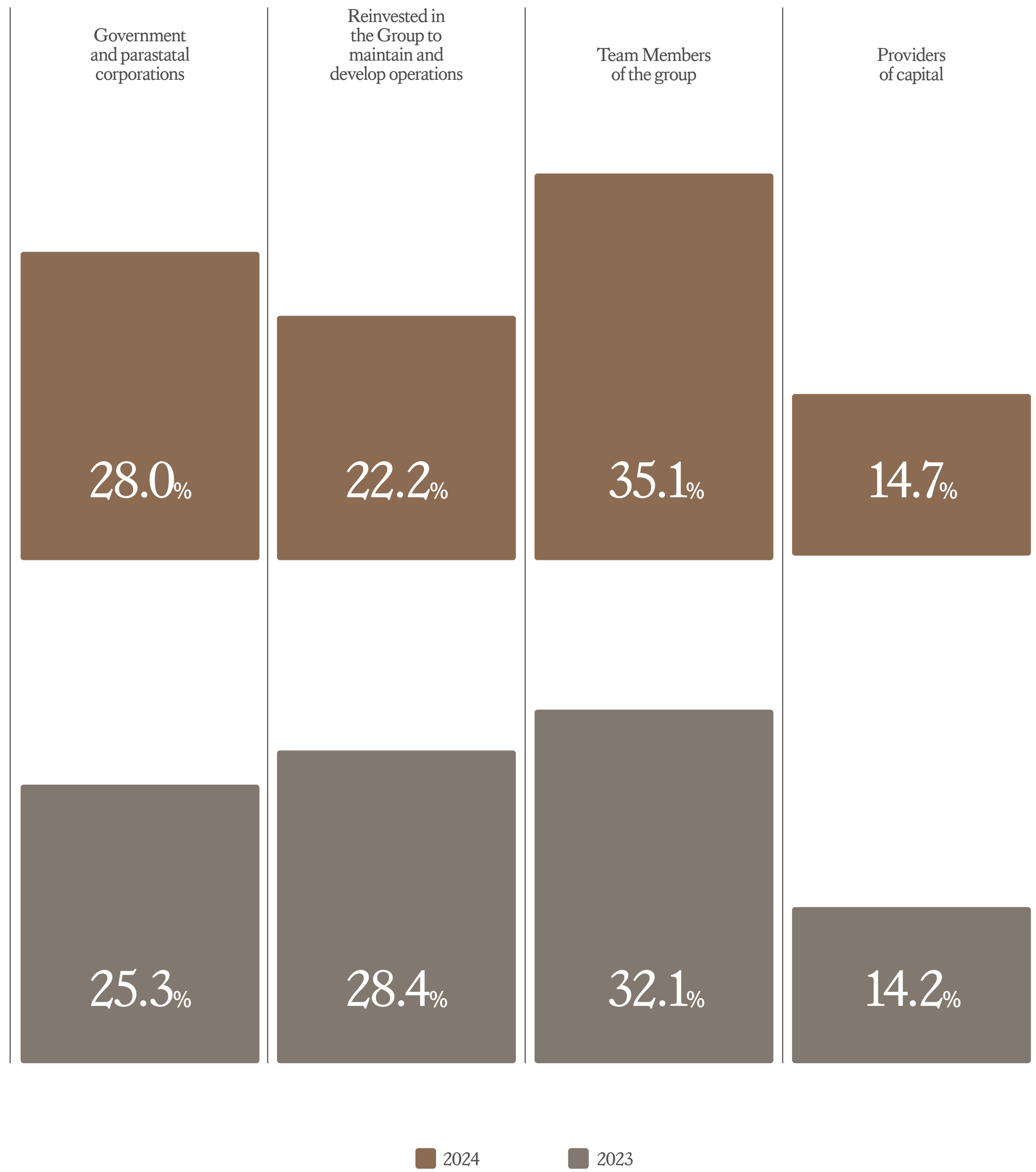
[1] Net cash flows used in investing activities is mainly in respect of reconstruction of Lux Belle Mare overlapping on financial years ended 30 June 2023 and 2024.
[2] Net cash flow used in financing activities is in respect of loan repayments of Rs 804m and dividend paid of Rs 617m. Dividend paid in 2024 includes Rs 274m dividend declared with respect to 2023 paid in August 2023.
[3] Decrease in current assets is attributable to amount collected with respect to insurance proceeds due at 30 June 2023.
[4] Increase in property, plant and equipment is mainly attributable to reconstruction of Lux Belle Mare.
[5] Decrease in non-current liabilities is the result of loan instalments repaid during the year amounting to Rs 804 million.

VALUE ADDED STATEMENTS

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

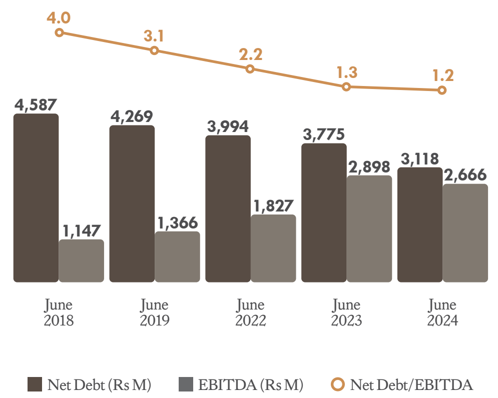
	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE	
	2024	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**
Total Income	**9,762,976**	8,265,011
Value Added Tax	**1,368,085**	1,061,785
Total Revenue	**11,131,061**	9,326,796
Paid to suppliers for materials and services	**4,516,646**	3,723,277
Value added	**6,614,415**	5,603,519
Other gains and losses	**18,442**	559,669
Total wealth created	**6,632,837**	6,163,188
Distributed as follows:		
TEAM MEMBERS OF THE GROUP		
Salaries and other benefits	**2,330,953**	1,981,607
PROVIDERS OF CAPITAL		
Dividend to ordinary shareholders	**342,701**	274,232
Interest on borrowings and leases	**568,720**	538,968
Interest to MIC	**65,804**	61,377
	977,225	874,577
GOVERNMENT AND PARASTATAL CORPORATIONS		
Value Added Tax	**1,368,085**	1,061,785
Income tax	**238,079**	275,608
Environment Protection Fee	**86,022**	69,257
Licences, permits and levies	**53,226**	35,237
Lease costs	**109,785**	117,152
	1,855,197	1,559,039
REINVESTED IN THE GROUP TO MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP OPERATIONS		
Depreciation and amortisation	**743,405**	625,791
Retained profit	**726,057**	1,122,174
	1,469,462	1,747,965
	6,632,837	6,163,188

SHARED VALUE CREATION



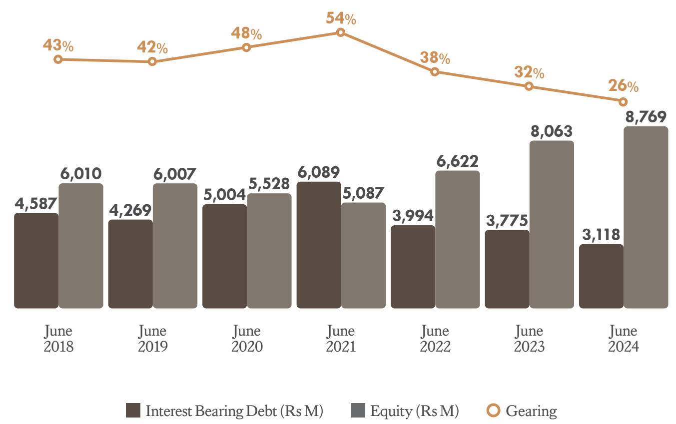
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

EVOLUTION OF DEBT, EBITDA & DEBT/EBITDA RATIO

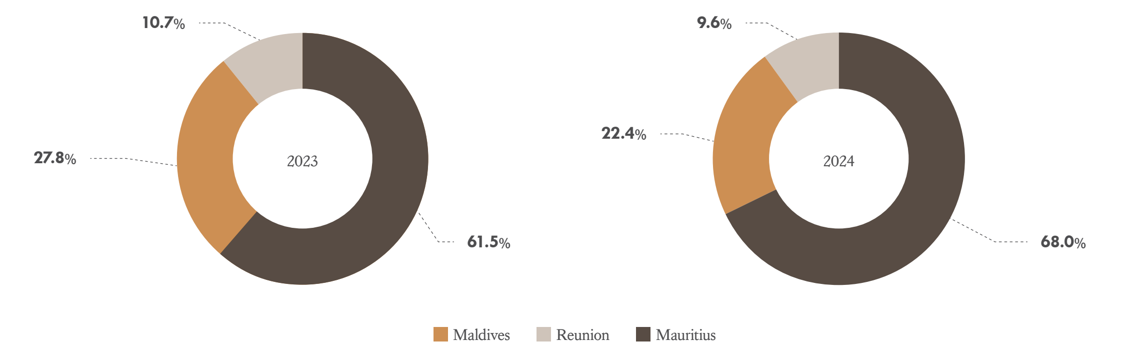


The statistics for 2020 and 2021 are excluded as results for those years were impacted by COVID and the ratios would be distorted.

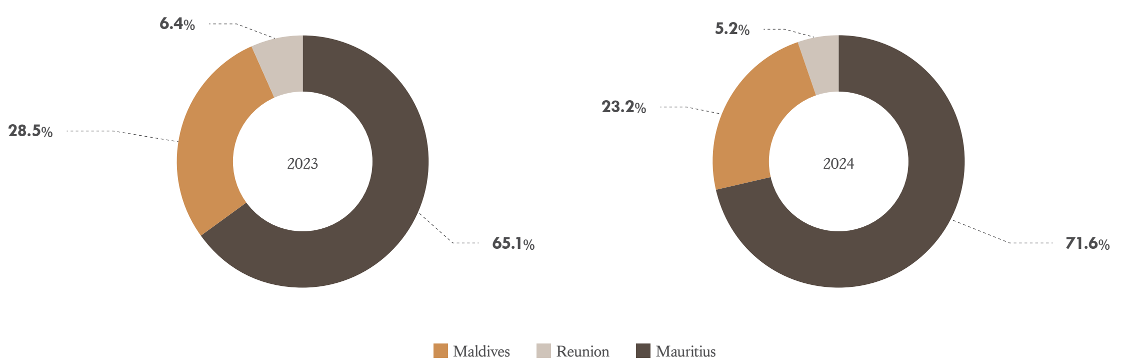
GEARING



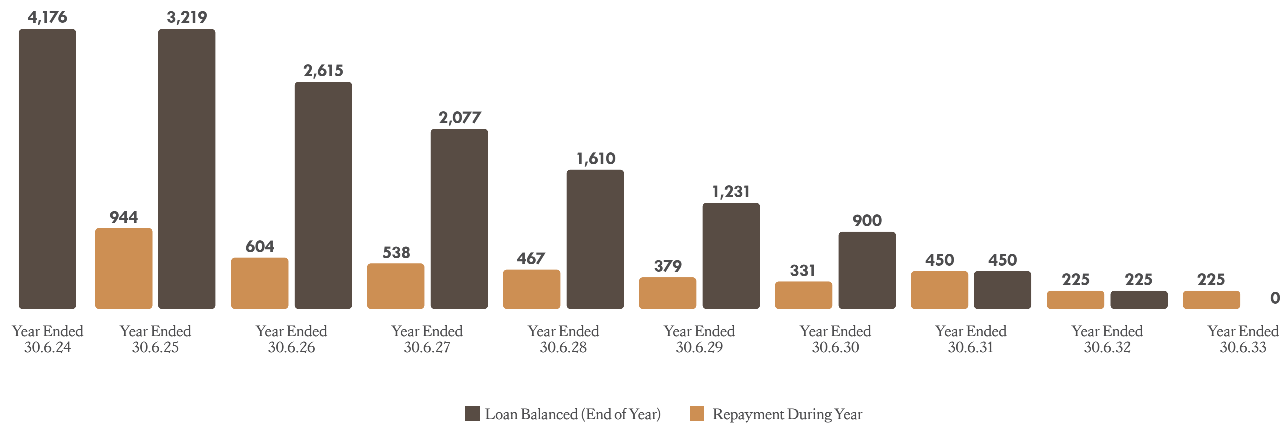
REVENUE BY DESTINATION



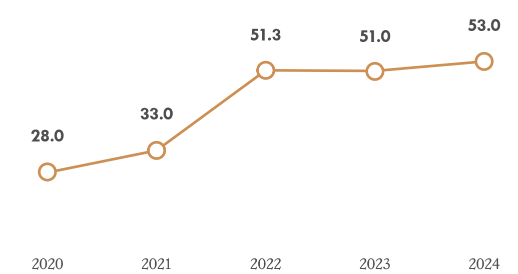
EBITDA BY DESTINATION



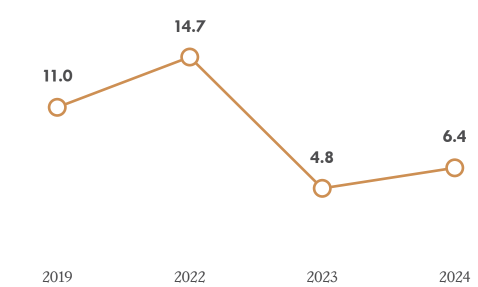
LOAN BALANCE AND REPAYMENT PLAN - EXISTING LOANS (RS M)



EVOLUTION OF SHARE PRICE (MUR)



PRICE EARNING RATIO



The statistics for 2020 and 2021 are excluded as results for those years were impacted by COVID and the ratios would be distorted.

OVERVIEW OF HOTEL PROPERTIES AND DATE OF LAST REFURBISHMENT

Hotel	Location	Rating	Lease Expiry (Year)	Number of Keys	Last Renovation	Years from Last Renovation
LUX* Grand Baie	Mauritius	5* Luxury	2064	116	Dec 21	2.5 years
LUX* Le Morne	Mauritius	5*	2069	149	Nov 20	3.5 years
LUX* Belle Mare	Mauritius	5*	2069	186	Oct 23[1]	1 year
LUX* Grand Gaube	Mauritius	5*	2068	186	Dec 17	6.5 years
LUX* South Ari Atoll	Maldives	5*	2094	193	Sep 16	7.5 years
LUX* St Gilles	Reunion	5*	2031[2]	174	Oct 08	16 years
Tamassa Bel Ombre	Mauritius	4*	2027[3]	214	Oct 08	16 years

[1]Re-opening date of Lux* Belle Mare

[2]Lease with French Govt expires in Year 2031. LIR is in negotiation with Reunion Authorities in this respect. If succesful, LSG will soon be subject to a renovation.

[3]Lease Agreement between LIR and the Owner, GRIT, expires in Year 2027, while Land Lease between GRIT and Ministry of Housing and Lands (MOHL) in Year 2078.

MATERIAL ELEMENTS & CONNECTIVITY TO ACHIEVE STRATEGIC PLANS & OBJECTIVES

VALUE DRIVERS											
Capital	**FINANCIAL**		**HUMAN**		**PRODUCTS & SERVICES**		**NATURAL**				
Objectives	Revenue Growth. Cost Optimisation. Project Development.		The Welfare of People.		Brand Strength and Optimal Distribution.		Environmental Sustainability.				
Outcomes	Profitable Growth (Earnings per Share)	Capital and Cost Efficiency.	Human Resources and Training.	Company Culture.	Best in class hotel operation.	Sustain a well established brand name.	Energy.	Water.	Waste and Elements.	Emissions.	Biodiversity.
MATERIAL ISSUES											
Short Term	Managing exchange rate impact. Sustainaning optimal level of working capital.		Employ talented and fully engaged people. Investment to give the best trainings to Team Members.			Positive feedback, such as on online platforms like TripAdvisor (high guest satisfaction scores).	Deployment plan for full implementation of energy management system to reduce energy consumed by heating and air conditioning.		Reduce solid waste through waste management system (measure, benchmark and reduce year on year).		
Medium Term	Grow into new markets. Improve international competitiveness.	Efficient capital structure. Cost optimisation and cost-reduction programs.	Talent and skills management. Retention of talent through training initiatives and competitive remuneration package.	Develop and adopt ‘one company’ culture.	Effective communication of values, mission and vision to Team Members and guests	Refreshed and reinvented properties, with enhanced amenities, plus a continuous focus on our hospitality standards for best guest experience and satisfaction. Enhance promotion and marketing investment. Win industry awards.		Optimise use of fresh water and ensure efficient consumption.		Invest in Renewable energy technologies aiming to reduce carbon footprint.	Continuous deployment of the “Tread Lightly” initiative to offset carbon and support biodiversity conservation projects (endemic fauna and flora).
Long Term	Strategic acquisitions into new territories. Optimal funding sources.		Engage professional services of firms committed to creating value through leadership and talent.			Superb and unique experience to each and every guest.	Research, test and invest in technologies to reduce energy consumption.	Ensure strict compliance with water protection legislations, against pollution, conduct regular water quality tests and control.			

MATERIAL ELEMENTS & CONNECTIVITY TO ACHIEVE STRATEGIC PLANS & OBJECTIVES *(cont.)*

VALUE DRIVERS									
Capital			**DIGITAL**				**EXTERNAL LINKS**		
Objectives			Asset Management, Efficiency and Risk Management.				Elevate the Partnership Quality.		
Outcomes	Automation of data.	Increase Efficiency.	Cost Reduction.	Increase Revenue.	Risk Management.	Systems.	Digital Tools.	Experts in System Automation.	Suppliers/ Consultants.
MATERIAL ISSUES									
Short Term	Plan for digitalisation and data automation.		Focus on Efficiency and Asset Management.				Work with experts in this area for low cost devices, tools, building management systems.		
Medium Term		Optimise use of Low-cost devices and automated data tools.		Invest in Systems and technologies which will reduce energy consumption, hence reduce carbon footprint.	Allocate budget for technologies and systems for data automation to enhance reporting and monitoring.	Engage with suppliers, partners, and consultant for efficient properties.	Maintenance facilities and tools.	Reduce impact on the environment.	Work with experts in the field for advanced technologies.
Long Term	Invest in technologies to optimise on resources and manage risks.	Low impact Technologies and properties.					Focus on sustainable properties and asset management.		

STAKEHOLDER INCLUSIVENESS

	OUR PEOPLE AND THE MANAGEMENT	SHAREHOLDERS AND INVESTORS	GUESTS	LOCAL COMMUNITY	ACCREDITED ORGANISATIONS, LEGISLATIONS, POLICIES AUTHORITIES & GOVERNMENT	SOCIAL
How we engage with our stakeholders	Internal newsletters. Intranet Platform. CEO roadshows. Executive committees. Regular updates via email/Memos. Employee surveys. Induction programs. On-going training and education. Performance management programs.	Regular presentations and roadshows. External newsletters. Integrated reports and financial statements. Media releases and published results. Annual General Meeting. Dedicated analyst and investor meetings. LUX Island Resorts website.	Online satisfaction surveys (e.g TripAdvisor). Dedicated customer relationship managers and call centres. Active website, Twitter and Facebook engagement. Personal, one-to-one interactions. Live Chat.	Events and sponsorships. Corporate Social. Responsibility programmes. Donations. Media channels.	Establish and maintain constructive relationships. Comment on developments in legislation. Participate in forums. Regulatory surveillance, reporting and interaction. Membership of industry bodies (e.g MTPA).	One-to-one meetings. Tender and procurement processes. Supplier forums.
Their contribution to values creation	Team Members are our most important asset and are the foundation of our business by their being productive and elevating guest experiences to LUX* Shining level.	Investors provide the financial capital necessary to sustain growth, development and innovation.	Their perceptions and behaviours help us to understand their needs and deliver relevant experiences, leading to brand enhancement and increase in revenue.	The empowerment of local communities contributes to the long-term viability of our business.	Government and other regulatory bodies provide us with our licence to trade and the regulatory frameworks within which we operate.	Suppliers are vital to the success of our business by enabling us to deliver consistent guest experience.
What our stakeholders expect from us and their concerns	**Expectation:** Provide a safe, stimulating and rewarding work environment that offers opportunities for personal and career development. **Concern:** Health and safety performance. Job security. Performance management. Decent Work & Labour Practices. Equal Opportunity. Gender Equality. Ongoing training programmes and education. Open communication between Team Members and Management. Provision of competitive remuneration and benefits packages.	**Expectation:** Provide sustained returns on investment through sound risk management, strategic growth opportunities and good governance practices. Hotel reputation (Responsible Business). **Concern:** Deliver sustainable growth and returns. Dividends. Leadership and strategic direction. Corporate governance and ethics. Projects progression. Capital expenditure plans for current and future periods (risks and opportunities of expansion). Liquidity and gearing.	**Expectation:** Provide consistent quality experiences that meet their expectations and needs. **Concern:** Unique, consistent and quality experience. Simple and quick interaction with Team Members. Value offerings. Recognition for loyalty. Innovative products and services.	**Expectation:** Help provide a better environment by offering job opportunities, organising social events and sponsorships. **Concern:** Investment in disadvantage communities (education, health, poverty and empowerment). Employment opportunities. Sponsorships.	**Expectation:** Provide incentives for community empowerment through job creation, compliance with laws and regulations, and generate taxation revenue. **Concern:** Taxation revenue. Compliance with legislation and licence conditions. Job creation. Investment in public and tourism infrastructure. Investment in disadvantaged communities. Environmentally-friendly operations and reduction in energy and water consumption.	**Expectation:** Provide a framework for transparent supplier selection and effectuate payments in a timely manner. **Concern:** Timely payment and favourable terms. Fair treatment.
Impact on Objectives and Strategy	Elevate Team Member engagement.	Growth revenue. Cost optimisation. Project development.	Increase in direct bookings and retain guests.	Environmental sustainability and Inclusive Business.	Elevate the experience & Stakeholder relationship.	Stakeholder Relationship.

LUX Le Morne Mauritius*

A mindful tropical resort on the wild west coast of Mauritius. Blessed with the best sunset of the island, life's a beach at LUX* Le Morne. The chic and serene boutique resort is located at the foot of Le Morne mountain, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

LUX Grand Baie Mauritius*

This stunning new 5-star luxury resort is set along a dreamy stretch of white sand beach near the bustling coastal village of Grand Baie.

LUX Grand Gaube Mauritius*

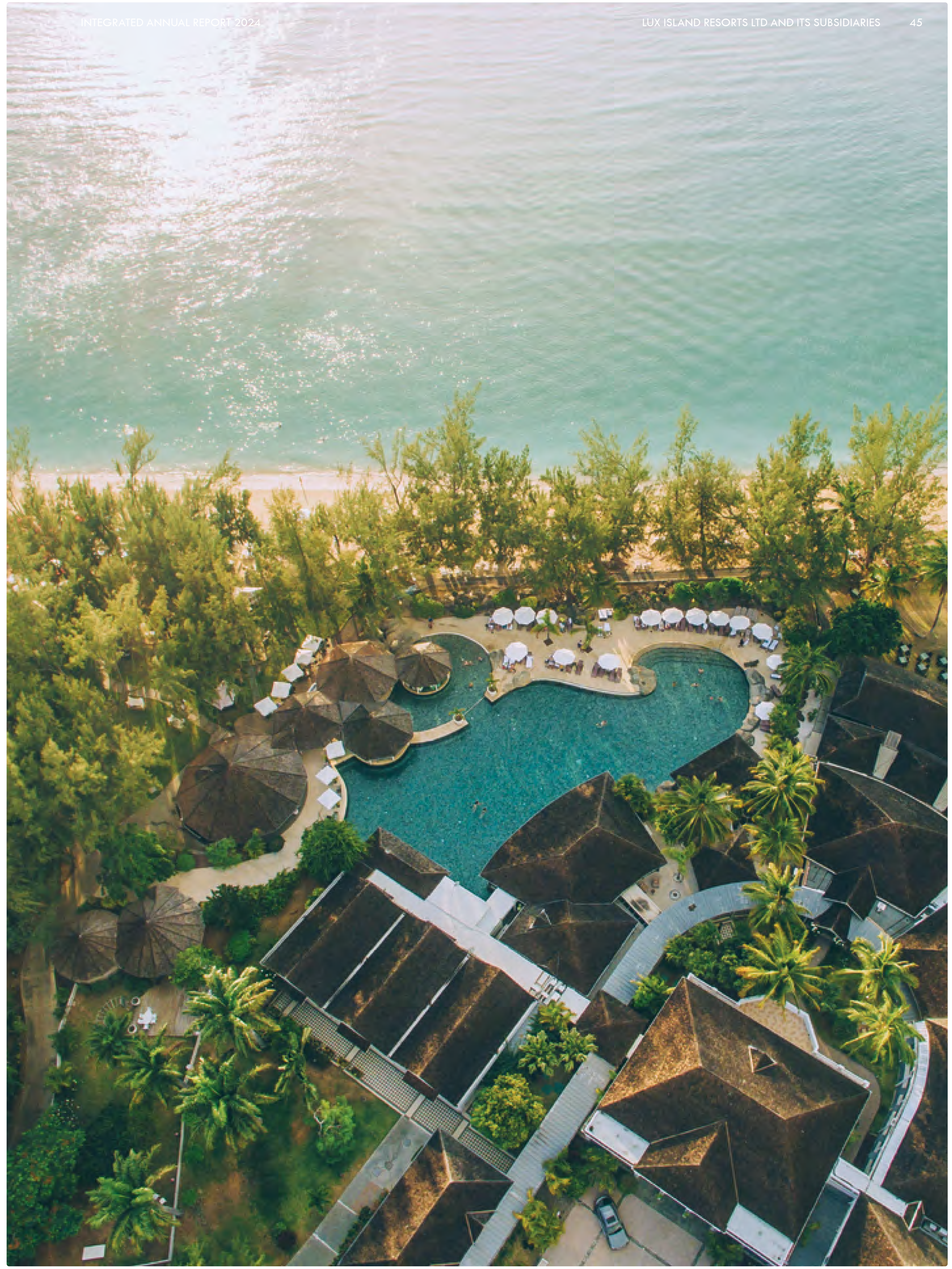
A totally reimagined retro-chic tropical resort in Grand Gaube, tucked away on a peninsula bordering two coves, celebrates life in the tropics the LUX* way. The resort is known for its focus on wellness and its culinary gems, which include a fabulous Peruvian, an overwater Turkish restaurant and even a rum treehouse.

LUX Belle Mare Mauritius*

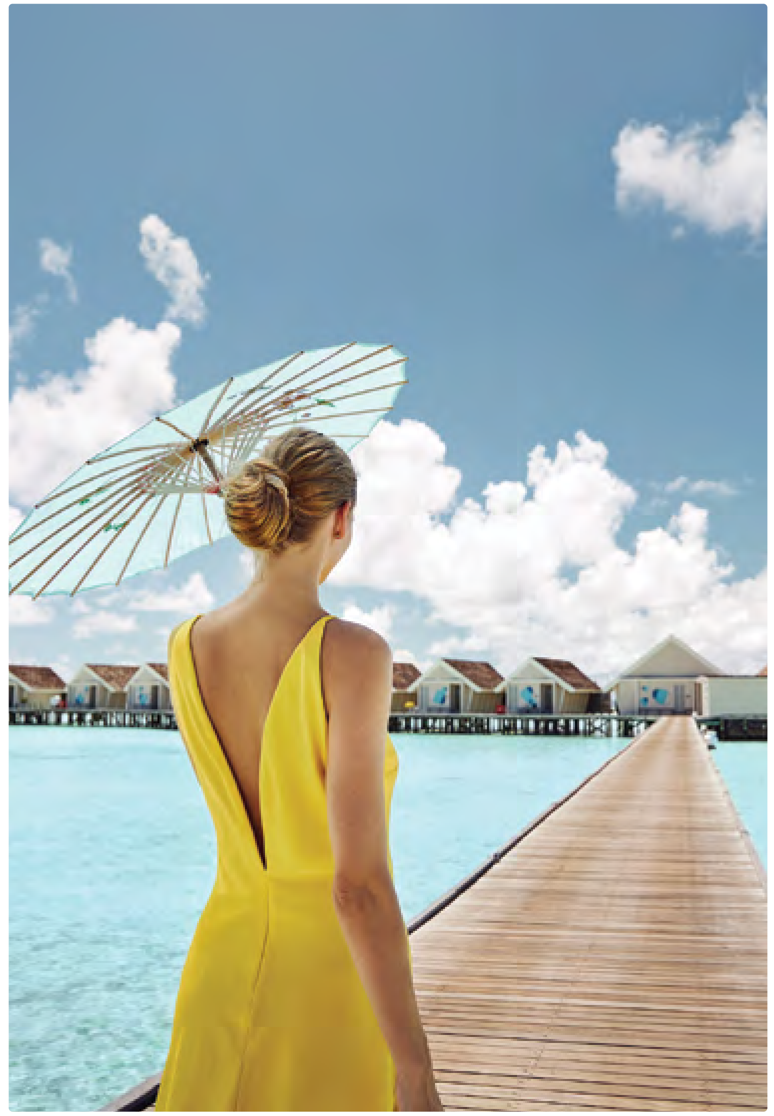
A glimmering lagoon and sugar-white sand beach, unrivaled service and charm, a huge swimming pool, exquisitely designed villas, fabulous restaurants and the most creative pop-up dining experiences, and even in-house coffee and ice-cream brands and an organic farm. We mean it when we say there's something for everyone.

LUX St Gilles La Reunion*

Set on the island's most beautiful beach and protected from the ocean by a coral reef, LUX* Saint Gilles is Reunion's only five-star beach resort. Whether you're in the mood to visit the island's spectacular volcano, snorkel in the lagoon or indulge in a relaxing massage at the LUX* Me spa, this luxury beach resort offers the best of every world.



