LES GAZ INDUSTRIELS
UNE VALEUR SÛRE
EST. 1952

CEO'S MESSAGE

"We firmly believe that the key to success is staying true to ourselves and our mission to sustain and empower our clients in their growth journey"

Annual Report 2022

Les Gaz Industriels Limited | Special 70th Anniversary

LGI celebrates 70 years anniversary

This special year celebrates the 70th anniversary of Les Gaz Industriels Limited (LGI), as it was incorporated on 1st April 1952.

With the sugarcane industry spearheading the Mauritian economy until the mid-80's, the country's industrial diversification began taking its first hesitant steps around the year of the island's independence.

"The gas industry plays a strategic part in social and economic development", says Christopher Hart de Keating, LGI's Chief Executive Officer. "Since the inception of LGI, our teams managed to support our clients in their development endeavours, and, in so doing, allowed the rich and diverse industrial sector we now know to emerge."

LGI's products are an intrinsic part of these industrial activities. They play a daily, discreet, yet essential part in the successful operations of various sectors, from metal construction to the food industry, transport, health, and laboratories.

The gas industry is therefore a strategic link of the industrial supply chain, and, as such, actively participates to social and economic growth.

"In this fast-evolving world where change is the only constant, we firmly believe that the key to success is staying true to ourselves and our mission to sustain and empower our clients in their growth journey. We consider that our duty is to seek strength in our values: 'teamwork and discipline, confidence and competence, and value Customers through a winning attitude', to accomplish our vision, which is to be a reference in terms of gas solutions within our different markets", Christopher Hart de Keating adds.

In these years of existence, some events have also given the company great perspective, allowing it to further value the contribution of all its stakeholders. "Two years of Covid-19 pandemic taught us to hold into even higher regard our sense of teamwork, whether with colleagues, partners, or clients, for one common cause: helping to save human lives", Christopher Hart de Keating proudly mentions.

Today, with 70 years' experience and a pioneering spirit - as alive as it was on the very first day – LGI gladly shares its know-how throughout the Indian Ocean and eastern Africa with the ambition of bringing its contribution to the development of these regions.

Humility, dynamism, innovation, and collaboration are attributes which will enable LGI to expand its success beyond territorial borders. The company's refreshed visual identity is here to lead the way on this new journey.

Christopher Hart de Keating optimistically concludes: "My sincere thanks go out to every person who trusted us throughout the years; you can count on our renewed support and collaboration so that, together, we may build the world we all deserve to live in".

Revamping of the Corporate Identity

LGI proudly introduces its refreshed identity that will accompany the company's ambitions on both local and international markets.

It marks the company's continuity, with enhanced legibility, impact, elegance, and modernism.

Pg 3
Financial Hightlights

#lgi70

Contents

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Report of Les Gaz Industriels Limited and its subsidiary for the year ended 30 June 2022, the contents of which are listed below.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2022.

Antoine L. Harel
Chairman

Christopher Hart de Keating
Chief Executive Officer

LGI At First Sight

Founded in 1952

- One Stop Shop
- Life saving products
- Listed on Development & Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius since 2007
- Team 42 12

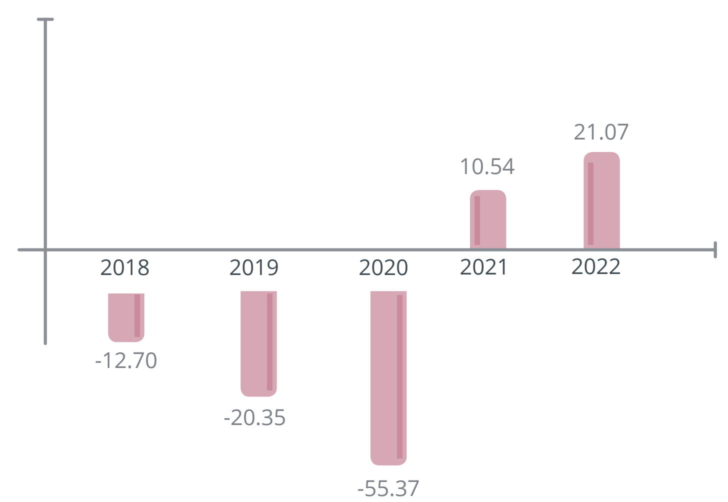
Insight 2022

- Market Capitalisation: **Rs. 158,642,064**
- Revenue: **Rs. 179,958,301**
- Distributable Reserves: **Rs. 154,874,602**
- Growing Presence: **Madagascar, Seychelles, Kenya**
- Shareholders: **336**

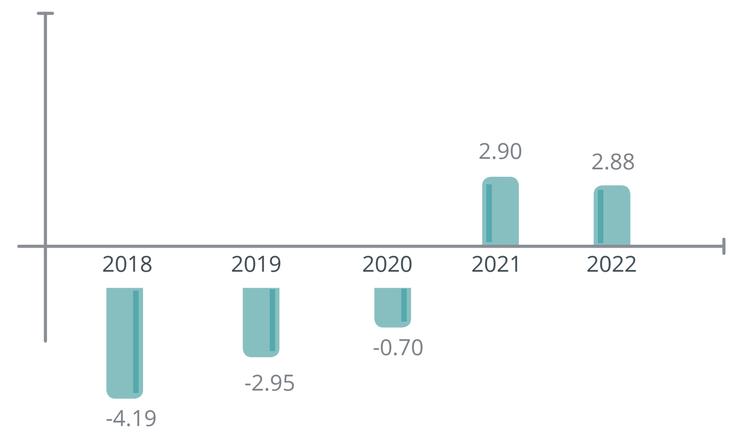
- Power Energy
- Food & Beverages
- Leisure & Hospitality
- Medical
- Laboratories
- Metal Works

Financial Highlights

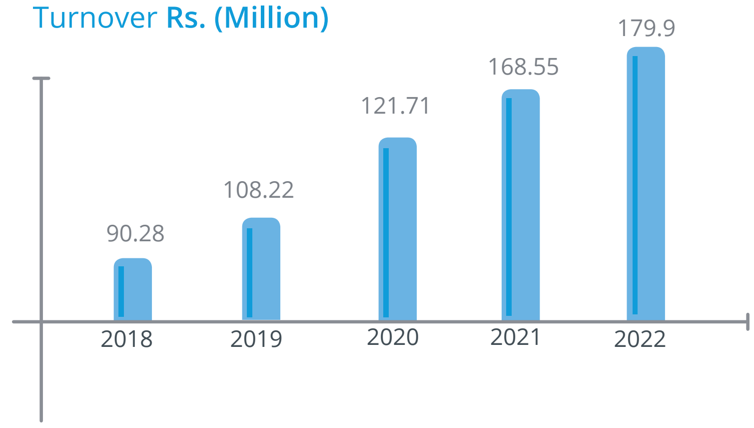
Price Earning Ratio **Number of times**



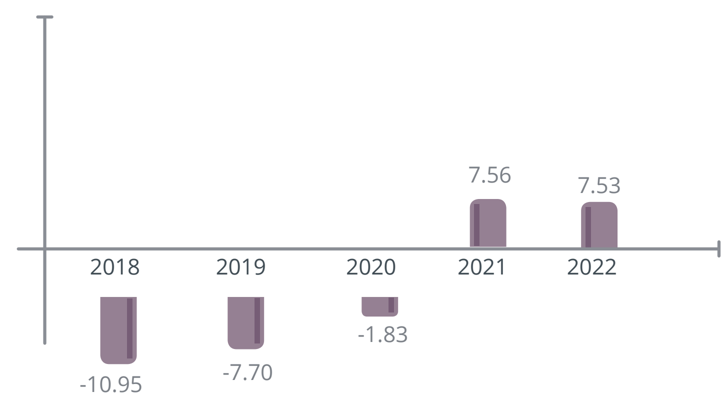
Earnings per Share **Rs.**



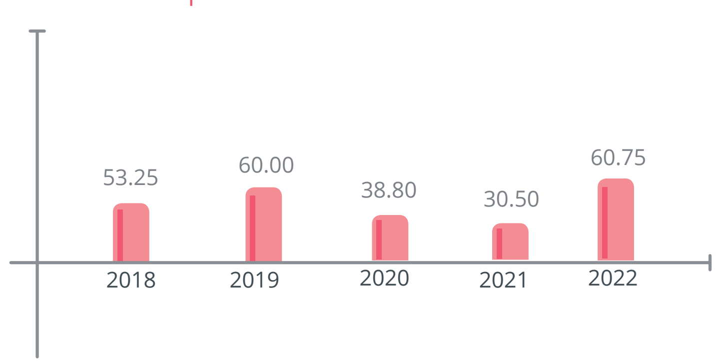
Turnover **Rs. (Million)**



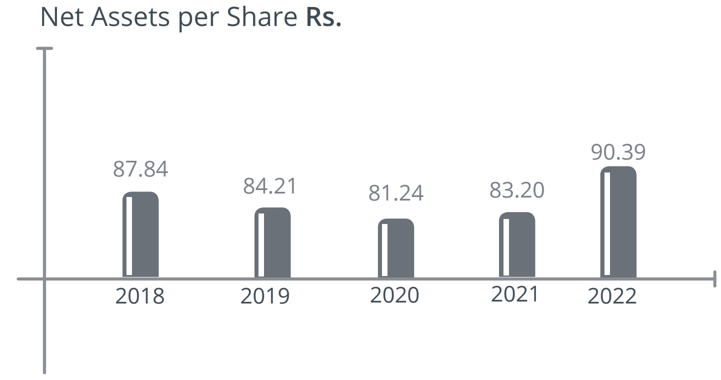
Profit after Taxation **Rs. (Million)**



Market Price per Share **Rs.**



Net Assets per Share **Rs.**



Corporate Information

HEAD OFFICE
Pailles Road
G.R.N.W.
P.O.Box 673
Bell Village
Tel: (230) 212 8306
Fax: (230) 212 0235
Hotline: (230) 800 1133
Email: contactus@gaz-industriels.com
Website: www.gaz-industriels.com

REGISTERED OFFICE
18, Edith Cavell Street
Port-Louis
Republic of Mauritius
Tel: (230) 207 3000

SUBSIDIARY
Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA
Lot 4 - Bloc 1, Zone Industrielle Forello
Tanjombato, Antananarivo 101
Madagascar
Tel: (261) 20 22 576 00
Fax: (261) 20 22 576 00
Email: contacternous@gazindmada.com

REGISTRY & TRANSFER OFFICE
DTOS Registry Services Ltd
19, Cybercity
10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower
Ebene
Republic of Mauritius
Tel: (230) 404 6000

SECRETARY
HM Secretaries Ltd
18, Edith Cavell Street
Port-Louis
Republic of Mauritius
Tel: (230) 207 3000

BUSINESS REGISTRATION NUMBER
C07000817

EXTERNAL AUDITORS
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
9th Floor, Ebene Tower
52 Cybercity
Ebene 72201
Republic of Mauritius
Tel: (230) 467 3001
Fax: (230) 454 7295

INTERNAL AUDITORS
PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd
PwC Centre
Avenue de Telfair, Telfair 80829
Moka
Republic of Mauritius
Tel: (230) 404 5000
Fax: (230) 404 5088

ENGINEERING AUDIT
African Oxygen Limited (AFROX)
Afrox House
23 Webber Street, Selby
Johannesburg,
Republic of South Africa
Tel: (+27) 011 490 0400

BANKERS
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited
Sir William Newton Street
Port-Louis
Republic of Mauritius
Tel: (230) 202 5000
Fax: (230) 212 2233

BCP Bank (Mauritius) Limited
Maeva Tower Ltd
9ème Etage
Cnr Silicon Avenue & Bank Street
Cybercity 72201
Tel: (230) 207 8600
Fax: (230) 212 4983

Statutory Disclosures
Year Ended 30 June 2022

DIRECTORS

Directors of the Company and of its subsidiary company at the end of the accounting period are as follows:

Les Gaz Industriels Limited

Messrs./Ms. Antoine L. Harel (Chairman)
Laurent Bourgault du Coudray
Christopher Hart de Keating
Joseph Pusha Ramashala (Appointed on 14 January 2022)
Marius Johannes Kruger (Ceased to hold office on 14 January 2022)
Catherine McIlraith
Sivavalan Moodley
Michel Guy Rivalland (Alternate to Laurent Bourgault du Coudray)

Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA

Messrs. Antoine L. Harel (Chairman)
Christopher Hart de Keating
Joseph Pusha Ramashala (Appointed on 14 January 2022)
Marius Johannes Kruger (Ceased to hold office on 14 January 2022)
Raphaël Jakoba

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Mr. Christopher Hart De Keating has a service contract with the Company without expiry date.

None of the other directors has unexpired service contracts with the Company.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration and benefits received or due and receivable from the Company and its subsidiary company were as follows:

	From the Company		From Subsidiary	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Executive Directors				
- Christopher Hart de Keating	**4,687,517**	3,343,501	-	-
Non-executive Directors				
- Antoine L. Harel (Chairman)	**450,898**	395,910	-	-
- Laurent Bourgault du Coudray	**244,463**	214,650	-	-
- Joseph Pusha Ramashala*	**246,450**	-		
- Marius Johannes Kruger *	**79,500**	286,200	-	-
- Catherine McIlraith	**407,438**	357,750	-	-
- Sivavalan Moodley *	**162,975**	143,100	-	-
	6,279,240	4,741,111	-	-

The directors of the subsidiary company did not receive any remuneration and benefits from the subsidiary during the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

The directors do not have any contract of significance with the Company.

* These are Nominated Directors by African Oxygen Limited and their remuneration were paid to the latter.

DONATIONS

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Donations	**60,675**	25,000	**55,000**	25,000

AUDITORS FEES

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Audit fees paid to:				
Baker Tilly	-	350,000	-	350,000
Grant Thornton	**350,000**	-	**350,000**	-
Etika	**105,748**	93,805	-	-
	455,748	443,805	**350,000**	350,000
Fees paid for other services to:				
Baker Tilly	-	160,000	-	160,000
Grant Thornton	**165,000**	-	**165,000**	-
PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd	**390,000**	375,000	**390,000**	375,000
	555,000	535,000	**555,000**	535,000

Antoine L. Harel
Chairman

Christopher Hart de Keating
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Directors of Les Gaz Industriels Limited ("LGI") is pleased to present its report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Growth in a complex and uncertain environment

During the financial year 2021-2022 our markets have been hit hard by the combined effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine.

The expected economic recovery post-reopening of our borders due to happen in the last quarter of 2021 turned out to be less buoyant than planned, shedding additional stress on the consumer market and the business community alike.

The persisting disruption in maritime trade, which started back in 2020 with the various Covid-19 related lockdowns, coupled with rampant freight costs set a challenging scene for business operators who are also witnessing a worrying upward trend in the cost of raw materials and that of finished products altogether.

LGI strived, amidst this particular set up, to pursue its diversification strategy while consolidating its more traditional activities and achieved for the year a Group Turnover of Rs. 213m compared to Rs.192m in the previous year.

The increase in our operating costs however affected our profitability and the Group recorded, for the financial year under review, a Profit Before Tax of Rs. 12.2m before tax compared to Rs. 21.7m in 2021.

The Group's net assets have increased from Rs. 229.8m at 30 June 2021 to Rs. 245.3m.

As at 30 June 2022, the Group's distributable reserves stood at Rs. 163.6 million. The net asset value per share increased to Rs. 93.94 as at 30 June 2022., our share price increased from Rs 30.50 at June 2021 to Rs. 60.75 at June 2022.

The cash position remains healthy and should help the Group strengthen its market position.

As far as dividends are concerned, in view of the current year's results and positive cash flow, the Board has recommended a final dividend of Rs. 2.50 payable in December 2022.

Strengthening our local market for a greater regional presence

This financial year confirms our growth outside our borders by relying on the motivation, dedication and expertise of our teams but also on that of all our partners. Indeed, for the second consecutive year, our turnover outside our borders amounting to Rs. 96m constitute more than 40% of our total turnover.

Customers and suppliers

Since 2020, the sanitary environment brought to light the very essence of our business, that is saving lives. In the course of the year under review, the Group perfected its capacity to anticipate its customers' needs and respond thereto swiftly enhancing its culture of togetherness.

This proximity and the insight it provided comforted us in our strategic choices reflected in our updated strategic plan - we are on the move and will rely on our local, regional and African markets to achieve our objectives in our core business. The Group is also considering investment projects in related fields of activities.

After a 22.5% investment in IMG, the leading industrial and medical gas company based in Seychelles, LGI invested for a 40.625% stake in The Care Collective Ltd, a start-up company trading under the name of KAZACARE, whose mission is to support its clients with care services at home.

Fulfilling our duty to society

LGI continues to move forward by strictly adhering to its Safety, Health, Environment and Quality ("SHEQ") policies. We strive to share these rules with our partners for the benefit of their employees and the company. In addition, we continue to share our SHEQ knowledge with our customers to enable them to develop their businesses in a safe environment.

We remain committed to supporting those in need of medical oxygen through our home care services. Our dedicated team of employees covers the entire island to provide this service.

Supporting our immediate environment is also consistent with our values. The company will help its neighbours whenever possible. We believe that a happy community around us will benefit everyone.

Our future success will only be achieved with the full support of the whole of the LGI team in Mauritius and Madagascar. The Group will continue to promote best employment practices for its staff and remains committed to developing their skills and creating opportunities for them. A special word of thanks to our colleagues who, again this year, have been on the front line in providing liquid oxygen in very critical situations in Mauritius, Madagascar and Reunion Island.

Concluding note

The Board would like to extend its thanks and appreciation to the Chief Executive Officer and his team for their dedication and hard work during the year. The Board also wishes to put on record the commendable contribution of the team during the peak in demand for liquid oxygen specially in Mauritius.

We also thank our customers in Mauritius and abroad for their continued loyalty and support. We endeavour to always provide the best services and are continuously looking to improve the way we serve them. Our suppliers' continued trust in us is also much appreciated; we are proud to be their trading partners and are eager to reinforce further our partnerships with them.

Finally, to our shareholders, we express our warmest thanks for their trust in our ambition to place LGI as the reference gas supplier in our markets.

On behalf of the Board,

Antoine L. Harel
Chairman

Corporate Governance Report
Year Ended 30 June 2022

INTRODUCTION

Les Gaz Industriels Limited, the "Company" or "LGI", is committed to the highest standard of business integrity, transparency and professionalism to ensure that the activities within the Company are managed ethically and responsibly to enhance business value for all its stakeholders. The Company and its subsidiary are together referred to as the "Group".

The National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (the "Code") adopted in 2016 employs an 'apply and explain approach'. In this report, the Board endeavours to explain how the Company has applied the Code.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Company is a Public Interest Entity ("PIE") as defined under the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

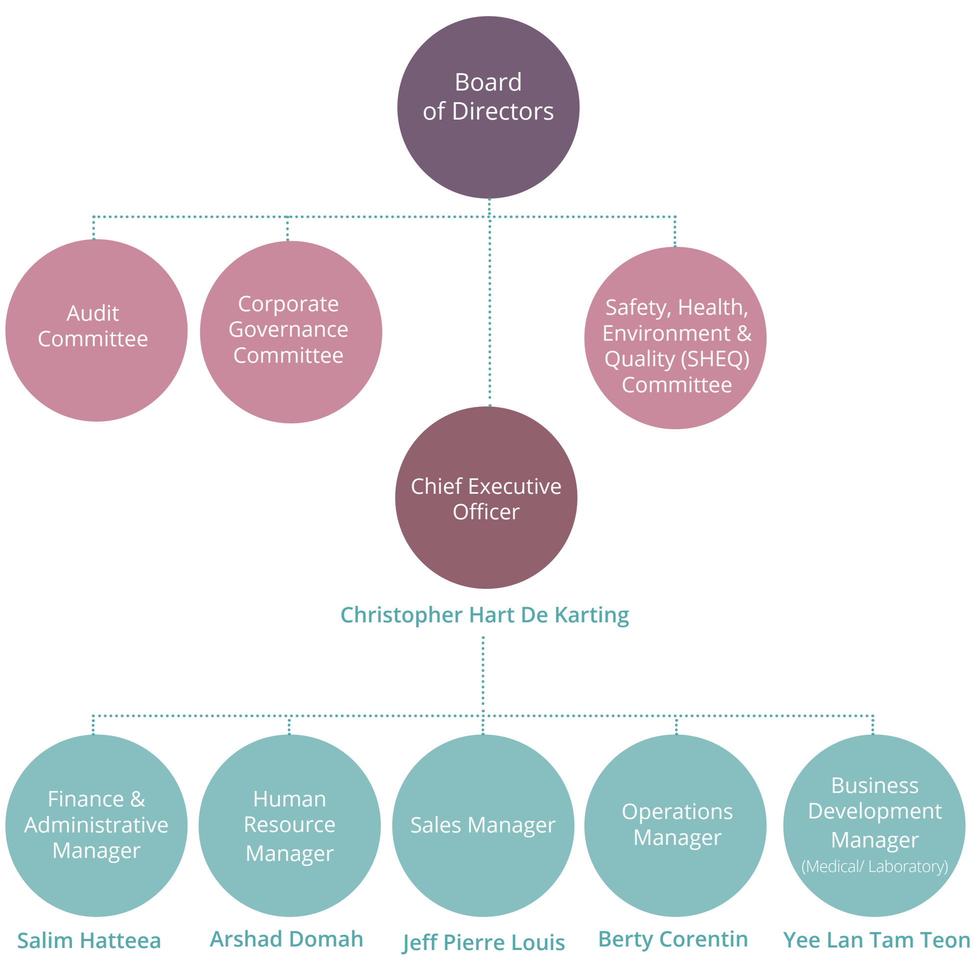
The Company is headed by an effective Board which meets regularly to fulfil its duties and responsibilities as defined in the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association ("M&A") and in the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 (the "Act").

The process for the appointment and removal of the directors as well as their duties and responsibilities are clearly defined in the Company's M&A and in the Act. The Company's M&A also provides appropriate framework as to the Board's composition, directors' remuneration and procedures for board meetings. The Board has also adopted a Board Charter which sets forth the roles, responsibilities, and composition of the Board. The provisions in the Board Charter are complementary to the requirements regarding the Board and Board members contained in Mauritian legislation and regulations and the Company's M&A. The Board Charter is published on the Company's website.

The Board has set up three board committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee and the Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Committee ("SHEQ Committee").

The Board of Directors oversees the general operations of the Company, including risk management. It also ensures compliance of all legal and regulatory requirements.

The Board has adopted a delegation of authority matrix to ensure that there is transparency, control and coherence in the functioning of organisation.



GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE (CONT'D)

Job description

The job descriptions of the Senior Management members and senior officers of the Company have been reviewed and agreed by the Board.

Code of Ethics

The Company highly values ethics and the Code of Ethics adopted by the Board is at the core of the Company's culture. LGI aims to earn the trust of customers, shareholders, colleagues, suppliers and communities through honesty, performance excellence, good corporate governance and accountability. LGI expects people to respect confidential information, company time and assets. Moreover, the Company believes in open and honest communication, fair treatment and equal opportunities, and supports the fundamental principles of human rights. The effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's Code of Ethics are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to ensure the same is applied at all levels. The Code of Ethics is available on our website.

Statement of Accountabilities

The Board of Directors sets the general strategies and policies of the Company, which are then implemented by senior officers with the support of their respective teams. These senior officers are experienced professionals in their fields. The Board also relies on the three specialised committees it has set up, namely the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee and the Safety, Health, Environment & Quality Committee.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

The Board

Les Gaz Industriels Limited has a unitary Board of Directors. The role of the Chairman and that of the CEO are separate. While the Chairman leads the Board and sees to it that the Board acts efficiently, the CEO manages and leads the business.

The Board is responsible for setting the Company's direction through the establishment of strategic objectives and key policies. The Board has the responsibility of discussing and reviewing planning issues, operation and financial performances, acquisitions and disposals, capital expenditure, risk issues, stakeholders' communications and other matters falling within its ambit. It further ensures that proper systems of management and internal controls are in place.

The Directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

Balance

The Board of Directors at 30 June 2022, comprised of one executive member and five non-executive members, of whom one is independent. Board members are of both genders. The Board does not consider it necessary to have more than one executive member in view of the size of LGI and that of the Board. This structure ensures an appropriate and efficient balance of knowledge of the business and independence and objectivity for the effective execution of the Board's responsibilities.

Board meetings and attendance

Board meetings are set well in advance to maximise Directors' attendance. The meetings are prepared by the Chairman, the CEO and the Company Secretary. Board papers are circularised to the Directors generally at least three days before the meetings.

During the year under review, the Board of Directors met on six occasions.

Attendance of the Directors to the Board meetings is set out below.

Directors	Board Attendance
Antoine L. Harel	6/6
Catherine McIlraith	5/6
Laurent Bourgault de Coudray	6/6
Christopher Hart De Keating	6/6
Joseph Pusha Ramashala	3/3
Marius Johannes Kruger	3/3
Sivavalan Moodley	6/6

Corporate Governance Report

Year Ended 30 June 2022

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES (CONT'D)

Company Secretary

All the Directors have access to the advice and services of HM Secretaries Ltd., the Company Secretary, who is in turn responsible to the Board for ensuring the proper administration of Board proceedings. The Company Secretary provides guidance to Directors on corporate governance matters and with regard to their responsibilities as Directors and the statutory environment in which the Company operates.

Board Committees

In order to help the Board carry out its duties and responsibilities, three committees have been set up. The Chairpersons of these committees regularly report to the Board on all matters discussed during the committee meetings and the Board proceeds with appropriate decision making.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of three members, namely Mrs Catherine McIlraith, Mr Laurent Bourgault du Coudray and Mr Joseph Pusha Ramashala. The Committee is chaired by Mrs Catherine McIlraith and has met four times during the year under review. The Chief Executive Officer, the Finance and Administrative Manager, as well as the internal and external auditors, attend the Committee's meetings. The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the Committee.

The Committee fulfilled its responsibilities for the year under review, in compliance with its formal terms of reference that were approved by the Board of Directors.

In discharging its responsibilities, the Audit Committee reviews:

- the quality of financial information and other public and regulatory reporting;
- the Company's internal control systems and procedures for identifying business risks;
- the Company's control system for identifying and mitigating risks;
- the Company's policies for preventing or detecting fraud;
- the Company's risk register;
- the Company's policies for ensuring that the Company complies with the relevant regulatory and legal requirements; and
- any other duties detailed in the Committee's Terms of Reference approved by the Board of Directors and submits its recommendations to the Board for appropriate decision making.

The Audit Committee is entitled to seek external professional support, if required, at the Company's expense.

Change-over panel for industrial & medical oxygen

Modern display of industrial and medical gas equipment & accessories

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES (CONT'D)

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee presently comprises of three members, namely Mr Antoine L. Harel (Chairman), Mrs Catherine McIlraith and Mr Joseph Pusha Ramashala.

The Committee met three times during the financial year under review. The Chief Executive Officer attends the Committee's meetings whenever required. The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the Committee.

The Committee fulfilled its responsibilities for the year under review, in compliance with its formal terms of reference that were approved by the Board of Directors.

The Committee's terms of reference include key areas that are the remit of a nomination and remuneration committee. The Committee also develops the Company's general policy on corporate governance in accordance with the Code.

The Corporate Governance Committee is authorised to obtain, at the Company's expense, professional advice both within and outside the Company in order for it to perform its duties.

Safety, Health, Environment & Quality ("SHEQ") Committee

LGI's commitment to sustainable development as a strategic priority encompasses its commitment towards SHEQ. A SHEQ Committee was set up on 27 September 2013 to assist the Board in overseeing the effectiveness of SHEQ management systems within LGI and its subsidiary and to make recommendations to the Board on SHEQ issues.

The SHEQ Committee presently consists of two members namely Mr Sivavalan Moodley (Chairman) and Mr Christopher Hart de Keating. The Committee met three times during the year under review. The SHEQ Executive, the Operations Manager and the HR Manager attend the Committee's meetings.

Committee attendance

Directors	Corporate Governance	Audit Committee	SHEQ Committee
Antoine L. Harel	3/3	-	-
Catherine McIlraith	2/3	4/4	-
Laurent Bourgault du Coudray	-	4/4	-
Christopher Hart De Keating	-	-	3/3
Joseph Pusha Ramashala	2/2	2/2	-
Marius Johannes Kruger	1/1	2/2	-
Sivavalan Moodley	-	-	3/3

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

The appointment of Directors is governed by the Company's M&A and the Act. Directors are appointed by the Company's shareholders with the exception of nominated directors who shall be two in numbers when the Board comprises of six directors and three when the Board consists of nine members. The Board may, as per the M&A, appoint a director to fill in a casual vacancy.

Board Induction

Newly appointed Directors follow an induction programme to allow them to familiarise themselves with the Company and the Group. The Company Secretary supports the Chairman in this task.

Professional Development

Directors' trainings are organised whenever the need arises to update the Board on the latest trends that can affect the governance, the management and the performance of the Company.

Succession Plan

Succession plan at Board and Management levels is regularly discussed at the Board.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES (CONT'D)

Directors' Profiles and Details of External Appointments on Listed Entities and Public Entities

Antoine L. Harel (65)

Non-Executive Chairman - External - Resident of Mauritius

Antoine L. Harel is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He holds a BA (Hons) degree in Accounting and Computing. He joined Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd in 1987 and launched the Company's Information Technology Division and held the positions of CEO of Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd. from 1998 to 2005. He is since then the Chairman of Harel Mallac & Co Ltd. He was President of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce & Industry from 1992 to 1993. He chairs the boards of a number of listed and non-listed companies. Antoine L. Harel was first appointed to the Board of LGI in 2003.

External appointments – listed entities:
Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd
The Mauritius Chemical and Fertilizer Industry Limited

Skills, expertise and experience:
Accounting and Finance, Information Technology, Strategy and Corporate Governance

Catherine McIlraith (58)

Non-Executive Director - External - Resident of Mauritius

Catherine McIlraith holds a Bachelor of Accountancy degree from the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa and has been a member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants since 1992. After serving her Articles at Ernst & Young in Johannesburg, she held various senior positions in the Investment Banking industry in South Africa before returning to Mauritius in 2004 to join Investec Bank as Head of Banking until 2010. Catherine McIlraith is a past Chairman and Fellow Member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors ("MIoD"). She is an Independent Non-Executive Director of a number of public and private companies in Mauritius, South Africa and UK. Catherine McIlraith was first appointed to the Board of LGI in 2012.

External appointments - listed entities:
CIEL Limited
Astoria Investments Limited
Grit Real Estate Income Group Limited
Paradise Hospitality Group Ltd

Skills, expertise and experience:
Audit and risk, Accounting, Corporate Governance, Banking and Corporate Finance

Christopher Hart de Keating (51)

Executive Director - Internal - Resident of Mauritius

Christopher Hart de Keating is the Chief Executive Officer of LGI since July 2015. He holds a 'Maîtrise Audit et Contrôle de Gestion' from the Université of Paris Dauphine and a diploma in Strategy from HEC Paris. This accomplished leader has a track record of more than 10 years in senior management positions. Before joining LGI, he had a fruitful career in renowned companies of different sectors. Christopher Hart de Keating has been involved in the activity of the cluster Textile Madagascar (as Chairperson in 2009) and is a past President of the Association of Mauritian Manufacturers. Christopher Hart de Keating was first appointed to the Board of LGI in 2015.