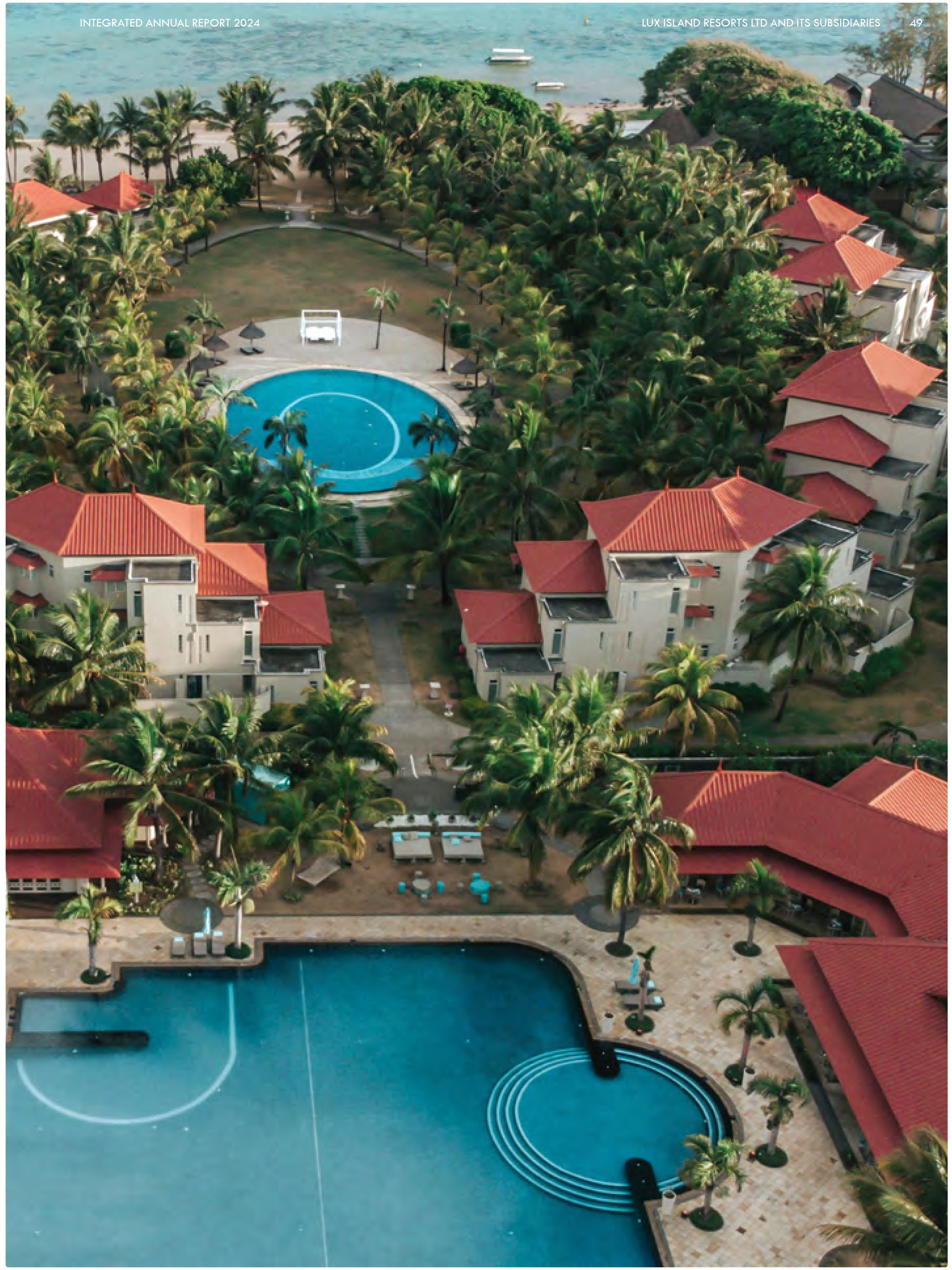
LUX South Ari Atoll Maldives*



If you've fantasised about living a–lavish–Robinson Crusoe life on a faraway tropical island, you're in the right place. At LUX* South Ari Atoll, you will ride your bicycle along the jetty, swim alongside whale sharks, hang out in your bungalow on stilts, dine at one of the eight restaurants, dance the night away, partake in marine conservation… Whatever you love, you'll find it here.

Tamassa Bel Ombre

Here, an effervescent zest for life combines with contemporary design to bring the young (and young at heart) the perfect spot for fun and relaxation. Holidays are not only for escaping the everyday, but also a precious chance to reconnect and remind ourselves of the most important thing in life – each other. With a resort experience designed around bringing people together, at Tamassa Bel Ombre, 'together' really is a wonderful place to be.



Ile Des Deux Cocos

This beautiful jewel surrounded by turquoise ocean lies just off the south east coast of Mauritius. Reserve this island resort in Mauritius for an overnight stay, visit for day trips, or host your own exclusive party or special event, including weddings and anniversaries.

Emba Filao

Emba Filao is the only beachside public restaurant on the west coast of the island. The restaurant sits directly on Le Morne public beach and offers gorgeous panoramic views on the azure lagoon. Popular to both local residents and tourists, it offers a menu filled with fresh seafood and local specialties.

Awards 2024

LUX* GRAND BAIE, MAURITIUS

2024

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 5-Star Rating- Resorts
Awarded 5-Star Rating –LUX* Me Spa
Net-A-Porter
Awarded as World's Best Beach Club

2023

Forbes Travel Guide
Awarded 5-Star Rating- Resorts
Awarded 4-Star Rating –LUX* Me Spa
Robb Report
Awarded as Best of the Best 2023 – Annual Ocean Island Resort Hotel
Trip Advisor Travelers' Choice Awards
Awarded as Traveller's Choice 2023

LUX* GRAND GAUBE, MAURITIUS

2024

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 5-Star Rating- Resorts

2023

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 4-Star Rating- Resorts
Trip Advisor Tr Avelers' Choice Awards
Awarded as Best of The Best - Traveller's Choice 2023
Luxury Travel Advisor
The Most Instagrammable Hotel in the World 2023
British Airways Holidays
Holidays Customer Excellence Award

LUX* BELLE MARE, MAURITIUS

2024

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 5-Star Rating- Resorts
Awarded 4-Star Rating –LUX* Me Spa
Go Travel Annual Awards
Luxury Ocean Island Destination Hotel

2023

British Airways Holidays
Holidays Customer Excellence Award

LUX* LE MORNE, MAURITIUS

2024

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 4-Star Rating- Resorts

2023

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 4-Star Rating- Resorts
British Airways Holidays
Holidays Customer Excellence Award
Traveller Review Awards – Booking.com
Rated 9.2 out of 10

LUX* SAINT GILLES, REUNION

2024

World Travel Awards
Awarded as Reunion Island's Leading Hotel

2023

World Travel Awards
Winner as Reunion Island's Leading Hotel

TAMASSA, MAURITIUS

2024

Trip Advisor Tr Avelers' Choice Awards
Ranked 2nd Best of The Best Hotel - All Inclusive in Africa
Ranked 9th Best of The Best Hotel - All Inclusive in the World
Holiday Check Awards
Ranked 6th out of Top 10 Best Resort in Mauritius – Best Vacations

2023

TUI Group
A TUI Global Hotel Award Quality Hotel

LUX* SOUTH ARI ATOLL, MALDIVES

2024

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 5-Star Rating- Resorts
Awarded 4-Star Rating –LUX* Me Spa
Travel + Leisure Luxury
Ranked 5th out Top 10 – Best Hotel Pools
Ranked 6th out of Top 10 - Best House Reef
Ranked 6th out of Top 10 - Best Resorts for Families

2023

Forbes Travel Guides
Awarded 4-Star Rating- Resorts
Travel + Leisure Luxury
Ranked in the Top 10 – Best Hotel Pools
Ranked in the Top 10 - Best Resorts for Families
Trip Advisor Travelers' Choice Awards
Awarded as Best of The Best - Traveller's Choice 2023
Kayak Travel Awards
Awarded as Best Resort
Travel Trade Maldives Awards
Awarded as Best Fun & Friendly Resort
Guestrevu Great Awards
Winner as Greatest 100+Rooms
Luxlife Global Vegan Awards
Awarded as Best Vegan-Friendly Resort in the Indian Ocean
World Hospitality Awards
Awarded as Top-3 in "Best Sustainable Action Local"
World's Finest Suites 2023 By Elite Traveller
LUX* Villa awarded Gold in Sustainability & In-Suite Facilities
Luxlife Hospitality Excellence Awards
Most Sustainable Wedding Resort - South Asia 2023

OUR TEAMS ARE DEDICATED TO CREATING YOUR IDEAL STAY. OUR HOTELS EMBODY A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO WELLBEING, ENSURING THAT EVERY MOMENT WITH US IS TRULY UNFORGETTABLE.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE BY THE BOARD

Lux Island Resorts Ltd ('the Company' or 'LIR') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') have always been committed to observing high standards of Corporate Governance, promoting corporate transparency and enhancing shareholder value.

We are pleased to confirm that we have complied with all of the requirements and provisions of the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius 2016 (NCCG) for the year ended 30 June 2024, except for:

- the composition of the Board: The Board is composed of eight non-executive directors and one executive director. The Board is of the view that a strong management presence is important. In this context, depending on the subject on the agenda, the Board invites executives with the relevant expertise to participate in the discussion. The Board is also considering the appointment of another executive director.
- the composition of its committees: With the reshuffling of the Board which will be submitted at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, the Company will comply with the NCCG's recommendation for the composition of its committees in relation to independent directors.
- Other directorships of the Board: The list of directorships of the directors in listed companies is disclosed at pages 18 to 21. Directorships (other than those in listed companies) is available upon request at the registered office of the Company.

This report, along with the Annual Report, is published in its entirety on the Company's website.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Company Constitution

A copy of the Constitution is available at the registered office of the Company and on its website: www.luxislandresorts.com

Shareholding

The directors view IBL Ltd as the ultimate holding company and as at 30 June 2024, two directors were common to the Company and IBL Ltd, namely Mr Jan Boullé and Mr Thierry Lagesse.

As at 30 June 2024, the Company's share capital was Rs 1,371,159,430 (137,115,943 shares) and 4,759 shareholders (30 June 2023: 4,854) recorded on the shareholder's registry. There has been no change in the share capital during this financial year.

The following shareholders had more than 5% of the capital of the Company at 30 June 2024:

Shareholders with more than 5% of the Capital

IBL Ltd	56.47%
Swan Group	8.10%
National Pension Fund	5.73%
Other shareholders (less than 5% each)	29.70%

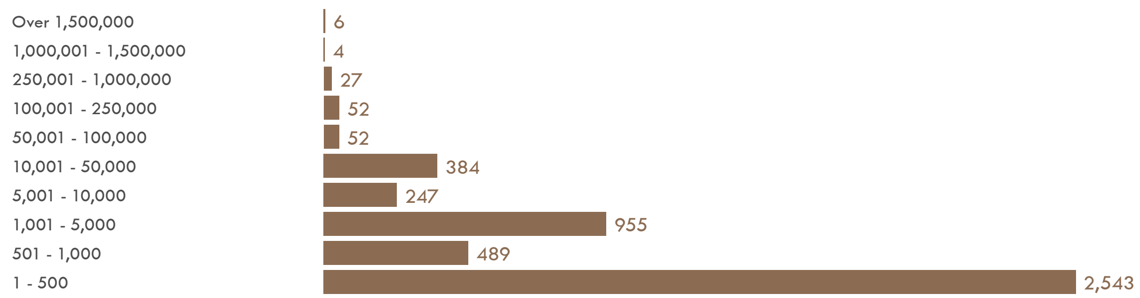
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS *(cont.)*

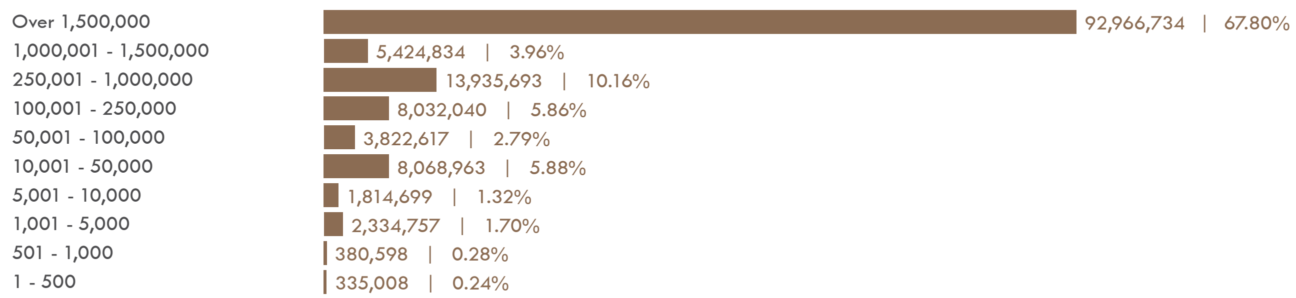
Shareholding Profile and Category

The Company's shareholding profile by defined brackets and the summary by category of shareholders as at 30 June 2024 was as follows:

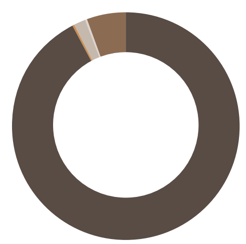
Number of shareholders



Shares owned and %

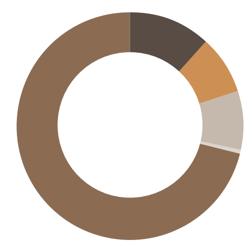


Shareholders category - number of shareholders (4,759)



Individuals	4389
Insurance and assurance companies	22
Pension and providence funds	71
Investment and trust companies	18
Other corporate bodies	259

Shares owned (137,115,943) and %



16,322,589	11.90%
11,309,209	8.25%
11,442,458	8.35%
700,359	0.51%
97,341,328	70.99%

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS *(cont.)*

Share Price Information

As at 30 June 2024, the share price of the Company was Rs 53, compared to Rs 51 as at 30 June 2023.

Shareholder Rights

The Company recognises the importance of maintaining transparency and accountability to its shareholders. The Board ensures that the Company's shareholders are treated fairly and equitably, and that their rights are protected.

The Directors are committed to providing shareholders with adequate, timely, and sufficient information pertaining to the Company's and the Group's business which could have a material impact on the Company's share price.

All the shareholders of the Company are entitled to attend and vote at shareholders' meetings, in person or by proxy or by postal vote. The shareholders also receive the annual reports of the Company and the notice of Annual Meeting of shareholders, which is also published in the newspapers.

Similar to the previous financial year, in line with the Practice Direction on the circulation of Annual Reports and financial statements ("the Practice Direction"), the shareholders are invited to access the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024 via a QR Code, on the website www.luxislandresorts.com or through a link.

The notice and proxy/postal vote form of the Annual Meeting will be sent to all shareholders via registered post.

Should the shareholder wish to retain his/her right to receive a hard copy of the Annual Report, he/she can do so by sending a notification to the Company to that effect and the Annual Report shall be sent to the shareholder within three working days after notification.

Communication with Shareholders and Stakeholders

Engagement with the shareholders and wider stakeholder groups plays a vital role throughout the business, therefore the Company actively engages with its shareholders and stakeholders to promote regular, effective and fair communication.

The Board recognises the importance of two-way communications with its shareholders and stakeholders. In addition to giving a balanced report of results and progress at each annual meeting, the board ensures that transparency and disclosure are at the centre of the Company's communication with the shareholders. The Company is committed to delivering thorough and updated information to the global investing community in order to support informed investment decisions. The Company does not practice selective disclosure of material information. The Company conveys material information in its quarterly results through published announcements, in accordance with the provisions of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius's Listing Rules under the continuous disclosure obligations. Results and annual reports are announced and issued within the specified period. All announcements are posted immediately on the Company's website.

The Company conducts regular analysts and media meetings. At those meetings, the Company provides material information, including the financial statements and Management discussions and analysis. The Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer review the most recent performance, analyse the business key-value drivers and metrics, and share the Company's and the Group's insights and business strategy. The analysts, fund managers and journalists have the opportunity to ask questions to the Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer. Any figures or information presented during the media meetings are posted on the Company's website.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS *(cont.)*

Dividend Policy

The amount of dividends declared and paid depends on many factors, including the results of the operations, cash flow projections, capital expenditure and working capital requirements, future projects, and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

In that context, subject to internal cash-flow requirements and the need for future capital investments, the Board decides the amount of dividend to be declared. The Audit & Risk Committee and the Board ensure that the Company satisfies the solvency test before declaring any dividend.

For this financial year, the Board has declared an interim dividend of Rs 1.00 per share in January 2024 and a final dividend of Rs 1.50 per share in May 2024, thus bringing the total dividend paid to Rs 2.50 per share as at 30 June 2024 compared to Rs 2.00 declared for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Summary of dividend per share declared over the past five years in Mauritian rupees:

PERIOD	FINAL PAID
Year ended 30 June 2020	-
Year ended 30 June 2021	-
Year ended 30 June 2022	-
Year ended 30 June 2023	2.00
Year ended 30 June 2024	2.50

Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

During the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which is held in Mauritius, the shareholders are given the opportunity to share their views and to discuss with the Board and Management of the Company, with regard to the Company's and the Group's business activities and financial performance.

Directors are encouraged to attend Shareholders' meetings.

The external auditors are also present at such meeting.

The Constitution also allows a shareholder of the Company to appoint a proxy (in the case of an individual shareholder) or a representative (in the case of a body corporate which is a shareholder of the Company, by way of a proxy), whether a shareholder or not, to attend and vote on their behalf. This year, the shareholder will also be offered the possibility to make a postal vote.

At the shareholders' meeting, each item is proposed in a separate resolution:

- The approval of the audited financial statements
- The Annual Report
- The election or re-election of each Director of the Board
- The appointment or re-appointment of Auditors under section 200 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001
- The ratification of the remuneration paid to the Auditors
- The approval of the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors for the next financial year and the ratification of the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors for the financial year under review
- Any other matter which may require the Shareholder's approval

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS *(cont.)*

Director's Interests Register

The table below outlines each Director's respective direct and indirect interests and number of other directorships in listed companies as at 30 June 2024.

DIRECTORS	DIRECT INTEREST		INDIRECT INTEREST	NUMBER OF OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS IN LISTED COMPANIES
	Shares	%	%	
Jean-Claude Béga	79,651	0.06	0.04	2
Jan Boullé	-	-	0.05	5
John Brennan	-	-	-	-
Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang	-	-	-	-
Laurent de la Hogue	25,000	0.02	-	-
Désiré Elliah	72,025	0.05	0.50	-
Pascale Lagesse	-	-	-	-
Thierry Lagesse	1,378	0.00	0.06	5
Maxime Rey	4,000	0.00	-	1

Other than having shares in the holding company, none of the directors have any interest in the subsidiaries of the Company as at 30 June 2024.

During the year under review, there were no share dealings by the directors.

The Company complies with Appendix 6 (Model Code for Securities transactions by Directors of Listed Companies) of the Listing Rules established by the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd and ensures that all dealings in which a Director is or is deemed to be interested is conducted in accordance with the model code.

The Company keeps an Interests Register in accordance with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 and an Insider Register pursuant to the Securities Act 2005. The registers are regularly updated with the information submitted by the directors and/or other insiders as applicable.

Calendar of important events with respect to the forthcoming financial period

Annual Meeting of Shareholders	DEC 2024
Declaration/payment of Interim Dividend (if applicable)	JAN 2025
Publication of half-yearly results	JAN 2025
Publication of 3rd-quarter results	APR 2025
Declaration/payment of final dividend	JUN 2025
Publication of abridged audited results	SEP 2025
Publication of 1st quarter results FY 2026	OCT 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Lux Island Resorts Ltd is a public interest entity (PIE), as defined by law.

The primary function of the Board of Directors of the Company ("Board") is to provide effective leadership and direction to enhance the long-term value of the Company to its shareholders and other stakeholders as enumerated in the Board Charter as approved by the Board and which is published on the Company's website. The Board has, inter alia, the responsibility to fulfil its role, which entails the following:

- Ensure that the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders are being served, and to ensure the proper safeguard of the Group's assets;
- Assess major risk factors relating to the Company's and the Group's operations and review measures, including internal controls, to address and mitigate such risks;
- Review and approve Management's strategic and business plans, including understanding the business and questioning the assumptions upon which plans are based, in order to reach an independent judgement and to determine the feasibility of the plans and/or forecasts being realised;
- Monitor the performance of the group regarding budgets and forecasts prepared by Management;
- Monitor the execution of the strategy by Management;
- Review and approve significant corporate actions and major transactions;
- Assess the effectiveness of the Board in accomplishing its function and meeting out its objectives;
- Ensure ethical behaviour and compliance with laws and regulations, accounting principles and the Company's own governing documents;
- Identify key stakeholder groups and acknowledge that their perceptions affect the Company's reputation;
- Consider sustainability issues, e.g environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation; and
- Perform such other functions as prescribed by law, or assigned to the Board in the Company's governing documents.

The Board has approved a 'Statement of Accountabilities', under its Board Charter, describing the major accountabilities within the organisation.

The Board Charter is reviewed on an annual basis.

Chairperson of the Board

The Board is headed by the Chairperson and there is a clear separation of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and the Executives responsible for managing the Company's business. The Board notes that the Chairperson plays an instrumental role in developing the business of the Company and the Group and that he provides the Company and the Group with strong leadership and vision. The Chairperson of the company is Mr Jean-Claude Béga.

Mr Jean-Claude Béga is responsible, inter alia, for:

- Leading the Board to ensure its effectiveness in all aspects of its role;
- Setting the agenda and ensuring that adequate time is granted to discuss all agenda items particularly strategic issues;
- Ensuring that the Directors receive complete and adequate information in a timely manner;
- Ensuring effective communication with shareholders;
- Encouraging constructive relations within the Board and between the Board and Management;
- Facilitating the effective contribution of non-executive directors in particular; and
- Promoting high standards of Corporate Governance

Code of Ethics

The Company has a commitment to moral conduct, to ethical behavior and to operate within the letter and spirit of the law. In carrying out their duties, Officers of the Group should adhere to local and all other applicable laws, regulations, principles and standards, in everything that they do and be aware that compliance with such laws, regulations, principles and standards is the basis of sound business conduct.

The Board has adopted a Code of Ethics for the directors and the employees which is available for consultation on the Company's website.

The Audit & Risk Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee annually monitor and evaluate compliance with the Code of Ethics. Appropriate actions are taken in case of non-compliance.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD

Board Size and Composition

The Board is a unitary board that currently consists of 9 directors as shown below, along with their membership on the Committees.

Each year, the Board examines the size, composition, skills and core competencies of its members to ensure there is an appropriate balance and diversity of gender, skills, experience and knowledge. The Board comprises of Directors from different industries and backgrounds, with business and management experience, who, collectively, provide the core abilities for the leadership of the Company. Taking into account the scope and nature of the Group's operations, the Board considers that the current Board of 9 Directors is appropriate for enabling effective decision-making.

The directors of the Company and their functions in the various Committees are as follows:

NAME	BOARD APPOINTMENT	GENDER	NATIONALITY	BOARD COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT
Jean-Claude Béga	Non-Executive Chairperson of the Board	Male		CGC, Board Chairperson
Désiré Elliah	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer	Male		
Jan Boullé	Non-Executive Director	Male		CGC
John Brennan	Independent Director	Male		CGC ARC
Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang	Independent Director	Female		ARC, Committee Chairperson
Laurent de la Hogue	Non-Executive Director	Male		ARC
Pascale Lagesse	Independent Director	Female		CGC, Committee Chairperson
Thierry Lagesse	Non-Executive Director	Male		
Maxime Rey	Non-Executive Director	Male		ARC

CGC Corporate Governance Committee ARC Audit and Risk Committee Male Female Committee Chairperson Board Chairperson

*Note: The Remuneration, Nomination, Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee has been renamed as the Corporate Governance Committee.

The diversity of the Board with respect to gender is currently as per below.

■	Male	7
■	Female	2

All Board members are non-executive, except for:
- the Chief Executive Officer

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD *(cont.)*

Director's Independence Review

Having at least 3 independent directors plays a crucial role in ensuring that we have a strong and impartial element on the Board. The objective is to facilitate the exercise of independent and objective judgement on corporate affairs, and to ensure that discussion and review of key issues take place in a critical, yet constructive, manner.

The Board evaluates, on an annual basis, and as and when the circumstances require, whether or not a director is independent, bearing in mind the provisions of the NCCG, and any other salient factors.

Additionally, rigorous review are conducted, and particular consideration is given to Directors who have served on the Board for more than nine consecutive years, from the date of their first election. However, the Board considers that a Director's independence cannot be determined solely and arbitrarily on the basis of the length of time and that a director's contribution in terms of experience, expertise, professionalism, integrity, objectivity and independent judgement in engaging and challenging should also be considered. Managing the interests of the Company and the Group, as well as the performance of their duties in good faith, are more critical measures in ascertaining independence.

The Board considers that the following Directors are regarded as Independent Directors:

- Mrs Pascale Lagesse
- Ms Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang
- Mr John Brennan

Mrs Pascale Lagesse was appointed as an Independent Director on the Board on 20 April 2017, Ms Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang on 25 November 2021 and Mr John Brennan on 24 January 2023.

The Board believes that the Independent Directors have and will continue to demonstrate a high commitment in their roles as Directors.

Delegation by the Board

The Board has delegated certain functions to 2 Committees, namely the Audit & Risk Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee (formerly known as the Remuneration, Nomination, Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee). In April 2023, the Board has decided that, in order to deal with the various matters in a more efficient manner, to merge its Corporate Governance and Nomination Committtee and its Remuneration Committee into one committee namely the Corporate Governance Committee. Each committee has its own written terms of reference, which are available on the Company's website. Please refer to pages 66 to 68 of this report for further information on these Committees.

Directors' Time, Commitment, and Multiple Directorships

The NCCG recommends that Directors collectively come to a consensus on the maximum number of listed companies' boards that each Director may serve on, in order to properly address time commitment that may arise due to one individual serving on multiple boards.

The Board believes that each Director who already serves on several boards, when accepting yet another appointment, has the individual responsibility to personally determine the demands of his competing directorships and obligations, and ensure that he/she can allocate sufficient time and attention to the affairs of each Company.

The Board considers that setting a limit on the number of listed companies directorships a Director may hold, is arbitrary, given that time requirements for each person vary. Therefore, the Board prefers not to be prescriptive. As a safeguard, the CGC reviews each Director's ability to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company during the CGC's annual assessment process. The CGC is currently satisfied with the time committed and participation by each Director.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD *(cont.)*

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is IBL Management Ltd. IBL Management Ltd comprises a team of experienced company secretaries providing support and services to the Company. As a governance expert, the Company Secretary guides the Board on corporate governance principles and on its statutory duties and responsibilities.

In its advisory role, the Company Secretary provides support and advice to the Company on corporate transactions/projects.

The Company Secretary is responsible for the efficient administration of the Company, particularly with regard to ensuring compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and for ensuring that the Board's decisions are implemented.

Directors may separately and independently contact the Company Secretary or its nominee who attends and prepares minutes for all Board meetings. The Company Secretary's role is defined, and includes the responsibility for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are abided by.

The appointment and dismissal of the Company Secretary are matters requiring the Board's approval.

Audit & Risk Committee (ARC)

The ARC is presently chaired by Ms Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang.

The ARC is governed by a Charter, in line with the provisions of the NCCG. The Charter of the ARC is reviewed annually and is available on the website of the Company.

The Board considers that the members of the ARC are appropriately qualified to discharge the responsibilities of the ARC. The ARC has the explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference. In addition, the ARC has full access to, and co-operation of Management as well as full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings. Reasonable resources are made available to enable the ARC to discharge its functions properly.

In addition to its statutory functions, the ARC considers and reviews any other matters as may be agreed by the ARC and the Board. The duties of the ARC include amongst others:

a. Examining and reviewing the quality and integrity of the financial statements of the Company and the Group, and any formal announcement relating to the Company's and the Group's financial performance; including reviewing and reporting to the Board significant financial reporting issues and judgement which these financial statements contain;
b. Reviewing and reporting to the Board, at least annually, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls;
c. Reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal and external audit functions;
d. Reviewing the scope and results of the external audit, and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors; and
e. Making recommendations to the Board on the proposals to the shareholders with regards to the appointment, re-appointment and dismissal of external auditors, and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors.

The ARC reviews with Management, and where relevant, the auditors, the results of the current financial year, annual report and financial statements, interested person transactions and the corporate governance report, before recommendation to the Board for approval and adoption.

In performing its functions, the ARC meets with the internal and external auditors, and reviews the audit plans and overall scope of both internal and external audits, and the co-operation and assistance given by Management to the respective auditors. Where necessary, the ARC also meets separately with the internal and external auditors whereby any issues may be raised directly with the ARC, without the presence of Management. The internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the ARC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD *(cont.)*

Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) *(cont.)*

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the ARC has discussed with external auditors and Management on matters of material significance to the financial statements, which include the following:

- Assessment of impairment of goodwill and other non current assets (PPE and Right of Use Assets)
- Reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiary companies

These matters as well as any other issues identified by the ARC are discussed with both the internal and external auditors. Depending on the issue, independent expert advice is sought. Some of the matters listed above have also been addressed by the auditors under the "Key Audit Matters" section in the Independent Auditor's Report. The ARC is satisfied that these matters have been appropriately addressed. The ARC recommended to the Board to approve the audited financial statements of the Company and the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 ("FY 2024 Financial Statements"). The Board has approved the FY 2024 Financial Statements on 24 September 2024.

The ARC met 6 times during the year and has considered, inter alia, the following:

- Approval of the financial statements as at 30 June 2023
- Approval of the results for Q1, Q2 and Q3 for the financial year 2023 - 2024
- Meeting with the external auditors and planning of the audit
- Recommendation of an interim and a final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024
- Taking cognisance of the internal audit reports issued
- Review of the Risk Register and of the proposed Risk Appetite Statement

The members of the ARC are as follows:

- Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang (Chairperson)	Independent Director
- John Brennan	Independent Director
- Laurent de la Hogue	Non-Executive Director
- Maxime Rey	Non-Executive Director

With the reshuffling of the Board at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, the Company will comply with the recommendations of the NCCG in terms of the composition of the ARC.

Profiles and qualifications of the members of the ARC are disclosed on pages 18 to 21.

Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)

The Committee is governed by a Charter that determines its objects and functions.

The Charter of the Committee is available on the website of the Company and is reviewed on an annual basis.

The main objects and functions of the Committee, amongst others are :

- to advise and make recommendations to the Board on all aspects of Corporate Governance which should be followed by the Company, so that the Board remains effective while complying with sound and recommended corporate practices and principles.
- The approval of a general framework of remuneration for the key management personnel.

The members of the CGC are :

- Pascale Lagesse (Chairperson)	Independent Director
- John Brennan	Independent Director
- Jean-Claude Béga	Non-Executive Chairperson of the Board
- Jan Boullé	Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD *(cont.)*

Corporate Governance Committee *(cont.)*

Profiles and qualifications of the members of the CGC are disclosed on pages 18 to 21.

The Board deems that the current composition of this committee is adequate with 2 Independent Directors, amongst whom is the Chairperson.

Attendance

Below are details on the number of Board meetings and Board Committee meetings held during the last financial exercise, as well as the attendance of Directors and Board Committee members at those meetings:

NAME	BOARD MEETINGS	ARC MEETINGS	CGC MEETINGS
Executive Director			
Désiré Elliah	■■■■	■■■■■□ *(in attendance)*	■■ *(in attendance)*
Non-Executive Directors			
Jean-Claude Béga	■■■■		■■
Jan Boullé	■■■■		■■
John Brennan	■■■■	■■■■■□	■■
Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang	■■■■	■■■■■■	
Laurent de la Hogue	■■■■	■■■■■■	
Pascale Lagesse	■■■■		■■
Thierry Lagesse	■■□□		
Maxime Rey	■■■■	■■■■■■	
Number of Meetings Held	4	6	2

DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

Role of the CGC in the Director's Appointment

The CGC is responsible for selecting and appointing new Directors.

All new Board members are first considered, and recommended by the CGC, before being brought up to the Board for approval. Potential candidates for casual vacancies are sourced with recommendations from Directors, or the Shareholders as provided in article 13.1.5 of the Constitution of the Company. The CGC then evaluates the suitability of potential candidates for the position, taking into account, inter alia, the skills, knowledge, experience and ability to contribute to the Board's effectiveness.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES *(cont.)*

Role of the CGC in the Director's Appointment *(cont.)*

Upon the CGC recommendation, the Board approves the appointment of any new Director.

In accordance with the provisions of the NCCG governing the election and re-election of Directors, all Directors are to present themselves for re-election every year at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Newly-appointed Directors, during the year under review, are proposed for election at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Under Section 138 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001, the office of a Director shall become vacant at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders commencing next after the Director attains the age of 70 years and shall then be subject to yearly re-appointment. The Board is satisfied with the current practice. In that respect, Mr Thierry Lagesse will submit his re-election as Board Member under Section 138 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

All other directors will submit their re-election as Board Members, except Mr Maxime Rey who will not seek re-election.

The CGC has recommended the re-election and/or election of all Board members who present themselves for election, after taking into consideration each one's attendance, participation, contribution and performance during the past financial year.

With the reshuffling of the Board at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, the Company will comply with the amendment brought in respect of Section 133 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 following the approval of the Finance Act in 2023.

Board Orientation and Training for New Directors

A procedure has been put in place to ensure that newly-appointed Directors receive an induction and orientation upon joining the Board.

New Directors are provided with the Board Charter, which clearly outlines their duties and obligations. The Company's relevant governing documents are also handed over to the new Directors.

Newly-appointed non-executive directors who are not familiar with the Company's and the Group's business or the Hospitality Sector's activities are invited to visit each hotel and meet the General Manager to get acquainted with each resort's operations, strengths and weaknesses.

Management is also responsible for briefing new directors on the Company's and the Group's business. This process ensures the creation of a well-informed and competent Board.

Continuing Development of Directors

The Chairperson ensures that all Directors have received proper training and the Company provides, as far as possible, the necessary resources for the Director to best develop his/her knowledge and capabilities.

Succession Planning and Directors Service Contract

The Board believes that good succession planning is a key contributor to the delivery of the Company's and of the Group's strategy and its ability to create value in the long term. The Board is committed to recognising and nurturing talent across the Company's and the Group's executive and management teams in order to develop current and future leaders. Succession planning, at leadership level including the CEO, is reviewed on an annual basis within the purview of the Corporate Governance Committee.

The contract of Mr Désiré Elliah is governed by the Mauritius labour law.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES *(cont.)*

Directors Profile

Please refer to pages 18 to 21 pages for the Directors profile.

Please refer to pages 16 to 17 for the the list of directors of each susbisidiary including the name of any director who ceased to hold office during the year under review.

DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

Key features of Board Processes

To assist the Directors in planning their attendance at meetings, the dates of Board Meetings, Board Committees meetings, Annual Meetings together with the agenda of items or matters to be discussed, are scheduled up to one year in advance, with Board Meetings occurring at least each quarter. In addition to the regular scheduled meetings, ad-hoc Committees are convened as and when circumstances warrant. Besides physical meetings, the Board and the Board Committees may also make decisions by way of written resolutions under the Company's Constitution and their respective Terms of Reference.

Board meetings are generally held and chaired in Mauritius, while the Company's Constitution permits Board Members to also participate by teleconference or other similar means of communication.

From 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, the Board met 4 times for the purpose of considering and approving, amongst others, the following items:

- The review of the performance of the LIR hotels with the representative of The Lux Collective (TLC), the Management Company;
- The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 and relevant publications including the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023;
- The LUX* Saint Gilles renovation project
- Approval of Q1 results;
- Approval of Q2 results;
- Approval of Q3 results;
- Approval of an interim and a final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024
- Discussion of the strategy of the Company

Complete, Adequate, and Timely Information

To ensure that the Board is able to fulfil its responsibilities, Management provides the Board with complete and adequate information on a timely manner. Such information extends to documents on matters to be brought up at Board and Board Committee meetings which, as a standard procedure, are circulated to Board and Board Committees' members, in advance for their review and consideration.

Senior Management, Senior Executives of the Management Company (TLC), the Company's auditors and other professionals who can provide additional insights into matters to be discussed at Board and/or Board committee meetings are also invited to be present at these meetings, when necessary. As Directors may have further queries on the information provided, they have separate and independent access to the Company's Senior Management, which addresses individual Directors' requests for additional information/documents accordingly.

Management provides the Board with the Group's Financial Statements and Management Reports on a quarterly basis and, upon request, as and when required. Explanations are given by Management for material variance (if any) between budgeted and actual results.

There are no restrictions over the right of access to information for the directors.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE *(cont.)*

Related Party Transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company or the Group if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Company or the Group or exercise significant influence over the Company or the Group in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or if they and the Company or the Group are subject to common control. Related party transactions are disclosed in note 36 on page 187 in the financial statements.

Related party transactions have been conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the laws.

Conflicts of Interests

The Company's Code of Ethics which includes a section on conflict of interest, is applicable to the directors and all the employees of the Group. The Whistleblowing Policy, which is an extension of the Code of Ethics, provides employees and other stakeholders a reporting channel on suspected misconduct or malpractice within the Company or the Group without fear of reprisal or victimisation. It also outlines the complaint handling and reporting processes to improve transparency.

All directors and employees of the Group receive training on the Code of Ethics and the Whistleblowing policy. The Company Secretary maintains an interest register and in case he or she notices any potential conflict of interest, timely reporting is made to the Board. No addition has been made to the interest register during the year under review for the Company and its subsidiairies. The interest register is available for inspection upon written request from the shareholders.

The Company has a policy in place where a Board member shall immediately report to the Chairperson of the Board about any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest and shall provide all information in that respect. The conflicted Board member should not take part in any discussion or decision regarding such transaction.

All conflicts of interest have been dealt with in accordance with the Company's Code of Ethics.

There was no major transaction to disclose as per section 130 (2) of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Board Evaluation Process

The CGC is tasked with carrying out the processes implemented by the Board, assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board every two years. During the financial year ended 30 June 2024, the Company appointed BDO Financial Services to perform an independent Board Appraisal.

This exercice was conducted by means of a questionnaire completed by each Director. The BDO consultants also met with all directors individually before compiling the results. The questionnaire covered the following areas:

- The Company's relationship and communication with its shareholders
- The functions of the Board
- The size, composition and independence of the Board
- The Board meetings and Chairperson's appraisal
- The Audit & Risk Committee
- The Corporate Governance Committee
- The director's individual assessment/evaluation

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE *(cont.)*

Board Evaluation Process *(cont.)*

BDO consultants presented a report to the CGC highlighting the Board's and company's strengths, the areas of improvement and further produced a proposed action plan and recommendations in view of further enhancing the Board's functioning.

During the evaluation process, each Director is required to complete the respective forms for self-assessment of the performance of the Board, based on predetermined and approved performance criteria.

When deliberating on the performance of a particular Director who is also a member of the CGC, that member abstains from the discussion in order to avoid any conflict of interests. The Board considers that the current assessment process of the Board and Individual Directors is sufficient for the Company.

Independent Professional Advice

The Directors, either individually or as a group, in the discharge of their duties, may require professional advice. The Company Secretary can assist them in obtaining independent professional advice at the Company's expenses.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Statement of Remuneration Philosophy

All directors receive a fixed fee and an additional fee for each board meeting attended. In addition, members of the committees receive an extra fee for their attendance to their respective committee. The fee for the Board Members and the fee for the ARC & CGC Members, for the current financial year, have been approved at the previous Annual Meeting and are as per below.

BOARD	RS
Chairperson	500,000
Board Members' Fee	300,000
Meeting Fee for the Chairperson	40,000
Meeting Fee for the Board Members	30,000
AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	
Chairperson	200,000
Member's Fee	125,000
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE	
Chairperson	150,000
Member's Fee	100,000

Two independent Directors who do not reside in Mauritius are paid a remuneration of Euro 20,000.

The level of Directors' fees shall be reviewed periodically by the Board, taking into account factors such as contributions, regulatory changes, responsibilities and market benchmarks.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

REMUNERATION MATTERS *(cont.)*

Remuneration of the Executive Director and Key Management Personnel

In designing the compensation structure, the Company seeks to ensure that the level and mix of remuneration is competitive, relevant and suitable.

The remuneration structure for the executive director and key management personnel consists of (a) fixed remuneration (b) variable bonus and/ or (c) other benefits. The Executive Director does not receive directors' fees.

The level of remuneration is determined by various factors including group performance, industry practices and the individual's performance and contributions towards meeting conditions for the year under review.

Executive Share Scheme – 'ESS'

The previous ESS was terminated following the split with The Lux Collective Ltd and the CGC is currently working on a new scheme.

Directors Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

Remuneration and benefits (including bonuses and commissions) paid and payable by the Company and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024		YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023	
	Executive	**Non- Executive**	**Executive**	**Non- Executive**
	Rs	**Rs**	Rs	Rs
The Company	**16,108,754**	**5,660,500**	16,638,590	5,228,648
Subsidiary	**14,166,128**	**250,000**	15,039,401	-

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
Non Executives	**Rs**	Rs
Jean-Claude Béga *(Note 1)*	**760,000**	880,000
Jan Boullé *(Note 1)*	**520,000**	610,000
John Brennan	**1,192,750**	453,650
Laurent de La Hogue *(Note 1)*	**545,000**	590,000
Pascale Lagesse	**1,117,750**	1,024,998
Thierry Lagesse	**360,000**	450,000
Maxime Rey	**545,000**	560,000
Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang	**620,000**	660,000
	5,660,500	5,228,648
Executive director of the holding company		
Désiré Elliah	**16,108,754**	16,638,590

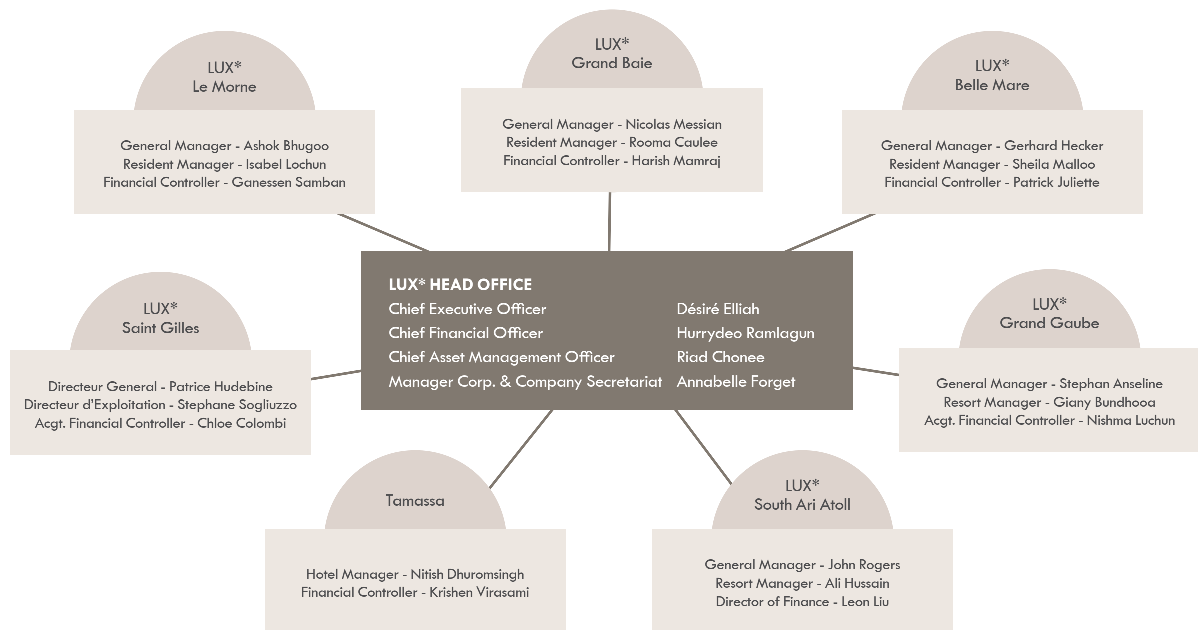
Note 1 : The fees of Mr Jean-Claude Béga, Mr Jan Boullé and Mr Laurent de la Hogue are paid to IBL Management Ltd.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

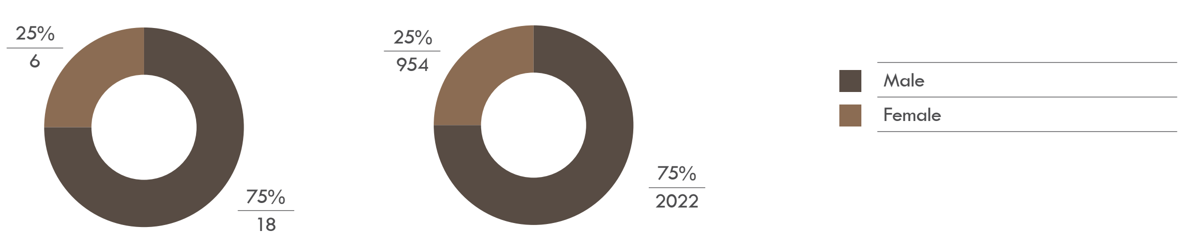
REMUNERATION MATTERS *(cont.)*

At the time of reporting, the Key Management Personnel, are depicted as below:

List of Key Management Personnel



KEY PERSONNEL BY GENDER **LUX* GROUP BY GENDER**



The organisation chart of the Group can be consulted on the Company's website.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

REMUNERATION MATTERS *(cont.)*

Remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors are not permitted to participate in any of the Company's incentives arrangements in line with the NCCG that stipulates that "they should not normally receive remuneration in the form of share options or bonuses associated with organisational performance".

The aim of a Non-Executive Director basic fee is to provide a fair remuneration, at a rate that attracts and retains high-calibre Non-Executive Directors, and that acknowledges the scope of their role and required time commitment.

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Responsibilities for Risk Management and Internal Controls

Responsibility for risk management and internal controls lies with the management company, The Lux Collective ("TLC"), for all hotel operations. The internal auditors are employed by TLC, but also report to the LIR ARC on matters of internal controls for all hotels. The Company collaborates with TLC to ensure that the system of risk governance is appropriate to safeguard shareholders' interests and the Group's assets.

ARC processes regarding management of risks

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for the governance and oversight of the risk management process. The ARC assists the Board in their oversight of the process, financial reporting risk and the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal control and compliance systems. Management is responsible for assuring the Board as to the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management lifecycle and ensuring the quality and timeliness of information.

Assurance from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer

The Board has received assurance from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer that:

a. The financial records of the Company and the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 have been properly maintained, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's operations and finances in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and are free from material misstatement; and
b. The system of risk management and internal controls in place within the Company and the Group is adequate and effective in addressing the material risks that the Company and the Group may face in their current business environment including material financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks.

Opinion on adequacy and effectiveness of Internal Controls and Risk Management systems

The ARC is responsible for making the necessary recommendations to the Board so that the Board can form an opinion concerning the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

The Board is satisfied that the ARC's review of the Company's and the Group's internal controls, including operational, compliance, and information technology controls, financial risks, and risk management policies and systems established by Management was adequate. The ARC was assisted by both the external and internal auditors in its review, which is conducted at least once a year.

Over the course of the audit, the external auditors have obtained 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 internal control.

Internal control deficiencies noted during the audit, together with the recommendations of the external auditors have been presented to the ARC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(cont.)*

Based on the framework established and maintained, the work performed by the ARC, and the internal audit function as well as the assurance received from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Board with the concurrence of the ARC, is of the opinion that the Company's and the Group's internal controls including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems, were adequate and effective in meeting the needs of the Company and the Group in their current business environment.

IT Governance

Through its management company, the Group has an IT Security policy in place in all its hotels and relevant parts of this policy are communicated to its Team Members. This is regularly reviewed by the Board and Executive Management to ensure it is up to date with changes in technology and security standards. The Board also approves all major IT expenditures to ensure value is obtained from the investments in information technology.

Risk Appetite Statement

The corporate strategy of LIR is to deliver superior, risk-adjusted returns to stakeholders through active asset management and a disciplined external growth strategy while maintaining a strong and flexible balance sheet. The following are the three key pillars of LIR corporate strategy:

Operational excellence through active asset management

LIR is focused on continually improving operating performance at property level through proactive asset management efforts together with its preferred Management Company, The Lux Collective Ltd. LIR continues to identify revenue enhancement opportunities and drives cost efficiencies to maximize the operating performance, cash flow and value of each property.

Prudent capital allocation

LIR aims to leverage its scale, liquidity and transactions expertise to create value throughout all phases of the hospitality cycle through opportunistic acquisitions, disposals and/or corporate transactions, in addition to value-enhancing return on investment ("ROI") projects, which LIR believes will enable to further diversify its portfolio.

Strong and flexible balance sheet

LIR strives to maintain a strong and flexible balance sheet that will enable it to navigate the various phases of the hospitality cycle. LIR expects to maintain sufficient liquidity and access to multiple types of financing, including corporate Bonds, credit facilities and the sale of a small proportion of its inventory in accordance with applicable laws in the destinations where they operate.

Risk appetite forms an integral part of LIR's risk management and governance frameworks. It refers to the amount and type of risks that LIR is willing to take to achieve its strategic objectives. The Company faces several risks which are inherent to its operations, and which have to be managed within a tolerance scale. However, where risks fall outside its tolerance boundaries, LIR will take a zero tolerance stand.

The risk appetite statements, set out below, aim to put into words the Company's risk appetite so as to ensure clarity and direction for the leadership team in its decision-making process. They will also serve as a systematic reminder to consider risk factors and mitigation strategies in all crucial projects and initiatives.

Deviations from the risk appetite statements can be accepted for strategic reasons or for arising opportunities where the reward overrides risks taken. Those deviations should however be exceptional, justified, closely monitored, time-barred and approved by the Board or other relevant Board committee.

When setting its risk appetite statements, LIR's management team has been guided by the Company's corporate strategy and values, leadership statements, corporate disclosures, policies and its risk register.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(cont.)*

The risk appetite statements have been regrouped under the Company's main risk categories set out below:

Strategic	Financial	Operational	Compliance
Risks that relate to the Company's effective utilisation of its resources to accomplish its goals and objectives	Risks that relate to the effectiveness of the Company's financial management governance	Risks that relate to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's operations, including performance and profitability goals	Risks that relate to the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations

RISK CATEGORY	RISK AREAS	RISK APPETITE STATEMENTS
Strategic	Market Concentration	- Currently, the Mauritian destination represents 70% of our turnover/EBITDA. In the medium to long-term, we aim to hold a more diversified portfolio of resorts in terms of destinations.
	Asset Management & Performance	- The Lux Collective is our preferred partner to manage our hotels under the LUX* brand. However, LIR may also consider working with other luxury hotel brands to diversify its portfolio if an opportunity arises outside Mauritius and where TLC can't operate. - Given the impact of climate change on beaches, we may also diversify our portfolio to mitigate that risk. - For new projects, we will give preference to existing partners with whom we have built long-term sustainable relationships unless they have been underperforming. - We will not select commercial partners which do not align with our values and work ethics.
	Reputation	- We will adopt and promote the highest standards of ethics in our operations and workforce to avoid damaging our reputation. - We will nurture our reputation through clear and transparent communication with all our stakeholders. It is essential that our branded hotels be clearly separated from other brands operated by its Management Company to reduce cross-reputational damage.
	Sustainability	- Sustainability is of strategic relevance to LIR; therefore, sustainability considerations will be embedded in our ways of working, decision making and investments aiming to create community, business, environmental and destination resilience.
	Innovation	- We respond positively to all reasonable innovation initiatives of the Management Company, TLC, in line with our corporate strategy, by allocating reasonable funds and awareness and trainings for our team members.
Financial	Funding	- Funding is essential for LIR to invest and develop its portfolio. LIR will seek to find the most appropriate funding option(s) and financial partners after assessing key financial ratios and covenants. - LIR will maintain a healthy gearing ratio, considering industry norms, refurbishment (and renovation) cycles and projected new investments.
	Financial Management	- LIR will manage its finances in a prudent and sustainable manner having regards to cost optimisation best practices. - Foreign currency volatility is a priority concern for LIR. To that effect, we will implement adequate hedging and treasury management solutions to mitigate this risk.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(cont.)*

RISK CATEGORY	RISK AREAS	RISK APPETITE STATEMENTS
Operational	People	- Our people are a fundamental asset of our operations and crucial to our success. We will do our utmost to create an inspiring and safe work environment where our team members can embrace their talent and also openly raise their concerns. To enforce this culture of openness, we will closely collaborate with our management companies in the recruitment, development and severance of key positions within our resorts. - Given the scarcity of talents in the hospitality sector, LIR will do its best to attract local and foreign young talents, whilst trying to maintain a "Mauritian hospitality" culture.
	Safety & Health	- The safety and health of our people and guests are essential for LIR. We will not compromise on investing in safety and health measures and initiatives in our resorts. This condition is non-negotiable, and all third-party contractors including management companies shall have to comply with this principle when operating our resorts.
	Infrastructure	- In view of the substantial capital investment required with hotel construction and renovation, LIR consistently ensures that superior preventive maintenance procedures are in place to maximise the asset-life of its hotels and therefore extend the renovation cycle. - LIR will ensure the best-in-class project deliveries by collaborating with renowned designers and consultants. - Our infrastructure, technology and architectural design shall continuously meet required standards. - LIR will consider promoting "smart" resorts and investing in new technologies to meet the expectations of our guests and operations. - Our properties, which are our principal revenue assets are exposed to fire and other allied perils. LIR, as owner, will ensure that adequate protective measures and insurances are in place to mitigate the impact of these perils on its assets and profits.
	Service Excellence	- Complaints from guests can negatively affect our properties' reputation as they spread easily through social media. Nevertheless, these feedback help us learn from our mistakes and improve our offering. As a result, we shall ensure that complaints are swiftly and efficiently handled by our Management Company.
	Financial Crimes	- We have zero-tolerance for financial crimes and corruption. We will endeavour to fight these plagues by putting in place appropriate internal measures to prevent and detect occurrences of such crimes and take immediate remedial actions against offenders. Furthermore, LIR will not allow any of its activities to be a channel for money laundering or terrorism financing.
	Cybersecurity	- Given the progress in technology and artificial intelligence, cyber criminals are finding new ways to sophisticate cyberattacks. To protect its assets and stakeholders, LIR will continue investing in cyber security solutions and promote awareness to strengthen cyber resilience at all levels of the organisation.
Compliance	Laws and Regulations	- As a public listed company, we endeavour to comply with all applicable laws and regulations including listing and governance requirements. We appreciate and will promote compliance as a value-added practice and necessary culture to strengthen our stakeholders' trust. - As a responsible citizen, LIR is committed to environment protection and will comply with applicable environmental requirements, especially regarding pollution and waste.

The Company's risk appetite statements have been approved by the Board on 24 September 2024 and may be reviewed as and when required.

Risk Factors

This section presents these main risks as well as the mitigating factors in place to deal with them.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(cont.)*

Risk Factors *(cont.)*

RISK #	RISK DESCRIPTION	MITIGATING FACTORS	RISK RANKING
1	Risk that LIR is unable to attract, develop and retain talent, which has a direct effect on hotel operations and results in guest dissatisfaction. Contributing factors: - Youngsters are reluctant to take up jobs in the hotel industry - Existing employees leave the hotel industry to work on luxury cruises - Substitution of Mauritian workforce by imported labour erodes the Mauritian touch in client servicing	- Appealing incentive schemes offered to both existing and potential hires - Talent development and management plans are in place - Active engagement with the public authorities for the grant of work permits to foreign hires and marketing of the hotel industry	High
2	The ability of LIR to achieve its strategic goals depends on the performance of the Management Company (e.g. market share expansion, business continuity and growth).	- Regular monitoring of the performance of the Management company - Benchmarking of LIR performance with its peers	High
3	Risk that the health and safety of guests and Team Members is compromised through various hazards (security, fire, diseases, food safety) resulting in reputational damage.	- Regular trainings on health and safety procedures at all resorts - Internal and government recommended sanitary protocols in place to manage epidemics or outbreaks - Health & safety audits by reputable international companies and close monitoring of action plans by each resort	High
4	Risk that cyber-related incidents disrupt business operations, resulting in financial loss and guest dissatisfaction.	- Cyber related policies and framework in place - Regular IT security audits - Dedicated technology team working closely with international professional services firms	High
5	Risk that adverse consequences of climate change compromise the sustainability of LIR's operations. Contributing factors: - Low lying islands in Maldives - LIR operates on 3 small island hence are very vulnerable to the impact of climate change	- Authorities allows for dredging works to protect the shoreline in the Maldives - Working with governments on environmental projects (e.g. coral farming)	High
6	Risk of construction delays and/or cost overruns for developmental projects due to (a) shortages of labour (b) increased labour costs and/or (c) natural catastrophes	- Close monitoring of developmental projects to contain costs and ensure that they follow robust and rigorous processes as well as methodologies - Steering Committee set up for all developmental projects, which remains the key decision-maker, especially disagreements between stakeholders	Medium
7	Risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations, resulting in reputation damage, losses and fines.	- Collaboration with reputable local law firms to better understand the prevailing local legislation - Internal working groups and procedures ensure compliance with relevant regulations - Employee training on relevant laws and regulations to ensure compliance	Medium

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(cont.)*

Risk Factors *(cont.)*

RISK #	RISK DESCRIPTION	MITIGATING FACTORS	RISK RANKING
8	Risk that guests use social networking sites to share negative emotions, resulting in reputational damage and loss of business.	- Continuous monitoring of social networking sites for customer reviews - Crisis management plan	Medium
9	Risk that Mauritius loses its attractiveness as a tourist destination due to factors such as viral outbreaks, cyclones and negative media coverage among others, leading to loss of business.	- Engage with the government through 'Association des Hôteliers et Restaurateurs de l'île Maurice' (AHRIM) - Coordinate marketing thinking and efforts with AHRIM, the Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority (MTPA) and the Ministry of Tourism - Insurance policies covering operational losses caused by natural catastrophes - The presence of LIR in 3 different countries provides a natural hedge against some external risks which LIR cannot control	Medium
10	Risk that LIR's infrastructure is not adequately and timeously maintained and/or upgraded, resulting in high costs, shorter economic useful lives and guest dissatisfaction.	- Group checklist in place to facilitate inspection and monitoring of state of assets - Preventive maintenance programs in place in all hotels	Medium
11	Risk that economic crisis and the declining economic outlook results in impaired assets.	- Prudent approach to investing to ensure sustainable results and growth	Medium
12	Risk of excessive fluctuations in exchange rates, resulting in volatile financial performance.	- Hedging and treasury management	Medium
13	Risk of not anticipating and remaining at the forefront of hotel sector trends to optimise guest experience and efficiency, resulting in foregone revenues and loss of market share.	- Regular benchmarking of our resorts via our hotel management company. - LIR, through its management company, constantly invests in new projects to ensure it stays at the forefront of hospitality trends.	Medium
14	Risk that Maldives loses its attractiveness as a tourist destination due to factors such as political instability, terrorist attacks and nationalisation of operators among others, leading to loss of business.	- Insurance cover on equity and expropriation - The presence of LIR in 3 different countries provides a natural hedge against some external risks which LIR cannot control	Medium
15	Risk of over-dependence on a few tour operators, which may disproportionately impact LIR in case they perform poorly	- Regular communication with tour operators and close monitoring of their performance - Insurance cover for losses resulting from irrecoverable trade receivables - Enhanced procedures for credit checks on tour operators	Low

Data Protection

Regulations on data protection, including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), remain a focus area for the Company and the Group. Through the Management Company, The Lux Collective, the Company and the Group ensure that all their operations are compliant with the data protection regulations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

INSURANCE

Overview of the Group's Insurance Policy

The Company's and the Group's risk management policy is part of a dynamic process: the systematic and centralised identification of risks, the implementation and coordination of insurance as part of worldwide activities, the organisation of preventive and protective measures for property and persons and the deployment of a crisis management structure, internationally.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Board should present a balanced and comprehensible assessment of the Company's and the Group's performance, position and prospects.

Accountability

The Board reviews and approves the results announcements, before the release of each announcement. In presenting the annual and quarterly financial statements to the shareholders, the Board aims to provide shareholders with a balanced and clear assessment of the Company's and the Group's performance, position and prospects.

For interim financial statements, the Board gives its approval for the publication of the said accounts.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AUDIT

Internal Audit

The Company shares an in-house internal audit function with its management company, TLC. The primary role of the internal audit team is to assist the ARC to ensure that the Company maintains a sound system of internal control.

The Chief Internal Auditor ("CIA") is independent of Executive Management and reports to the ARC. On administrative matters, the CIA reports to the Chief Executive Officer of LIR & TLC. The ARC approves the hiring and dismissal of the CIA and ensures that the internal audit function is adequately staffed and has appropriate standing within the Company. The internal audit function works in accordance with the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit set by the Institute of Internal Auditors.

The annual internal audit plan is established in consultation with, but independently of Management, and is reviewed and approved by the ARC. The CIA presents audit reports regularly to the ARC and discusses key issues contained therein.

There was no limitation of scope placed on the internal auditors in conducting the audits.

External Audit Independence

The ARC reviews the independence of the external auditors. During this process, the ARC also reviews all non-audit services provided by the external auditors to ensure the nature and extent of such non-audit services do not affect their independence. The ARC confirms that after reviewing all non-audit services, if any, by the external auditors during the financial year, they do not, in the ARC's opinion, affect the external auditor's independence.

In appointing the audit firms for the Group, the ARC is satisfied by the Company's compliance with the provisions of the Listing rules of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd.