External appointments - listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience:
Leadership, Strategy, Management and Economics

Joseph Pusha Ramashala (54)

Non-Executive Director - External - Non-Resident of Mauritius
Appointed on 16 November 2021

Joseph Pusha Ramashala is based at African Oxygen Limited, BOC's sister Company in South Africa, and is the Director responsible for Emerging Africa with regional responsibility for general management, profitability, and new business development across a number of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. He brings to the Board a wealth of experience gained over twenty-seven years in the industrial gas industry and food and beverage industries. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Law) from the University of Durban-Westville and a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Business Management) from the University of South Africa.

External appointments – listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience:
Close to 10 years in medical gases in various senior roles and a further 5 years in industrial gases.

Key appointments:
Mr. Ramashala holds directorships in BOC Kenya Limited and BOC Zimbabwe Limited where he is Chairman of the Board.

Laurent Bourgault du Coudray (36)

Independent Non-Executive Director - External - Resident of Mauritius

Laurent Bourgault du Coudray graduated in Accounting and Finance from Curtin University in Perth, Australia and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. He has worked over four years in Perth providing corporate and international tax services before joining United Investments Limited ("UIL") in January 2013 where he acted as Project Manager and Business Developer. With a focus on the hospitality sector, Laurent joined in April 2019 one of UIL's investees, namely Attitude Hospitality Management Ltd, as the Chief Business Development Officer.

External appointments – listed entities:
Novus Properties Ltd

Skills, expertise and experience:
Management and Leadership

Sivavalan Moodley (59)

Non-Executive Director - External - Non-Resident of Mauritius

Sivavalan Moodley holds a Diploma in both Safety and Production Management and is a member of the South African National Accreditation audit team for Gas Test Stations. He is a professional with over 30 years expertise in the operation field of the gas industry. He is based in South Africa where he is working as Operations Manager at Afrox Ltd. Sivavalan Moodley is a member of the Afrox EMOC committee & Engineering audit team, and of the N2O global ToE team. He is DRI for Acetylene Directives for the African region.

External appointments – listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience:
Safety risk management, operational experience in gas and gas-related fields and internal logistics

Corporate Governance Report
Year Ended 30 June 2022

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES (CONT'D)

Directors' Profiles and Details of External Appointments on Listed Entities and Public Entities (cont'd)

Marius Johannes Kruger (52)

Non-Executive Director - External - Non-Resident of Mauritius

Ceased to hold office on 16 November 2021

Marius Johannes Kruger has been working in the industrial gases business for the past 22 years in South Africa. Marius Johannes Kruger is based at African Oxygen Limited where he is the Senior Director for all the Linde Operations in Sub-Saharan Africa outside of South Africa. He holds a post graduate degree in Finance and is an associate member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants in the United Kingdom. He was first appointed to the Board of LGI in 2015.

External appointments – listed entities: None

Skills, expertise and experience:
General management, financial audits and advisory services, business planning, financial and management reporting, strategy formulation, implementation and reviews

Michel Guy Rivalland (43)

Alternate Director to Laurent Bourgault du Coudray – External – Resident of Mauritius

Michel Guy Rivalland is a graduate in Economics. He started his career at ACMS, as Asset Manager. He was appointed as Director in 2002 and was subsequently appointed CEO of AXYS group in 2006. In July 2010, he was appointed CEO of United Investments Ltd, an investment holding company quoted on the DEM market.

External appointments – listed entities:
United Investments Ltd

Skills, expertise and experience:
Management and Leadership

Senior Management Team

Each member of the Senior Management Team has a job description that defines clearly the position's duties, responsibilities and accountabilities.

The Senior Management Team supports the CEO in implementing the strategy and direction set out by the Board and in managing the day-to-day operations of the Company. The job descriptions of Senior Management members and senior officers of the Company have been reviewed and agreed by the Board.

Profiles of Key Senior Management Officers

Christopher Hart de Keating

Chief Executive Officer

Christopher Hart de Keating is the Chief Executive Officer of LGI since July 2015. He holds a 'Maîtrise Audit et Contrôle de Gestion' from the Université of Paris Dauphine and a diploma in Strategy from HEC Paris. This accomplished leader has a track record of more than 10 years in senior management positions. Before joining LGI, he had a fruitful career in renowned companies of different sectors. Christopher Hart de Keating has been involved in the activity of the cluster Textile Madagascar (as Chairperson in 2009) and is a past President of the Association of Mauritian Manufacturers.

Salim Hatteea

Finance and Administrative Manager

Salim Hatteea joined LGI in December 2015 as Finance and Administrative Manager. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Accounting from the University of Mauritius and is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA). He is also a member of the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA). Salim Hatteea has acquired extensive experience in his field, having worked in both practice and industry in Mauritius and London, in a career spanning over more than 20 years.

Berty Corentin

Operations Manager

Berty Corentin joined LGI in November 2015 as Maintenance Manager and was promoted to Operations Manager in October 2019. Berty has followed several management courses in his academic career and he possesses a strong background in Health and Safety, Quality Management and Supervisory techniques. Berty Corentin has occupied several managerial positions in his work career and he was the general manager of an excavation rental, distribution & construction company before joining LGI.

Jeff Pierre Louis

Sales Manager

Jeff Pierre Louis has been a member of the LGI family for 15 years. He knows the company's operations inside out having held various functions, namely Operation Stock Controller and Senior Sales Executive, amongst others. He has a hands-on approach to his tasks and an eagerness to always deliver. Jeff was appointed Sales Manager in February 2021. He holds a Diploma in Information Technology and Gestion Commercial as well as Certificates in Stock Management.

DIRECTORS' DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Director's duties are set in the Company M&A and in the Act.

The Directors are aware of the provisions of the Act with respect to conflict of interest. At the start of each meeting members are required to declare any interests that may affect the agenda items to be considered at the meeting. Such declarations of interest are recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

The Directors abide by the Company's Code of Ethics and the Company's policies whenever applicable.

Interests Register

The interests of Directors and other senior officers in the equity of the Company as at 30 June 2022 are as follows:

	Direct Interest	Indirect Interest
Directors	Number of Ordinary shares	Number of Ordinary shares
Antoine L. Harel	Nil	14,946
Michel Guy Rivalland	Nil	68,418

None of the other directors or senior officers holds direct or indirect interest in the shares of the Company.

The Directors confirm that they have followed the principles set in the DEM rules on restrictions on deals by Directors, with regard to their dealings in the shares of LGI.

During the year under review none of the Directors bought or sold any LGI shares.

Interest Register

An Interests Register, which contains all disclosures of interest required by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, is maintained by the Company Secretary and is updated as and when required. The Interests Register can be inspected by any shareholder upon written request made to the Company Secretary.

Related Party Transactions

The Directors confirm that related party transactions are made in the normal course of business and in accordance with the code of ethics. The related party transactions are detailed on pages 43 and 44 of the financial statements.

Information, Information Technology and Information Security Governance

The Board ensures that an appropriate and efficient framework for information management is in place within the Company. Significant emphasis is laid on the confidentiality, integrity, availability and protection of information. IT policies are in place and reviewed periodically. The Company bears all the costs relating to IT.

Board evaluation

With a view to enhance the Board's effectiveness, the Board's and the committees' performance are evaluated periodically. The evaluation is done in such a way that the Directors can reflect on and evaluate the processes in place for the Board and the Committee meetings, the performance of the Board and its committees and the director's self-performance as a Board member.

Directors' Remuneration

Non-Executive as well as Independent Directors are paid fees in relation to their appointment on the Board and Board Committees. No Directors' fees are paid to the Company's Directors sitting on the Board of the Company's subsidiary.

The Directors' remuneration is given on page 5. None of the Directors received remuneration from the subsidiary or for serving as the Company's representatives on boards external to the Group.

Directors' remuneration is reviewed yearly and is periodically benchmarked against market practices as LGI participates in surveys on Directors' remuneration locally while taking into consideration the industry, the size and the other specificities of LGI.

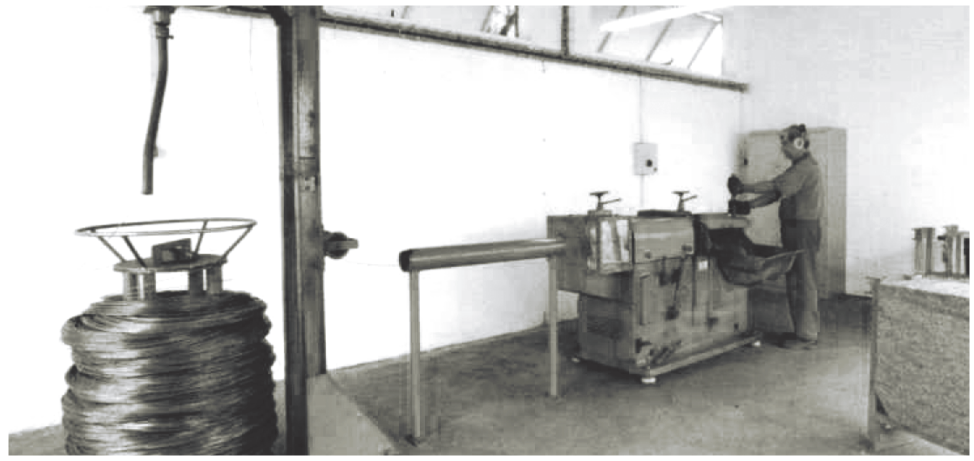
Remuneration Policy

The Company strives to provide remuneration and incentive arrangements that are market-competitive, consistent with best practice and that support the interests of the shareholders. The reward structure for Directors and senior executives aim at attracting, motivating experienced individuals capable of leading and managing the Company successfully and enhancing shareholder value. Executive and Senior Management remuneration includes base pay and variable performance-related incentives.

Employee Share Option Plan

No employee share option plan is available at Les Gaz Industriels Limited.

Electrode manufacturing by LGI during more than a decade



RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Risk Management

The Directors acknowledge the ultimate responsibility of the Board for the risk management process and the necessity of having the relevant processes in place within LGI. However, management is accountable to the Board for the design, implementation and detailed monitoring of the risk management process. Risk issues relating to safety, health, environment and quality are addressed directly by the Board while the others are discussed at the Audit Committee that makes its recommendations thereon to the Board.

Risk in the widest sense includes market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and commercial risk. The most significant risks currently faced by the Company include those pertaining to the economic environment, the supply chain, regulations, skills and people, technology as well as foreign currency.

LGI has implemented an ongoing risk management process endorsed by the Board to identify and assess risks, develop and implement risk mitigation plans as part of the strategic management process, monitor progress in implementing risk mitigation plans and report company risk management activities to risk governance structure.

- Risk management responsibilities have been defined across LGI.
- The Chief Executive Officer and his management team are responsible for embedding the risk management framework as approved by the Board.

The Company's risk management protocol, including Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan, is being assessed and an updated risk register which encompasses all the potential risks faced by the Company is prepared and updated by Management. This register is presented to and approved by the Board on a quarterly basis.

Management of key risks

Strategic risks

Les Gaz Industriels Limited is operating in a highly competitive industry. There is now fierce competition in our traditional medical gas market, resulting in a loss of revenue. The Company is rolling out its action plan for more diversified revenue streams to reduce exposure on the public medical healthcare sector.

Operational risks

Operational risks may result from the execution of the Company's business functions and arise from systems, processes and people through which the Company operates. It includes physical and fraud risks.

Among the physical risks identified are unavoidable events such as riots, cyclones and other natural calamities. Other occurrences such as fire or equipment failure can also cause significant damage and losses. The Company has set up adequate safety and security systems. Besides, the Company has subscribed to appropriate insurance policies for the aforesaid events.

The Company regularly performs internal control audits and employees' education and training to mitigate such risks.

Corporate Governance Report

Year Ended 30 June 2022

RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONT'D)

Management of key risks (cont'd)

Technology risks

Key processes used to develop, deliver and manage our products and services, and support our operations are highly dependent on technology. Thus, the Company's activities may be severely impacted by a failure in the use, integrity or availability of our information systems.

Control processes and systems, as well as extensive back-up systems, have been implemented. The Company also holds employee education programmes on a regular basis. Furthermore, our Employees Handbook, consulted by all the employees, covers the handling of information with a view to mitigating the above-mentioned threats.

Reputational risks

The reputational risks arise from adverse perception on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. To control the reputational risks with the same firmness as risks to our tangible assets, the Company has opted for optimising the reputation of its brands through implementation of quality systems. Besides, the Company has implemented strong corporate governance practices to enhance transparency and business integrity.

Financial risks

The Company is exposed to various financial risks namely credit, liquidity and currency risks. These may be defined as the risk that cash flows and financial assets are not managed in a cost-effective way. The policies adopted to minimize those risks are summarised below:

Credit risk
Given our current business environment, the credit control procedures have been reinforced to further improve debtors' management.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company finances its operations through cash generated by the business and short-term bank credit facilities. Liquidity risk faced by the Company is mitigated by having diverse sources of finance available to it and maintaining substantial unutilised bank facilities.

Currency risk
The current business environment in which the Company operates is subject to some major foreign currency risks. The Company has remained prudent in its approach with regard to its foreign currency risk and has opened different foreign currency accounts in the main currencies the Company trades, namely United States Dollars, Euros, South African Rands and Singapore Dollars. The objective of doing this was to match foreign currency receipts against foreign currency payments so as to minimise the impact of foreign exchange variations. However, the Company shall use forward exchange contracts to hedge large foreign transactions so as to further reduce its foreign currency risks in situations where it does not have sufficient foreign currency to match its foreign commitments.

Other information on financial risks management is given in the Financial Statements.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risks are those risks arising from potential changes in laws and regulations in all territories where Les Gaz Industriels Limited operate. Management continuously monitors any announced changes that can impact the operations of the Company and make any relevant recommendation to the Board to ensure the Company is law compliant.

Internal Control

Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the Company's objectives and is performed by the Board of Directors, the management and other personnel. It is applicable to, and is built into, various business processes so as to cover all significant enterprise areas.

Systems and processes have been implemented and are regularly reviewed by the internal audit function to ensure that they are effective and are being adhered to. Several reviews were performed by the internal auditors during the year. Internal audit reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee which makes its recommendations for modifications or upgrading of systems and processes as and when necessary to enhance their effectiveness.

During the year, the Board has not come across any significant deficiencies or risks related to the Company's internal control systems. No fraud was reported by the internal auditors or Management.

Whistle-blowing

The Company's whistle-blowing policy is reviewed on an annual basis. This service has been outsourced to Transparency Mauritius, a reputable NGO, who handles this function in a professional manner. All employees are encouraged to report anonymously any malpractice or other issues that they might encounter or come across while on duty.

REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

The Directors are responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group. Those consolidated financial statements are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

This Annual Report is published on the Company's website.

Safety, Health, Environment and Sustainability Reporting

LGI complies with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005 and other legislative and regulatory frameworks. It is committed to sustainable development and ensures that its operations are conducted in a way that minimizes its impact on the environment and on the society at large. LGI is fully dedicated to occupational health, safety and environmental management.

The Company spares no effort to ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, and the protection of the environment. The Directors recognise that the above issues are fundamental for sustaining the growth of the Company.

In LGI's dedication to occupational health, safety and environmental management, it will:

- comply with all occupational health, safety and environment legislations in force in the country;
- provide and maintain a safe and healthy working environment for the employees, customers and the public at large;
- train the employees in all aspects of occupational health, safety, fire prevention and emergency procedures;
- enforce health and safety measures and discipline in the workplace;
- provide sufficient support and encouragement at all levels in the Company to ensure that continuous improvement is achieved in health, safety and environmental protection;
- ensure all line managers have responsibility and SHEQ accountability for occupational health, safety and environmental management;
- promote the principles of responsible care to all the employees;
- help the customers who use the Company's products to do so in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner; and
- learn from incidents and share the lessons with stakeholders.

LGI's Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) policies commits to the safety of people and preservation of the environment.

LGI's vision for SHEQ reflects its corporate commitment to "SHEQ, 100% of our behaviour, 100% of the time".

The safety of employees and contractors, suppliers and the local communities within which operations function, is a prerequisite to any business that the Company undertakes. The protection of the environment is a high priority. LGI is committed to minimise the environmental impact of products, to conserve natural resources, to prevent pollution and to comply with all internal company standards and external regulations.

The Company 's standards cover all operational aspects and activities that could affect the safety and health of people and the environment. Critical SHEQ interventions are tracked and measured by means of leading and lagging indicators. Performance targets are agreed with the business and set at the beginning of the financial year and then monitored and reported to Senior Management.

LGI strives to be a sustainable enterprise that is profitable, cares about the health and welfare of its employees and acknowledges the importance of environmental protection.

SHEQ is an integral part of how LGI does business, and is encompassed in LGI's spirit as one of our values. LGI is committed to excellence in managing all activities in such a way that it ensures the protection of the health and safety of colleagues, contractors, suppliers, customers and local communities, as well as the protection of the environment.

Sustainability is closely related to issues connected with SHEQ. The inspirational goal of zero harm to people or the environment motivates us at LGI to continually improve performance.

Underpinning this, LGI has a well-developed Integrated Management System Standards (IMSS), which is based on total quality management principles and ensures compliance with the relevant legislative requirements. The system allows for integrated audit risks assessments and management reviews.

Over and above the system, LGI has a series of specific audits namely the engineering audits done by professional consultants.

Audit findings are then rated based on their potential impact on the business and management has a specific number of days to close these findings, depending on their importance and urgencies.

The protection of the environment is also another important aspect of how we conduct our business. The Company is committed to minimise the environmental impact of its products, to conserve natural resources, to prevent pollution and to comply with all internal company standards and external regulations. The Company's standards cover all operational aspects and activities that could affect the safety and health of people and the environment.

LGI's objective is to be profitable in such a manner that it is accountable to the Company's employees, the broader society, communities in which the Company operates and other stakeholders. Engagement with its stakeholders internally and externally is important for developing constructive relationships. LGI works closely with government bodies, communities and industry associations to meet the challenges of sustainable development.

Iso-tank container solutions for local and foreign customers

REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY (CONT'D)

Corporate Social Responsibility

At LGI, we believe that the Corporate Social Responsibility is a continuous commitment to behave ethically and contribute to economic and social development while improving the quality of life of our workforce and their families.

Blending well in our neighbourhood is also very important to us. We have been part of our current neighbourhood since our beginnings in 1952 and we therefore believe in the need to be inclusive and support the local community as much as possible. Beyond pecuniary support, the commitment of our team to contribute in improving our environment and surroundings is central to our social responsibility.

We also provide home delivery of medical oxygen to needy people around the island seven days a week. This subsidised service is also part of LGI's contribution to the wellbeing of the Mauritian society.

Donations

Charitable Donations

Charitable donations made by LGI during the year ended 30 June 2022 to two organisations amounted to Rs. 55,000 (2021: Rs. 25,000 to one organisation). LGI's subsidiary operating in Madagascar made a charitable donation of Rs. 5,675 to one organisation (2021: Rs. Nil).

Political Contributions

No political contributions were made by LGI or its subsidiary operating in Madagascar during the year under review (2021: Nil).

AUDIT

Internal Audit

The scope of the internal audit function is to maintain and improve the process by which risks are identified and managed. It also helps the Board of Directors to discharge its responsibilities to maintain and strengthen the internal control framework. The internal audit function is performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC), Public Accountants, and is led by an engagement partner. The internal auditors have unrestricted access to the records, management and employees of LGI.

The internal auditors have a direct reporting line to the Audit Committee and maintain an open and constructive communication channel with the executive management. They also have direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

The internal audit plan which is approved by the Audit Committee is based on the principles of risk management to align coverage and effort with the degree of risk attributable to the areas audited.

During the year under review, the internal auditors performed the following audit visits during which the system controls listed below have been audited:

(a) Cash and Bank
(b) Revenue and preparation of management accounts
(c) Follow-up of Open Findings from previous assignments

Proposed recommendations in respect to issues identified were discussed with management and internal audit reports submitted to the Audit Committee.

Different significant areas are covered by internal audit assignments on a rotation basis, based on 2 or 3 audit assignments yearly. Over time, the Directors do not consider that any significant area within Les Gaz Industriels Limited has been left uncovered. Furthermore, the internal auditors perform a regular review to ensure that recommendations of previous assignments have been put in place.

External Audit

Grant Thornton Mauritius were appointed as external auditors of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022. The Board made the choice of moving for one of the top seven audit firms in line with the Company's geographical expansion strategy.

Selection of proposed auditors is preceded by a tender exercise following which bidders are interviewed by members of the Audit Committee and the Board. The Board subsequently makes its recommendation to the Company's shareholders.

The external auditors have direct access to the Chairperson and members of the Audit Committee and meetings can be organised between them without the presence of Management. Discussions between the Audit Committee members and external auditors include, but are not limited to, accounting policies and new or amended accounting principles (IFRS and IAS).

The management letter issued by the external auditors and their work in general are the subject of discussions within the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee also bases itself on the reports, management letter and feedback given by the external auditors to assess the value added that they bring to the Company.

Non-audit services rendered by external auditors	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Review of quarterly reporting and corporate governance report	**100,000**	95,000
Income tax compliance services	**65,000**	65,000

The Directors ascertain that the external auditors' objectivity and independence are safeguarded despite these non-audit services provided due to the relative low complexity of the services rendered. In fact, the external auditors are only reviewing reports for compliance purposes and without having any say in their contents.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The key stakeholders of Les Gaz Industriels Limited, as identified by the Board, are:

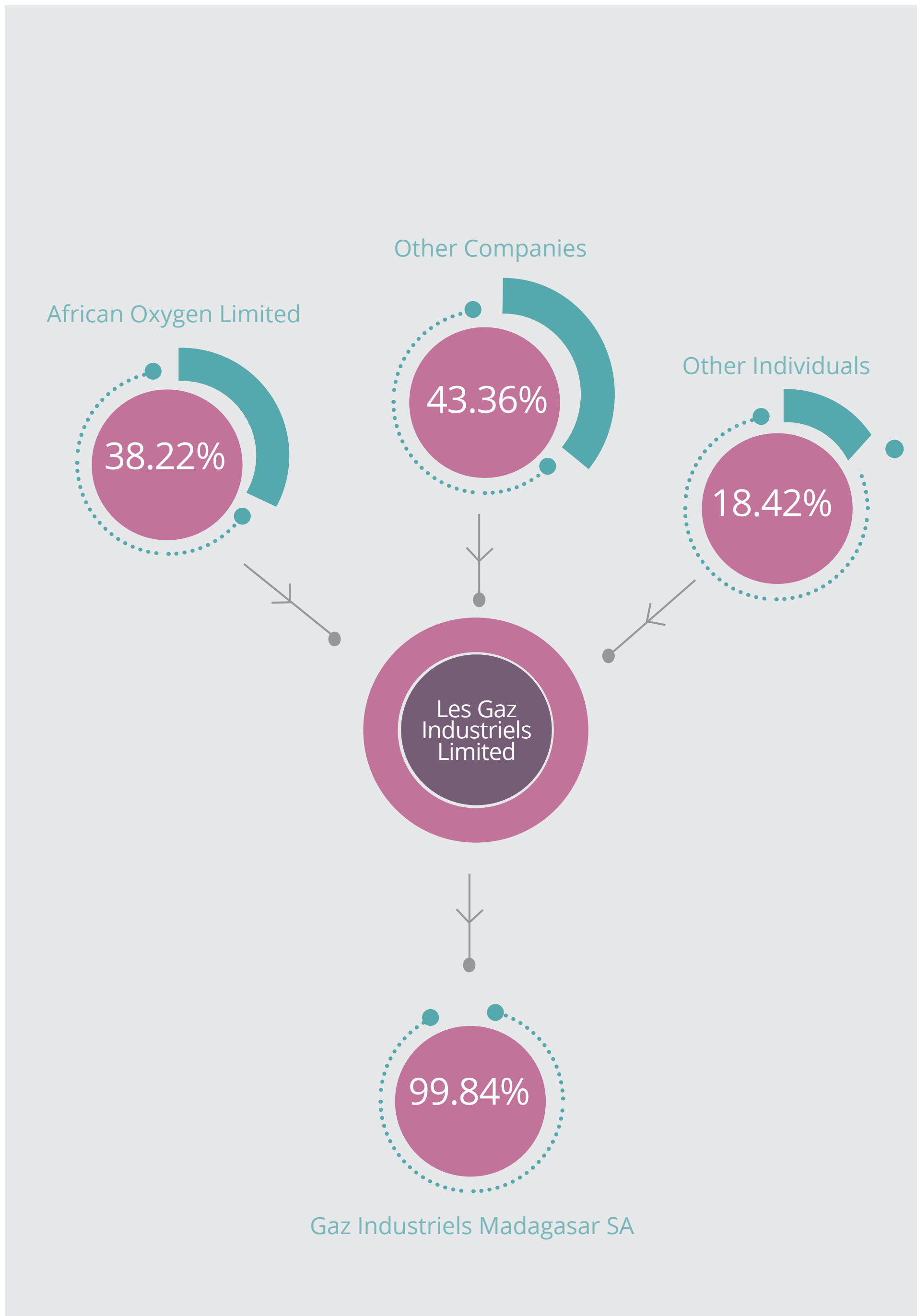
- Shareholders
- Employees
- Customers
- Suppliers
- Regulatory authorities
- Providers of finance
- Technical partner

The Board of Directors believes that an efficient flow of information between the Company, its shareholders and other stakeholders is essential in order to achieve an inclusive management approach.

The Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders provides an opportunity for shareholders to meet and discuss with the Board relating to the Company's and Group's performance. LGI values its employees and considers them as brand ambassadors. They are given adequate training to enable them to continuously improve their skills. The Company remains in constant communication with its customers in order to understand their needs and to continuously provide them with the best service level. Regarding suppliers, the Company has developed a cordial relationship with them, especially the critical ones, which results in win-win situations for both parties. African Oxygen Limited (Afrox) is our technical partner and as a subsidiary of world leader Linde Group, it ensures that LGI benefits from the finest advice and guidance relating technical guidance and safety techniques.

Shareholding Structure

The stated capital of the Company is made up of 2,611,392 shares with a par value of Rs. 10 per share. The breakdown of the shareholding of the Company and its Subsidiary is illustrated below.



Corporate Governance Report
Year Ended 30 June 2022

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS (CONT'D)

Shareholding Profile

Profile of Company's Shareholders as at 30 June 2022

Ownership of ordinary share capital at 30 June 2022 was as follows:

Size of Shareholding	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares Owned	% Holding
1-500	198	23,702	0.90
501-1,000	43	33,846	1.30
1,001-5,000	61	161,527	6.19
5,001-10,000	14	97,931	3.75
10,001-50,000	14	290,499	11.12
50,001-100,000	1	50,963	1.95
100,001-250,000	2	285,871	10.95
250,001-500,000	2	669,035	25.62
Over 500,000	1	998,018	38.22
Total	336	2,611,392	100.00

Category of Shareholders	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares Owned	% Holding
Individual	286	480,941	18.42
Insurance and assurance companies	1	10	0.00
Pension and providence funds	3	5,300	0.20
Investment and Trust Companies	3	352,916	13.51
Other corporate bodies	43	1,772,225	67.87
Total	336	2,611,392	100.00

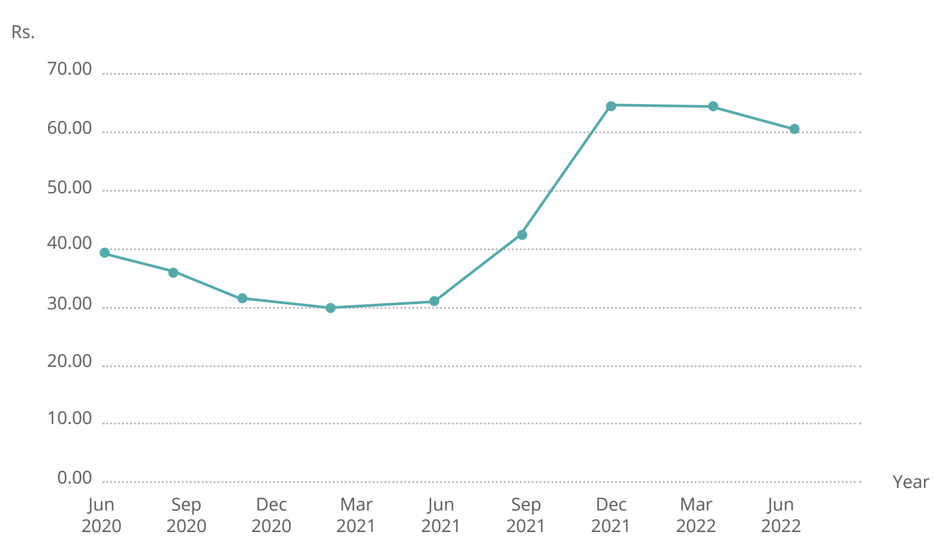
Substantial Shareholders

Substantial shareholders are those who exercise at least 5% of voting rights at shareholders' meetings.

The substantial shareholders of Les Gaz Industriels Limited as at 30 June 2022 are detailed below.

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares Owned	Holding %
African Oxygen Limited	998,018	38.22
United Investments Ltd	503,015	19.26
Brista & Cie	332,320	12.72

Share Price Information



Dividend Policy

No formal dividend policy has been determined by the Board. Dividends are distributed after considering the Company's performance and profitability, gearing, investment needs, capital expenditure requirements and growth opportunities and the solvency test as required by the Act.

The dividend per share, dividend cover and dividend yield over the past years are given in the table below:

Financial Year	Interim / Final	Date Declared	Dividend per Share	Dividend Cover	Dividend Yield
			(Rs.)	(times)	(%)
2017	Final	01 September 2017	2.70	1.42	4.09
2018	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019	Final	26 September 2019	1.20	(2.46)	2.00
2020	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
2021	Final	24 September 2021	2.00	2.90	6.56
2022*		30 September 2022	2.50	2.88	4.12

* On 30 September 2022 the Board of Directors declared a final dividend of Rs. 2.50 per share for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Material Clauses of the Company's M&A

The Company's M&A do not provide any ownership restriction or pre-emption right and other material clause that needs to be disclosed. A copy of the Company's M&A is available on the Company's website.

Shareholders' Agreement Affecting the Governance of the Company by the Board

To the knowledge of the Board, there has been no such agreement with any of its Shareholders for the year under review.

Shareholder Information

Forthcoming annual meeting

A proxy form is enclosed for those shareholders unable to attend.

Calendar of planned events

Planned Events	Month
Publication of condensed results for first quarter to 30 September 2022	November 2022
Consider declaration of dividend – Interim	November 2022
Annual Meeting of Shareholders	December 2022
Publication of condensed results for half year to 31 December 2022	February 2023
Publication of condensed results for third quarter to 31 March 2023	May 2023
Consider declaration of dividend – Final	May 2023
Financial year end	30 June
Publication of condensed audited results for year ending 30 June 2023	September 2023

Third Party Management Agreement

There was no agreement between third parties and the Company or its subsidiary during the year under review.

Website

LGI has a website on which the Annual Report is published, as well as other info relating to our business and corporate governance. We aim to continually improve our website to include corporate governance information not already available.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(i) adequate accounting records and maintenance of effective internal control systems;

(ii) the preparation of financial statements which fairly present the state of affairs of the Company and the Group as at the end of the financial year and the results of their operations and cash flows for that year end and which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and relevant legislations; and

(iii) the selection of appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements.

The external auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented.