Following a tender exercise in 2020, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) was appointed as external auditor. PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd (PwC) was re-appointed as auditors of the Company and some of its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2024 at the last Annual Meeting.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AUDIT *(cont.)*

External Audit Independence *(cont.)*

The fees paid to the auditors and other advisors, for audit and other services were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(a) PWC				
Audit services	**6,500,000**	6,042,619	**2,185,000**	1,450,000
Other services	**-**	600,000	**-**	133,516
Tax services	**344,000**	412,911	**36,000**	30,000
	6,844,000	7,055,530	**2,221,000**	1,613,516
(b) Other Auditors				
Audit services	**1,702,584**	852,081	**-**	-
Other services	**310,538**	-	**-**	-
Tax services	**104,650**	-	**-**	-
	2,117,772	852,081	**-**	-
Total	**8,961,772**	7,907,611	**2,221,000**	1,613,516

The details of the audit fees, other services and tax services are disclosed per subsidiairy below:

	AUDIT FEES	OTHER SERVICES	TAX
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Ltd	800,000	-	44,000
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	800,000	-	44,000
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	800,000	-	44,000
Merville Limited	800,000	-	38,500
White Sands Resort & Spa Pvt Ltd	585,244	310,538	104,650
Les Villas du Lagon SA	1,117,340	-	-
Néréide Limited	800,000	-	38,500
Lux Island Resorts Ltd	2,185,000	-	36,000
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	165,000	-	11,000
Océanide Limited	150,000	-	5,500
Blue Bay Tokey Island Limited	-	-	27,500
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	-	-	27,500
FMM Ltee	-	-	5,500
LTK Ltd	-	-	5,500
Merville Beach Hotel Ltd	-	-	5,500
Lux Island Resorts Foundation	-	-	5,500
LIR Properties Ltd	-	-	5,500
Total	8,202,584	310,538	448,650

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(cont.)*

OTHER DISCLOSURE

Donations

Donations, other than contributions made under CSR projects, made by the the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to Rs 769,577 (2023: Rs 460,776) and are disclosed as per below :

No political donation was made for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (2023 : Rs Nil).

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024	RS
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	37,065
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Ltd	85,883
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	213,389
White Sands Resort & Spa Pvt Ltd	366,275
Merville Limited	50,000
Néréide Limited	16,965
Total	769,577

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

IN RESPECT OF THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

For the year under review, the directors report that:

- the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Group and the Company as at the end of the financial year and the result of operations and cash flows for that period;
- adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management have been maintained;
- appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates have been used consistently;
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with the requirements of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004;
- the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis;
- they are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and of the Company; and
- they have taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The external auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Lux Island Resorts Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") and of the Company standing alone as at 30 June 2024, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Jean-Claude Béga
Chairperson of the Board

Pascale Lagesse
Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee

SUSTAINABILITY IS OUR WAY OF LIFE. WE PROTECT NATURAL BEAUTY AND BIODIVERSITY THROUGH ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICES, CONSERVATION EFFORTS, AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT.

OUR SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY

1987 - 2010

- CSR as per legislation and beyond through NGO support

2011

- Naiade Resorts Ltd restructured to Lux Island Resorts Ltd
- Stakeholder Engagement process
- Creation of Tread Lightly
- Earth & Dance in-house water bottling project

2012

- GRI Sustainability Reporting
- LUX* Sustainability Committee creation
- Launch of Sustainability Workshops

2013

- GRI G4 disclosure for Annual Report
- LUX* Corporate Sustainability Management Plan
- 100% Carbon offsetting for stays
- External Assurance

2014

- 1st Integrated Annual Report
- Materiality
- Ray of Light
- International guidelines for reporting of data

2015

- 1st hotel group listed on Sustainability Index of Stock Exchange of Mauritius
- Carbon Finance Agreement with AERAE
- GRI Gold Community

2016

- UN Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) Mappping
- International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)
- The Code Conduct for Child protection from Sexual Exploitation in Travel & Tourism
- Green key certification of LUX* St Gilles
- Ille des Deux Cocos off-grid photovoltaic plant

2017

- Assessment for renewable energy projects at LUX*
- Reporting on Energy Consumption
- Monitoring targets for energy reduction

2018

- LUX* South Ari Atoll Maldives floating photovoltaic plant.
- Tread Lightly reaches millionth room nights contribution for carbon neutrality.

2019

- GRI Covid-19 special A Culture of Health for Business
- 5th Anniversary for GRI Gold Community
- Earthcheck certification for all hotels

2020 - 2030

- UN Decade of Action: action and initiatives towards realising the UNSDGs for sustainable profit, sustainable natural capital management to sustain livelihoods.

IMPACTS OF SUSTAINBILITY ACTIONS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

- Creation of employment
- Contributing to Tax for government socio-economic and environmental projects.
- Upliftment of livelihoods in areas where LIR is operating.
- Social and governance compliance and regulations

SUSTAINABILITY RISKS REDUCTION & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- Reduction and reporting on GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions.
- Reduced sustainability risks & regulatory costs.
- Reduced risks of reputational costs through mitigations environmental concerns
- Social and governance compliance and regulator relationships

REDUCING COSTS & INCREASING REVENUES

- Reduced costs by working on energy efficiency in our resorts.
- Reduced relative resource consumption.
- Creation of Opportunity for new products & services

CONFIDENCE BUILDING

- Brand is purpose driven.
- Feedback mechanism through customer surveys.
- Improved reputation and trust (trusted by the markets, stakeholders and public).
- Improved employee, stakeholder, and regulator relationships

AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH

Lux Island Resorts Ltd's approach to sustainability has witnessed major strides during the past couple of years, guided by the setting-up of an action-proned Sustainability Committee, with the overarching commitment in establishing a strong foundation for a sustainable and inclusive future.

Through this commitment, Lux Island Resorts Ltd remains focus to manage inherent risks and capitalise on burgeoning opportunities to foster community and environmental resilience, thereby contributing to destination resilience and sustainability within the larger communities where we operate.

Largely focused on the empowerment of our communities and the preservation of our environment, we launched and contributed to a number of sustainability projects, grouped into 8 main categories.

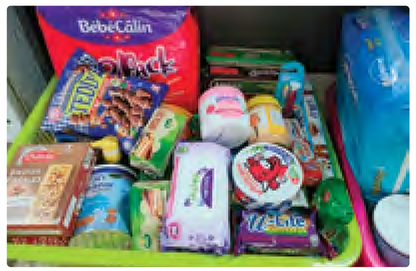
- 01 DONATIONS
- 02 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND APPRENTICESHIPS
- 03 FINANCIAL SUPPORT TOWARDS KEY PROJECTS
- 04 CELEBRATING CULTURAL DIVERSITY
- 05 BIODIVERSITY
- 06 ANIMAL WELFARE
- 07 WASTE MANAGEMENT
- 08 TREAD LIGHTLY PROGRAMME

AN EVOLVING
SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

01.
DONATIONS

SDGs:

Our hotels participated in various goods donations initiatives, destined to support underprivileged children, elders and homeless people.



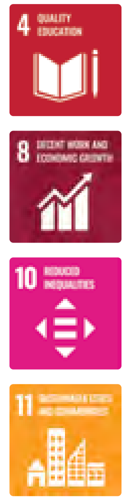
Through such initiatives, we provided school supplies, birthday cakes, personalised Christmas gifts, daily essentials and healthy meals to various groups of underprivileged children, making sure they felt valued and cared for. Beneficiaries included children of orphanages and shelters, inhabitants of Grand Gaube Village, as well as needy students in both Mauritius and in the Maldives.

Our efforts extended to supporting the elderly, with our staff members visiting care homes to offer food and entertainment. We have also contributed essential items like towels and pillows to the homeless, bringing comfort to those in need.

AN EVOLVING
SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

02.
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND APPRENTICESHIPS

SDGs:



All our resorts hosted a selection of educational activities and apprenticeships in an attempt to encourage the growth and development of surrounding villages.

Activities included collaboration with the local councils to educate families to use online payment platforms, key sustainable practices like vertical gardening and rainwater harvesting. We worked with NGOs to offer some schools and special needs schools with an array of educational activities, ranging from football coaching sessions, educational fieldtrips, beach cleanups, tree planting and career guidance in the hospitality sector.

As part of our Inclusive Workplace Policy, we requested the help of the Global Rainbow Foundation to empower disabled workers, providing them with specialised hospitality training. We also taught our staff sign language, to foster a more supportive work environment.

AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

03.
FINANCIAL SUPPORT TOWARDS KEY PROJECTS

SDGs:

Financial support of around

MUR
2 million

were provided for the financing of certain key projects to advocate and protect the needs of certain communities.

Our efforts to empower the youth included the funding of various activities of certain pre-primary and primary schools, as well as certain NGOs. We also helped reintegrate young women into the society by working with Gender Links to open the first Safe Haven Halfway Home in Mauritius, welcoming 25 women.

We helped the Thalassemia Society of Mauritius by providing the relevant medical equipment to reduce Covid-19 contamination and support elder patients with treatment and transportation expenses. We also worked with Fellowship First Aiders, funding ambulance equipment to better serve the needs of surrounding communities. A financial donation was also made towards the cancer treatment of one of our team members.


ACTUALITÉS

Grand-Gaube

Light up the darkness : le Solar Village Project

AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

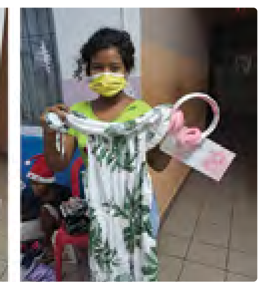
04.
CELEBRATING CULTURAL DIVERSITY

SDGs:

Committed to celebrating cultural diversity, two of our hotels supported a couple of initiatives designed to promote cultural heritage and support local communities' religious celebrations.

We extended our love and care to the orphanages and elderly homes for important cultural festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, Thaipoosam Cavadee and Easter.

We renovated the St François d'Assise Presbytery, actively contributing to the conservation of historical landmarks and ensuring cultural heritage is preserved for future generations.



AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

05.
BIODIVERSITY

SDGs:

Engaged in the preservation of biodiversity, our hotels signed meaningful partnerships with associations involved in environment conservation and sustainability initiatives. Our contribution totalled over

MUR
3,7 million.

We hosted awareness sessions with diving centres of the Belle Mare region wherein participants experienced hands-on learning about marine conversation practices. Campaigns were also organised to sensitise on the promotion of endemic trees and the importance of Mangroves in the ecosystem.




In the Maldives, we funded the sustainability initiatives of the Maldives Whaleshark Research Programme and worked with Swimsol to expand our solar power capacity by installing some more SolarSea platforms. This way, we intend to save 1.1 million litres of diesel per year

and reduce our CO2 emissions by
3,000 tons
annually.

AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

06.
ANIMAL WELFARE

SDGs:

Our hotels participated in a variety of activities destined to care for and reduce the number of stray dogs and cats across our destinations.

We have launched a number of sterilisation campaigns in order to curb the reproduction rates. We also worked with Hope for Dogs to install food & water dispensers in the Grand Gaube village and supported adoption efforts in the South-West of Mauritius, in collaboration with Animal Saviour.






AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

07. WASTE MANAGEMENT

SDGs:

With a view to reducing waste and promoting sustainable practices, our hotels embarked on a selection of activities, designed to reduce, recycle and/or repurpose waste. A total of

MUR
1.7 million

For two of our resorts, 230 tons of waste (representing 60% of total waste), were not sent to the landfill but instead were recycled/upcycled.

Such activities included the upcycling of waste materials like plastic bottles, training on waste sorting, sustainable gardening practices and reduction of plastic bottles through the installation of water fountains across some of our resorts. Our food waste repurposing initiative, in collaboration with local NGO Indie's World and some local pig farmers, has successfully redirected over

10,000 kilograms

of food waste for animal feed.

AN EVOLVING SUSTAINABLE APPROACH *(cont.)*

08. TREAD LIGHTLY PROGRAMME

SDGs:

Some significant strides were achieved to mitigate the impact of climate change on our destinations, through our renowned Tread Lightly programme, recognised both locally and internationally.

Almost MUR
3,7 million

were raised amongst two hotels this financial year.

Encompassing a wide range of climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, the Tread Lightly programme focuses on renewable energy and biodiversity conservation projects. At our resorts, guests play an active role in supporting these efforts, through voluntary contributions that help fund key environmental projects.

A PROMISING FUTURE

LUX* South Ari set to run fully on solar energy during daytime.

Moving towards true island sustainability: LUX* South Ari already operates a rooftop solar system as well as a trailblazing floating solar system since 2019. The resort now plans to triple its solar capacity in 2025 by installing additional SolarSea platforms in the surrounding waters of the resort, as well as a battery system. Once completed, the solar system with a capacity of 2.9 MWp would be the largest on a Maldivian resort island. This will allow the resort to fully power the island for an average of eight hours per day during peak energy demand. Diesel generators, the traditional means of producing electricity on island resorts, will be turned off during this time. This saves a total of over 1.1 million liters of diesel per year. The resort thereby reduces CO2 emissions by 3,000 tons per year – the equivalent of what is captured by planting 130,000 trees.

For the implementation of this project, LUX* South Ari has signed an agreement with Swimsol, the leading solar energy provider in the Maldives. The Austrian-Maldivian company already successfully installed the first phase of solar power at LUX* South Ari. Due to the lack of available space on land, the only way to generate additional solar energy is by using the vast sea space – after all, 99% of Maldives is ocean. For this reason, Swimsol developed the world´s first marine-grade floating solar system in 2014, designed to withstand waves and corrosion in the Maldivian climate. The eco-friendly design of the SolarSea platforms provides shelter for juvenile fish and invertebrates, and coral larvae can use the structures to grow into adult colonies for replanting.

Running purely with clean solar power during daytime means less fumes and noise from the island´s powerhouse, which will also require less maintenance. Guests at LUX* South Ari can follow the live production of the solar system as well as interesting environmental facts on the In-Villa TV system. LUX* South Ari is committed to minimizing its carbon footprint, and together with its partner Swimsol, the resort is continuing its journey of finding innovative ways to maximize solar power usage.

The current floating solar installation at the resort will soon be expanded with additional platforms.

A look at the preliminary layout: The existing system is planned to be expanded to 90 floating solar platforms.

A PROMISING FUTURE *(cont.)*

FACTS & FIGURES

- Current operational solar capacity: 835 kWp
  - Of which rooftop: 644 kWp on 15 buildings
  - Of which floating: 191 kWp on 16 SolarSea platforms
- Planned additional solar capacity: 2022 kWp on 74 SolarSea platforms
- Total planned solar capacity after extension: 2,857 kWp
- Planned capacity of
- Completion of initial solar project: July 2019, with extension projects in 2021 and 2023 for solar panels on newly constructed buildings
- Planned completion of extension project: Q4 2025

	ANNUALLY	DAILY
Estimated total solar output	4,066,940 kWh	11,142 kWh
Estimated total diesel savings	1,129,705 liters	3,095 liters
…which would be enough to drive	13,807,511 km	3,7829 km
…enough to drive around the world	345 times	~1 time
Estimated CO2 savings	2,982 tonnes	8.2 tonnes
…what is captured by growing	129,671 trees	355 trees
…same emissions as flying one-way London-Male´	2,386 times	7 times
Estimated solar share	38%	
Estimated time of running purely on solar energy with diesel gensets off	~8 hours per day	

Please note: All information is preliminary and subject to change based on further analysis and project implementation

Our contribution to CSR initiatives for the financial year 2023-2024, at Group level and across all our Resorts, totalled MUR 5.9 million, representing a 1,375% increase from last year. We remain motivated to continue investing in a sustainable and promising future.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE BY THE BOARD

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

Name of PIE : Lux Island Resorts Ltd

Reporting Period : 30 June 2024

We are pleased to confirm that we have complied with all of the requirements and provisions of the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius 2016 (NCCG) for the year ended 30 June 2024, except for:

- the composition of the Board: The Board is composed of eight non-executive directors and one executive director. The Board is of the view that a strong management presence is important. In this context, depending on the subject on the agenda, the Board invites executives with the relevant expertise to participate in the discussion. The Board is also considering the appointment of another executive director.
- the composition of its committees: With the reshuffling of the Board which will be submitted at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, the Company will comply with the NCCG's recommendation for the composition of its committees in relation to independent directors.
- Other directorships of the Board: The list of directorships of the directors in listed companies is disclosed at page 18 to 21. Directorships (other than those in listed companies) is available upon request at the registered office of the Company.

Signed by

Jean-Claude Béga
Chairperson

Pascale Lagesse
Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee

24 September 2024

COMPANY SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Companies Act 2001, in terms of section 166(d).

IBL Management Ltd
Company Secretary

24 September 2024

SERVICE IS
OUR GREATEST
PASSION.
WE ENSURE EVERY
GUEST FEELS
SPECIAL, HELPING
THEM CREATE
EXCEPTIONAL,
MEMORABLE
EXPERIENCES TO
LAST A LIFETIME.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Lux Island Resorts Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") and of the Company standing alone as at 30 June 2024, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

What we have audited

Lux Island Resorts Ltd's accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD *(cont.)*

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(cont.)*

Key Audit Matters *(cont.)*

KEY AUDIT MATTER - GROUP	HOW OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER
Impairment assessment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use assets and Goodwill (see notes 4, 5 and 7 to the financial statements)	
The Group has Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use assets and Goodwill amounting to MUR 12,698 million, MUR 3,628 million and MUR 488 million respectively (2023: MUR 12,197 million, MUR 3,551 million and MUR 476 million respectively) as at 30 June 2024. Management performed an impairment assessment on Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use assets and Goodwill as at 30 June 2024 using discounted cash flows to determine the recoverable amounts of the respective cash generating units (CGUs) to which the assets relate. The recoverable amount of each CGU has been determined based on their fair value less cost to sell. The assessment of the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit requires the use of a number of key assumptions and judgement, including the estimated future cash flows, long-term growth rates, profitability levels and discount rates applied. This was an area of focus in light of the amounts involved and the level of judgement and estimation required from management.	We discussed triggering events and indicators of impairment for Goodwill and impairment or impairment reversals, where applicable,for Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use assets with management. We obtained management's workings of the recoverable amounts of the different CGUs. With the support of our internal valuation experts: i. we tested the key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow models by comparing these assumptions to our independently derived expectations, which are based on the historical performance of the businesses and expectations for the markets in which the CGUs operate. ii. we considered reasonable possible changes in key assumptions, such as occupancy rate and average room rate using our knowledge and experience of the hospitality industry. iii. the budgeted figures used in the discounted cash flow models were compared to the historical performance of the respective CGUs in order to assess the reasonableness of the forecasted cash flows. iv. the terminal growth rates were assessed for reasonableness based on market expected long-term growth rates. v. we determined the reasonableness of the discount rates used in the cash flow models by comparing them to point estimates independently calculated by us based on the markets in which the CGUs operate, taking into consideration the nature of the CGUs. We verified the mathematical accuracy of the models. We also assessed whether appropriate disclosures were made by management in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD *(cont.)*

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(cont.)*

Key Audit Matters *(cont.)*

KEY AUDIT MATTER - COMPANY	HOW OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER
Impairment assessment of investment in subsidiary companies (see note 8 to the financial statements) The Company holds investments in subsidiary companies which amounted to MUR 3,810 million as at 30 June 2024 (2023: MUR 3,788 million). Management determines at the end of each reporting period the existence of any indication of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment on the Company's investments in subsidiary companies. If there are indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment, management would assess the recoverable amounts of the investment in subsidiary companies. Any excess or shortfall between the recoverable amounts of the subsidiary companies and their carrying value is recognised in profit or loss. The assessment of indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amounts of the investments in subsidiary companies require judgement. The determination of the recoverable amounts, using a fair value less cost to sell model, requires the use of a number of key assumptions and estimates such as the estimated future cash flows, long-term growth rates, discount rates and profitability levels. This was an area of focus in light of the amounts involved and the level of judgement and estimation required from management.	We considered whether there were internal and external indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment for investments in subsidiary companies. For those investments in subsidiary companies whereby indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment were identified, we obtained management assessment of the recoverable amounts, which were based on a discounted cash flow model. With the support of our internal valuation experts: i. we obtained an understanding of management's planned business strategies around revenue and cost initiatives and challenged management's forecasted revenues and growth rates based on our knowledge of the subsidiary companies' operations, and compared them against past performance. ii. we assessed the terminal growth rates used in the discounted cash flow models by comparing them to market expected long-term growth rates. iii. we assessed the reasonableness of the discount rates used by comparing them to point estimate discount rates independently calculated by us based on the markets in which the businesses operate, taking into account the nature of the individual businesses. We assessed whether appropriate disclosures were made by management in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD *(cont.)*

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(cont.)*

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 on the other information, 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 the 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 IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 Company's financial reporting process.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD *(cont.)*

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(cont.)*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements *(cont.)*

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 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.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD *(cont.)*

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Mauritian Companies Act 2001

The Mauritian Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

a. we have no relationship with or interests in the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than in our capacity as auditor and tax advisor of the Company and some of its subsidiaries and dealings in the ordinary course of business;
b. we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
c. in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Mauritian Financial Reporting Act 2004

Our responsibility under the Mauritian Financial Reporting Act 2004 is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance ("Code") disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made on corporate governance in the annual report, the Company has, pursuant to section 75 of the Mauritian Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code.

OTHER MATTER

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Gilles Beesoo
licensed by FRC

24 September 2024

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTES	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	**12,697,951**	12,197,017	**38,438**	40,737
Right-of-use assets	5(a)	**3,627,777**	3,551,489	**-**	-
Investment property	6	**91,145**	91,145	**91,145**	91,145
Intangible assets	7	**498,612**	481,654	**187**	187
Investment in subsidiary companies	8	**-**	-	**3,810,182**	3,787,563
Other receivable	9	**-**	48,187	**-**	-
Post-employment benefit obligations	18(b)	**22**	-	**22**	-
		16,915,507	16,369,492	**3,939,974**	3,919,632
Current assets					
Inventories	11	**248,338**	254,701	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	12	**742,618**	1,507,336	**2,033,516**	1,958,338
Cash and cash equivalents	32(a)	**1,058,267**	1,098,579	**852,550**	839,877
		2,049,223	2,860,616	**2,886,066**	2,798,215
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,964,730**	19,230,108	**6,826,040**	6,717,847
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Issued capital	14(a)	**1,371,159**	1,371,159	**1,371,159**	1,371,159
Share premium	14(b)	**1,320,986**	1,320,986	**1,320,986**	1,320,986
Other reserves	15	**2,270,484**	2,287,026	**42,934**	42,934
Retained earnings		**2,345,886**	1,624,032	**1,324,718**	1,464,967
		7,308,515	6,603,203	**4,059,797**	4,200,046
Convertible bonds	16	**1,460,283**	1,460,283	**914,083**	914,083
Total equity		**8,768,798**	8,063,486	**4,973,880**	5,114,129
Non-current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	17	**3,063,937**	4,065,981	**-**	-
Lease liabilities	5(a)	**2,853,326**	2,835,700	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	10	**767,045**	710,426	**36,387**	35,836
Post-employment benefit obligations	18(b)	**184,348**	169,315	**10,137**	7,462
		6,868,656	7,781,422	**46,524**	43,298
Current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	17	**1,112,572**	807,591	**6**	6
Lease liabilities	5(a)	**193,521**	186,720	**-**	-
Contract liabilities	22 (a)	**356,237**	404,223	**-**	-
Government grant	19	**-**	280	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	20	**1,460,088**	1,513,793	**1,787,950**	1,268,742
Current tax liabilities	21 (d)	**204,858**	198,361	**17,680**	17,440
Dividend payable	40	**-**	274,232	**-**	274,232
		3,327,276	3,385,200	**1,805,636**	1,560,420
Total liabilities		**10,195,932**	11,166,622	**1,852,160**	1,603,718
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,964,730**	19,230,108	**6,826,040**	6,717,847

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 24 September 2024:

Name of Directors:

Jean-Claude Béga   Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang

The notes set out on pages 116 to 200 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 104 to 109.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTES	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	22	**9,514,650**	7,773,333	**-**	-
Other operating income	23	**248,326**	491,678	**295,611**	230,517
		9,762,976	8,265,011	**295,611**	230,517
Direct operating expenses	24	**(2,394,205)**	(2,008,996)	**-**	-
Employee benefit expenses	25	**(2,330,953)**	(1,981,607)	**(65,752)**	(58,357)
Other operating expenses	26	**(2,371,474)**	(1,935,927)	**(46,667)**	(38,910)
		(7,096,632)	(5,926,530)	**(112,419)**	(97,267)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, impairment, insurance recovery and write offs		**2,666,344**	2,338,481	**183,192**	133,250
Reversal of impairment of computer software and licences	7	**-**	93	**-**	-
Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	4	**4,408**	62,479	**-**	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	4	**-**	(313,583)	**-**	-
Fair value gain on investment property	6	**-**	4,828	**-**	4,828
Reversal of impairment of investment in subsidiary companies	8	**-**	-	**22,619**	35,394
(Impairment)/ Reversal of impairment of financial assets	12 (iii)	**(9,571)**	18,795	**-**	-
Reversal of impairment of right-of-use assets	5 (a)	**23,585**	57,832	**-**	-
Insurance recovery for replacement of tangible assets and other incidental expenses	30	**-**	729,225	**-**	-
		18,422	559,669	**22,619**	40,222
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		**2,684,766**	2,898,150	**205,811**	173,472
Depreciation and amortisation	27	**(743,405)**	(625,791)	**(4,971)**	(2,936)
Operating profit		**1,941,361**	2,272,359	**200,840**	170,536
Finance income	28	**26,966**	27,222	**95,841**	92,052
Finance costs	29	**(595,686)**	(566,190)	**(35,775)**	(24,384)
Profit before income tax		**1,372,641**	1,733,391	**260,906**	238,204
Income tax expense	21 (a)	**(238,079)**	(275,608)	**(27,721)**	(27,429)
Profit for the year		**1,134,562**	1,457,783	**233,185**	210,775
Profit for the year attributable to:					
- Owners of the parent		**1,134,562**	1,457,783	**233,185**	210,775
		Rs	Rs		
Basic Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent:	31	**8.27**	10.63		
Diluted Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent:	31	**6.89**	8.86		

The notes set out on pages 116 to 200 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 104 to 109.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTES	THE GROUP 2024 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2024 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000
Profit for the year		**1,134,562**	1,457,783	**233,185**	210,775
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently					
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	15	**(129,336)**	487,573	**-**	893
Deferred tax relating to revaluation of property, plant and equipment	15	**13,601**	(65,574)	**-**	(143)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	18(f)	**(4,862)**	(53,839)	**(3,221)**	558
Deferred tax relating to remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		**659**	8,252	**548**	(95)
		(119,938)	376,412	**(2,673)**	1,213
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently					
Cash flow hedge movement	15	**(64,461)**	(161,974)	**-**	-
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss	15	**84,673**	24,866	**-**	-
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	15	**78,981**	80,037	**-**	-
		99,193	(57,071)	**-**	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(20,745)**	319,341	**(2,673)**	1,213
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1,113,817**	1,777,124	**230,512**	211,988

The notes set out on pages 116 to 200 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 104 to 109.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

THE GROUP	ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT						
	Issued capital (Note 14) Rs'000	Share premium (Note 14) Rs'000	Other reserves (Note 15) Rs'000	Retained earnings Rs'000	Total Rs'000	Convertible bonds (Note 16) Rs'000	Total Equity Rs'000
At 01 July 2022	1,371,159	1,320,986	1,922,098	547,445	5,161,688	1,460,283	6,621,971
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	364,928	(45,587)	319,341	-	319,341
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,457,783	1,457,783	-	1,457,783
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	364,928	1,412,196	1,777,124	-	1,777,124
Interest on convertible bonds	-	-	-	(61,377)	(61,377)	-	(61,377)
Transaction with owners:							
Dividends (Note 40)	-	-	-	(274,232)	(274,232)	-	(274,232)
At 30 June 2023	1,371,159	1,320,986	2,287,026	1,624,032	6,603,203	1,460,283	8,063,486
At 01 July 2023	**1,371,159**	**1,320,986**	**2,287,026**	**1,624,032**	**6,603,203**	**1,460,283**	**8,063,486**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(16,542)**	**(4,203)**	**(20,745)**	**-**	**(20,745)**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,134,562**	**1,134,562**	**-**	**1,134,562**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**(16,542)**	**1,130,359**	**1,113,817**	**-**	**1,113,817**
Interest on convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(65,804)**	**(65,804)**	**-**	**(65,804)**
Transaction with owners:							
Dividends (Note 40)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(342,701)**	**(342,701)**	**-**	**(342,701)**
At 30 June 2024	**1,371,159**	**1,320,986**	**2,270,484**	**2,345,886**	**7,308,515**	**1,460,283**	**8,768,798**

The notes set out on pages 116 to 200 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 104 to 109.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY						
THE COMPANY	Issued capital (Note 14)	Share premium (Note 14)	Other reserves (Note 15)	Retained earnings	Total	Convertible bonds (Note 16)	Total Equity
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July 2022	1,371,159	1,320,986	42,184	1,555,944	4,290,273	914,083	5,204,356
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	750	463	1,213	-	1,213
Profit for the year	-	-	-	210,775	210,775	-	210,775
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	750	211,238	211,988	-	211,988
Interest on convertible bonds	-	-	-	(27,983)	(27,983)	-	(27,983)
Transaction with owners:							
Dividends (Note 40)	-	-	-	(274,232)	(274,232)	-	(274,232)
At 30 June 2023	1,371,159	1,320,986	42,934	1,464,967	4,200,046	914,083	5,114,129
At 01 July 2023	**1,371,159**	**1,320,986**	**42,934**	**1,464,967**	**4,200,046**	**914,083**	**5,114,129**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,673)**	**(2,673)**	**-**	**(2,673)**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**233,185**	**233,185**	**-**	**233,185**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**230,512**	**230,512**	**-**	**230,512**
Interest on convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(28,060)**	**(28,060)**	**-**	**(28,060)**
Transaction with owners:							
Dividends (Note 40)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(342,701)**	**(342,701)**	**-**	**(342,701)**
At 30 June 2024	**1,371,159**	**1,320,986**	**42,934**	**1,324,718**	**4,059,797**	**914,083**	**4,973,880**

The notes set out on pages 116 to 200 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 104 to 109.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTES	THE GROUP 2024 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2024 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before tax		**1,372,641**	1,733,391	**260,906**	238,204
Adjustments for:					
- Waiver of lease payments	23 (b)	**(5,789)**	(25,034)	**-**	-
- Reversal of impairment of right-of-use assets	5 (a)	**(23,585)**	(57,832)	**-**	-
- Reversal of impairment of intangible assets	7	**-**	(93)	**-**	-
- Impairment/ (reversal of impairment) of financial assets	12 (iii)	**9,571**	(18,795)	**-**	-
- Reversal of impairment of investment in subsidiary companies	8	**-**	-	**(22,619)**	(35,394)
- Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	4	**(4,408)**	(62,479)	**-**	-
- Impairment of property, plant and equipment	4	**-**	313,583	**-**	-
- Movement in provision for slow moving stock		**(500)**	(3,000)	**-**	-
- Foreign exchange differences		**82,019**	14,570	**31,562**	18,790
- Depreciation and amortisation	27	**743,405**	625,791	**4,971**	2,936
- Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	23 (c)	**(779)**	(3,503)	**-**	-
- Post-employment benefit obligations		**17,618**	16,001	**1,048**	3,408
- Provision for vacation leaves	20	**19,445**	-	**422**	-
- Interest income	28	**(26,966)**	(27,222)	**(95,841)**	(92,052)
- Interest expense	29	**595,686**	566,190	**35,775**	24,384
- Fair value gain on investment property	6	**-**	(4,828)	**-**	(4,828)
		2,778,358	3,066,740	**216,224**	155,448
Changes in working capital:					
- Decrease in inventories		**9,687**	37,617	**-**	-
- Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables		**662,663**	(948,965)	**(34,321)**	49,948
- (Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables		**(150,446)**	208,780	**482,938**	233,467
Cash generated from operations		**3,300,262**	2,364,172	**664,841**	438,863
Interest received		**26,966**	23,647	**25,293**	23,647
Contribution paid	18 (g)	**(2,407)**	(21,635)	**(2,407)**	(21,635)
Benefits paid	18 (q)	**(4,972)**	(300)	**-**	-
Income tax paid	21 (d)	**(155,314)**	(9,590)	**(26,382)**	-
Interest paid		**(653,952)**	(587,825)	**(27,196)**	(32,297)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**2,510,583**	1,768,469	**634,149**	408,578
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	32 (b)	**(962,514)**	(1,193,457)	**(2,672)**	(15,020)
Purchase of intangible assets	7	**(6,980)**	(1,692)	**-**	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	23 (c)	**1,486**	6,219	**-**	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(968,008)**	(1,188,930)	**(2,672)**	(15,020)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Payments of long term borrowings	17 (c)	**(803,754)**	(527,391)	**-**	(221,000)
Principal elements of lease payments	5 (a)	**(176,056)**	(157,122)	**-**	-
Dividend paid	40	**(616,933)**	-	**(616,933)**	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(1,596,743)**	(684,513)	**(616,933)**	(221,000)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(54,168)**	(104,974)	**14,544**	172,558
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 July		**1,095,121**	1,080,098	**839,871**	674,413
Transfer from assets held for sale	13	**-**	111,807	**-**	-
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**3,962**	8,190	**(1,871)**	(7,100)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	32 (a)	**1,044,915**	1,095,121	**852,544**	839,871

Refer to note 32 (b) for non-cash transactions.