The Directors report that:

(i) adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management have been maintained;

(ii) appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been used consistently;

a) International Financial Reporting Standards have been adhered to;

b) The Code of Corporate Governance has been adhered to. Reasons have been provided where there has not been compliance; and

(iii) the annual report is published in full on the Company's website.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Antoine L. Harel
Chairman

Christopher Hart de Keating
Chief Executive Officer

LGI's customer service centre at the turn of this century

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

Name of PIE: Les Gaz Industriels Limited

Reporting Period: Year ended 30 June 2022

We, the Directors of Les Gaz Industriels Limited, confirm that to the best of our knowledge, the Company has complied with all of its obligations and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance except for presence of Independent Directors on the Board. The Board is of the view that given its size, having one Independent Director is in line with the Code's spirit.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Code, LGI continuously revamps its website to communicate with its shareholders and stakeholders.

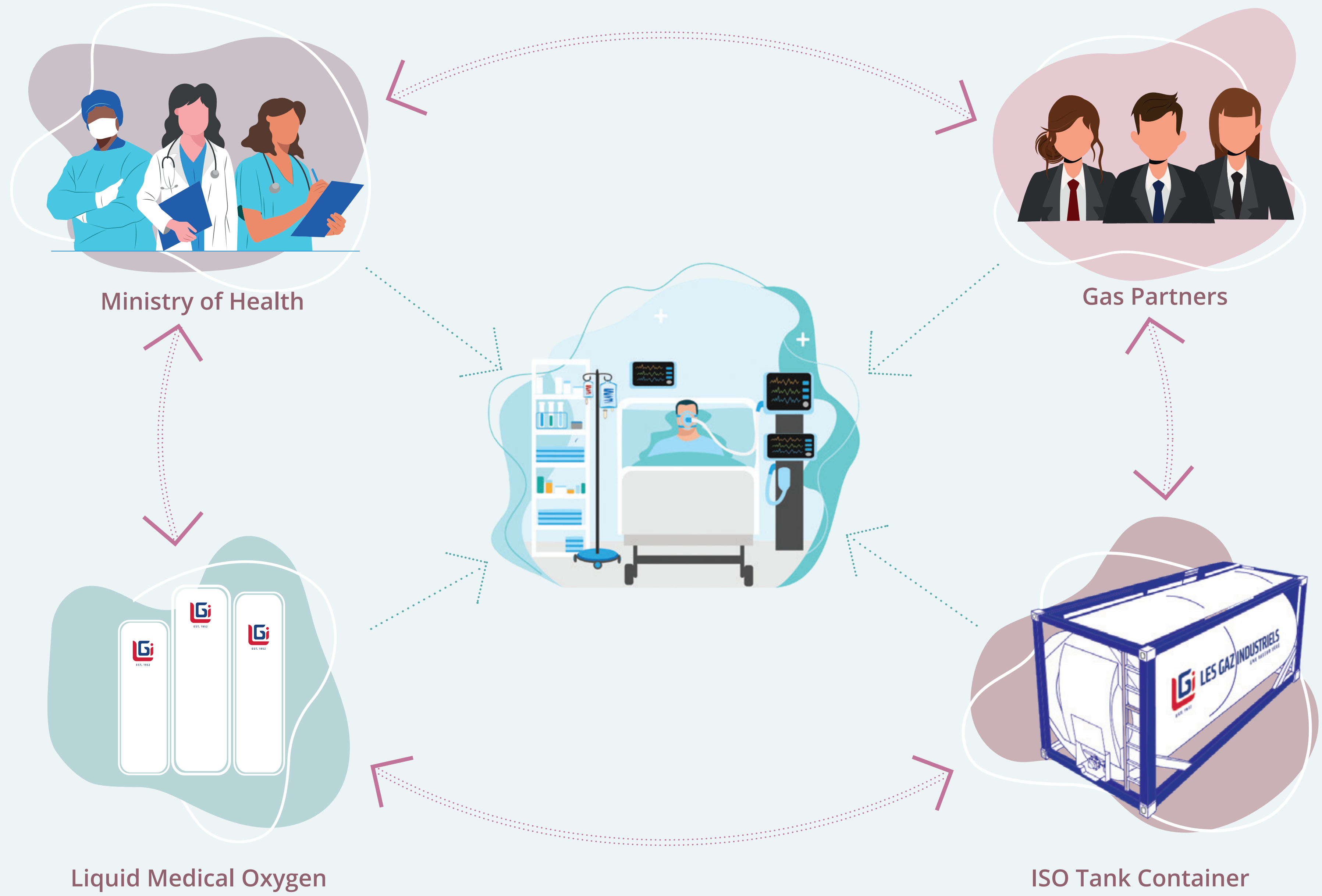
Antoine L. Harel
Chairman

Christopher Hart de Keating
Chief Executive Officer

30 September 2022

LGI's storage tanks for cryogenic oxygen, nitrogen and argon

A strong and close collaboration has helped us save lives through the covid peak



SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

We 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.

For HM Secretaries Ltd
SECRETARY

30 September 2022

Value Added Statement

As At 30 June 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	**179,958,301**	168,553,759	121,708,291	108,221,580	90,282,290
Paid to suppliers for materials and services	**(122,563,264)**	(121,611,295)	(82,212,627)	(74,346,835)	(61,158,050)
Value added	**57,395,037**	46,942,464	39,495,664	33,874,745	29,124,240
Distributed as follows:					
Salaries, wages and other benefit to employees	**35,178,644**	27,733,870	30,558,770	29,998,306	30,559,430
Government taxes on earnings					
Taxation	**4,006,112**	1,543,089	607,407	805,954	(1,715,038)
Providers of capital					
Dividend to shareholders	**5,222,784**	-	3,133,670	-	7,050,758
Retained to ensure future growth					
Depreciation	**10,678,853**	10,097,365	10,163,460	10,773,008	11,232,227
Profit retained for the year	**2,308,644**	7,568,140	(4,967,643)	(7,702,523)	(18,003,137)
	12,987,497	17,665,505	5,195,817	3,070,485	(6,770,910)
Total wealth distributed and retained	**57,395,037**	46,942,464	39,495,664	33,874,745	29,124,240

Distributed as follows:	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries, wages and other benefit to employees	**35,178,644**	27,733,870	30,558,770	29,998,306	30,559,430
Government taxes on earnings	**4,006,112**	1,543,089	607,407	805,954	(1,715,038)
Providers of capital	**5,222,784**	-	3,133,670	-	7,050,758
Retained to ensure future growth	**12,987,497**	17,665,505	5,195,817	3,070,485	(6,770,910)
	57,395,037	46,942,464	39,495,664	33,874,745	29,124,240
Paid to suppliers for materials and services					
Cost of sales	**123,247,833**	121,740,288	79,248,283	58,212,630	55,409,372
Selling and distribution expenses	**22,258,797**	19,364,260	20,517,227	21,003,867	19,973,159
Administrative expenses	**27,725,110**	21,906,145	27,443,751	25,804,977	27,064,671
Less staff cost	**(35,178,644)**	(27,733,870)	(30,558,770)	(29,998,306)	(30,559,430)
Less depreciation	**(10,678,853)**	(10,097,365)	(10,163,460)	(10,773,008)	(11,232,227)
Other operating income	**(2,826,370)**	(1,590,958)	(2,362,592)	(1,163,465)	(1,068,881)
Share of (profit)/loss from associates	**2,115,204**	-	-	-	-
Share of (profit)/loss from Joint Venture	**(54,507)**	(55,383)	(43,861)	21,484	9,341
Finance costs	**462,090**	(1,322,037)	(673,545)	(872,438)	(858,463)
Exceptional item	**(4,507,396)**	(599,785)	(1,194,406)	12,111,094	2,420,508
	122,563,264	121,611,295	82,212,627	74,346,835	61,158,050

Independent auditors' report

To the members of Les Gaz Industriels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Les Gaz Industriels Limited**, the "Company" and its subsidiary, together referred to as the "Group", which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 19 to 44 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2022 and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The financial statements of Les Gaz Industriels Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements on 24 September 2021.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022. 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 such matter.

The only key audit matter identified in relation to the audit of the financial statements is as described below:

Risk description

Provision for expected credit losses and recoverability of amount due

The Group has trade and other receivables of Rs 28,780,949 from related parties and third parties. The estimation of expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, involves significant management judgement and estimates. The key areas where we identified greater levels of management judgement and estimates and therefore increased levels of audit focus in the Group's estimation of ECLs are:

- Assumptions applied to estimate the probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and loss given default ("LGD") within the ECL measurement;
- Incorporation of macro-economic inputs and forward-looking information into the ECL measurement;
- Determination of the Group's definition of default;
- The criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk; and
- The rate of recovery on trade and other receivables that are past due and in default.

The effect of the above matter is that, as part of our risk assessment, we determined that the impairment of trade and other receivables has a high degree of estimation uncertainty, with a potential range of reasonable outcomes greater than our materiality for the financial statements as a whole. The credit risk sections of the financial statements disclose the sensitivities estimated by the Group

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our procedures included the following, amongst others:

- We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls established by management over the approval, recording and monitoring of trade and other receivables, including impairment assessment.
- We have tested the appropriateness of the IFRS 9 impairment methodologies and independently assessed the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default assumptions. We have also considered the appropriateness of the forward-looking factors used to determine the expected credit losses.
- We have tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used in the impairment calculation by agreeing details to the Company's source documents, on a sample basis.
- We have assessed collections post the financial reporting date of amount receivable in order to determine the risk of default and whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- We have verified the computation of the ECL for accuracy.
- We assessed whether the disclosures are in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

Overall, the results of our evaluation of the Group's expected credit losses on trade and other receivables are consistent with management's assessment.

Independent auditors' report (Cont'd)

To the members of Les Gaz Industriels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon ("Other Information")

Management is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises mainly of information included under the Statutory Disclosures and the Corporate Governance Report sections, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(a) *Mauritius Companies Act 2001*

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

- we have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company and its subsidiary other than in our capacity as auditors;

- we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and

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

b) *Financial Reporting Act 2004*

Corporate Governance Report

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act 2004 is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance (the "Code") disclosed in the Corporate Governance 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 Corporate Governance Report, the Company has, pursuant to Section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Others

Our report is made solely to the members of the Company as a body in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants

Y NUBEE, FCCA
Licensed by FRC

30 September 2022

Ebene 72201, Republic of Mauritius

Statements of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2022

	Notes	The Group 2022	The Group 2021	The Company 2022	The Company 2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5	**239,572,059**	232,180,977	**236,937,034**	228,090,957
Intangible assets	6	**48,926**	98,741	**48,926**	98,741
Investment in subsidiary	7	**-**	-	**4,416,107**	4,416,107
Investments in associates	8	**6,011,046**	2,126,250	**6,011,046**	2,126,250
Investment in a joint venture	23	**74,162**	19,655	**74,162**	19,655
		245,706,193	234,425,623	**247,487,275**	234,751,710
Current assets					
Inventories	9	**17,575,582**	17,292,784	**14,780,695**	13,693,424
Trade and other receivables	10	**28,780,949**	49,672,290	**18,884,734**	42,999,368
Financial assets at amortised cost	11	**7,688,440**	2,794,331	**7,885,484**	4,298,652
Prepayments		**4,620,826**	833,469	**4,620,826**	833,469
Cash and cash equivalents	28(b)	**32,281,964**	44,048,142	**27,439,756**	34,228,526
		90,947,761	114,641,016	**73,611,495**	96,053,439
Total assets	Rs.	**336,653,954**	349,066,639	**321,098,770**	330,805,149
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Stated capital	12	**26,114,079**	26,114,079	**26,114,079**	26,114,079
Revaluation and other reserves	13	**55,620,144**	41,119,351	**55,044,172**	38,584,498
Retained earnings		**163,570,705**	162,610,145	**154,874,602**	152,565,958
Owners' interest		**245,304,928**	229,843,575	**236,032,853**	217,264,535
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	14	**25,222,894**	22,370,402	**25,222,894**	22,370,402
Retirement benefit obligations	15	**3,561,567**	16,959,083	**3,561,567**	16,959,083
Borrowings	18	**3,647,762**	-	**3,647,762**	-
		32,432,223	39,329,485	**32,432,223**	39,329,485
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	**52,286,668**	77,884,996	**47,915,403**	72,471,500
Current tax liabilities	17(a)	**2,699,872**	2,008,583	**788,028**	1,739,629
Borrowings	18	**3,930,263**	-	**3,930,263**	-
		58,916,803	79,893,579	**52,633,694**	74,211,129
Total liabilities		**91,349,026**	119,223,064	**85,065,917**	113,540,614
Total equity and liabilities	Rs.	**336,653,954**	349,066,639	**321,098,770**	330,805,149

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2022.

Antoine L. Harel
Chairman

Christopher Hart de Keating
Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 17 to 18

Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Notes		The Group		The Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	19		**213,602,271**	191,987,516	**179,958,301**	168,553,759
Cost of sales	20		**(142,217,959)**	(126,087,729)	**(123,247,833)**	(121,740,288)
Gross Profit			**71,384,312**	65,899,787	**56,710,468**	46,813,471
Other income	21		**1,490,155**	1,591,162	**2,826,370**	1,590,958
Selling and distribution expenses	20		**(24,687,749)**	(21,716,876)	**(22,258,797)**	(19,364,260)
Administrative expenses	20		**(32,923,349)**	(25,999,501)	**(27,725,110)**	(21,906,145)
			15,263,369	19,774,572	**9,552,931**	7,134,024
Net finance income/(cost)	22		**518,375**	1,322,037	**(462,090)**	1,322,037
Profit from ordinary activities			**15,781,744**	21,096,609	**9,090,841**	8,456,061
Share of loss from associates	8		**(2,115,204)**	-	**(2,115,204)**	-
Share of profit from joint venture	23		**54,507**	55,383	**54,507**	55,383
Profit before exceptional items			**13,721,047**	21,151,992	**7,030,144**	8,511,444
Exceptional items	24		**(1,501,435)**	599,785	**4,507,396**	599,785
Profit before taxation	25		**12,219,612**	21,751,777	**11,537,540**	9,111,229
Taxation	17(b)		**(6,036,268)**	(2,094,026)	**(4,006,112)**	(1,543,089)
Profit for the year		Rs.	**6,183,344**	19,657,751	**7,531,428**	7,568,140
Other comprehensive income:						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:						
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	13		**3,293,766**	(2,900,421)	**3,293,766**	(2,900,421)
Deferred tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	13		**(494,065)**	435,063	**(494,065)**	435,063
Revaluation surplus	13		**13,659,973**	-	**13,659,973**	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	13		**(1,958,881)**	2,826,526	**-**	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			**14,500,793**	361,168	**16,459,674**	(2,465,358)
Total comprehensive income for the year		Rs.	**20,684,137**	20,018,919	**23,991,102**	5,102,782
Total per share	26	Rs.	**2.37**	7.53		

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 17 to 18

Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Share Capital	Share Premium	Translation Reserve	Revaluation Surplus	Actuarial Losses Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
THE GROUP		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at 01 July 2021		26,113,920	159	2,534,853	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	162,610,145	229,843,575
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	6,183,344	6,183,344
Revaluation surplus for the year		-	-	-	13,659,973	-	-	13,659,973
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(1,958,881)	-	2,799,701	-	840,820
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(1,958,881)	13,659,973	2,799,701	6,183,344	20,684,137
Dividends	27	-	-	-	-	-	(5,222,784)	(5,222,784)
Transaction with shareholders		-	-	-	-	-	(5,222,784)	(5,222,784)
Balance at 30 June 2022	Rs.	**26,113,920**	**159**	**575,972**	**66,898,685**	**(11,854,513)**	**163,570,705**	**245,304,928**
Balance at 01 July 2020		26,113,920	159	(291,673)	54,098,505	(12,188,856)	142,092,601	209,824,656
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	19,657,751	19,657,751
Revaluation reserve - release to retained earnings		-	-	-	(859,793)	-	859,793	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,826,526	-	(2,465,358)	-	361,168
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,826,526	(859,793)	(2,465,358)	20,517,544	20,018,919
Balance at 30 June 2021	Rs.	26,113,920	159	2,534,853	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	162,610,145	229,843,575

		Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Actuarial losses reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
THE COMPANY		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at 01 July 2021		26,113,920	159	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	152,565,958	217,264,535
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	7,531,428	7,531,428
Revaluation surplus for the year		-	-	13,659,973	-	-	13,659,973
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	2,799,701	-	2,799,701
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	13,659,973	2,799,701	7,531,428	23,991,102
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(5,222,784)	(5,222,784)
Transaction with shareholders		-	-	-	-	(5,222,784)	(5,222,784)
Balance at 30 June 2022	Rs.	**26,113,920**	**159**	**66,898,685**	**(11,854,513)**	**154,874,602**	**236,032,853**
Balance at 01 July 2020		26,113,920	159	54,098,505	(12,188,856)	144,138,025	212,161,753
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	7,568,140	7,568,140
Revaluation reserve - release to retained earnings		-	-	(859,793)	-	859,793	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-		-	(2,465,358)	-	(2,465,358)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(859,793)	(2,465,358)	8,427,933	5,102,782
Balance at 30 June 2021	Rs.	26,113,920	159	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	152,565,958	217,264,535

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 17 to 18

Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	28(a)	**636,311**	29,457,898	**4,195,800**	23,785,935
Income tax paid		**(2,986,552)**	(1,132,391)	**(2,599,286)**	(1,132,391)
Interest paid		**(97,021)**	-	**(97,021)**	(84,526)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**(2,447,262)**	28,325,507	**1,499,493**	22,569,018
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(6,007,610)**	(4,751,202)	**(5,979,366)**	(4,751,202)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**1,335,862**	3,275,345	**1,335,862**	3,275,344
Investments in associates		**(6,000,000)**	(2,126,250)	**(6,000,000)**	(2,126,250)
Net cash from investing activities		**(10,671,748)**	(3,602,107)	**(10,643,504)**	(3,602,108)
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		**(5,222,784)**	-	**(5,222,784)**	-
Proceeds from borrowings		**7,907,574**	-	**7,907,574**	-
Repayment on borrowings		**(329,549)**	(5,037,500)	**(329,549)**	(5,037,500)
Net cash used in financing activities*		**2,355,241**	(5,037,500)	**2,355,241**	(5,037,500)
Net (decrease)/increase used in cash and cash equivalents		**(10,763,769)**	19,685,900	**(6,788,770)**	13,929,410
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At 01 July		**44,048,142**	22,021,553	**34,228,526**	20,299,116
Net change for the year		**(10,763,769)**	19,685,900	**(6,788,770)**	13,929,410
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		**(1,002,409)**	2,340,689	**-**	-
At 30 June	28(b) Rs.	**32,281,964**	44,048,142	**27,439,756**	34,228,526

* For reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, refer to Note 28(c).

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 17 to 18

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Les Gaz Industriels Limited, the "Company", is a public company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Mauritius. The principal activity of the Company and the subsidiary company is the manufacture and distribution of medical and industrial gases (in bulk and in cylinders) and of welding electrodes. The Company also provides welding and cutting equipment and accessories as well as installation of gas reticulation. The address of its registered office is 18, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis and its place of operations is at Pailles Road, G.R.N.W, Republic of Mauritius.

The Company is listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius ("SEM").

The Company and its subsidiary are together referred to as the "Group".

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Les Gaz Industriels Limited comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and Financial Reporting Act 2004 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The financial statements include the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary company (the "Group") and the separate financial statements of the parent company (the "Company").

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees ("Rs") and all values are rounded to the nearest unit, except when otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis of measurement

Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with change in presentation in the current year. The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except where otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in Note 4.

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

New and revised standards that are effective for the annual period beginning on 01 July 2021

In the current year, the following revised standards issued by the IASB became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 July 2021:

IFRS 16, COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)

The pronouncement amended IFRS 16 Leases to provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. On issuance, the practical expedient was limited to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.

Various, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

These amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting after the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including its replacement with alternative benchmark rates. The changes relate to the modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, specific hedge accounting requirements, and disclosure requirements applying IFRS 7 to accompany the amendments regarding modifications and hedge accounting.

Standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements, as relevant to the Group's activities, will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncements. Information on the new standards and amendments to existing standards is provided below.

IFRS 3, References to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The changes update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework; add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, an acquirer applies IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 (instead of the Conceptual Framework) to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and add to IFRS 3 an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

IAS 16, Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

Amendments were made to the standard to prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

IAS 37, Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments were brought to clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41, Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16, IAS 41)

The objective of the annual improvements is to enhance the quality of standards, by amending existing IFRSs to clarify guidance and wording, or to correct for relatively minor unintended consequences, conflicts or oversights. Amendments are made through the annual improvements process when the amendment is considered non-urgent but necessary. The IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 containing the following amendments to IFRSs:

- IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter. The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs.

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

- IFRS 16, Leases - Lease incentives. The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.

- IAS 41, Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique. This will ensure consistency with the requirements in IFRS 13.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

Standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group (cont'd)

IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts as of 01 January 2021.

IFRS 4, Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)

The amendments change the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts from applying IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, so that entities will be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2023 (instead of 01 January 2021).

IFRS 17, Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendments to IFRS 17)

The amendment is a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of IFRS 17. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements.

IAS 1, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments in classification as liabilities as current or non-current affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position – not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expense, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability;
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

IAS 12, Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

In May 2021 the Board issued Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments were issued in response to a recommendation from the IFRS Interpretations Committee. Research conducted by the Committee indicated that views differed on whether the recognition exemption applied to transactions, such as leases, that lead to the recognition of an asset and liability. These differing views resulted in entities accounting for deferred tax on such transactions in different ways, reducing comparability between their financial statements. The Board expects that the amendments will reduce diversity in the reporting and align the accounting for deferred tax on such transactions with the general principle in IAS 12 of recognising deferred tax for temporary differences.

Management has yet to assess the impact of the above standards and amendments to existing standards on the Group's financial statements.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, held for use in the production or supply of goods or for administrative purposes, are stated at their fair value, based on periodic valuations unless circumstances dictate otherwise, by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Plant and machinery is stated at deemed cost less subsequent depreciation. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit and loss.

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

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost or revalued amounts of the asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Per annum
Buildings	2% - 25%
Plant and machinery	2% - 5%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Office equipment	25%

Land is not depreciated.

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss. On disposal of revalued assets, the amounts included in revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

2.7 Intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software and are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful life of 4 years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

The carrying amount of each intangible asset is reviewed annually and adjusted for permanent impairment where it is considered necessary.

2.8 Investment in subsidiary company

Investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment charges at the Company's level.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured 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 de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.8 Investment in subsidiary company (cont'd)

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred 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 interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the group's interest therein, and are recognised within equity. Losses of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interest even if this results in a debit balance being recognised for non-controlling interest. Non-controlling interests represent only 0.1% and therefore has not been recognised being immaterial.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiary have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

2.9 Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investments in its associate are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associates.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit/loss of an associate' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Interest in joint venture

The interest in the jointly controlled entity is accounted for by the equity method. The investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted by post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the joint venture less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in a joint venture, the Group discontinues recognising further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

Unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint venture. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

2.11 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11 *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

Financial assets at amortised costs (cont'd)

Business model assessment (cont'd)

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

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. These include trade and other payables and borrowings. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on following categories of financial assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- debt investments measured at FVOCI.

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

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

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

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

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

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of the financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance of ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

2.13 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. 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.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is based on taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the relevant jurisdiction where each entity operates.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted at or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company is subject to CSR and the contribution is at the rate of 2% on the chargeable income of the preceding financial year. The CSR contribution to the Mauritius Revenue Authority must be at least 75% or reduced up to 50% if prior written approval of the National CSR Foundation is obtained.

Government Wage Assistance Scheme (GWAS)

In March 2020, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius announced the Government Wage Assistance Scheme ("GWAS") to ensure that all employees in the private sector are duly paid their salary during the lockdown period. Employers who have benefited from GWAS will be liable to a COVID-19 Levy.

Employers should effect payment of the monthly salary as usual and in case their business has been adversely affected by COVID-19 and the lockdown in the Republic of Mauritius, they may after payment of the salary, apply to the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) for financial support under GWAS. Under GWAS, a business entity in the private sector is entitled to receive in respect to its wage bill as from the month of March 2020, an amount equivalent to 15 days' basic wage bill for all of its employees drawing a monthly basic wage of up to Rs 50,000 subject to a cap of Rs 12,500 of assistance per employee. A company which has benefited from GWAS will be liable to a COVID-19 levy (Levy). The Levy payable is capped at the lower of the financial support obtained under the GWAS or 15% of the chargeable income of the company. A company will not be subject to the levy if it is not liable to tax.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. The cost of finished goods comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

2.15 Retirement benefit obligations

(i) *Defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service that entitle them to the contributions.

(ii) *Defined benefit plans*

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), is recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

The Group determines the net interest expense/(income) on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined liability/(asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense/(income) is recognised in profit or loss.

Service costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in profit or loss

(iii) *Gratuity on retirement*

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 Employment Rights Act 2008 is calculated by a qualified actuary and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

2.16 Foreign currencies

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

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

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are recognised in profit or loss within finance income or cost.

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

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

The average exchange rates for the year were as follows:

	2022
	Rs.
USD/MUR	**43.40**
EUR/MUR	**48.38**
ZAR/MUR	**2.86**
SGD/MUR	**31.80**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.16 Foreign currencies (cont'd)

(iii) Group company

The results and financial position of the subsidiary that has a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
(a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rates at the date of that statement of financial position.
(b) income and expenses for each statement representing profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transactions dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
(c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences deferred in the separate components of equity relating to that foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

2.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.18 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value being their issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

2.19 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers and are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year.

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

2.20 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and are classified as current assets if settlement is expected within one year.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.22 Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

Revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Determining the transaction price

Revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

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

Practical Exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the practical exemptions:

- not to account for significant financing components where the time difference between receiving consideration and transferring control of goods or services to its customer is one year or less; and
- expense the incremental costs of obtaining a contract when the amortisation period of the asset otherwise recognised would have been one year or less.

(b) Other revenues earned by the Group are recognised on the following bases:

- Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).
- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive such dividend is established.

2.23 Operating leases

Where the Company is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred. The Company has maintained the recognition of its lease as operating lease since it has elected to apply the exemption of low-value lease as permitted under IFRS 16.

2.24 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and cash in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.25 Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

2.26 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. At the time of the effective payment, the provision is deducted from the corresponding expenses. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. All known risks at reporting date are reviewed in detail and provision is made where necessary.

2.27 Related parties

A related party is a person or company where that person or company has control or joint control of the reporting company, has significant influence over the reporting company, or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting company or of a parent of the reporting company.

2.28 Segment reporting

Segment information relates to operating segments that engage in business activities for which revenues are earned and expenses incurred.

2.29 Exceptional item

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Group. They are material items of expense that have been shown separately due to the significance of their nature or amount.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.30 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared.

2.31 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to the following financial risks:

- Currency risk;
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

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

(a) Currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Euro, ZAR, Singaporean dollar and the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions. The Group has bank accounts denominated in foreign currencies to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk when future commercial transactions crystallise.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Financial assets	**Rs.**	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Euro	**173,645**	1,896,475	**173,645**	1,896,475
Mauritian Rupees	**19,635,023**	25,335,605	**19,635,023**	27,544,544
Singaporean dollar	**473,139**	14,396	**473,139**	14,396
US Dollar	**32,413,544**	49,409,224	**32,413,544**	49,409,224
South African Rand	**1,514,624**	1,155,481	**1,514,623**	1,155,481
Malaysian Ringgit	**-**	1,512	**-**	1,512
Malagasy Ariary	**14,541,378**	18,701,716	**-**	1,504,560
Seychelles Rupees	**-**	354	**-**	354
Rs.	**68,751,353**	96,514,763	**54,209,974**	81,526,546
Financial liabilities				
Great British Pound	**-**	-	**-**	-
Mauritian Rupees	**22,961,499**	17,266,863	**22,961,499**	17,266,863
Singaporean dollar	**503,080**	109,592	**503,080**	109,592
US Dollar	**2,301,793**	25,448,170	**2,301,793**	25,448,170
South African Rand	**144,683**	579,142	**144,683**	579,142
Malagasy Ariary	**4,371,264**	5,413,496	**-**	-
Rs.	**30,282,319**	48,817,263	**25,911,055**	43,403,767

Prepayments and deposits amounting to Rs. 4,620,826 and Rs. 29,582,373 (2020: Rs. 833,469 and Rs. 29,067,733) for Group and Rs. 4,620,826 and Rs. 29,067,733 (2020: Rs. 833,469 and Rs. 29,582,373) for Company have been not been included in financial assets and financial liabilities, respectively.

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the above foreign exchanges against the Mauritian rupees at 30 June 2022 would affect the results of the Group and the Company by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant, and is applied against the gross statement of financial position exposure at the reporting date.

	Increase or decrease		The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	%	%	**Rs.**	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Appreciation of Euro	**8%**	13%	**13,892**	246,542	**13,892**	246,542
Depreciation of Euro	**-8%**	-13%	**(13,892)**	(246,542)	**(13,892)**	(246,542)
Appreciation of USD	**4%**	6%	**1,204,470**	1,437,663	**1,204,470**	1,437,663
Depreciation of USD	**-4%**	-6%	**(1,204,470)**	(1,437,663)	**(1,204,470)**	(1,437,663)
Appreciation of South African Rand	**9%**	28%	**123,295**	161,375	**123,295**	161,375
Depreciation of South African Rand	**-9%**	-28%	**(123,295)**	(161,375)	**(123,295)**	(161,375)
Appreciation of Malaysian Ringgit	**1%**	10%	**-**	151	**-**	151
Depreciation of Malaysian Ringgit	**-1%**	-10%	**-**	(151)	**-**	(151)
Appreciation of Malagasy Ariary	**1%**	8%	**101,701**	1,063,058	**-**	120,365
Depreciation of Malagasy Ariary	**-1%**	-8%	**(101,701)**	(1,063,058)	**-**	(120,365)
Appreciation of Singapore Dollar	**1%**	10%	**299**	9,520	**299**	9,520
Depreciation of Singapore Dollar	**-1%**	-10%	**(299)**	(9,520)	**(299)**	(9,520)
Appreciation of Seychelles Rupees	**34%**	18%	**-**	64	**-**	64
Depreciation of Seychelles Rupees	**-34%**	-18%	**-**	(64)	**-**	(64)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties are accepted.

Risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Trade and other receivables	**28,780,949**	49,672,290	**18,884,734**	42,999,368
Financial assets at amortised cost	**7,688,440**	2,794,331	**7,885,484**	4,298,652
Cash and cash equivalents	**32,281,964**	44,048,142	**27,439,756**	34,228,526
Rs.	**68,751,353**	96,514,763	**54,209,974**	81,526,546

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

THE GROUP		Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2022					
Borrowings		**3,930,263**	**3,647,762**	**-**	**-**
Trade and other payables		**22,704,294**	-	**-**	**-**
	Rs.	**26,634,557**	**3,647,762**	**-**	**-**
At 30 June 2021					
Trade and other payables		48,817,263	-	-	-
	Rs.	48,817,263	-	-	-

THE COMPANY		Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2022					
Borrowings		**3,930,263**	**3,647,762**	**-**	**-**
Trade and other payables		**18,333,030**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Rs.	**22,263,293**	**3,647,762**	**-**	**-**
At 30 June 2021					
Trade and other payables		43,403,767	-	-	-
	Rs.	43,403,767	-	-	-

(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

At 30 June 2022, if interest rates on rupee-denominated borrowings had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been Rs. 3,094 (2021: Rs. Nil) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

3.2 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on specific estimates. If all significant inputs required for fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value

The following table shows the levels within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value.