The notes set out on pages 116 to 200 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 104 to 109.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Lux Island Resorts Ltd is a public company incorporated in Mauritius and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. Its registered office is situated at 58, Pierre Simonet Street, Floréal. The main activity of the Group and the Company is investment in hotel properties as well as operations of those hotels. The management of the different hotels is entrusted to its sister company, The Lux Collective Ltd, under a long term management contract.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- land and buildings and investment property – measured at fair value or revalued amount, and
- plan assets for post-employment benefit obligations – measured at fair value

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Rs'000) except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements of Lux Island Resorts Ltd and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Lux Island Resorts Ltd and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024. Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with change in presentation in the current year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's and the Company's accounting policies. The areas including a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed Note 3.

During the year, the Group made a profit after tax of **Rs 1,135 million** (2023- Rs 1,458 million) while the company made a profit of **Rs 233 million** (2023- Rs 211 million). At 30 June 2024, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by **Rs 1.3 billion** (2023- Rs 525 million) and was in a net asset position of **Rs 8.8 billion** (2023- Rs 8.1 billion) while the Company's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by **Rs 1.1 billion** (2023- Rs 1.2 billion) and was in a net asset position of **Rs 5.0 billion** (2023- Rs 5.1 billion).

Based on the above performance, The Group has satisfied all the financial covenants applicable at 30 June 2024 for its 2 main bankers as well as those of the Mauritius Investment Corporation (MIC). Furthermore, at 30 June 2024, the Group has **Rs 1.1 billion** surplus cash which has been earmarked for project development but which could also be used to prepay some loans.

Future Outlook

The Group has prepared its 2025 budgets on the following basis:

- All its hotels will be fully operational during FY 24-25, unlike last year where Lux* Belle Mare was closed during the months of July to September 2024.
- The Group is not forecasting any major renovation during the financial year ending 30 June 2025 except for usual maintenance capital expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION *(cont.)*

Future Outlook *(cont.)*

- Booking in hands for Quarter 1 for FY 24-25 is encouraging and the Group expects to achieve better results than Quarter 1 of the previous year.
- The group is forecasting to end FY 24-25 with same level of cash balance as at end of FY 23-24 after payments of loan capital of Rs 1 billion and the cash flow forecast provides for a dividend payout at same level as the current financial year.

Based on the above, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group and the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis since based on the financial forecast, the Group and the Company would have sufficient cash to sustain their operations over at least the next twelve months.

New standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretation issued and effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 July 2023

In the current year, the Group and the Company have assessed all of the new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that are relevant to their operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 01 July 2023.

Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of Accounting Estimates' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2023)

The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period. The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's and the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2023)

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations, and require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities; and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in the opening balance of retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate.

IAS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's and the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 since a net deferred tax liability was already recognised on the Group's lease liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION *(cont.)*

New standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretation issued and effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 July 2023 *(cont.)*

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2, 'Disclosure of accounting policies' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2023)

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements) and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 "Making Materiality Judgements" to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 was applied for the year ended 30 June 2024 and impacted the disclosures of accounting policies in the financial statements.

New standards, amendments to existing and interpretations issued but effective for financial years beginning after 01 July 2023 which are applicable to the Group and the Company and which have not been early adopted

Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', on classification of liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2024)

The amendments made to IAS 1 clarified that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant).

Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either before or at the reporting date, this will affect the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.

The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as non-current and that liability is subject to covenants that the entity must comply with within 12 months of the reporting date. The disclosures include:

- the carrying amount of the liability
- information about the covenants, and
- facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants.

The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instrument can only be ignored for the purpose of classifying the liability as current or non-current if the entity classifies the option as an equity instrument. However, conversion options that are classified as a liability must be considered when determining the current/non-current classification of a convertible note.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Special transitional rules apply if an entity had early adopted the 2020 amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's and the Company's financial statements.

There are no other new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations that are effective for annual period beginning after 01 July 2023 that would be relevant or have a material impact on the Group's and on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.2 PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Separate financial statements of the Company

In the separate financial statements of the Company, investment in subsidiary companies are carried at cost net of impairment losses. The carrying amounts are reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets given, liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of recognised amounts of the acquiree's net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously-held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits or losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture, or financial asset.

In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.2 PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION *(cont.)*

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements. Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the recoverable amount of an investment in subsidiary is less than its carrying amount, the investment is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Company.

2.3 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). For the purpose of the consolidated and the separate financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in Mauritian rupee ("Rs"), which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the consolidated and separate financial statements.

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 profit or loss, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash-flow hedge.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss on a net basis within other operating income/expense.

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

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency of the Group are translated into the Group's presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the statement of financial position date;
- share capital are stated at their historical value on the statement of financial position;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.3 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION *(cont.)*

Transactions and balances (cont.)

- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

2.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Land and buildings are subsequently shown at fair value, based on valuations carried out by an external independent valuer, less accumulated depreciation for buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. The Group's policy is to revalue its property every three years unless there is evidence that the fair value of the assets differs materially from the carrying amount. During the financial year 2024, the Mauritian entities were revalued using a full valuation exercise while for the two other hotels which are outside Mauritius, a desktop valuation was carried out to assess the fair value of the land and buildings. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's 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 or the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Construction in progress are stated at cost and are not depreciated. When completed, construction in progress are transferred to plant and equipment.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged through other comprehensive income against the revaluation reserve to the extent that the decrease does not exceed the amount held in the revaluation reserve in respect of that same asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the operating profit. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation and other reserves relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset, or the revalued amounts, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The useful life, residual value and method of depreciation of an item of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. The residual values and remaining useful lives of buildings have been estimated by the independent external valuer and for other types of assets, these are determined by the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(cont.)*

The annual rate of depreciation is as follows:

Buildings	2% - 9.45 %
Plant and equipment	10% - 20%
Furniture and fittings	10% - 33.33%
Motor vehicles	20%
Computer equipment	10% - 33.33%

Leased assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

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 sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group and the Company account for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

2.6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest 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 and liabilities assumed. If after reassessment, the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed 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 interest in the acquiree, the excess is recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(cont.)*

Goodwill (cont.)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or group of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than a segment based on either the Group's primary or the Group's secondary reporting format determined in accordance with IFRS 8 Segment Reporting.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Gain on bargain purchase represents the excess of the acquirer's interest in the fair values of the identifiable net assets and liabilities acquired over the cost of acquisition. It is recognised immediately as income in profit or loss.

Gain on bargain purchase arising from the acquisition of an associated company is included as income in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss of the period in which the associate was acquired.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

Computer software & Licenses	-	5 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.7 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or 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. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.22 Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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 rate (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 (excluding prepayments) and cash and cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.7 FINANCIAL ASSETS *(cont.)*

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

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.

Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are not recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right to receive 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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised on profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at original invoice amount and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment (i.e expected credit loss). Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at the end of the reporting period. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.7 FINANCIAL ASSETS *(cont.)*

Trade and other receivables *(cont.)*

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are 180 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. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 37 (c) (iv).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Such financial assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Bank overdrafts are classified as part of interest bearing loans and borrowings under current liabilities.

2.8 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of interest bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, dividend payable and trade and other payables, these are accounted net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group or the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. In that case, the borrowings are classified as non-current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.8 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES *(cont.)*

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group or the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid at year end. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend payable

An accrual is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at the end of the financial year. Further details are provided in note 40.

The Group's financial liabilities which are measured at amortised cost, include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities and dividend payable.

2.9 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

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

Where the Company or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's or the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company or the Group could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Company's or the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Company or the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Company's or the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.10 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

For trade and intercompany account receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. 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.

2.11 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

2.12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Determination of fair value

The Company and the Group determine the fair value of their financial instruments, such as equities and other interest-bearing investments, at each reporting date.

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 the Company and 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.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price or binding dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

Where the Company and the Group have financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk, they have elected to use the measurement exception provided in IFRS 13 to measure the fair value of its net risk exposure by applying the bid or ask price to the net open position as appropriate.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions adjusted as necessary and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible).

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(cont.)*

Determination of fair value *(cont.)*

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

2.13 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as 'issued capital' in equity. Any premium received over and above the par value of the shares is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of the new shares or options are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

2.14 HEDGE ACCOUNTING

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- fair value hedges when the hedging exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment; or
- cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment; or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow Hedge

The Group currently has only cash flow hedges as it is exposed to foreign currency risk, most significantly to the Euro, Pound Sterling and US Dollar, on the Group's sales denominated in these currencies. The Group hedges these exposures by entering into foreign currency loans and leases ("hedging instruments") with future principal payments that will match the future sales ("hedged item") in these currencies. The Group has elected to continue applying the accounting policies for hedge accounting under IAS 39.

The group does not hedge 100% of its future foreign currency denominated revenue, therefore the hedged item is identified as a proportion of the future foreign currency denominated revenue up to the carrying amount of the loans/leases. As all critical terms matched during the year, there is an economic relationship.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.14 HEDGE ACCOUNTING *(cont.)*

Cash flow Hedge *(cont.)*

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

Financial risk management strategy

The hedge on the foreign currency revenues by the foreign currency loans and leases are treated as cash flow hedge and the purpose is to hedge the foreign currency risks relating to the Euro (“EUR”), Great Britain Pound (“GBP”) and United State Dollars (“USD”) sales. Refer to Note 37 for more details on the risk management policies.

2.15 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Non-financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is an objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the non-financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the non-financial asset has been affected. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the fair value (using a fair value less cost to sell model), the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

2.16 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, are accounted for on a weighted average cost basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.16 INVENTORIES *(cont.)*

Cost of inventory expensed comprise of food and beverage costs attributable to food and beverage revenue in the various outlets of the hotels of the Group as well as Room and other amenities and cost of boutique items. Further details are provided in note 24.

2.17 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

2.18 POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for some of its employees. For the remaining employees, the Group contributes to an unitised defined contribution pension scheme that was established on 01 July 2002.

In addition, for the Contribution Social Généralisée (CSG) employers deduct the employee's contribution from his or her wage or salary and pay that contribution together with the employer’s contribution to the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). For employees earning less than Rs 50,000 per month the employee’s contribution is 1.5% of the wage or salary and the employer’s share is 3%. For employees earning more than Rs 50,000 per month the employee’s contribution is 3% of the wage or salary and the employer’s share is 6%.

Provision for vacation leaves

The amendments to the Workers’ Rights Act (WRA) came into force on 24 October 2019, whereby an employee earning less than Rs 50,000, who remains in continuous employment with the same employer for a period of at least 5 consecutive years is entitled to vacation leaves of not more than 30 days, for every period of 5 consecutive years. This is already provided in the legislation since 2019. As such, a number of workers who have stayed with the Group or the Company since then are eligible to the vacation leave as from October 2024.

Defined benefits schemes

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under ‘employee benefit expenses’ in profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.18 POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

Defined contributions schemes

Payments to defined contribution retirement plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Unpaid contributions are recognised as a liability.

Other retirement benefits

For employees who are not covered (or who are insufficiently covered by the above pension plans), the net present value of gratuity on retirement payable under the Workers Rights Act (WRA) 2019 is calculated by a qualified actuary and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

Liabilities with respect to above schemes and the provision for the vacation leave are calculated by Swan Life Ltd (Actuarial Valuer) annually.

Right of set off

The Group does not offset the asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan as it:

- does not have a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan; and
- does not intend to either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Employee benefit expenses comprise of total basic salaries and bonuses of all team members employed by the Group. Bonuses include incentive bonus for all team members determined on the basis of achievable financial targets. Other payroll costs include contributions to post retirement benefit obligations as well as other costs associated with the employment of the team members such as travelling, meals, uniforms, medical etc. Further details are provided in note 25.

2.19 TAXES

Current income tax

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, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences arising 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, except:

- 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 taxable profit or loss; or
- 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.19 TAXES *(cont.)*

***Deferred income tax** (cont.)*

Deferred 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 that future taxable profits 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 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;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised only to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on property, plant and equipment, revaluations of certain non-current assets, provisions for loss allowance on trade receivables, provision for slow moving stock, tax losses carried forward, lease liabilities, provision for vacation leaves and post employment benefit obligations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

Value Added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax except:

- Where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of trade and other receivables or trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.20 LEASES

The group leases land, buildings, vehicles, computer and other equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 5 to 99 years but may have extension options as described below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. However, the Group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases of the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company, which does not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, eg term, country, currency and security.

If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the group uses that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Whenever there are adjustments relating to timing of lease payments, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.20 LEASES *(cont.)*

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost (interest charge). The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. While the group revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use land and buildings held by the group.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

Variable lease payments

The Group has three property leases which contain variable payment terms that are linked to revenue and profit. For the lease of Nereide Ltd, over and above the fixed element of the lease, there is a variable element of the lease representing 20% of the gross operating profit after fixed rental. For Beau Rivage Co Ltd, the rental payment of IHS villas is determined on the basis of 38% of room revenue, subject to a minimum guaranteed return of 5% of amount invested over the first 10 years of the lease while for Merville Limited, the rental is determined on the basis of 38% of room revenue, subject to a minimum guaranteed return of 3% of amount invested over the first 5 years of the lease.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

Lessor

The Group and company derives income from rental of its investment property. Lease rental from operating leases where the Group or the Company is a lessor is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.21 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to profit or loss in equal annual amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.22 REVENUE RECOGNITION

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of hotel operation. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Recognition of packages sales to tour operators.

The Group derives package revenue (room revenue and food and beverage revenue) via tour operators ("TO"). The TOs receives or retains a percentage of the package revenue – usually called a commission - collected from the guests. Revenue from packages sales are recognised net of commission.

The mainstream of revenue of the Group is as follows:

Hotel Revenues

It corresponds to all the revenues received from guests by the hotels. The services rendered (including room rentals, food and beverage sales and other ancillary services) are distinct performance obligations, for which prices invoiced to the guests are representative of their stand-alone selling prices. These obligations are fulfilled over time when they relate to room rentals, along the stay in the hotel, and at a point in time for other goods or services, when they have been delivered or rendered.

Room Revenue

Recognised as revenue when performance obligation is performed. Revenue is recognised over the duration of stay of the guests. Where the Group acts as the principal, the gross revenue is recognised as income.

Food & Beverage revenue

F&B revenue is recognised upon consumption at the different restaurants or bars (i.e at a point in time).

Other Operating Departments

Minor other departments include the provision of services such as laundry, spa and boutique sales. The Group acts as an agent from time to time (e.g. for diving, big game fishing, horse riding, etc.).

In an agency relationship, the gross inflows of economic benefits include amounts collected on behalf of the principal and which do not result on increases in equity for the entity. The amounts collected on behalf of the principal are not revenue. Instead revenue is the amount of commission received/ receivable by the Group.

(ii) Other revenues

Other revenues earned by the Company are recognised on the following basis:

- Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis.

Other revenues earned by the Group are recognised on the following basis:

- Profit on sale of IHS units is recognised net of revenue less cost incurred for construction and disposal under other operating income (Note 23(a)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.22 REVENUE RECOGNITION *(cont.)*

(iii) Insurance recovery

Following the fire at Beau Rivage Co Ltd (Lux Belle Mare) on 02 July 2022, the latter received cash payments in tranches as from financial year 2023 from the insurer in respect of the cover available under the insurance policies for both loss of profits (i.e business interruption) and material damage. The total proceeds receivable from the insurance has been recognised during the previous financial year. The insurance compensation for the material damage was based on the costs incurred as per the quality surveyor's report and was recognised as "insurance recovery for replacement of tangible assets and other incidental expenses" in profit or loss. The insurance compensation for the loss of profits was estimated with reference to the historical track record of hotel performance and budgeted figures for financial year 2023 and was recorded as part of other operating income. The amount receivable from the insurer amounted to **Rs 109.8m** at 30 June 2024, after accounting for a loss and amount disbursed of **Rs 19.4m** and **Rs 591.3**. Refer to note 30 for further details.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services provided in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Details about the Group's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 37 (c) (iv).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

2.23 OPERATING EXPENSES

(i) Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on an accrual basis. Other operating expenses comprise of administrative costs and other expenses which are not directly allocated to the main operating departments, namely room and food and beverage. Further details are provided in note 26.

(ii) Direct operating expenses

Direct operating expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on an accrual basis. Direct operating expenses comprise main operating departments, namely room and food and beverage. Further details are provided in note 24.

2.24 EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAX, DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION, IMPAIRMENT, INSURANCE RECOVERY AND WRITE OFFS

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, impairment, insurance recovery and write offs is stated after adding to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA) significant items of a non-recurring nature such as impairment charges, insurance proceeds form material damage and write off.

Due to the nature of the exceptional items, certain one-off and non-trading items are classified separately in order to draw the attention of the users of the financial statements. In the judgement of the Directors, this presentation shows the underlying performance of the Group and the Company more accurately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.25 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Group presents segmental information using business segments as its primary reporting format and geographical segments as its secondary reporting format. This is based on the internal management and financial reporting systems and reflects the risks and earnings structure of the Group. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the financial statements.

2.26 CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2.27 DIVIDEND PAYABLE

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised by the directors and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.28 CONVERTIBLE BONDS

The convertible bonds issued by the Mauritius Investment Corporation (MIC) has been treated as equity where both the principal and interest components have been classified as equity on initial recognition based on the subscription proceeds received, net of transaction costs, and is not subsequently remeasured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(cont.)*

2.29 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Group and the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.30 FINANCE COSTS

The finance costs is included as part of profit or loss on the following:

- Leases - interest is charged over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.
- Bank borrowings and bank overdraft– borrowing cost on non-qualifying assets is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

2.31 FINANCE INCOME

The Group earns finance income such as interest on its bank accounts and the Company earns interest both on its bank accounts and amount due from its subsidiaries. These are accounted for as follows:

- Interest income - as it accrues (using the effective interest rate) unless the collectability is in doubt.

2.32 OTHER INCOME

The Group earns other income such as insurance proceeds for loss of profit i.e business interruption, gain on sale on IHS villas, residences and apartments and the Company earns dividend income from subsidiaries. These are accounted for as follows:

- Dividend income - when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.
- Gain on sale of villas, residences and apartments - recognised net of deposits received less cost of construction and cost to sell.
- Insurance recovery – business interruption (Refer to note 2.22 (iii))

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's consolidated and the Company's separate financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The Group and the Company make 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 addressed below.

(i) Revaluation of land and buildings

Land and buildings are carried at fair value and it is the Group's policy to revalue its land and buildings every three years unless there is evidence that the fair value of the assets differ materially from the carrying amount. The revaluation is carried out by an external valuer and the Directors perform an assessment of the fair value of property, plant and equipment on an annual basis. The land and buildings for the Mauritian entities were revalued by an independent professional valuer using a full valuation exercise while for the two other hotels which are outside Mauritius, a desktop valuation review was performed during the current financial year. The valuation takes into consideration recent market transactions, the income generating capacity of the assets being revalued as well as expected yield.

(ii) Assets lives and residual values

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account their residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing assets' lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values. Consideration is also given to the extent of current profits and losses on the disposal of similar assets.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The residual value of an asset is the estimated net amount that the Group and the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, if the asset was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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

(iii) Impairment of other non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration by management in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself and where it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit itself. Directors have made use of approved cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year period. These cash flow projections make use of growth rate, occupancy rate, average room rate which are based on estimates.

(iv) Impairment of goodwill

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. For the 2024 and 2023 reporting periods, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGUs) was determined based on fair value less cost to sell models which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The carrying amount of goodwill as at 30 June 2024 amounted to **Rs 488.4m** (2023: Rs 475.8m). Further details are given in note 7.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES *(cont.)*

(v) Reversal of impairment or impairment of investment in subsidiary companies

Investment in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may differ from the recoverable amount. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment is recognised for the amount by which the investment's carrying value differs its recoverable amount, which represents the investment's fair value less cost to sell, which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections of the subsidiaries based on financial forecasts prepared by management covering a five-year period. The carrying amount of the investment as at 30 June 2024 amounted to **Rs 3.8 billion** (2023: Rs 3.8 billion). During the year an amount of **Rs 22.6m** (2023: Rs 35.4m) was reversed in relation to impairment of investment in Oceanide Ltd. Further details are provided in note 8.

(vi) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Recoverability of deferred tax assets have been assessed for each subsidiary based on the forecasted taxable profits to be generated during the next financial periods.

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Main assumptions used in the determination of future taxable profits include inter-alia: occupancy rates of the hotels, room rates and margins. At 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, the status of unused tax losses of the Group was as follows:

		2024	
	Recognised	**Unrecognised**	**Total**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Tax losses	**735,476**	**1,048,327**	**1,783,803**

		2023	
	Recognised	Unrecognised	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Tax losses	344,947	1,351,629	1,696,576

(vii) Post employment benefit obligations

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and related provision, as disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements requires the use of actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves the use of significant estimates in respect of inter-alia, discount rate, expected return on plan assets, future salary increases, mortality rate and future pension increases. Any change in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The Group and the Company determine 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. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on the current market conditions. The net post-employment benefit obligations at 30 June 2024 is **Rs 184.3m** (2023: Rs 169.3m). Further details are set out in note 18.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES *(cont.)*

(viii) Provision for loss allowance of trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. 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 assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates 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 information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 37 c(iv).

(ix) Determining the lease term

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination, including: whether there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend); whether any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value; historical lease durations; the importance of the underlying asset to the Group's operations; and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset. The lease term is reassessed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects the assessment of reasonable certainty.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2024, no option has been exercised except for one villa at Merville Ltd and reassessment has been performed accordingly. For Merville Ltd, the lease term was assessed on a 5 year period where a guaranteed fixed rental has been used for the calculation of the lease.

(x) Hedge ineffectiveness

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk, most significantly to the EUR, GBP and USD, on the Group's sales denominated in these currencies. The Group hedges these exposures by entering into foreign currency loans or leases ("hedging instruments") with future principal payments that will match the future sales ("hedged item") in these currencies. To apply hedge accounting, a condition is that the forecast transaction must be "highly probable". The Group has applied judgement in assessing whether the forecasted foreign currency revenue remain "highly probable", still expected to occur or is no longer expected to occur following normal operations of the Group after the COVID-19 pandemic. In making this assessment, the Group has considered the most recent approved budgets and plans. There were no hedging ineffectiveness for the current year which impacted the profit or loss of the Group as disclosed in note 15 (2023: Rs Nil).

(xi) Provision for vacation leaves

The related provision in relation to vacation leaves requires the use of actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves the use of significant estimates in respect of inter-alia, discount rate and future salary increases. Any change in these assumptions will impact the amount of provision. The Group and the Company determine 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 obligations. Other key assumptions for vacation leaves provision are based in part on the current market conditions. The provision for vacation leaves at 30 June 2024 is **Rs 19.4m**. Further details are set out in note 20 (i).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

THE GROUP	Freehold Land and Buildings	Buildings on Leasehold Land	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST AND VALUATION								
At 01 July 2022	432,390	9,412,123	1,430,000	912,275	65,546	174,783	16,146	12,443,263
Additions (Note i)	10,750	10,695	96,396	39,829	6,847	18,856	1,010,084	1,193,457
Disposal	-	-	(25,520)	(8,897)	(5,858)	(4,327)	-	(44,602)
Write off	-	-	(34,866)	(5,565)	(3,317)	(4,090)	-	(47,838)
Impairment (Note ii)	-	(227,449)	(253,362)	(260,675)	-	(13,053)	-	(754,539)
Transfer from right-of-use assets (Notes 5(a) & iii)	-	-	75,290	-	12,388	6,710	-	94,388
Transfer from held for sale (Note 13)	-	1,053,223	228,750	27,725	1,881	16,345	-	1,327,924
Reversal of impairment (Note iv)	-	54,487	7,992	-	-	-	-	62,479
Revaluation adjustment - Impairment Beau Rivage Co Ltd	-	(556,712)	-	-	-	-	-	(556,712)
Revaluation adjustment	38,961	422,164	-	-	-	-	-	461,125
Exchange difference	-	181,991	39,282	12,088	1,374	3,364	457	238,556
At 30 June 2023	482,101	10,350,522	1,563,962	716,780	78,861	198,588	1,026,687	14,417,501
Additions (Note i)	**4,257**	**78,660**	**97,117**	**133,431**	**1,058**	**25,689**	**734,651**	**1,074,863**
Transfer from construction in progress (Note v)	**-**	**1,274,782**	**136,001**	**178,696**	**-**	**41,579**	**(1,631,058)**	**-**
Disposal	**-**	**-**	**(157,470)**	**(2,730)**	**(3,638)**	**(6,494)**	**-**	**(170,332)**
Transfer from right-of-use assets (Notes 5(a) & iii)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**800**	**-**	**800**
Reversal of impairment (Note vi)	**-**	**-**	**4,408**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,408**
Revaluation adjustment	**26,926**	**(447,118)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(420,192)**
Exchange difference	**-**	**145,083**	**30,052**	**14,119**	**1,728**	**3,663**	**4,036**	**198,681**
At 30 June 2024	**513,284**	**11,401,929**	**1,674,070**	**1,040,296**	**78,009**	**263,825**	**134,316**	**15,105,729**
DEPRECIATION								
At 01 July 2022	20,391	125,631	968,670	512,343	42,718	129,691	-	1,799,444
Charge for the year (Note 27)	34,568	213,081	100,247	90,034	6,495	19,613	-	464,038
Disposal	-	-	(23,759)	(8,873)	(4,927)	(4,327)	-	(41,886)
Write Off	-	-	(34,866)	(5,565)	(3,317)	(4,090)	-	(47,838)
Impairment (Note ii)	-	-	(207,567)	(220,724)	-	(12,665)	-	(440,956)
Revaluation adjustment	(42)	(583,118)	-	-	-	-	-	(583,160)
Transfer from held for sale (Note 13)	-	643,135	200,911	21,066	1,520	16,303	-	882,935
Transfer from right-of-use assets (Notes 5(a) & iii)	-	-	70,169	-	12,387	6,710	-	89,266
Exchange difference	-	52,659	32,628	8,889	1,255	3,210	-	98,641
At 30 June 2023	54,917	451,388	1,106,433	397,170	56,131	154,445	-	2,220,484
Charge for the year (Note 27)	**46,303**	**272,085**	**141,238**	**86,995**	**7,316**	**28,249**	**-**	**582,186**
Disposal	**-**	**-**	**(156,924)**	**(2,584)**	**(3,638)**	**(6,479)**	**-**	**(169,625)**
Transfer from right-of-use assets (Notes 5(a) & iii)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**800**	**-**	**800**
Revaluation adjustment	**(46,263)**	**(244,593)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(290,856)**
Exchange difference	**-**	**24,385**	**24,058**	**11,381**	**1,625**	**3,340**	**-**	**64,789**
At 30 June 2024	**54,957**	**503,265**	**1,114,805**	**492,962**	**61,434**	**180,355**	**-**	**2,407,778**
NET BOOK VALUE								
At 30 June 2024	**458,327**	**10,898,664**	**559,265**	**547,334**	**16,575**	**83,470**	**134,316**	**12,697,951**
At 30 June 2023	427,184	9,899,134	457,529	319,610	22,730	44,143	1,026,687	12,197,017

Note (i) - The main component of additions of property, plant and equipment in work-in-progress during the financial year 2023 and 2024 is in respect of the reconstruction of the resort held and operated by the subsidiary, Beau Rivage Co Ltd.
(ii) - The impairment loss related to impairment of part of property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary, Beau Rivage Co Ltd, destroyed by fire on 02 July 2022 amounting to Rs 313.6m.
(iii) - Related to items where the leases were matured and these assets were now the property of the hotels.
(iv) & (vi) - Reversal of impairment loss of **Rs 4.4m** related to part of property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary Nereide Ltd (2023: Rs 62.5m relating to subsidiaries, Nereide Ltd and SA Les Villas Du Lagon). This is explained by the fact that the recoverable amount of these cash generating units exceeded their carrying value due to the improved customer confidence in the post covid era.
(v) - The transfer from construction in progress is mainly in respect of Beau Rivage Co Ltd where work-in-progress were transfered to other classes of assets during the financial year 2024. The hotel was operational as from 01 October 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(cont.)*

THE COMPANY	Freehold Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST AND VALUATION						
At 01 July 2022	14,542	8,053	10,379	1,285	7,751	42,010
Additions	-	4,155	5,992	704	4,169	15,020
Revaluation adjustment	851	-	-	-	-	851
At 30 June 2023	15,393	12,208	16,371	1,989	11,920	57,881
Additions	-	2,220	-	440	12	2,672
At 30 June 2024	**15,393**	**14,428**	**16,371**	**2,429**	**11,932**	**60,553**
DEPRECIATION						
At 01 July 2022	-	6,492	224	103	7,431	14,250
Charge for the year (Note 27)	42	246	2,163	314	171	2,936
Revaluations adjustment	(42)	-	-	-	-	(42)
At 30 June 2023	-	6,738	2,387	417	7,602	17,144
Charge for the year (Note 27)	42	764	3,274	430	461	4,971
At 30 June 2024	**42**	**7,502**	**5,661**	**847**	**8,063**	**22,115**
NET BOOK VALUE						
At 30 June 2024	**15,351**	**6,926**	**10,710**	**1,582**	**3,869**	**38,438**
At 30 June 2023	15,393	5,470	13,984	1,572	4,318	40,737

(a) The freehold land and buildings, structures and site improvement on leasehold land of the Group which are located in Mauritius were revalued during the year at their open market value using a full valuation exercise, by reference to recent market transactions on arm's length term, by Noor Dilmahomed & Associates, an independant professional valuer. A desktop valuation has been performed by the valuer for all buildings of the Group outside Mauritius and and the carrying amount for all the entities were adjusted by way of revaluation adjustment where applicable.