The Group and The Company	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30 June 2022				
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	**-**	**-**	**74,510,046**	**74,510,046**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30 June 2021				
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	**-**	**-**	**62,346,041**	**62,346,041**

The land and buildings are revalued periodically unless circumstances dictate otherwise. The Group engages an external independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of the land and buildings. The fair value of the land and buildings was determined by a professional valuers, Ramiah-Isabel Consultancy Ltd during the year under review.

The significant unobservable input is the adjustment for factors specific to the building in question. The extent and direction of this adjustment depends on the number and characteristics of the observable market transactions in similar properties that are used as the starting point for valuation. Although this input is a subjective judgement, management considers that the overall valuation would not be materially affected by reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

The reconciliation of the carrying amount of non-financial assets classified within Level 3 is as follows:

	The Group and The Company	
	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July	**62,346,041**	64,158,627
Depreciation charge for the year	**(1,495,968)**	(1,503,161)
Additions	**-**	635,790
Disposals	**-**	(945,215)
Revaluation surplus	**13,659,973**	-
At 30 June	**74,510,046**	62,346,041

3.3 Capital risk management

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

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

The Group and the Company sets the amounts of capital in proportion to risk. The Group and the Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt		**7,578,025**	-	**7,578,025**	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		**(32,281,964)**	(44,048,142)	**(27,439,756)**	(34,228,526)
Net debt	Rs.	**(24,703,939)**	(44,048,142)	**(19,861,731)**	(34,228,526)
Total equity	Rs.	**245,304,928**	229,843,575	**236,032,853**	217,264,535
Debt-to-capital ratio		**0%**	0%	**0%**	0%

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital risk management during the year.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) ***Pension benefits***

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

(a) ***Pension benefits (cont'd)***

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

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 15.

(b) ***Revaluation of property, plant and equipment***

The Group measures land and buildings at revalued amounts with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The Group engaged valuation specialists to determine fair value during the year. The land and building are revalued at a reasonable frequency as determined by the board of directors unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

(c) ***Asset lives and residual values***

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over its useful life taking into account 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 asset 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.

(d) ***Depreciation policies***

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 would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, if the asset were already of the age and in condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

(e) ***Revenue recognition***

Management exercises judgement in assessing whether significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer to permit revenue to be recognised.

Revenue arising from maintenance and repair work in progress is recognised on the percentage of completion basis.

(f) ***Impairment of assets***

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration 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.

Future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets or cash-generating units are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of the assets. The present value of these cash flows, determined using an appropriate discount rate, is compared to the current net asset value and, if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value.

(g) ***Recognition of deferred tax assets***

The extent to which the deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Group's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

(h) ***Inventories***

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

(i) ***Impairment of trade receivables***

The Group uses the guidance of IFRS 9 to determine the degree of impairment of its trade receivables. Management considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and estimating the credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the receivables. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

(j) ***Impact of COVID-19***

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant declines and volatility in financial markets.

The directors have therefore considered the potential adverse impact of COVID-19 on the Group's business activities and have exercised significant judgement in assessing that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate. In making this assessment, the directors have considered the Group's future business projects, future cash flows and profitability and the global economic conditions.

Optimised storage for gases & gas consumables

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) THE GROUP		Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) **COST/VALUATION**							
At 01 July 2021		31,168,616	46,359,230	215,943,459	13,446,030	44,415,139	351,332,474
Additions		-	-	150,592	3,432,219	2,424,799	6,007,610
Disposals		-	-	(144,365)	(1,601,176)	(153,315)	(1,898,856)
Revaluation surplus		2,721,384	10,938,589	-	-	-	13,659,973
Exchange differences		-	-	(774,326)	-	-	(774,326)
At 30 June 2022		**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**215,175,360**	**15,277,073**	**46,686,623**	**368,326,875**
DEPRECIATION							
At 01 July 2021		-	15,181,805	61,167,227	9,815,523	32,986,942	119,151,497
Charge for the year		-	1,495,968	5,286,938	1,506,210	2,866,690	11,155,806
Disposal adjustments		-	-	(49,987)	(1,601,176)	(83,469)	(1,734,632)
Exchange difference		-	-	182,145	-	-	182,145
At 30 June 2022		**-**	**16,677,773**	**66,586,323**	**9,720,557**	**35,770,163**	**128,754,816**
NET BOOK VALUES							
At 30 June 2022	Rs.	**33,890,000**	**40,620,046**	**148,589,037**	**5,556,516**	**10,916,460**	**239,572,059**
Cost		**6,540,218**	**19,098,030**	**215,175,360**	**15,277,073**	**46,686,623**	**302,777,304**
Valuation		**27,349,782**	**38,199,789**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65,549,571**
At 30 June 2022		**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**215,175,360**	**15,277,073**	**46,686,623**	**368,326,875**

		Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) COST/VALUATION							
At 01 July 2020		32,113,831	45,723,440	216,487,987	11,663,073	42,699,643	348,687,974
Additions		-	635,790	504,320	1,782,957	1,828,135	4,751,202
Disposals		(945,215)	-	(1,282,522)	-	(112,639)	(2,340,376)
Exchange differences		-	-	233,674	-	-	233,674
At 30 June 2021		**31,168,616**	**46,359,230**	**215,943,459**	**13,446,030**	**44,415,139**	**351,332,474**
DEPRECIATION							
At 01 July 2020		-	13,678,644	56,022,643	8,859,355	30,379,118	108,939,760
Charge for the year		-	1,503,161	5,314,885	956,168	2,715,663	10,489,877
Disposal adjustments		-	-	(239,367)	-	(107,839)	(347,206)
Exchange difference		-	-	69,066	-	-	69,066
At 30 June 2021		**-**	**15,181,805**	**61,167,227**	**9,815,523**	**32,986,942**	**119,151,497**
NET BOOK VALUES							
At 30 June 2021	Rs.	**31,168,616**	**31,177,425**	**154,776,232**	**3,630,507**	**11,428,197**	**232,180,977**
Cost		**6,454,796**	**19,098,030**	**215,943,459**	**13,446,030**	**44,415,139**	**299,357,454**
Valuation		**24,713,820**	**27,261,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,975,020**
At 30 June 2021		**31,168,616**	**46,359,230**	**215,943,459**	**13,446,030**	**44,415,139**	**351,332,474**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2022

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(b) THE COMPANY		Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) COST/VALUATION							
At 01 July 2021		31,168,616	46,359,230	210,346,962	13,446,030	44,415,139	345,735,977
Additions		-	-	122,348	3,432,219	2,424,799	5,979,366
Disposals		-	-	(144,365)	(1,601,176)	(153,315)	(1,898,856)
Revaluation surplus		2,721,384	10,938,589	-	-	-	13,659,973
At 30 June 2022		**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**210,324,945**	**15,277,073**	**46,686,623**	**363,476,460**
DEPRECIATION							
At 01 July 2021		-	15,181,805	59,660,751	9,815,523	32,986,941	117,645,020
Charge for the year		-	1,495,968	4,760,170	1,506,210	2,866,690	10,629,038
Disposal adjustments		-	-	(49,987)	(1,601,176)	(83,469)	(1,734,632)
At 30 June 2022		**-**	**16,677,773**	**64,370,934**	**9,720,557**	**35,770,162**	**126,539,426**
NET BOOK VALUES							
At 30 June 2022	Rs.	**33,890,000**	**40,620,046**	**145,954,011**	**5,556,516**	**10,916,461**	**236,937,034**
Cost		**6,540,218**	**19,098,030**	**210,324,945**	**15,277,073**	**46,686,623**	**297,926,889**
Valuation		**27,349,782**	**38,199,789**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65,549,571**
At 30 June 2022		**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**210,324,945**	**15,277,073**	**46,686,623**	**363,476,460**

		Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Ii) COST/VALUATION							
At 01 July 2020		32,113,831	45,723,440	211,125,164	11,663,073	42,699,643	343,325,151
Additions		-	635,790	504,320	1,782,957	1,828,135	4,751,202
Disposals		(945,215)	-	(1,282,522)	-	(112,639)	(2,340,376)
At 30 June 2021		**31,168,616**	**46,359,230**	**210,346,962**	**13,446,030**	**44,415,139**	**345,735,977**
DEPRECIATION							
At 01 July 2020		-	13,678,644	55,099,161	8,859,355	30,379,117	108,016,277
Charge for the year		-	1,503,161	4,800,957	956,168	2,715,663	9,975,949
Disposals adjustments		-	-	(239,367)	-	(107,839)	(347,206)
At 30 June 2021		**-**	**15,181,805**	**59,660,751**	**9,815,523**	**32,986,941**	**117,645,020**
NET BOOK VALUES							
At 30 June 2021	Rs.	**31,168,616**	**31,177,425**	**150,686,211**	**3,630,507**	**11,428,198**	**228,090,957**
Cost		**6,540,218**	**19,098,030**	**210,346,962**	**13,446,030**	**44,415,139**	**293,846,379**
Valuation		**24,628,398**	**27,261,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,889,598**
At 30 June 2021		**31,168,616**	**46,359,230**	**210,346,962**	**13,446,030**	**44,415,139**	**345,735,977**

(c) The freehold land and buildings were revalued during the year by Ramiah-Isabel Consultancy Ltd, an independent valuer. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value. The revaluation surplus net of deferred income taxes was credited to revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity (Note 13).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(e) Details of the Group's land and buildings and plant and machinery measured at fair value and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2022 are as follows:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Land	Rs.	**33,890,000**	31,168,616	**33,890,000**	31,168,616
Buildings	Rs.	**40,620,046**	31,177,425	**40,620,046**	31,177,425
Plant and machinery	Rs.	**148,589,037**	154,776,232	**145,954,011**	150,686,211

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

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Freehold land and buildings					
Cost		**53,454,167**	53,454,167	**53,454,167**	53,454,167
Accumulated depreciation		**(16,837,740)**	(15,341,772)	**(16,837,740)**	(15,341,772)
Net book values	Rs.	**36,616,427**	38,112,395	**36,616,427**	38,112,395

(g) If plant and machinery were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Plant and machinery					
Cost		**221,236,072**	221,085,480	**221,207,828**	221,085,480
Accumulated depreciation		**(108,121,943)**	(102,835,005)	**(107,595,175)**	(102,835,005)
Net book values	Rs.	**113,114,129**	118,250,475	**113,612,653**	118,250,475

(h) Depreciation charge for the year has been included in:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Cost of sales		**7,501,922**	7,327,249	**7,501,922**	7,327,249
Selling and distribution expenses		**1,797,135**	1,387,091	**1,797,135**	1,387,090
Administrative expenses		**1,856,749**	1,775,537	**1,329,981**	1,261,610
	Rs.	**11,155,806**	10,489,877	**10,629,038**	9,975,949

(i) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed charge on the assets of the Group including property, plant and equipment.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

			The Group		The Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
	Computer software		**Rs.**	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
(a)	**COST**					
	At 01 July		**11,465,612**	11,472,919	**11,465,612**	11,465,612
	Disposal		**(1,103,401)**	-	**(1,103,104)**	-
	At 30 June		**10,362,211**	11,465.612	**10,362,211**	11,465,612
	AMORTISATION					
	At 01 July		**11,366,871**	11,245,455	**11,366,871**	11,245,455
	Charge for the year		**49,815**	121,416	**49,815**	121,416
	Disposal adjustment		**(1,103,401)**	-	**(1,103,401)**	-
	At 30 June		**10,313,285**	11,366,871	**10,313,285**	11,366,871
	NET BOOK VALUES	Rs.	**48,926**	98,741	**48,926**	98,741

7. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY - COST

	2022	2021
THE COMPANY	**Rs.**	Rs.
At 01 July and at 30 June	**4,416,107**	4,416,107

(a) Details of the subsidiary company are as follows:

Name of Company	Class of shares held	Year end	Stated Capital	Proportion of direct ownership interest		Country of incorporation and operation	Main business
				2022	2021		
			Rs.				
Gaz Industriels Madagas-	Ordinary	30 June	1,021,227	**99.84%**	99.84%	Madagascar	Production and sale of gases

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The carrying amount of the investments using the equity method is as follows:

	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY		
At 01 July	**2,126,250**	-
Additions during the year	**6,000,000**	2,126,250
Share of loss for the year	**(2,115,204)**	-
At 30 June	**6,011,046**	2,126,250

(a) Details of the investment in associates' carrying amounts are as follows:

Name of Company	Class of shares held	Year end	Stated Capital	Proportion of direct ownership interest		Country of incorporation and operation	Main business
				2022	2021		
			SCR				
Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited	Ordinary	31 December	5,000,000	**22.5%**	22.5%	Seychelles	Production and sale of gases
			Rs.				
The Care Collective Ltd	Ordinary	31 December	12,000,000	**40.625%**	-	Mauritius	Homecare Services

	Carrying amount	
	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited	**2,147,180**	2,126,250
The Care Collective Ltd	**3,863,866**	-
	6,011,046	2,126,250

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)

(b) Summarised financial information in respect of the associates is set below:

	Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited		The Care Collective Ltd	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assets	19,092,325	-	7,617,869	-
Liabilities	3,548,562	-	856,046	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	93,023	-	(5,258,177)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	93,023	-	(5,258,177)	-
Share of profit/(loss)	20,930	-	(2,136,134)	-

(c) A reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investment in associate:

	Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited		The Care Collective Ltd	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total net assets of associates	15,543,763	-	6,761,823	-
Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group	22.5%	22.5%	40.625%	-
Share of net assets in the associate	3,497,347	-	2,746,991	-

Other financial item arising out on the reconciliation of the net assets of the associates of Rs 233,292 has not been recognised due to the insignificant value.