Freehold land was valued taking into consideration the comparable sales evidences. Sales prices of comparable land in close proximity were adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre.

The buildings, structures and site improvement have been valued on a depreciated replacement cost basis taking into consideration their replacement cost, with adjustments being made for age and condition. This method of valuation is based on the theory of substitution and is used in situations where it is difficult to estimate inputs to be used to calculate value due to volatile market factors. The most significant input into this method of valuation is the replacement cost per square metre.

The Group's policy is to revalue its property every three years unless there is evidence that the fair value of the assets differ materially from the carrying amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(cont.)*

(b) The following table gives information about how the fair values of land and buildings were determined and sensitivity analysis of reasonable changes in key inputs.

Sensitivity analysis

Increases/(decreases) in estimated price per square metre by 100 basis points in isolation would result in a higher/ (lower) fair value on a linear basis.

	Valuation technique and key input	Fair value THE GROUP	Fair value THE COMPANY	Fair Value Hierarchy	Significant unobservable input	Sensitivity of the input to fair value THE GROUP	Sensitivity of the input to fair value THE COMPANY
		Rs'000	Rs'000			Rs'000	Rs'000
2024							
Land	Sales comparison approach	487,802	3,977	Level 3	Price per square metre	4,878	40
Buildings	Depreciated replacement cost	10,869,189	11,374	Level 3	Replacement cost per square metre	108,692	114
		11,356,991	15,351			113,570	154
2023							
Land	Sales comparison approach	368,644	3,977	Level 3	Price per square metre	3,686	40
Buildings	Depreciated replacement cost	9,957,674	11,416	Level 3	Replacement cost per square metre	99,577	114
		10,326,318	15,393			103,263	154

Transfers between levels

There were no transfers into or out of Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the year (2023: Nil).

The table below shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy between the beginning and end of the reporting year:

	THE GROUP 2024	THE GROUP 2023	THE COMPANY 2024	THE COMPANY 2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	10,326,318	9,698,491	15,393	14,542
Additions	82,917	21,445	-	-
Transfer from construction in progress	1,274,782	-	-	-
Depreciation	(318,388)	(247,649)	(42)	(42)
Impairment	-	(227,449)	-	-
Reversal of impairment	-	54,487	-	-
Transfer from assets held for sale	-	410,088	-	-
Revaluation adjustment	(129,336)	487,573	-	893
Exchange difference	120,698	129,332	-	-
At 30 June	**11,356,991**	10,326,318	**15,351**	15,393

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(cont.)*

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Buildings on leasehold land				
Cost	**10,000,840**	8,647,398	**-**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,408,289)**	(2,208,272)	**-**	-
Net book value	**7,592,551**	6,439,126	**-**	-
Freehold land and buildings				
Cost	**312,849**	308,592	**8,562**	8,562
Accumulated depreciation	**(78,223)**	(71,966)	**(2,813)**	(2,642)
Net book value	**234,626**	236,626	**5,749**	5,920

(c) Bank borrowings are secured on all the assets of the Group and the Company. There is no restriction on title or use of the property, plant and equipment (PPE) pledged as security for bank borrowings. However in the event of potential disposal of the pledged assets by the Group or the Company, the latter should inform the banks/financial institutions with whom the borrowings have been contracted. The banks/financial instituitions shall rank first in the settlement of the outstanding borrowings out of the proceeds to be received from the disposal.

(d) Borrowing costs capitalised during the year is **Rs Nil** and capitalisation rate was **Nil** (2023: Rs Nil and capitalisation rate was Nil).

(e) Refer to note 35 for capital commitments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS & LEASE LIABILITIES

(a) **Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position**

THE GROUP RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS	Land & Buildings Rs'000	Plant & equipment Rs'000	Motor vehicles Rs'000	Computer equipment Rs'000	Total Rs'000
Costs					
At 01 July 2022	4,296,888	77,311	12,388	7,964	4,394,551
Reassessment of right-of-use assets	108,498	-	-	-	108,498
Addition	10,862	-	-	-	10,862
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 4 & (i))	-	(75,290)	(12,388)	(6,710)	(94,388)
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	34,291	-	-	-	34,291
Reversal of impairment (Note ii)	57,832	-	-	-	57,832
Exchange Difference	91,002	-	-	-	91,002
At 30 June 2023	4,599,373	2,021	-	1,254	4,602,648
At 01 July 2023	**4,599,373**	**2,021**	**-**	**1,254**	**4,602,648**
Reassessment of right-of-use assets	**101,624**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**101,624**
Addition	**11,677**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,677**
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 4 & (i))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(800)**	**(800)**
Reversal of impairment (Note iii)	**23,585**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,585**
Exchange Difference	**120,972**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**120,972**
At 30 June 2024	**4,857,231**	**2,021**	**-**	**454**	**4,859,706**
Amortisation					
At 01 July 2022	864,681	66,613	12,372	7,849	951,515
Charge for the year (Note 27)	155,833	5,352	15	-	161,200
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	-	(70,169)	(12,387)	(6,710)	(89,266)
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	10,983	-	-	-	10,983
Exchange difference	16,727	-	-	-	16,727
At 30 June 2023	1,048,224	1,796	-	1,139	1,051,159
At 01 July 2023	**1,048,224**	**1,796**	**-**	**1,139**	**1,051,159**
Charge for the year (Note 27)	**158,285**	**225**	**-**	**-**	**158,510**
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(800)**	**(800)**
Exchange difference	**23,060**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,060**
At 30 June 2024	**1,229,569**	**2,021**	**-**	**339**	**1,231,929**
Net Book Values					
At 30 June 2024	**3,627,662**	**-**	**-**	**115**	**3,627,777**
At 30 June 2023	3,551,149	225	-	115	3,551,489

Note (i) - Related to items where the leases were matured and these assets were now the property of the hotels.
Note (ii) & (iii) - Reversal of impairment amounting to **Rs 23.6m** relates to part of right-of-use assets of the subsidiary of Nereide Ltd, (2023: Rs 57.8m in relation to Nereide Ltd and SA Les Villas Du Lagon).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS & LEASE LIABILITIES *(cont.)*

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position (cont.)

LEASE LIABILITIES	THE GROUP	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	**3,022,420**	2,952,562
Reassessment of lease liability (Note (i))	**101,624**	108,498
Additions	**11,677**	10,862
Interest expense (Note 29)	**267,256**	253,227
Interest paid	**(260,776)**	(249,175)
Principal elements of lease payments	**(176,056)**	(157,122)
Amount waived (Note 23 (b))	**(5,789)**	(25,034)
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	**-**	36,610
Exchange difference	**86,491**	91,992
At 30 June	**3,046,847**	3,022,420
Analysed as follows:		
Current	**193,521**	186,720
Non-current	**2,853,326**	2,835,700
Total	**3,046,847**	3,022,420

Note (i) - The lease rental of most the hotels were revised due to changes in consumer price index, as such we had performed a reassessment of all the hotels which were impacted (2023: Nereide Ltd and White Sand Resorts & Spa Pvt Ltd) .

The lease agreement between Nereide Ltd and Mara Delta will expire on 31 March 2027. At 30 June 2024, negotiations are still ongoing and no decision has been made in relation to the renewal of the lease agreement between the two parties.

(b) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	THE GROUP	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (Note 27)	**158,510**	161,200
Interest expense (Note 29)	**267,256**	253,227
Expense relating to variable leases accounted as part of other operating expenses	**91,063**	59,957
Expense relating to short-term leases accounted as part of other operating expenses	**6,053**	5,180

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	**91,145**	86,317
Fair value gain	**-**	4,828
At 30 June	**91,145**	91,145

The Group's investment property consists of part of the head office property situated in Floreal. The major part of the building is occupied by the sister company, The Lux Collective Ltd, and is held to earn rental income.

The freehold land and building of the Company was revalued during the current financial year at its open market value using a full valuation exercise, by reference to recent market transactions on arm's length term, by Noor Dilmahomed & Associates, an independent professional valuer.

The fair value as per the independant valuation is not materially different from the carrying value. The Directors are therefore satisfied that the carrying value of the property reflects the fair value at the reporting date and thus there are no fair valuation movement which has been accounted for the year (2023: Rs 4.8m).

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Rental income derived from the investment property (Note 23 (a))	**5,624**	5,624

Presently, all direct operating expenses, (repairs and maintenance, insurance etc) are borne by the lessor. A total of **Rs 3.2m** (2023: Rs 1.3m) has been paid during the fianncial year, out of which **Rs 1.9m** (2023: Rs 0.7m) relates to repairs and maintenance and Rs **1.3m** (2023: Rs 0.6m) relates to insurance.

The fair value of the investment property is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it is based on significant unobservable inputs. Its value is most sensitive to the price per square metre used to determine the fair value, ranging from **Rs 30,000 to Rs 40,000** (2023: Rs 30,000 to Rs 40,000) for buildings and **Rs 8,000** (2023: Rs 8,000) for land. A 1% change in the price per square metre will impact the value of the investment by **Rs 911,450** (2023: Rs 911,450).

The Group and the Company have a rental agreement with The Lux Collective Ltd for a period of 5 years starting 01 July 2019. At 30 June 2024, the said agreement was expired and not renewed, however The Lux Collective Ltd is still renting the building until their new business venue is available. Rental income is recognised in other income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

At 30 June 2024, the property still qualifies as investment property as The Lux Collective is still renting the asset and also the Group and the Company is actively looking for a new tenant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY *(cont.)*

Maturity analysis

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY 2024	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY 2023
	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 1 and 5 years
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Rental income derived from the investment property	2,812	5,624

Minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY 2024	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY 2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Within 1 year	2,812	5,624

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

THE GROUP	Goodwill	Computer Software & Licences	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST			
At 01 July 2022	466,262	20,911	487,173
Additions	-	1,692	1,692
Transfer from held for sale (Note 13)	-	3,097	3,097
Write off	-	(8,074)	(8,074)
Reversal of impairment	-	93	93
Exchange difference	9,579	594	10,173
At 30 June 2023	475,841	18,313	494,154
Additions	-	6,980	6,980
Exchange difference	12,589	653	13,242
At 30 June 2024	488,430	25,946	514,376
AMORTISATION			
At 01 July 2022	-	16,096	16,096
Charge for the year (Note 27)	-	2,007	2,007
Write off	-	(8,074)	(8,074)
Transfer from held for sale (Note 13)	-	1,974	1,974
Exchange difference	-	497	497
At 30 June 2023	-	12,500	12,500
Charge for the year (Note 27)	-	2,709	2,709
Exchange difference	-	555	555
At 30 June 2024	-	15,764	15,764
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2024	488,430	10,182	498,612
At 30 June 2023	475,841	5,813	481,654

THE COMPANY	COMPUTER SOFTWARE 2024	COMPUTER SOFTWARE 2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	187	187
Amortisation during the year	-	-
Net book value at 30 June	187	187

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(cont.)*

Impairment assessment on goodwill

Goodwill acquired is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest 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 liabilities assumed. Goodwill has been assessed as having an indefinite life and in accordance with IAS 36, goodwill has been assessed for impairment for each cash generating unit at year end.

	THE GROUP	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	70,000	70,000
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	83,658	83,658
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	324,585	311,996
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	10,187	10,187
	488,430	475,841

The Group has not impaired its goodwill for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: Rs Nil).

The recoverable amount of each cash generating unit (CGU) has been determined based on their fair value less cost to sell. The post-tax cash flow projection is based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The post-tax discount rate applied represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC) which ranges between **11.10% to 15.15%** (2023: 12.14% to 15.78%) for the various entities of the Group. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service.

The fair value of the intangible assets is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it is based on significant unobservable inputs.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. These growth rates are consistent with the industry in which each CGU operates.

A terminal growth of **3.3% to 4.5%** (2023: 3.30% to 5.1%) has been assumed in the calculation.

The key assumptions used for preparing the cash flow forecasts are based on management's past experience of the industry and the ability of each cash generating unit to at least maintain its market share.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(cont.)*

Impairment assessment on goodwill *(cont.)*

Key assumptions used in the impairment assessment for goodwill are: occupany rate and discount rate. The assumptions used for 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	DISCOUNT RATE		OCCUPANCY RATE	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	11.10%	12.14%	87%-87.4%	83%-85.3%
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	11.10%	12.14%	85.7%-86.7%	79.9%-85%
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	14.55%	14.98%	71.6%-72%	71.8%-74%
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	15.15%	15.78%	58,688 - 59,000*	48,790 - 56,000*

*MSF Leisure Company Ltd - The number of tickets sold is considered as one of the key assumptions used in the impairment assessment.

The Directors and management have performed a sensitivity analysis in order to consider and assess the impact of possible changes in key assumptions on the carrying value of goodwill.

The table below sets out the outcome of the sensitivity analysis and the resulting hypothetical additional impairments that would result from this modeling. It is the Directors' and management's view that no impairment charge should be recognised as at 30 June 2024.

Additional impairment to be recognised for a reasonable change in key assumptions

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	Increase of 0.5% in Discount rate		Decrease of 1% in Occupany rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	-	-	-	-
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	-	-	-	-
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	-	-	-	-
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(cont.)*

Impairment assessment on goodwill *(cont.)*

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs which have not been impaired at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 would equal their carrying amount if the key assumptions were to change as follows:

	DISCOUNT RATE		OCCUPANCY RATE	
2024	**From**	**To**	**From**	**To**
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	**11.10%**	**55.50%**	**87%-87.4%**	**63.10%-75.90%**
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	**11.10%**	**31.53%**	**85.7%-86.7%**	**53.10%-78.00%**
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	**14.55%**	**17.69%**	**71.6%-72%**	**29.80% - 50.01%**
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	**15.15%**	**81.44%**	**58,688 - 59,000***	**29,950 - 43,688***

	DISCOUNT RATE		OCCUPANCY RATE	
2023	**From**	**To**	**From**	**To**
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	12.14%	30.40%	83%-85.3%	44.3%-46.1%
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	12.14%	19.20%	79.86%-85%	24.5%-27%
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	14.98%	18.50%	71.8%-74%	49.2%-50.4%
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	15.78%	60.10%	48,790 - 56,000*	25,039-32,249*

The directors and management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for other assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the different CGUs to exceed the recoverable amount.

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	2024	2023
THE COMPANY	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 01 July	**3,787,563**	3,752,169
Reversal of impairment	**22,619**	35,394
At 30 June	**3,810,182**	3,787,563

Investment in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Company has during the year, computed the recoverable amount of its investments in subsidiaries using the Discounted Cash Flow techniques and has accounted for a reversal of impairment of its investment of **Rs 22.6m** (2023: Rs 35.4m) since the recoverable amount of Oceanide Ltd was higher than its carrying value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES *(cont.)*

	OCEANIDE LTD
	Rs'000
At 30 June 2024	
Equity value determined on the basis of discounted cash flow	**232,777**
Carrying amount of the investment	**(210,158)**
Reversal of amount previously impaired	**22,619**
At 30 June 2023	
Equity value determined on the basis of discounted cash flow	210,158
Carrying amount of the investment	(174,764)
Reversal of amount previously impaired	35,394

The recoverable amount has been determined by calculating the equity value. The discount rate has been determined using a capital asset model to calculate a post-tax rate that reflects market assessment of the time value of money.

The recoverable amount of each cash generating unit (CGU) has been determined based on their fair value less cost to sell. The post-tax cash flow projection is based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The post-tax discount rate applied represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC) which ranges between **8.88% to 15.15%** (2023: 7.71% to 15.78%) for the various entities of the Group. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. These growth rates are consistent with the industry in which each CGU operates.

A terminal growth of **1.3% to 4.5%** (2023: 3.30% to 5.10%) has been assumed in the calculation except for Oceanide Ltd where no terminal growth rate has been used as impairment has been calculated up to the expiry of the lease term.

Key assumptions used in the impairment tests for investment in subsidiary companies are: occupancy rate and discount rate. The assumptions used are as follows:

	DISCOUNT RATE		OCCUPANCY RATE	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	**11.10%**	12.14%	**87.0%-87.4%**	83.0%-85.5%
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	**11.10%**	12.14%	**85.7%-86.7%**	79.9%-85.0%
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	**14.55%**	14.98%	**71.6%-72.0%**	71.8%-74.0%
Oceanide Ltd	**11.10%**	12.14%	**84.8%-86.5%**	80.0%-84.1%
Blue Bay Tokey Island Limited	**15.15%**	15.78%	**21,610-22,000#**	17,576-20,757#
SAS Hôtel Prestige Réunion	**8.88%**	7.71%	**73.0%-76.8%**	65.0%-74.7%
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	**11.10%**	12.14%	**55.5%-85.3%**	55.5%-80.0%
Merville Ltd	**11.10%**	12.14%	**60.0%-65.0%**	60.2%-64.0%

#Blue Bay Tokey Island Limited - The number of guests is considered as one of the key assumptions used in the impairment assessment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES *(cont.)*

The Directors and management have performed a sensitivity analysis in order to consider and assess the impact of possible changes in key assumptions on the carrying value of investment in subsidiary companies.

The table below sets out the outcome of the sensitivity analysis and the resulting hypothetical additional impairments that would result from this modeling. It is the Directors' and management's view that no additional impairment charge should be recognised as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

Additional impairment to be recognised for a reasonable change in key assumptions:

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	INCREASE OF 0.5% IN DISCOUNT RATE		DECREASE OF 1% IN OCCUPANY RATE	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	-	-	-	-
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	-	-	-	-
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	-	-	-	-
Oceanide Ltd	-	-	-	-
Blue Bay Tokey Island Limited	-	-	-	-
SAS Hôtel Prestige Réunion	-	-	-	-
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	-	-	-	-

The recoverable amount of the CGU which have not been impaired would equal its carrying amount if the key assumptions were to change as follows:

	DISCOUNT RATE		OCCUPANCY RATE	
2024	**From**	**To**	**From**	**To**
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	11.10%	304.83%	87.0%-87.4%	21.0%-25.0%
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	14.55%	16.03%	71.6%-72.0%	67.0%-72.3%
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	11.10%	34.82%	85.7%-86.7%	81.5%-85.0%
SAS Hôtel Prestige Réunion	8.88%	14.06%	73.0%-76.8%	62.0%-74.8%
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	11.10%	31.06%	55.5%-85.3%	45.0%-78.4%
Merville Ltd	11.10%	28.39%	60.0%-65.0%	48.0%-52.0%

	DISCOUNT RATE		OCCUPANCY RATE	
2023	From	To	From	To
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	12.14%	468.40%	83%-85.5%	34.9%-37.2%
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	14.62%	14.98%	71.8%-74.0%	60.0%-69.0%
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	12.14%	76.00%	79.9%-85.0%	53.5%-58.8%
SAS Hôtel Prestige Réunion	7.71%	9.87%	65.0%-74.7%	63.7%-73.4%
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	7.71%	267.30%	55.5%-80.0%	28.0%-52.0%
Merville Ltd	12.14%	58.70%	60.2%-64.0%	42.9%-46.7%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES *(cont.)*

The directors and management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for other key assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the different CGUs to exceed its recoverable amount.

(a) The subsidiary companies are as follows:

Name of Companies	Country of incorporation	Effective Shareholding 2024		Effective Shareholding 2023	
		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
		%	%	%	%
Les Pavillons Resorts Ltd	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
Beau Rivage Co Ltd	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
Blue Bay Tokey Island Limited	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
LIR Properties Ltd	Mauritius	-	100	-	100
Merville Beach Hotel Limited	Mauritius	-	100	-	100
Merville Limited	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
MSF Leisure Company Ltd	Mauritius	-	100	-	100
LTK Ltd	Mauritius	-	100	-	100
FMM Ltee	Mauritius	-	100	-	100
Naiade Holidays (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100	-	100	-
SAS Hôtel Prestige Réunion	Reunion Island	100	-	100	-
SA Les Villas Du Lagon	Reunion Island	-	100	-	100
SNC Saint Paul	Reunion Island	-	100	-	100
Lux Island Resort Foundation	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd	Mauritius	100	-	100	-
White Sand Resorts & Spa Pvt Ltd	Maldives	-	100	-	100
LIRCO Ltd	Luxembourg	100	-	100	-
Oceanide Ltd	Mauritius	50.03	100	50.03	100
Nereide Ltd	Mauritius	-	100	-	100

The subsidiaries listed above operate in the hospitality sector or provide related services.

During financial year 2023, the holding company has acquired 0.01% of the shares held by Café Lux Ltd a related company, in Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd at no cash consideration. The latter is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the holding company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

9. OTHER RECEIVABLE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	48,187	43,124	-	-
Payment received during the year	(47,196)	-	-	-
Exchange difference	(991)	5,063	-	-
At 30 June	-	48,187	-	-

On 01 August 2020, the group has finalised the sale of Hotel Le Recif, in Reunion Island for a total proceeds of EUR 9 million, payable as follows:

- EUR 7 million payable on date of signature

- EUR 1 million payable 4 years after date of signature

- EUR 1 million contingent upon Hotel Le Recif achieving a target EBITDA

The amount of EUR 7 million as per the deed of sale has already been paid. There was no impairment of the assets of Hotel Le Recif as the disposal proceeds exceeded the fair value of the net assets.

The effective date of the disposal was 01 July 2020 where the net asset value of the subsidiary after netting off of intercompany transactions was Rs 264.5m. This resulted in a gain on disposal of Rs 12.5m at 30 June 2021. Cash proceeds upon disposal of Hotel Le Récif was Rs 231.1m. Total fair value of consideration was Rs 277m.

As per the deed of sale of SAS Hotel Le Récif, an amount of **EUR 1 million (Rs 48.2m)** is receivable 4 years after effective date of transfer, the said amount was received during the current financial year. Furthermore, a contingent fee of EUR 1 million is receivable upon Hotel le Recif achieving a target EBITDA by 31 December 2024. Based on assessment carried out by managment, the conditions for the contingent fee was not crystalised at this stage and it is very difficult to assess whether the set target results would be achieved, therefore the contingent fee has not been included.

The proceeds receivable is interest free and has been accounted at its net present value using an effective discount rate of 3%.

10. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/(ASSETS)

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method.

Deferred tax is reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Deferred tax liabilities	767,045	710,426	36,387	35,836

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

10. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/(ASSETS) *(cont.)*

The movement in the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	710,426	573,376	35,836	25,609
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 21 (a))	69,065	76,871	1,099	9,989
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(14,260)	57,322	(548)	238
Exchange difference	1,814	2,857	-	-
At 30 June	767,045	710,426	36,387	35,836

Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:

THE GROUP	BALANCE		MOVEMENT	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Accelerated depreciation	695,668	528,263	167,405	(49,621)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	219,914	253,992	(34,078)	119,865
Post employment benefit obligations	(25,200)	(22,987)	(2,213)	(6,499)
Tax losses	(125,031)	(58,641)	(66,390)	44,727
Lease liabilities	12,094	16,877	(4,783)	12,847
Provision for vacation leave	(2,182)	-	(2,182)	-
Provision for written down of inventories	(4,753)	(4,905)	152	1,247
Provision for loss allowance of trade receivables	(3,465)	(2,173)	(1,292)	1,055
	767,045	710,426	56,619	123,621
Deferred tax assets				
Accelerated depreciation	-	-	-	2
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(15,998)
Tax losses	-	-	-	24,936
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,634
Provision for loss allowance of trade receivables	-	-	-	855
	-	-	-	13,429
Net deferred tax liabilities	767,045	710,426		
Total movement for the year			56,619	137,050
Recognised as follows:				
In profit or loss (Note 21(a))			69,065	76,871
In other comprehensive income			(14,260)	57,322
Exchange differences			1,814	2,857
			56,619	137,050

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

10. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/(ASSETS) *(cont.)*

THE COMPANY	BALANCE		MOVEMENT	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation	**12,772**	12,640	**132**	1,797
Others	**25,298**	24,376	**922**	(1,090)
	38,070	37,016	**1,054**	707
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses	**-**	-	**-**	6,296
Post employment benefit obligations	**(1,683)**	(1,180)	**(503)**	1,228
Others	**-**	-	**-**	1,996
	(1,683)	(1,180)	**(503)**	9,520
Net deferred tax liabilities	**36,387**	35,836		
Total movement for the year			**551**	10,227
Recognised as follows:				
In profit or loss (Note 21(a))			**1,099**	9,989
In other comprehensive income			**(548)**	238
			551	10,227

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The Directors have assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets for each subsidiary based on the forecasted taxable profit to be generated during the next financial periods.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised on tax losses amounting to **Rs 1,048 million** (2023: Rs 1,352 million). Refer to Note 3(vi) for further details.

The tax losses of the Group on which deferred tax assets arising on capital allowance have been recognised are available for offset against future taxable profits as follows:

			THE GROUP
Financial year ending	**Tax year ending**	**Losses relating to tax year ended**	**2024**
			Rs'000
30 June 2027	2027/2028	2022/2023	**-**
30 June 2028	2028/2029	2023/2024	**-**
Indefinite			**735,476**
			735,476

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

11. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Food and beverages - at cost	**99,671**	101,364
Spare parts and maintenance - at cost	**44,884**	45,486
Boutique items - at Net realisable value	**33,212**	23,326
Property development - Lux Grand Baie	**-**	37,866
Others*- at cost	**70,571**	46,659
	248,338	254,701

* Others include mainly Room amenities & guest supplies, Food & Beverage supplies and printing & stationary.

Inventories amounting to **Rs 248.3m** (2023: Rs 216.8m) have been pledged as securities for bank borrowings of the Group. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provision for write downs of inventories at 30 June 2024 amounted to **Rs 29.8m** (2023: Rs 30.3m).

The costs of individual items of inventories are determined using weighted average costs. The exception is the property development, where costs are assigned by specific identification and include the cost of land, development and borrowing costs incurred during the development. During the current financial year, the villa at Lux Grand Baie was sold.

Amount of inventory expensed has been disclosed in note 24.

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Trade receivables	**419,874**	408,606	**-**	-
Receivable from fellow subsidiaries and other related parties (Note 36)	**1,098**	4,541	**-**	-
Receivable from subsidiaries (Note 36)	**-**	-	**2,022,981**	1,945,578
Prepayments	**36,568**	30,741	**-**	-
Other receivables*	**319,603**	1,091,683	**10,535**	12,760
	777,143	1,535,571	**2,033,516**	1,958,338
Less loss allowance (Note 37 c (iv))	**(34,525)**	(28,235)	**-**	-
	742,618	1,507,336	**2,033,516**	1,958,338

* Other receivables for the Group include insurance proceeds receivable amounting to **Rs 109.8m** (2023: Rs 720.4m) in relation to Beau Rivage Co Ltd and deposit on reconstructions of Beau Rivage Co Ltd amounting to Rs 125.4m for financial year 2023. The remaining material items are: refundable deposits **Rs 93.1m** (2023: Rs 41.9m), sundry debtors **Rs 67.3m** (2023: Rs 127.4m) and VAT, GST and other taxes **Rs 47.2m** (2023: Rs 120.7m).

(i) Trade receivables are not secured, non interest-bearing and are generally on 30 days term. Impairment of receivables have been assessed on an individual basis and also on a collective basis under the 'Expected Credit loss' model. The Group has subscribed to a credit protection scheme for some of its trade receivables with a Global Service Provider, with a view to minimise its credit risk exposure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES *(cont.)*

(ii) At year end, the ageing analysis of trade receivables by due dates is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Not past due	176,789	187,042	-	-
Due less than 30 days	122,333	114,241	-	-
More than 30 and less than 60 days	44,183	53,744	-	-
More than 60 and less than 90 days	28,147	13,562	-	-
More than 90 and less than 180 days	28,008	23,318	-	-
More than 180 days	20,414	16,699	-	-
	419,874	408,606	-	-

(iii) The movement in expected credit losses on trade receivables were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	28,235	41,905	-	-
Provision/ (reversal of provision) for the year	9,571	(18,795)	-	-
Write off	(3,812)	(4,122)	-	-
Transfer from held for sale	-	7,428	-	-
Exchange difference	531	1,819	-	-
At 30 June (Note 37 c (iv))	34,525	28,235	-	-

Other financial assets excluding trade receivables comprise of amount due from a fellow subsidiary, receivable from subsidiaries and other short term sundry receivables. The Group and the Company have performed an impairment assessment for other financial asset and the impairment loss is immaterial.

Bad debts written off of **Rs 3.8m** (2023: Rs 4.1m) relate to individual debtor balances which have been impaired during the year and which were previously provided for.

13. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

SA Les Villas Du Lagon

On 29 June 2022, the Group had received an offer from a potential buyer for the acquisition of SA Les Villas Du Lagon, in Reunion Island. Hence all the assets and liabilities of the entity were classified as held for sale as at 30 June 2022. However, during financial year 2023, the authorities of Reunion Island made an offer to the Group so that the latter can acquire the land on which the resort has been constructed. Negotiations to sell the hotel have been closed and hence the hotel's assets and liabilities are no longer classified as held for sale and have been reclassified to their respective class of assets and liabilities at start of the previous year. At 30 June 2024, the negotiations with the authorities of Reunion are still ongoing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

13. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE *(cont.)*

The breakdown of the assets of SA Les Villas Du Lagon which were previously classified as held for sale are as follows:

	MOVEMENT		BALANCE	
THE GROUP	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	-	(444,989)	-	-
Intangible assets (Note 7)	-	(1,123)	-	-
Right of use assets (Note 5 (a))	-	(23,308)	-	-
	-	(469,420)	-	-
Current assets				
Inventories	-	(16,745)	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	(39,932)	-	-
Cash and short term deposits (Note 32 (a))	-	(111,807)	-	-
	-	(168,484)	-	-
	-	(637,904)	-	-
The liabilities of Les Villas Du Lagon which were previously classified as held for sale are as follows:				
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 17 (c))	-	(90,692)	-	-
Lease liabilities (Note 5 (a))	-	(33,521)	-	-
Post employment benefit obligations (Note 18 (a))	-	(13,481)	-	-
	-	(137,694)	-	-
Current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 17 (c))	-	(55,810)	-	-
Lease liabilities (Note 5 (a))	-	(3,089)	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	(177,146)	-	-
Government grant (Note 19)	-	(1,734)	-	-
Contract liabilities (Note 22 (a))	-	(42,970)	-	-
Current tax liabilities (Note 21 (d))	-	(870)	-	-
	-	(281,619)	-	-
	-	(419,313)	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

14. ISSUED CAPITAL

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
(a) Authorised and issued capital	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	**Number of shares**	**Number of shares**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 30 June	**137,115,943**	137,115,943	**1,371,159**	1,371,159

(b) Share premium	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**
At 30 June	**1,320,986**	1,320,986

15. OTHER RESERVES

(A) THE GROUP	Foreign exchange translation reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Total
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 01 July 2022	242,488	1,679,610	1,922,098
Cash flow hedge on loans and leases in foreign currency	(161,974)	-	(161,974)
Cash flow hedge reserve released on repayment of loans and leases	24,866	-	24,866
Currency translation difference	80,037	-	80,037
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (Note i)	-	487,573	487,573
Tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment (Note ii)	-	(65,574)	(65,574)
At 30 June 2023	185,417	2,101,609	2,287,026
Cash flow hedge on loans and leases in foreign currency	**(64,461)**	**-**	**(64,461)**
Cash flow hedge reserve released on repayment of loans and leases	**84,673**	**-**	**84,673**
Currency translation difference	**78,981**	**-**	**78,981**
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (Note iii)	**-**	**(129,336)**	**(129,336)**
Tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**13,601**	**13,601**
At 30 June 2024	**284,610**	**1,985,874**	**2,270,484**

Note i - The revaluation of property, plant and equipment excluding Beau Rivage Co Ltd amounts to Rs 1,044.3m. An impairment loss amounting to Rs 556.7m was recognised for part of property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary, Beau Rivage Co Ltd, destroyed by fire on 02 July 2022.

Note ii - The tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment excluding Beau Rivage Co Ltd amounts to Rs 160.2m. An amount of Rs 94.6m relating to tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment of Beau Rivage Co Ltd, previously recognised in the revaluation reserve, was reversed during the previous year as a result of the impairment loss.

Note iii - During the current financial year, there was a revaluation gain on property, plant and equipment for the Mauritian entities amounting to **Rs 406.9m,** however this was offset against a revaluation loss recognised on the Maldivian's entity amounting to **Rs 536.2m**. The revaluation loss on White Sand Resorts & Spa Pvt Ltd was offset against previously recognised gain.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

15. OTHER RESERVES *(cont.)*

(B) THE COMPANY	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	**42,934**	42,184
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**-**	893
Tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(143)
At 30 June	**42,934**	42,934

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Foreign exchange translation reserve

This reserve is in respect of cash flow hedge reserve as well as foreign currency translation reserve. The hedge reserve is used to record the exchange differences arising on the EURO, GBP and USD loans and leases of the Group and which have been designated as hedging instruments against future revenues of the Group in the respective currencies. The risk management objective is to hedge the changes in cash flows arising from foreign exchange rate risk associated with future revenues and cash flows of the Group. The hedging strategy is to enter into loans and lease agreements (the "hedging instruments"), in EURO, GBP and USD with future principal payments that will be matched by the future remittances from customers in these currencies. The movement for the year is in respect of exchange difference on conversion of loan in USD, GBP and EURO at year end rate. Upon annual repayment of long term borrowings and leases, the portion of hedge realised is released from the hedge reserve. The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increases in the fair value of land and buildings (net of deferred tax on the revalued asset) and decreases to the extent that such decreases relates to an asset for which a revaluation gain has been previously recognised in equity.

16. CONVERTIBLE BOND

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 30 June	**1,460,283**	1,460,283	**914,083**	914,083

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, Lux Island Resorts Ltd signed a subscription agreement with the Mauritius Investment Corporation Ltd ("MIC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank of Mauritius to issue redeemable convertible bonds for a total amount of Rs 1 billion comprising of 100 bonds of Rs 10 million each. Subsequently both parties have mutually agreed to reduce the subscription amount to Rs 920 million (92 bonds).

During the financial year 2022, the Group, through one of its subsidiary companies, Merville Limited also signed an agreement with the MIC to issue redeemable convertible bonds for a total amount of Rs 700 million comprising of 70 bonds of Rs 10 million each. Only Rs 550 million out of the total amount of Rs 700 million have been subscribed for up to date.

Transaction costs for Lux Island Resorts Ltd and Merville Limited amounted to Rs 5.9m and Rs 3.8m respectively and were netted off against the proceeds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

16. CONVERTIBLE BOND *(cont.)*

The key terms and conditions of the funding arrangements for Lux Island Resorts Ltd and Merville Limited are as follows:

- The maturity date is 9 years from disbursement of the first tranche of the subscription proceeds.

- The conversion has been pre-determined prior to subscription.

- Interest rates are as follows:

(a) 3.00% p.a. over the duration of the bonds for Lux Island Resorts Ltd (from issue date to the earlier of the redemption date or the conversion date). The interest is payable on the last day of each interest period. On maturity date, any unpaid capital and interest is converted into ordinary shares in accordance with the predetermined conversion price.

(b) the key repo rate plus 2.25% but subject to a floor of 4.10% p.a.over the duration of the bonds for Merville Limited (from issue date to the earlier of the redemption date or the conversion date). The interest is payable on the last day of each interest period. On maturity date, any unpaid capital and interest is converted into ordinary shares in accordance with the predetermined conversion price.

- Redemption of the bonds shall be at the option of the issuer. The issuer may redeem some or all the bonds, any time prior to the maturity date. The option price shall be determined as follows:
  - if redemption happens before the 4th anniversary of the first subscription, the redemption price shall be the nominal amount,
  - if redemption happens after the 4th anniversary of the first subscription, the redemption amount shall be 100.5% of the nominal amount.

- All outstanding bonds will be converted into ordinary shares at a pre-agreed formula and price on maturity date.

The number of shares to be issued shall be determined as per below formula:

[(A+B)/C]

- A is the nominal amount of all bonds held by the subscriber

- B is equal to the amount of outstanding and unpaid interest in relation to the bonds held by the subscriber, and

- C is the conversion price which has been set at Rs 33.52 and Rs 405 for Lux Island Resorts Ltd and Merville Limited respectively.

17. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Current				
Bank loans (Note (a))	**1,099,220**	804,133	**-**	-
Bank overdrafts (Note 32a))	**13,352**	3,458	**6**	6
	1,112,572	807,591	**6**	6
Non-current				
Bank loans (Note (a))	**3,063,937**	4,065,981	**-**	-
	3,063,937	4,065,981	**-**	-
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**4,176,509**	4,873,572	**6**	6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

17. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS *(cont.)*

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(a) Bank loans can be analysed as follows:-				
Loan repayable:				
- Within one year	**1,099,220**	804,133	**-**	-
- After one year and before two years	**550,309**	877,226	**-**	-
- After two years and before five years	**1,006,670**	1,447,382	**-**	-
- After five years	**1,506,958**	1,741,373	**-**	-
	4,163,157	4,870,114	**-**	-

			THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Denomination	**Effective interest rate**	**Maturity**				
Mauritian Rupee	PLR + 0.5% +1.5%	June 2026	**373,638**	513,869	**-**	-
EURO	EURIBOR + 2.6% - 4%	June 2025	**21,376**	41,522	**-**	-
EURO	2.8% Fixed	Dec 2025	**12,791**	24,344	**-**	-
EURO	EURIBOR + 1.30%	Dec 2026	**49,430**	72,800	**-**	-
USD	SOFR + 2.75%	June 2025	**36,235**	66,980	**-**	-
USD	SOFR + 2.6%	June 2025	**7,197**	15,216	**-**	-
EURO	EURIBOR+5%	June 2026	**92,930**	136,943	**-**	-
USD	SOFR +5%	Mar 2025	**197,667**	342,000	**-**	-
USD	SOFR +4%	June 2027	**420,911**	478,800	**-**	-
EURO	EURIBOR + 2.5%	Dec 2026	**205,126**	249,071	**-**	-
EURO	EURIBOR +1.3%	Dec 2028	**722,716**	793,687	**-**	-
GBP	SOFR +3.8%	Dec 2028	**614,138**	650,482	**-**	-
USD	SOFR + 3.5%	Mar 2026	**213,480**	246,240	**-**	-
USD	SOFR + 4%	Mar 2028	**212,240**	228,000	**-**	-
Mauritian Rupee	1.5% Fixed	Dec 2024	**72,000**	72,000	**-**	-
Mauritian Rupee	1.5% Fixed	Dec 2024	**11,282**	38,160	**-**	-
Mauritian Rupee	PLR	June 2036	**900,000**	900,000	**-**	-
Total bank loans			**4,163,157**	4,870,114	**-**	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

17. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS *(cont.)*

(b) Financial covenants

For financial year 30 June 2024, the Group did not satisfy the debt covenant for one of its bank which stated that at the end of each quarter the DSCR (debt-service coverage ratio) of the subsidiary that subscribed for the loan cannot exceed 1.25 times, otherwise the bank has the right to claim the whole amount due with respect to this loan. As a consequence of the breach, the Group has reclassify Rs 205m of loan payable of more than one year to current liability at 30 June 2024. The Group had met all the financial covenants from the other borrowings at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

(c) The movement in interest-bearing loans and borrowings is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 01 July	**4,870,114**	5,073,952	**-**	221,000
Repayments of loans	**(803,754)**	(527,391)	**-**	(221,000)
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	**-**	146,502	**-**	-
Exchange difference	**96,797**	177,051	**-**	-
At 30 June	**4,163,157**	4,870,114	**-**	-
Bank overdrafts	**13,352**	3,458	**6**	6
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**4,176,509**	4,873,572	**6**	6

At 30 June 2024, the Group and the Company have undrawn facilities amounting to **Rs 643.3m** and **Rs 155m** respectively (2023: Rs 578m and Rs 154m for the Group and Company respectively).

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(a) The benefits of employees of the Group fall under three different types of arrangements:

(i) A defined benefit scheme which is funded. The plan assets are held independently by a pension fund;

(ii) A defined contribution scheme; and

(iii) A residual gratuity for employees under a defined contribution scheme in line with the requirements of the Workers Rights Act (WRA) 2019.

(b) The (assets)/ liabilities in respect of the defined benefit obligations (i) and (iii) above are analysed as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Funded obligation - (Notes (c - o))	**(22)**	1,145	**(22)**	1,145
Unfunded obligation (Notes (p - u))	**184,348**	168,170	**10,137**	6,317
	184,326	169,315	**10,115**	7,462

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

FUNDED OBLIGATION

(c) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the funded obligation are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Present value of funded obligation (Note 18(h))	**61,603**	65,330	**61,603**	65,330
Fair value of plan assets (Note 18(g))	**(61,625)**	(64,185)	**(61,625)**	(64,185)
(Asset)/ liability in the statement of financial position	**(22)**	1,145	**(22)**	1,145

(d) Movement in the statement of financial position:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 01 July	**1,145**	21,895	**1,145**	21,895
Total expenses (Note 18(e))	**361**	2,899	**361**	2,899
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations recognised in other comprehensive income	**879**	(2,014)	**879**	(2,014)
Contributions paid	**(2,407)**	(21,635)	**(2,407)**	(21,635)
At 30 June	**(22)**	1,145	**(22)**	1,145

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Current service cost	**354**	2,410	**354**	2,410
Interest cost	**7**	489	**7**	489
Total included in employee benefit expenses (Note 25)	**361**	2,899	**361**	2,899

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

FUNDED OBLIGATION *(cont.)*

(f) The total actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Funded obligation (Note 18(j))	879	(2,014)	879	(2,014)
Unfunded obligation (Note 18(s))	3,983	55,853	2,342	1,456
	4,862	53,839	3,221	(558)

(g) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	64,185	47,509	64,185	47,509
Interest on plan assets	3,112	2,452	3,112	2,452
Employer's contribution	2,407	21,635	2,407	21,635
Scheme expenses	(246)	(185)	(246)	(185)
Cost of insuring risk benefits	(108)	(160)	(108)	(160)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	5,401	(5,027)	5,401	(5,027)
Benefits paid	(13,126)	(2,039)	(13,126)	(2,039)
At 30 June	61,625	64,185	61,625	64,185

(h) Changes in defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	65,330	69,404	65,330	69,404
Current service cost	-	2,065	-	2,065
Interest cost	3,119	2,941	3,119	2,941
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	6,280	(7,041)	6,280	(7,041)
Benefits paid	(13,126)	(2,039)	(13,126)	(2,039)
At 30 June	61,603	65,330	61,603	65,330

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

FUNDED OBLIGATION *(cont.)*

(i) The main categories of plan assets are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Local equities	18,161	19,885	18,161	19,885
Overseas equities	23,590	23,022	23,590	23,022
Fixed interest	15,671	17,285	15,671	17,285
Cash	4,203	3,993	4,203	3,993
Total market value of assets	61,625	64,185	61,625	64,185

(j) Analysis of amount recognised in other comprehensive income:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(Gains)/losses on pension scheme assets	(5,401)	5,027	(5,401)	5,027
Experience losses/ (gains) on the liabilities	5,109	(390)	5,109	(390)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme	1,171	(6,651)	1,171	(6,651)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations recognised in other comprehensive income	879	(2,014)	879	(2,014)

(k) **Sensivity analysis**

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	5,492	7,106	5,492	7,106
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	6,481	4,210	6,481	4,210

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on sensibly possible changes of the discount rate occurring at the end of the reporting period if all other assumptions remained unchanged.

The plan is a defined benefit arrangement, with benefits based on final salary, it provides for a pension at retirement and a benefit on death or disablement in service before retirement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

FUNDED OBLIGATION *(cont.)*

(l) (i) The assets of the plan are managed by IBL Pension Fund which invests in a diversified portfolio of asset classes. In view of exposure to equities, some volatility in the return from one year to the other is expected.

(ii) As the fund is expected to produce a smooth return, a fairly reasonable indication of the future returns can be obtained by looking at historical ones. Therefore, the long term expected return on asset assumption has been based on historical performance of the fund.

(iii) The fixed interest portfolio includes government bonds, debentures, mortgages and cash. The expected return for this asset class has been based on yields of government bonds at 30 June 2024.

(m) Future cash flows

- The funding policy is to pay benefits out of the reporting entity's cashflow as and when due.

- The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is **9 years**.

- Employer's contributions to be paid in the next reporting period is estimated at **Rs Nil** (2023: Rs. 1.6m).

- The plan entitles the employees to a lump sum and pension payments at retirement age.

(n) Risk Associated with the Plans

The Defined Benefit Plans expose the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk and salary risk.

Interest rate risk

If the bond interest rate decreases, the liabilities would be calculated using a lower discount rate, and would therefore increase.

Salary risk

If salary increases are higher than assumed in our basis, the liabilities would increase the actuarial losses.

(o) The principal actuarial assumptions with respect to the defined benefit scheme used for accounting purposes were:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	**5.1**	5.3	**5.1**	5.3
Future expected increase in pension scheme	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**	0.0
Future long term salary increase	**4.0**	4.0	**4.0**	4.0
Post retirement mortality tables	**Swan Annuity Rates 2023**	PNA00	**Swan Annuity Rates 2023**	PNA00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

UNFUNDED OBLIGATION

(p) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of unfunded obligation are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Present value of unfunded obligation	**184,348**	168,170	**10,137**	6,317

(q) Movement in the liability recognised in the statement of financial position:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 01 July	**168,170**	84,990	**6,317**	4,352
Transfer	**(539)**	333	**791**	184
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	**-**	13,481	**-**	-
Total expenses (Note 18(r))	**17,257**	13,102	**687**	325
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (Note 18(s))	**3,983**	55,853	**2,342**	1,456
Benefits paid	**(4,972)**	(300)	**-**	-
Exchange differences	**449**	711	**-**	-
At 30 June	**184,348**	168,170	**10,137**	6,317

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Current service cost	**8,866**	8,399	**340**	129
Past service cost	**-**	813	**-**	-
Interest cost	**8,391**	3,890	**347**	196
Total included in employee benefit expenses (Note 25)	**17,257**	13,102	**687**	325

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

18. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS *(cont.)*

UNFUNDED OBLIGATION *(cont.)*

(s) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(6,415)	36,731	1,800	590
Changes in assumptions	10,398	19,122	542	866
	3,983	55,853	2,342	1,456

(t) Sensivity analysis

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	23,941	25,004	1,299	968
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in future long-term salary assumption	28,641	25,170	1,498	1,131

(u) The principal actuarial assumptions with respect to the unfunded scheme used for accounting purposes were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	5.10 to 5.30	5.50 to 5.90	5.10	5.50
Future salary increases	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

19. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	THE GROUP	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	280	-
Release against depreciation charge (Note 27)	-	(1,454)
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	-	1,734
Exchange difference	(280)	-
At 30 June	-	280

The grant was in respect of Government assistance to finance the construction of a hotel in Reunion Island and has been accounted under the income approach. The grant has been released to profit or loss against depreciation charge over the useful life of the asset. The grant has been classified as current lialiblities in the previous year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Trade payables	521,572	384,302	817	790
Amount payable to subsidiaries (Note 36)	-	-	1,744,301	1,230,917
Amount payable to fellow subsidiaries and other related parties (Note 36)	183,802	119,055	6,344	5,239
Accrued expenses	334,989	359,946	26,108	22,884
Provision for vacation leave (Note i)	19,445	-	422	-
Other payables	400,280	650,490	9,958	8,912
	1,460,088	1,513,793	1,787,950	1,268,742

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on a 60-days term.

Other payables comprises mainly of accruals for payroll related costs and other accruals made in the normal course of business. In the previous financial year, amounts payable to contractors for Beau Rivage Co Ltd amounting to Rs 284m was also included therein.

For the term and amount payable to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries and other related parties refer to Note 36.

Note i - Provision for vacation leave

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	3.3 - 3.5	-	3.3	-
Future long term salary increase	4	-	4	-

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Total expenses	19,445	-	422	-

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Sensivity analysis				
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	215	-	1	-
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in future long-term salary assumption	219	-	2	-

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on sensibly possible changes of the discount rate or salary increase rate occurring at the end of the reporting period if all other assumptions remained unchanged.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

21. TAXATION

(a) Charge for the year

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Current tax on taxable profit for the year (Note (d))	159,457	198,334	28,348	17,440
Withholding tax	9,141	-	-	-
Underprovision/ (overprovision) in previous year (Note (d))	416	403	(1,726)	-
Deferred taxation movement (Note 10)	69,065	76,871	1,099	9,989
Income tax expense	238,079	275,608	27,721	27,429

(b) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Profit before tax	1,372,641	1,733,391	260,906	238,204
Tax calculated at a rate of 17% (2023: 17%)	233,349	294,676	44,354	40,495
Effect of different tax rates	(2,810)	(689)	-	-
Impairments not allowable for tax purposes	-	-	(3,845)	(6,017)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (Note(i))	32,114	24,089	291	5,411
Tax incentives and allowances	(20,892)	(48,094)	(11,353)	(13,341)
Underprovision/ (overprovision) of income tax in previous year (Note (a))	416	403	(1,726)	-
Underprovision of deferred tax in previous year	12,605	22,114	-	881
Recognition of previously unused tax losses	(16,703)	(16,891)	-	-
	238,079	275,608	27,721	27,429

Note (i) - Expenses not deductible for the Group is mainly in respect of the subsidiary, White Sand Resorts & Spa Pvt Ltd, where finance charges are capped as eligible for tax purposes.

(c) Different tax rates arise on the taxation of foreign units located in Réunion Island and Maldives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

21. TAXATION *(cont.)*

(d) Statement of financial position

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	198,361	8,053	17,440	-
Change for the year inclusive of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Note (a))	159,457	198,334	28,348	17,440
Underprovision/ (overprovision) in prior year (Note (a))	416	403	(1,726)	-
Paid during the year	(155,314)	(9,590)	(26,382)	-
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	-	870	-	-
Exchange difference	1,938	291	-	-
At 30 June	204,858	198,361	17,680	17,440
Income tax is reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:				
Current tax liabilities	(204,858)	(198,361)	(17,680)	(17,440)

22. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Room revenue	5,854,056	4,663,789	-	-
Food and beverages	2,876,396	2,399,027	-	-
Others	784,198	710,517	-	-
	9,514,650	7,773,333	-	-
Timing of revenue recognition:				
Point in time	3,660,594	3,109,544	-	-
Over time	5,854,056	4,663,789	-	-
	9,514,650	7,773,333	-	-
Revenue by geographical region:				
Mauritius	6,414,879	4,597,004	-	-
Reunion	927,810	879,646	-	-
Maldives	2,171,961	2,296,683	-	-
	9,514,650	7,773,333	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

22. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS *(cont.)*

(a) Contract liabilities

The contract liabilities are in respect of deposits collected from customers for future stay at our hotels.

The following table shows the movement in deposits:

	THE GROUP	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 01 July	404,223	286,079
Deposit received during the year	2,909,172	1,697,811
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 13)	-	42,970
Amount released to profit or loss	(2,957,158)	(1,622,637)
At 30 June	356,237	404,223

23. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(a) Operating income

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Management fee from subsidiaries	-	-	85,253	68,514
Rental income	5,624	5,624	5,624	5,624
Foreign exchange gains	146,794	165,889	204,054	153,032
Profit on sale of IHS units (Note (d))	47,129	38,514	-	-
Insurance proceeds - Business interruption (Note 30)	-	243,857	-	-
Others	42,990	12,760	680	3,347
	242,537	466,644	295,611	230,517

(b) Other income

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Lease payments waiver (Note (i))	5,789	25,034	-	-
Total other operating income	248,326	491,678	295,611	230,517

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

23. OTHER OPERATING INCOME *(cont.)*

(b) Other income *(cont.)*

Note (i) - Lease payment waiver is in relation to Beau Rivage Co Ltd and is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Land lease waiver	-	4,640	-	-
Variable lease payments waiver	5,789	20,394	-	-
	5,789	25,034	-	-

Under Part II (B) of the second schedule of the State Lands Act of Mauritius, the hotel has applied for a 50% reduction of the annual rental payable in relation to land lease for the the financial year 2023.

As per the lease agreement between Beau Rivage Co Ltd (The Lessee) and the lessors, it is understood that the guaranteed rental will not be payable if the IHS villas are not being used by the lessee for renting to clients because of the closure of the hotel due to a force majeure. The current year only include three months of closure.

(c) Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Disposal proceeds	1,486	6,219	-	-
Net book value of assets disposed/scrapped	(707)	(2,716)	-	-
Net profit	779	3,503	-	-

The profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment for the current year is included as part of "Others" in note (a) above.

(d) Profit on sale of IHS units

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revenue recognised	90,000	81,000	-	-
Expenditure attributable	(42,871)	(42,486)	-	-
Net gain on sale of IHS units	47,129	38,514	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

24. DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Food, beverages and room supplies	1,830,040	1,542,594	-	-
Others	564,165	466,402	-	-
	2,394,205	2,008,996	-	-

Others include minor operating departments which are direcly linked with the hotel operations. The main departments are SPA and shops.

Cost of inventories included in direct operating expenses amounts to **Rs 1.64 billion** (2023: Rs 1.43 billion).

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Wages and salaries	2,180,287	1,842,412	59,899	48,877
Social security costs	78,110	73,098	2,772	2,378
Pension costs:				
Defined contribution scheme	54,938	50,096	2,033	3,878
Defined benefit scheme (Note 18(e))	361	2,899	361	2,899
Other retirement benefit (Note 18(r))	17,257	13,102	687	325
	2,330,953	1,981,607	65,752	58,357

26. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Marketing expenses	365,479	320,598	-	-
Heat, light and power	448,816	379,841	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	236,208	225,785	1,863	738
Insurance	201,782	79,110	1,298	608
Communication expenses	85,587	69,043	1,601	456
Management fees	501,886	444,258	-	8,391
Others*	531,716	417,292	41,905	28,717
	2,371,474	1,935,927	46,667	38,910

*Others include mainly bank charges and commissions, printing and stationery and motor vehicles running expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

27. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Depreciation of property,plant and equipment (Note 4)	582,186	464,038	4,971	2,936
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 7)	2,709	2,007	-	-
Amortisation of Right-of-use assets (Note 5(a))	158,510	161,200	-	-
Release of grant (Note 19)	-	(1,454)	-	-
	743,405	625,791	4,971	2,936

28. FINANCE INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Interest income	26,966	27,222	95,841	92,052

Interest income computed under the effective interest rate method on financial assets at amortised costs includes interest on bank account and interest on current account with related companies.

29. FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Interest expense on:				
- Bank overdrafts	907	1,081	91	37
- Bank loans	327,523	311,403	-	4,315
- Leases (Note 5(a))	267,256	253,227	-	-
- Other loans and payables	-	479	35,684	20,032
	595,686	566,190	35,775	24,384

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

30. INSURANCE RECOVERY

The negotiated compensation for Lux Belle Mare for loss of profit as well as for material damages and amount disbursed by the insurers were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
At 01 July	**720,421**	-	**-**	-
- Other operating revenue - Business interruption (Note 23 (a))	**-**	243,857	**-**	-
- Insurance recovery for replacement of tangible assets and other incidental expenses	**-**	729,225	**-**	-
- Adjustment following final agreement with loss adjustor (Note i)	**(19,392)**	-	**-**	-
Impact on profit or loss:	**(19,392)**	973,082	**-**	-
Amount disbursed during the year	**(591,267)**	(252,661)	**-**	-
Amount receivable	**109,762**	720,421	**-**	-

Note i - "Adjustment following final agreement with loss adjustor" is included as part of "others" in other operating revenue (Note 23 (a))

The Group has received disbursement in tranches and final disbursement is expected by December 2024.

During the financial year 2023, in accordance with IAS 36, the assets destroyed were impaired for an amount of Rs 870.3 million, out of which Rs 556.7 million was charged against revaluation reserve representing revalued building destroyed. The amount charged to profit or loss therefore amounted to Rs 313.6 m.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	THE GROUP	
	2024	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	**1,134,562**	1,457,783
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**137,115,943**	137,115,943
Basic earnings per share	**8.27**	10.63
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.		
Diluted Earnings per share		
Convertible Bonds subscribed to date by LIR	**920,000**	920,000
Conversion price	**33.52**	33.52
Weighted number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of Bonds subscribed to date	**27,446,301**	27,446,301
Existing number of shares	**137,115,943**	137,115,943
Total number of shares	**164,562,244**	164,562,244
Diluted earnings per share	**6.89**	8.86

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

32. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,058,267**	986,772	**852,550**	839,877
Transferred from asset held for sale (Note 13)	**-**	111,807	**-**	-
	1,058,267	1,098,579	**852,550**	839,877
Bank overdrafts (Note 17)	**(13,352)**	(3,458)	**(6)**	(6)
	1,044,915	1,095,121	**852,544**	839,871

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

(b) Non-cash transactions

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Total amount of property, plant and equipment acquired	**1,074,863**	1,193,457	**2,672**	15,020
Release from advance payment to suppliers	**(112,349)**	-	**-**	-
Financed by cash	**962,514**	1,193,457	**2,672**	15,020

During the financial year 2023, there was a non-cash transaction where the holding company has acquired 0.01% of the shares held by Café Lux Ltd a related company, in Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd at no cash consideration.

(c) Net Debt Reconciliation

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Net debt				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 32 (a))	**(1,044,915)**	(1,095,121)	**(852,544)**	(839,871)
Borrowings (Excluding bank overdraft and lease liabilities) (Note 17 (a))	**4,163,157**	4,870,114	**-**	-
Lease liabilities (Note 5 (a))	**3,046,847**	3,022,420	**-**	-
	6,165,089	6,797,413	**(852,544)**	(839,871)

All the above borrowings carry variable and fixed interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

32. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS *(cont.)*

(c) Net Debt Reconciliation *(cont.)*

Liabilities from financing activities

THE GROUP	Convertible bonds Rs'000	Dividend paid Rs'000	Borrowings Rs'000	Leases Rs'000	Sub-total Rs'000	Cash and cash equivalents Rs'000	TOTAL Rs'000
At 01 July 2022	1,460,283	-	5,073,952	2,952,562	9,486,797	(1,080,098)	8,406,699
Cash flows	-	-	(527,391)	(157,122)	(684,513)	104,974	(579,539)
Other movements	-	-	146,502	134,988	281,490	(111,807)	169,683
Exchange difference	-	-	177,051	91,992	269,043	(8,190)	260,853
At 30 June 2023	1,460,283	-	4,870,114	3,022,420	9,352,817	(1,095,121)	8,257,696
Cash flows	**-**	**(616,933)**	**(803,754)**	**(176,056)**	**(1,596,743)**	**54,168**	**(1,542,575)**
Other movements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**113,992**	**113,992**	**-**	**113,992**
Exchange difference	**-**	**-**	**96,797**	**86,491**	**183,288**	**(3,962)**	**179,326**
At 30 June 2024	**1,460,283**	**(616,933)**	**4,163,157**	**3,046,847**	**8,053,354**	**(1,044,915)**	**7,008,439**

THE COMPANY	Convertible bonds Rs'000	Borrowings Rs'000	Sub-total Rs'000	Cash and cash equivalents Rs'000	TOTAL Rs'000
At 01 July 2022	914,083	221,000	1,135,083	(674,413)	460,670
Cash flows	-	(221,000)	(221,000)	(172,558)	(393,558)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	7,100	7,100
At 30 June 2023	914,083	-	914,083	(839,871)	74,212
Cash flows	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(14,544)**	**(14,544)**
Exchange difference	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,871**	**1,871**
At 30 June 2024	**914,083**	**-**	**914,083**	**(852,544)**	**61,539**

33. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

Primary segment - Business

Internal reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Makers (i.e the Directors) in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance, comprise the hotel segment and the non-hotel segment. The non-hotel segment remains insignificant (i.e less than 10%) both in terms of revenue and trading results compared to the Group. The Directors therefore consider that there is no relevance in disclosing segmental information at this level.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

33. SEGMENTAL REPORTING *(cont.)*

Secondary segment - Geographical

The contribution of the hotel units in Réunion Island via SA Les Villas Du Lagon and for the unit in Maldives via White Sand Resorts & Spa Pvt Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 are more than 10% in terms of revenue and the following disclosures are made with respect to segmental reporting.

	Mauritius Rs'000	Reunion Rs'000	Maldives Rs'000	Total Rs'000
For the year ended 30 June 2024				
Segment revenue from contract with customers	**6,414,879**	**927,810**	**2,171,961**	**9,514,650**
Segment interest income	**25,293**	**1,673**	**-**	**26,966**
Segment finance cost	**(278,361)**	**(3,605)**	**(313,720)**	**(595,686)**
Segment depreciation and amortisation	**(503,481)**	**(76,489)**	**(163,435)**	**(743,405)**
Segment result before finance charges	**1,424,606**	**62,533**	**454,222**	**1,941,361**
Segment assets	**12,090,798**	**581,987**	**6,291,945**	**18,964,730**
Segment liabilities	**6,204,017**	**323,095**	**3,668,820**	**10,195,932**
Capital expenditure	**933,506**	**35,152**	**106,205**	**1,074,863**
Cash flows from operating activties	**2,082,870**	**55,943**	**371,770**	**2,510,583**
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(825,527)**	**(35,152)**	**(107,329)**	**(968,008)**
Cash flows used in financing activities	**(1,265,870)**	**(39,945)**	**(290,928)**	**(1,596,743)**

	Mauritius Rs'000	Reunion Rs'000	Maldives Rs'000	Total Rs'000
For the year ended 30 June 2023				
Segment revenue from contract with customers	4,597,004	879,646	2,296,683	7,773,333
Segment interest income	23,647	3,575	-	27,222
Segment finance cost	(279,090)	(5,490)	(281,610)	(566,190)
Segment depreciation and amortisation	(411,102)	(67,341)	(147,348)	(625,791)
Segment result before finance charges	1,613,169	139,845	519,345	2,272,359
Segment assets	11,935,948	696,077	6,598,083	19,230,108
Segment liabilities	6,216,707	343,544	4,606,371	11,166,622
Capital expenditure	1,129,158	16,574	47,725	1,193,457
Cash flows from operating activties	1,494,940	16,455	257,074	1,768,469
Cash flows used in investing activities	(1,122,989)	(16,574)	(49,367)	(1,188,930)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(465,170)	(57,199)	(162,144)	(684,513)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

THE GROUP

At 30 June 2024, the Group had the following contingent liabilities:

(a) Bank guarantees of **Rs 49.4m** and guarantee for loans of **USD 18.6m** and **EUR 4m** (2023: Bank guarantees of Rs 48.3m and guarantee for loans of USD 20.3m and EUR 5m) given on behalf of subsidiaries arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material losses will arise. The Directors consider that no liabilities will arise as the probability for default in respect of the guarantees is remote.

(b) Legal claims of **Rs 63.0m** (2023: Rs 61.5m) have been lodged against the Group in the Intermediary Court of Mauritius arising from claims mainly in respect of termination of employment or contracts. The directors have been advised that some claims appear unfounded and that the severance allowance/damages claim in others appear grossly exaggerated. At this stage, the Directors do not believe that the Group will be required to settle the amounts claimed, thus no provision was made at 30 June 2024.

THE COMPANY

Bank guarantees of **Rs 49m** and guarantee for loans of **USD 18.6m** and **EUR 4m** (2023: Bank guarantees of Rs 47.8m and guarantee for loans of USD 20.3m and EUR 5m) have been given on behalf of subsidiary companies with respect to long term debt contracted by the latter arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material losses will arise. The Directors consider that no liabilities will arise as the probability for default in respect of the guarantee is remote.

35. COMMITMENTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**
Capital commitments				
Authorised by directors but not yet contracted for	**426,658**	387,996	**-**	-
Contracted for but not provided for in accounts	**-**	815,617	**-**	-
	426,658	1,203,613	**-**	-

The above capital commitments relate only to property, plant and equipment. There are no capital commitment in relation to investment property or intangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

36. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

		Purchase of goods and services from related parties	Purchase of property, plant and equipment from related parties	Work in progress in relation to property, plant and equipment from related parties	Other operating income from related party	Amount due to related parties	Amount due from related parties	Interest received from related party	Loan due to related party	Interest paid to related party	Net bank balance with related party	Emolu-ments
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
The Group												
Fellow subsidiaries (Note a)	**2024**	**966,277**	**566**	**327,108**	**-**	**183,363**	**1,098**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2023	785,404	4,179	374,152	-	118,305	4,437	-	-	-	-	-
Entities over which directors have significant influence (Note b)	**2024**	**54,199**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**439**	**-**	**9,135**	**205,126**	**16,033**	**251,145**	**-**
	2023	18,415	-	-	-	750	104	-	248,000	9,443	104,094	-
Key management personnel (Note c)	**2024**	**6,586**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,615**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102,907**
	2023	3,240	-	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	-	105,892
The Company												
Subsidiaries (Note d)	**2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,744,301**	**2,022,981**	**70,548**	**-**	**35,684**	**-**	**-**
	2023	-	-	-	-	1,230,917	1,945,578	68,405	-	20,032	-	-
Fellow subsidiaries (Note a)	**2024**	**23,590**	**-**	**-**	**5,624**	**6,344**	**-**	**21,704**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2023	20,853	-	-	5,624	5,239	-	21,459	-	-	-	-
Entities over which directors have significant influence (Note b)	**2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251,145**	**-**
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,210	-
Key management personnel (Note c)	**2024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,648**
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,680

Note (a) - Fellow subsidiaries are entities over which the ultimate holding company, IBL Ltd, exercises control.

Note (b) - Entities over which directors have significant influence and which are associated companies of the ultimate holding, IBL Ltd. The bank loan from the associated company of the ultimate holding company is denominated in EURO and comprised of a term loan of EURO 5 million (the balance at 30 June 2024 is EURO 4 million) repayable by monthly installments carrying interest rate of EURIBOR +2.5%.

Note (c) - Key management personnel includes executive directors and top level management personnel. For the Group, the emoluments include short-term employee benefits of **Rs 100.4m** (2023: Rs 102.7m) as well as contributions to pension scheme for post retirement benefits of **Rs 2.5m** (2023: Rs 3.2m). For the Company, the emoluments include short term benefits of **Rs 29.2m** (2023: Rs 27.1m) and contributions to pension scheme for post retirement benefits of **Rs 2.4m** (2023: Rs 2.5m). The short-term benefits and contributions to pension scheme are included under employee benefit expenses (Note 25).

Note (d) - Amount due to and receivable from subsidiaries are unsecured and bears interest at 4.5% (repo rate) (2023: 4.5% (repo rate)). Settlement occurs in cash and there is no fixed repayment terms.

There has been no impairment of amount due to and receivable from related parties. The amount receivable from related parties are neither past due nor impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balances.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 30 June 2024 and 2023.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio below **45%** (2023: 45%) during normal trading conditions. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings and lease liabilities, less cash in hand and at bank. The gearing ratios at 30 June 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Debt (i)	**7,223,356**	7,895,992	**6**	6
Cash in hand and at bank	**(1,058,267)**	(1,098,579)	**(852,550)**	(839,877)
Net debt	**6,165,089**	6,797,413	**(852,544)**	(839,871)
Equity (ii)	**8,768,798**	8,063,486	**4,973,880**	5,114,129
Total capital plus debt	**14,933,887**	14,860,899	**4,121,336**	4,274,258
Gearing ratio	**41%**	46%	**Nil**	Nil
Gearing ratio excluding IFRS 16 leases	**26%**	32%	**Nil**	Nil

(i) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings, as detailed in Note 17 and lease liabilities as detailed in Note 5.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves as well as the Convertible Bonds of the Group and the Company respectively.

(iii) All the hotels have maintained their performance and the Group is repaying its long term borrowings, resulting in an increase in equity.

(iv) Some of the loan agreements of the Group include a clause of compliance with financial covenants, the main ones being the gearing ratio, the interest cover and the debt-service coverage ratio (DSCR). For one of the loan agreement it is mentioned that the DSCR cannot exceed 1.25 times. There is no form of penalty imposed by the said bank in case of breach of the covenants, except that the bank reserves the right to claim the whole amount due with respect to that loan. It should also be noted that there is no imposed capital requirement for the Group towards that banker, except for the financial ratios mentioned above.

For financial year 30 June 2024, given the fact that one of the Group's subsidiary has started repaying its long term borrowings, the Group did not satisfy the financial covenant for the said bank which stated that at the end of each quarter the DSCR (debt-service coverage ratio) of the subsidiary that subscribed for the loan cannot exceed 1.25 times. As such, the Group has not satisfied its financial covenants which as per the loan agreement represented a breach of contract and the bank had the right to claim back the whole amount due with respect to that loan.

As a consequence of the breach, the Group has reclassified Rs 205m of loan payable of more than one year to current liability at 30 June 2024. The Group is in the process of renegotiating the repayment term with the said bank. The Group had met all the financial covenants from the other borrowings at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(a) Capital risk management *(cont.)*

(v) The Group has agreed with its bankers to exclude the impact of IFRS 16 in the computation of all financial covenants. If debt at 30 June 2024 and 2023 is adjusted with the impact of the lease liabilities, the gearing ratio would have been at 26% and 32% respectively.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	**1,717,185**	2,377,702	**2,885,366**	2,797,315
	1,717,185	2,377,702	**2,885,366**	2,797,315
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**8,432,844**	9,423,717	**1,785,250**	1,542,980
	8,432,844	9,423,717	**1,785,250**	1,542,980

Financial assets at amortised costs include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, but exclude prepayments, advance payment and taxes amounting to **Rs 83.7m** (2023: Rs 276.4m) for the Group and **Rs 0.7m** for the Company (2023: Rs 0.9m).

Financial liabilities at amortised cost consist of trade and other payables, interest bearing loans and borrowings and lease liabilities, but excludes provision for vacation leaves, taxes and levy refudable amounting to **Rs 250.6m** (2023: Rs 260.3m) for the Group and **Rs 2.7m** (2023: Rs Nil) for the Company.

(c) Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from finanical instruments: market risk (foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework which focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on Group's financial performance. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Group has transactional currency exposure. It is the practice in the hospitality industry to fix tariffs yearly in advance. In order to achieve stability of tariffs in the overseas markets and as a hedge against a fall in the value of the Mauritian Rupee, contracts with tour operators are denominated in the major international currencies of the markets in which the foreign tour operators belong.

A significant number of contracts are therefore denominated in Euros, Pounds Sterling and US Dollars and invoices are raised in these currencies, with above 90% of Group's sales denominated in Euros, Pounds Sterling and US Dollars. While protecting against any fall in the parity of the Mauritian Rupee, this stategy exposes the Group to a fall in revenue should the Rupee appreciate against one or more of the international currencies. The risk management policies are detailed under Note 15. In this hedge relationship, the main source of ineffectiveness is if the forecasted sales in foreign currency is no longer "highly probable" to occur.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(i) Foreign currency risk management *(cont.)*

The currency profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities at 30 June 2024 and at 30 June 2023 is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
30 June 2024				
Euro	341,084	1,604,189	62,440	169,999
Pound sterling	98,733	614,138	6,278	-
US Dollar	265,232	3,401,382	928,696	-
Other foreign currencies	1	-	50	77
Total foreign currencies	705,050	5,619,709	997,464	170,076
Mauritian Rupee	1,012,135	2,813,135	1,887,902	1,615,174
Total	1,717,185	8,432,844	2,885,366	1,785,250
30 June 2023				
Euro	458,775	1,902,416	74,915	25,780
Pound sterling	81,422	650,482	5,913	-
US Dollar	494,693	3,569,352	970,220	-
Other foreign currencies	1	-	50	-
Total foreign currencies	1,034,891	6,122,250	1,051,098	25,780
Mauritian Rupee	1,342,811	3,301,467	1,746,217	1,517,200
Total	2,377,702	9,423,717	2,797,315	1,542,980

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% decrease and increase in the Mauritian Rupee against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the functional currency of the lender or the borrower. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and equity where the Mauritian Rupee depreciates 5% against the relevant currency. There would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and equity, if the Mauritian Rupee strengthens by 5% against the relevant currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(i) Foreign currency risk management *(cont.)*

EURO IMPACT

Sensitivity Analysis	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Profit or loss	(63,155)	(72,182)	(5,378)	2,457
Equity	(54,635)	(74,097)	-	-

GBP IMPACT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Profit or loss	(25,770)	(28,453)	314	296
Equity	(30,707)	(32,524)	-	-

US DOLLAR IMPACT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Profit or loss	(156,807)	(153,733)	46,435	48,511
Equity	(68,027)	(62,696)	-	-

The equity impact of a change in rate of Euro vis-à-vis the Mauritian Rupee is attributable mainly to net investment in the subsidiary in Réunion Island and also to the hedge reserve arising on hedge accounting of Euro loans and leases.

The equity impact of a change in rate of USD vis-à-vis the Mauritian Rupee is attributable mainly to net investment in the subsidiary, Lux Island Resorts Maldives Ltd, and also to the hedge reserve arising on hedge accounting of USD loans and leases.

The equity impact of a change in rate of GBP vis-à-vis the Mauritian Rupee is attributable mainly to the hedge reserve arising on hedge accounting of Holiday & Leisure Resorts Limited's GBP loan.

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. The Group considers various scenarios in assessing its interest rate exposure, including refinancing, renewal of existing facilities, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a defined interest rate shift. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(ii) Interest rate risk management *(cont.)*

The interest rate profile of the Group at 30 June was:

Financial assets

	2024		2023	
	Balances with banks	**Trade receivables**	Balances with banks	Trade receivables
	Interest rate	***Interest rate***	*Interest rate*	*Interest rate*
	%	%	%	%
GBP	**EURIBOR-1%**	**Nil**	EURIBOR-1%	Nil
EURO	**EURIBOR-1%**	**Nil**	EURIBOR-1%	Nil
USD	**SOFR-1%**	**Nil**	SOFR-1%	Nil
Mauritian Rupee	**PLR - 4%**	**Nil**	PLR - 4%	Nil

Financial liabilities

	2024			2023		
	Bank overdrafts Floating	**Loans Floating**	**Fixed**	Bank overdrafts Floating	Loans Floating	Fixed
	interest rate	***interest rate***	***interest rate***	*interest rate*	*interest rate*	*interest rate*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
GBP	**N/A**	**SOFR + 3.8%**	**N/A**	N/A	SOFR + 3.8%	N/A
EURO	**N/A**	**EURIBOR + 1.3% - 4.0%**	**N/A**	N/A	EURIBOR + 1.3% - 4.0%	N/A
USD	**N/A**	**SOFR + 2.6% - 5%**	**N/A**	SOFR + 4%	SOFR + 2.6% - 5%	N/A
Mauritan Rupee	**PLR**	**PLR + 0.5%- 1.5%**	**1.5%**	PLR & PLR + 0.525%	PLR + 0.5%- 1.5%	1.5%

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on the financial instruments at the reporting date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel. It represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(ii) Interest rate risk management *(cont.)*

Interest rate sensitivity analysis *(cont.)*

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher for Mauritan Rupee borrowings (loans and leases) and 25 basis points for EURO and USD borrowings (loans and leases) impact will be as follows:

EURO IMPACT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Profit or loss	**(887)**	(1,251)	**-**	-
Equity	**-**	-	**-**	-

US DOLLAR IMPACT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Profit or loss	**(2,701)**	(8,114)	**-**	-
Equity	**-**	-	**-**	-

GBP IMPACT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Profit or loss	**(1,535)**	(1,626)	**-**	-
Equity	**-**	-	**-**	-

MUR IMPACT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Profit or loss	**(6,672)**	(10,431)	**-**	-
Equity	**-**	-	**-**	-

A decrease in interest rate by 50 basis points of Mauritan Rupee borrowings (loan and leases) and by 25 basis points for EURO and USD borrowings (loan and leases) will have an equal and opposite impact of an increase in the profit as shown above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(iii) Other price risks

The Group is not exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments as the investment is not measured at fair value. In addition, the equity investments are held for stategic rather than trading purposes. The Group and the Company do not actively trade into these investments.

(iv) Credit risk management

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for credit losses, estimated by the Group's management based on prior experience and the current economic environment.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group has subscribed to a credit protection scheme for its client portfolio across the Group with a Global Service Provider, with a view to minimise its credit risk exposure. At 30 June 2024, **43%** of trade debtors of the Group were covered under the credit protection insurance policy (2023: 44% of trade debtors of the Group were covered under the credit protection insurance policy).

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Group which are neither past due nor impaired, comprising cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Refer to Note 37(b) above for maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group's financial assets at 30 June 2024 and 2023.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit loss.

Loss rates are calculated using a "roll rate" method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write off. No segregation has been made among the debtors due to their homogeneity.

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past seven years. These are further adjusted by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

The Group considers debtors in default when contractual payments are 180 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. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 12.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(iv) Credit risk management *(cont.)*

The Group's trade receivable exposure to credit risk is set out below:

	Total	Current	< 30 days	< 60 days	< 90 days	< 180 days	>180 days
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
30 June 2024							
Expected credit loss rate		*5.52%*	*8.08%*	*4.98%*	*9.86%*	*17.59%*	*24.36%*
Carrying amount	**419,874**	**176,789**	**122,333**	**44,183**	**28,147**	**28,008**	**20,414**
Expected credit loss	**34,525**	**9,765**	**9,884**	**2,202**	**2,774**	**4,928**	**4,972**
30 June 2023							
Expected credit loss rate		*2.73%*	*6.05%*	*6.20%*	*22.25%*	*20.74%*	*30.15%*
Carrying amount	408,606	187,042	114,241	53,744	13,562	23,318	16,699
Expected credit loss	28,235	5,102	6,916	3,331	3,017	4,835	5,034

The increase in expected credit loss is principally the result of a higher level of trade debtors with the reopening of Beau Rivage Co Ltd and there was also a full provision for a tour operator who went into bankruptcy during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

(v) Liquidity risk management

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Group aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping reliable credit lines available.

The Directors are aware that the Group has a net current liability of **Rs 1.3 billion** as at 30 June 2024 (2023: Rs 525m) and this has been the case over the last few years. The Group is in a positive cash situation and at 30 June 2024, cash and cash equivalents amounted to **Rs 1.04 billion** (2023: Rs 1.1 billion). The Group achieved positive results and based on the forecasts, the performance is expected to improve further over the coming years. This can be supported by high booking on hand as at 30 June 2024. The Directors are confident and are satisfied that Group has the adequate resources to continue operating in the near future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(c) Financial risk management *(cont.)*

(v) Liquidity risk management *(cont.)*

Liquidity and interest rate risk tables - financial liabilities - undiscounted

THE GROUP

	Weighted average effective interest rate	At Call	Within one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	%	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
30 June 2024						
Non-interest bearing	-	1,209,488	-	-	-	1,209,488
Variable interest rate instruments	4.5%-10%	13,352	2,065,623	1,377,971	797,307	4,254,253
Fixed interest rate instruments	1.5%-9.3%	-	2,503,455	1,716,692	13,761,397	17,981,544
Financial and other guarantees	-	1,169,910	-	-	-	1,169,910
		2,392,750	4,569,078	3,094,663	14,558,704	24,615,195
30 June 2023						
Non-interest bearing	-	1,527,989	-	-	-	1,527,989
Variable interest rate instruments	4.5%-10%	3,458	959,951	2,291,619	1,492,152	4,747,180
Fixed interest rate instruments	1.5%-3.5%	-	584,033	1,919,818	13,253,049	15,756,900
Financial and other guarantees	-	1,223,961	-	-	-	1,223,961
		2,755,408	1,543,984	4,211,437	14,745,201	23,256,030

THE COMPANY

	Weighted average effective interest rate	At Call	Within one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	%	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
30 June 2024						
Non-interest bearing	-	1,785,250	-	-	-	1,785,250
Variable interest rate instruments	6.75%	6	-	-	-	6
Financial and other guarantees	-	1,136,113	-	-	-	1,136,113
		2,921,369	-	-	-	2,921,369
30 June 2023						
Non-interest bearing	-	1,542,974	-	-	-	1,542,974
Variable interest rate instruments	6.75%	6	-	-	-	6
Financial and other guarantees	-	1,223,511	-	-	-	1,223,511
		2,766,491	-	-	-	2,766,491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(d) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of the balances involved. The carrying amounts of the interest-bearing loans and borrowings approximate their fair values since the majority of these facilities carry interest rates which are linked to market rates. They are classified under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, with the significant input in determining fair value being the applicable interest rates. A summary of the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 are as follows:

THE GROUP

	Fair value hierarchy	2024 Carrying value	2024 Fair value	2023 Carrying value	2023 Fair value
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets:					
Amortised costs:					
Trade and other receivables	Level 2	658,918	658,918	1,279,123	1,279,123
Cash and short-term deposits	Level 2	1,058,267	1,058,267	1,098,579	1,098,579
		1,717,185	1,717,185	2,377,702	2,377,702
Financial liabilities:					
Amortised costs:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	Level 2	4,176,509	4,176,509	4,873,572	4,873,572
Lease Liabilities	Level 2	3,046,847	3,046,847	3,022,420	3,022,420
Dividend payable	Level 2	-	-	274,232	274,232
Trade and other payables	Level 2	1,209,488	1,209,488	1,253,493	1,253,493
		8,432,844	8,432,844	9,423,717	9,423,717

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(cont.)*

(d) Fair value of financial instruments *(cont.)*

		THE COMPANY			
		2024		2023	
	Fair value hierarchy	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets:					
Amortised costs:					
Trade and other receivables	Level 2	**2,032,816**	**2,032,816**	1,957,438	1,957,438
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 2	**852,550**	**852,550**	839,877	839,877
		2,885,366	**2,885,366**	2,797,315	2,797,315
Financial liabilities:					
Amortised costs:					
Borrowings	Level 2	**6**	**6**	6	6
Dividend payable	Level 2	**-**	**-**	274,232	274,232
Trade and other payables	Level 2	**1,785,244**	**1,785,244**	1,268,742	1,268,742
		1,785,250	**1,785,250**	1,542,980	1,542,980

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

There has been no transfers between the hierarchy levels in the current and prior year.

Refer to Note 4 for classification of Land and Buildings in the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

38. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(a) THE GROUP

	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Non-current assets	**16,915,507**	16,369,492
Current assets	**2,049,223**	2,860,616
Issued capital	**1,371,159**	1,371,159
Share premium	**1,320,986**	1,320,986
Convertible bonds	**1,460,283**	1,460,283
Other reserves	**2,270,484**	2,287,026
Retained earnings	**2,345,886**	1,624,032
Current liabilities	**3,327,276**	3,385,200
Non-current liabilities	**6,868,656**	7,781,422
Total income	**9,514,650**	7,773,333
Profit before tax	**1,372,641**	1,733,391
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	**1,134,562**	1,457,783

(b) THE COMPANY

	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Non-current assets	**3,939,974**	3,919,632
Current assets	**2,886,066**	2,798,215
Issued capital	**1,371,159**	1,371,159
Share premium	**1,320,986**	1,320,986
Convertible bonds	**914,083**	914,083
Other reserves	**42,934**	42,934
Retained earnings	**1,324,718**	1,464,967
Current liabilities	**1,805,636**	1,560,420
Non-current liabilities	**46,524**	43,298
Total income	**295,611**	230,517
Profit before tax	**260,906**	238,204
Profit for the year	**233,185**	210,775

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 *(cont.)*

39. ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The ultimate holding company is IBL Ltd, a company incorporated in Mauritius and listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. The registered office is situated at 4th Floor, IBL House, Le Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis.

40. DIVIDENDS

On 19 January 2024, the Board of Directors have declared an interim dividend of **Re 1.00** (2023: Rs Nil) per each ordinary share held, totalling **Rs 137,115,943** (2023: Rs Nil). The interim dividend was paid on 04 March 2024. Furthermore on 10 May 2024, the Board of Directors have declared a final dividend of **Rs 1.50** (2023: Rs 2.00) per each ordinary share held, totalling **Rs 205,584,935** (2023: Rs 274,231,886) with respect to the year ended 30 June 2024. The final dividend for financial year 2023 was paid on 04 August 2023 and the final dividend for financial year 2024 was paid on 27 June 2024. Dividend payable at 30 June 2024 amounted to **Rs Nil** (2023: Rs 274,231,886).

41. EVENTS OCCURING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no significant events occuring since the end of the reporting period which require adjustment or additional disclosures in the financial statements, except for the following:

During the budget speech held on 07 June 2024, a new levy (Corporate Climate Responsibility) was imposed on companies with a turnover of more than Rs 50m per annum. The CCR Levy was subsequently gazetted in the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2024 on 27 July 2024. The Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) levy will be equivalent to 2 percent of the company's chargeable income on year of assessment commencing on 01 July 2024. The expected impact of the new levy on income tax expenses and deferred tax liabilities for the year ended 30 June 2024 would be **Rs 22.5m** and **Rs 84.2m** respectively for the Group and **Rs 3.3m** and **Rs 4.3m** respectively for the Company.

The CCR levy is considered to be a non-adjusting event as the law was substantially enacted after the reporting period.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at Cyril Lagesse Auditorium, 1st Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis, on Monday 9 December 2024 at 10.00am with the following agenda:

RESOLUTIONS

1. To consider the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024
2. To receive the Auditor's report
3. To consider and approve the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024
4. To re-elect Mr Jean-Claude Béga as Director of the Company *
5. To re-elect Mr Désiré Elliah as Director of the Company *
6. To re-elect Mr Jan Boullé as Director of the Company *
7. To re-elect Mr John Brennan as Director of the Company *
8. To re-elect Ms Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang as Director of the Company*
9. To re-elect Mr Laurent de la Hogue as Director of the Company *
10. To re-elect Mrs Pascale Lagesse as Director of the Company *
11. To re-elect Mr Thierry Lagesse as Director of the Company under Section 138(6) of the Companies Act 2001*
12. To fix the remuneration of the non-executive directors for the year ending 30 June 2025 and to ratify the remuneration paid to the non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2024
13. To ratify the remuneration paid to the auditors for the year ended 30 June 2024
14. To appoint the auditors under Section 200 of the Companies Act 2001 and to authorise the Board to fix their remuneration

By Order of the Board

IBL Management Ltd
Company Secretary

15 November 2024

* - Biography of the directors can be found at pages 18 to 21 of the Integrated Annual Report.

NOTES:

Should a shareholder be unable to attend the meeting, he/she may opt to:

- **Either** 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. Any such appointment must be made on the attached form and should reach the Registered Office of the Company, Pierre Simonet Street, Floreal, Mauritius, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting.
- **Or** cast his/her vote through the Postal Vote Form. The Postal Vote Form section must be made in writing on the attached form and the document should reach the Registered Office of the Company, Pierre Simonet Street, Floreal, Mauritius, not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting.

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 and attend such meeting shall be those shareholders whose names are registered in the share register of the Company as at 11 November 2024.

This notice is issued pursuant to Listing Rule 11.16.

The Board of Lux Island Resorts Ltd accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this notice.

LUX ISLAND RESORTS LTD
(THE COMPANY)

PROXY FORM

I / We ....

of ....

being a shareholder of Lux Island Resorts Ltd hereby appoint

....

of ....

or failing him/her, the Chairperson of the Meeting as my / our proxy to vote for me / us on my / our behalf at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company to be held at Cyril Lagesse Auditorium, 1st Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis on Monday 9 December 2024 commencing at 10.00am and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We direct my/our proxy to vote in the following manner:

POSTAL VOTE FORM

I / We ....

of ....

being a shareholder of Lux Island Resorts Ltd entitled to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company to be held at Cyril Lagesse Auditorium, 1st Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis on Monday 9 December 2024 commencing at 10.00am and at any adjournment thereof, cast my/our votes on the proposed resolutions in the following manner:

Resolutions
(Vote with a tick)

		For	Against	Abstain
3	To consider and approve the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024			
4	To re-elect Mr Jean-Claude Béga as Director of the Company			
5	To re-elect Mr Désiré Elliah as Director of the Company			
6	To re-elect Mr Jan Boullé as Director of the Company			
7	To re-elect Mr John Brennan as Director of the Company			
8	To re-elect Ms Jenifer Chung Wong Tsang as Director of the Company			
9	To re-elect Mr Laurent de la Hogue as Director of the Company			
10	To re-elect Mrs Pascale Lagesse as Director of the Company			
11	To re-elect Mr Thierry Lagesse as Director of the Company under Section 138(6) of the Companies Act 2001			
12	To fix the remuneration of the non-executive directors for the year ending 30 June 2025 and to ratify the remuneration paid to the non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2024			
13	To ratify the remuneration paid to the auditors for the year ended 30 June 2024			
14	To appoint the auditors under Section 200 of the Companies Act 2001and to authorise the Board to fix their remuneration			

Signed this ....

Signature .... Name ....

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. Should a shareholder be unable to attend the meeting, he/she may **either** appoint a proxy, whether a shareholder or not, to attend and vote on his/her behalf **or** cast his/her vote through the Postal Vote Form.
2. **Appointment of Proxy:**
   a. If the form is used as a **Proxy Form**, to be valid, it must be completed and reached the Registered Office of the Company, Pierre Simonet Street, Floréal, Mauritius, not less than **24** hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting.
   b. A shareholder may appoint a proxy of his/her own choice. Insert the name of the person appointed as proxy in the space provided.
   c. If this **Proxy Form** is returned, duly signed, without any indication of proxy, the shareholder will be deemed to have authorised the Chairperson to act as his/her proxy.
   d. If this **Proxy Form** is returned without any indication as to how the person appointed proxy shall vote, the person appointed proxy will exercise his/her discretion as to how he/she votes or whether he/she abstains from voting.
3. **Postal Vote Form:**
   a. If the form is used as **a Postal Vote Form**, to be valid, it must be completed and reached the Registered Office of the Company, Pierre Simonet Street, Floréal, Mauritius, not less than **48** hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting.
   b. This **Postal Vote Form** must be signed by the shareholder, or his/her attorney duly authorised in writing.
   c. If this **Postal Vote Form** is returned without any indication of vote in respect of a resolution, the shareholder shall be deemed to have abstain on such resolution.
   d. If this **Postal Vote Form** is signed by an attorney of the shareholder, a certificate of non-revocation of the power of attorney must be attached, together with a copy of the power of attorney unless it has previously been produced to the Company.
4. **Joint Shareholding:**
   a. In case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder shall be sufficient, but the names of all the joint holders should be stated.
   b. However, in case of one or more proxy/postal vote from is received from the joint holders, the proxy/postal vote form received from the shareholder whose name appear first on the register will be considered.

** **PLEASE FILL IN EITHER THE PROXY FORM OR THE POSTAL VOTE FORM, BUT NOT BOTH****

Registered Office - Pierre Simonet Street Floreal