9. INVENTORIES

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Finished goods	15,437,100	15,409,137	12,642,213	11,809,777
Raw materials	1,229,964	776,437	1,229,964	776,437
Spare parts	908,518	1,107,210	908,518	1,107,210
Rs.	17,575,582	17,292,784	14,780,695	13,693,424

(a) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to Rs. 116,558,413 (2021: Rs. 104,964,767) and Rs.97,885,112 (2021: Rs. 100,591,955) for the Group and for the Company respectively.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trade receivables	36,734,139	58,460,661	26,093,835	51,223,404
Expected credit loss	(7,953,190)	(8,788,371)	(7,209,101)	(8,224,036)
Trade receivables net of provision Rs.	28,780,949	49,672,290	18,884,734	42,999,368

Trade receivables may be analysed as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
- To third parties	36,212,054	32,982,184	25,571,750	25,744,927
- To related parties (note 30)	522,085	25,478,477	522,085	25,478,477
Rs.	36,734,139	58,460,661	26,093,835	51,223,404

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(i) *Impairment of trade receivables*

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2022 or 01 July 2021 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP of Mauritius, where it sells most of its goods and services, to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2022

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(i) Impairment of trade receivables (cont'd)

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 30 June 2022 in compliance with IFRS 9 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

THE GROUP

At 30 June 2022		Current	More than 1 day past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
		Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs**	**Rs.**
Expected loss rate		**3.67%**	**5.33%**	**23.19%**	**45.62%**	**34.87%**	
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables		**18,652,884**	**8,075,320**	**665,064**	**70,633**	**9,270,238**	**36,734,139**
Less: specific provision		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,850,000)**	**(5,850,000)**
Carrying amount		**18,652,884**	**8,075,320**	**665,064**	**70,633**	**3,420,238**	**30,884,139**
Loss allowance		**(294,108)**	**(430,106)**	**(154,259)**	**(32,222)**	**(1,192,495)**	**(2,103,190)**
Net carrying amount	Rs.	**18,358,776**	**7,645,214**	**510,805**	**38,411**	**2,227,743**	**28,780,949**

At 30 June 2021		Current	More than 1 day past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Expected loss rate		2.70%	5.17%	20.81%	45.49%	66.91%	
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables		15,613,303	32,940,787	661,860	141,012	9,103,699	58,460,661
Less: specific provision		-	-	-	-	(5,850,000)	(5,850,000)
Carrying amount		15,613,303	32,940,787	661,860	141,012	3,253,699	52,610,661
Loss allowance		(790,573)	(1,704,297)	(137,702)	(64,143)	(241,656)	(2,938,371)
Net carrying amount	Rs.	14,822,730	31,236,490	524,158	76,869	3,012,043	49,672,290

THE COMPANY

At 30 June 2022		Current	More than 1 day past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
		Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs**	**Rs.**
Expected loss rate		**3.67%**	**5.33%**	**23.19%**	**45.62%**	**13.11%**	
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables		**8,012,580**	**8,075,320**	**665,064**	**70,633**	**9,270,238**	**26,093,835**
Less: specific provision		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,850,000)**	**(5,850,000)**
Net carrying amount		**8,012,580**	**8,075,320**	**665,064**	**70,633**	**3,420,238**	**20,243,835**
Loss allowance		**(294,108)**	**(430,106)**	**(154,259)**	**(32,222)**	**(448,406)**	**(1,359,101)**
Net carrying amount	Rs.	**7,718,472**	**7,645,214**	**510,805**	**38,411**	**2,971,832**	**18,884,734**

At 30 June 2021		Current	More than 1 day past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Expected loss rate		2.70%	5.17%	20.81%	45.49%	66.91%	
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables		8,376,046	32,940,787	661,860	141,012	9,103,699	51,223,404
Less: specific provision		-	-	-	-	(5,850,000)	(5,850,000)
Carrying amount		8,376,046	32,940,787	661,860	141,012	3,253,699	45,373,404
Loss allowance		(226,238)	(1,704,297)	(137,702)	(64,143)	(241,656)	(2,374,036)
Net carrying amount	Rs.	8,149,808	31,236,490	524,158	76,869	3,012,043	42,999,368

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Year Ended 30 June 2022

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(i) Impairment of trade receivables (cont'd)

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 30 June 2022 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

		The Group		The Company	
		Trade Receivables		Trade Receivables	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Loss allowance as at 01 July (IFRS 9)		**8,788,371**	11,055,298	**8,224,036**	9,579,441
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year		**179,754**	-	**-**	-
Unused amounts reversed		**(1,014,935)**	(2,266,927)	**(1,014,935)**	(1,355,405)
Receivables written off during the year		**-**	-	**-**	-
At June 30	Rs.	**7,953,190**	8,788,371	**7,209,101**	8,224,036

The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Mauritian Rupee		**7,191,317**	7,855,791	**7,191,317**	7,855,791
US Dollar		**11,693,417**	34,452,688	**11,693,417**	35,143,577
Malagasy Ariary		**9,896,215**	7,363,811	**-**	-
	Rs.	**28,780,949**	49,672,290	**18,884,734**	42,999,368

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Receivable from related parties (note 30)		**-**	-	**-**	1,504,321
Work-in-progress (see note (a) below)		**1,708,415**	1,510,586	**1,708,415**	1,510,586
Other receivables (see note (b) below)		**5,980,025**	1,283,745	**6,177,069**	1,283,745
	Rs.	**7,688,440**	2,794,331	**7,885,484**	4,298,652

(a) Work-in-progress

Work-in-progress relates to equipment which are not available and ready for use. The equipment will be capitalised in the next financial year as same will be ready for use.

(b) *Other receivables*

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. Collateral is not normally obtained.

(c) *Fair values of financial assets at amortised cost*

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

(d) *Impairment*

Financial assets at amortised cost include loss allowance of **Rs. nil** as at 30 June 2022 (2021: Rs. 6,919,986).

12. STATED CAPITAL

The Group and The Company			
Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Total
2022 & 2021	2022 & 2021	2022 & 2021	2022 & 2021
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
2,611,392	26,113,920	159	**26,114,079**

The total authorised number of ordinary share is 6,000,000 (2021: 6,000,000 shares) with a par value of Rs. 10 per share (2021: Rs.10 per share). All issued shares are fully paid. The Company has one class of ordinary share and each share carries a right to vote and to dividend.

13. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES

(a) **THE GROUP**

		Translation reserve	Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
At 01 July 2021		2,534,853	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	41,119,351
Movement for the year		-	13,659,973	3,293,766	16,953,739
Currency translation differences		(1,958,881)	-	-	(1,958,881)
At June 30, 2022	Rs.	**575,972**	**66,898,685**	**(11,360,448)**	**56,114,209**

		Translation reserve	Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
At 01 July 2020		(291,673)	54,098,505	(12,188,856)	41,617,976
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		-	-	(2,900,421)	(2,900,421)
Deferred tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		-	-	435,063	435,063
Revaluation reserve - release to retained earnings		-	(859,793)	-	(859,793)
Currency translation differences		2,826,526	-	(11,360,448)	2,826,526
At 30 June 2021	Rs.	2,534,853	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	41,119,351

(b) **THE COMPANY**

		Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs
At 01 July 2021		53,238,712	(14,654,214)	38,584,498
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		-	3,293,766	3,293,766
Gains arising during the year		13,659,973	-	13,659,973
At 30 June 2022	Rs.	**66,898,685**	**(11,360,448)**	**55,538,237**
At 01 July 2020		54,098,505	(12,188,856)	41,909,649
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		-	(2,900,421)	(2,900,421)
Deferred tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		-	435,063	435,063
Revaluation reserve - release to retained earnings		(859,793)	-	(859,793)
At 30 June 2021	Rs.	53,238,712	(14,654,214)	38,584,498

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Year Ended 30 June 2022

13. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES (CONT'D)

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the foreign subsidiary.

Revaluation surplus

The revaluation surplus relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Actuarial gains/(losses) reserve

The actuarial gains/(losses) reserve represents the cumulative remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised.

14. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

(a) Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at 15%.

There is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred income tax assets and liabilities when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority on the same entity.

The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deferred tax liabilities		25,757,129	24,914,264	25,757,129	24,914,264
Deferred tax assets		(534,235)	(2,543,862)	(534,235)	(2,543,862)
Net deferred tax liabilities	Rs.	**25,222,894**	22,370,402	**25,222,894**	22,370,402

(b) The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July		22,370,402	23,594,872	22,370,402	23,594,872
Credited to profit or loss (note 17(b))		2,358,427	(789,407)	2,358,427	(789,407)
Charged to other comprehensive income		494,065	(435,063)	494,065	(435,063)
At 30 June	Rs.	**25,222,894**	22,370,402	**25,222,894**	22,370,402

(c) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same fiscal authority on the same entity, is as follows:

(i) Deferred tax liabilities

		The Group and The Company		
		Accelerated tax depreciation	Revaluation of assets	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2019		20,116,758	5,514,324	25,631,082
Credited to profit or loss		(716,818)	-	(716,818)
At 30 June 2021		19,399,940	5,514,324	24,914,264
Charged to profit or loss		842,865	-	842,865
At 30 June 2022	Rs.	**20,242,805**	**5,514,324**	**25,757,129**

(ii) Deferred tax assets

		The Group and The Company		
		Retirement benefit obligations	Tax losses	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2020		(2,036,210)	-	(2,036,210)
Credited to profit or loss		(72,589)	-	(72,589)
Credited to other comprehensive income		(435,063)	-	(435,063)
At 30 June 2021	Rs.	(2,543,862)	-	(2,543,862)
Charged to profit or loss		1,515,562	-	1,515,562
Charged to other comprehensive income		494,065	-	494,065
At June 30 2022	Rs.	**(534,235)**	**-**	**(534,235)**

15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
Amounts recognised in the statements of financial position:			
- Pension benefits	Rs.	**3,561,567**	16,959,083
Amounts charged to profit or loss:			
- Pension benefits	Rs.	**928,934**	483,926
Amounts charged to other comprehensive income:			
- Pension benefits	Rs.	**3,293,766**	(2,900,421)

Pension benefits

(i) The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan. The plan is a final salary plan, which provides benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for 5 years. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.

The assets of the plan are invested in the Deposit Administration Policy underwritten by Swan Life. The Deposit Administration Policy is a pooled insurance product for Group Pension Schemes. It is a long-term investment Policy which aims to provide a smooth progression of returns from one year to the next without regular fluctuations associated with asset-linked investments such as Equity Funds. Moreover, the Deposit Administration Policy offers a minimum guaranteed return of 4% p.a.

Based on the above, given it is an insured product, the split has not been provided.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at 30 June 2022 by Swan Life Ltd (Actuarial Valuer). The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Unit Credit Method.

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

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
Present value of funded obligations		31,670,823	33,328,908
Fair value of plan assets		(28,109,256)	(16,369,825)
Liability in the statements of financial position	Rs.	**3,561,567**	16,959,083

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15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

Pension Benefits (Cont'd)

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

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July		**(16,959,083)**	(13,574,736)
Charged to profit and loss		**(928,934)**	(483,926)
Charged to other comprehensive income		**3,293,766**	(2,900,421)
Employer Contributions and Unfunded benefits		**11,032,684**	-
At 30 June	Rs.	**(3,561,567)**	(16,959,083)

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

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July		**33,328,908**	29,200,145
Interest cost		**392,832**	389,249
Current service cost		**314,439**	266,557
Actuarial (gains)/losses		**(2,365,356)**	3,472,957
At 30 June	Rs.	**31,670,823**	33,328,908

(iv) The movement in the fair value of plan assets of the year is as follows:

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July		**16,369,825**	15,625,409
Expected return on plan assets		**191,200**	171,879
Employer's Contribution		**11,032,684**	-
Scheme expenses		**(407,363)**	-
Cost of insuring risk		**(5,500)**	-
Actuarial gains		**928,410**	572,537
At 30 June	Rs.	**28,109,256**	16,369,825

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

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
Current service cost		**727,302**	266,557
Net interest cost		**201,632**	217,369
Total included in employee benefit expense (Note 25(a))	Rs.	**928,934**	483,926
Actual return on plan assets	Rs.	**11,739,431**	744,416

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

		The Group and The Company	
		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
Experience losses on the liabilities		**2,009,547**	(288,322)
Gains on pension scheme assets		**928,410**	572,537
Changes in assumptions		**355,809**	(3,184,636)
Total in other comprehensive income	Rs.	**3,293,766**	(2,900,421)

(vii) The principal actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were:

	The Group and The Company	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	**4.70%**	3.50%
Future long-term salary increase	**3.00%**	3.00%

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

		The Group and The Company			
		2022		2021	
		Increase	**Decrease**	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.	Rs.
Discount rate (1% movement)		**1,180,797**	**607,096**	940,874	1,024,782
Future long-term salary increase (1% movement)	Rs.	**615,474**	**526,287**	730,957	615,334

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

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

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

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

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

(xi) No contribution is expected to be made by the Group and the Company to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 30 June 2023.

(xii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12 years for the Group and the Company.

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Trade payables		**11,464,433**	34,295,360	**7,093,168**	28,881,864
Deposits from customers		**29,582,374**	29,067,733	**29,582,374**	29,067,733
Accrued expenses		**11,083,710**	13,221,093	**11,083,710**	13,221,093
Amount due to related parties (note 30)		**156,151**	1,300,810	**156,151**	1,300,810
	Rs.	**52,286,668**	77,884,996	**47,915,403**	72,471,500

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a) Amounts shown in statements of financial position are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July	2,008,583	992,195	1,739,629	952,951
Tax paid	(2,231,029)	(600,275)	(1,843,763)	(600,275)
TDS deducted	-	(60,752)	-	(60,752)
Withholding tax deducted	(166,994)	-	(166,994)	-
Under/(over) provision in prior year	104,134	(352,675)	104,134	(352,675)
APS and CSR paid	(755,523)	(532,116)	(755,523)	(532,116)
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year	3,187,245	1,088,470	1,157,089	819,519
Effect of translation difference	-	(39,241)	-	-
Covid 19 levy	402,816	1,439,466	402,816	1,439,466
CSR	150,640	73,511	150,640	73,511
At 30 June Rs.	2,699,872	2,008,583	788,028	1,739,629

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year at 15% (2021: 15%)	3,677,841	2,883,433	1,647,685	2,332,496
Deferred tax (note 14(b))	2,358,427	(789,407)	2,358,427	(789,407)
Tax expense Rs.	6,036,268	2,094,026	4,006,112	1,543,089

(c) Tax reconciliation

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Profit/(loss) before taxation	12,219,612	21,751,777	11,537,540	9,111,229
Tax calculated at effective tax rate of 11% (2021: 9%)	1,327,629	1,957,660	1,253,523	778,083
Income not subject to tax	(1,847,750)	(817,550)	(1,847,750)	(817,550)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,733,172	858,986	1,733,172	858,986
Withholding tax on dividend income	18,144	-	18,144	-
Tax differential	1,956,050	(589,399)	-	-
Effect of translation difference	-	(39,241)	-	-
Withholding tax deducted	(166,994)	-	(166,994)	-
Underprovision in prior year	104,134	-	104,134	-
Covid 19 levy	402,816	1,439,466	402,816	1,439,466
CSR	150,640	73,511	150,640	73,511
Deferred tax	2,358,427	(789,407)	2,358,427	(789,407)
Tax expense Rs.	6,036,268	2,094,026	4,006,112	1,543,089

18. BORROWINGS

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Non-current	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lease liabilities (notes d)	3,647,762	-	3,647,762	-
Total non-current borrowings Rs.	3,647,762	-	3,647,762	-
Current	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank borrowings (note b)	3,094,298	-	3,094,298	-
Lease liabilities (note d)	835,965	-	835,965	-
Total current borrowings Rs.	3,930,263	-	3,930,263	-

(a) The borrowings are secured by floating charges on the assets of the Group including property, plant and equipment. The rate of interest on those borrowings are 5.00% for bank borrowings.

(b) The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest-rate changes and the contractual repricing dates are as follows:

	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
(i) THE GROUP	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2022 Rs.	3,094,298	-	-	-	3,094,298
At 30 June 2021 Rs.	-	-	-	-	-

	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
(ii) THE COMPANY	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2022 Rs.	3,094,298	-	-	-	3,094,298
At 30 June 2021 Rs.	-	-	-	-	-

(c) The borrowings are denominated in Mauritian Rupees and the carrying amounts are not materially different from their fair values.

(d) Lease Liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Finance leases	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Within one year	1,052,206	-	1,052,206	-
More than 1 year but before 5 years	4,043,788	-	4,043,788	-
	5,095,994	-	5,095,994	-
Less future finance charges	(612,267)	-	(612,267)	-
Present value of finance lease obligations	4,483,727	-	4,483,727	-
Apportioned as follows:				
Repayable within one year	835,965	-	835,965	-
Repayable after 1 year and before 5 years	3,647,762	-	3,647,762	-
	4,483,727	-	4,483,727	-

19. REVENUE

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales of goods	210,571,913	188,767,977	176,927,943	165,334,220
Sales of services	481,443	553,132	481,443	553,132
Rental income	2,548,915	2,666,407	2,548,915	2,666,407
Rs.	213,602,271	191,987,516	179,958,301	168,553,759

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended 30 June 2022

19. REVENUE (CONT'D)

The Group is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of medical and industrial gases (in bulk and in cylinders) and of welding electrodes. It also provides welding and cutting equipment and accessories as well as installation of gas reticulation and earns revenue.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by lines and timing of revenue recognition and type of contract and sales channels.

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	Rs.	**213,602,271**	191,987,516	**179,958,301**	168,553,759
Contract duration					
Short term contract		**213,602,271**	191,987,516	**179,958,301**	168,553,759
Sales Channels					
Directly to customers		**213,602,271**	191,987,516	**179,958,301**	168,553,759

There were no contract balances as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

20. COST OF SALES/EXPENSES

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Employee benefit expense (note 25(a))		**36,433,642**	28,969,280	**35,178,644**	27,733,870
Raw materials and consumables used		**115,883,088**	104,964,767	**97,885,112**	100,591,955
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**11,155,806**	10,489,877	**10,629,038**	9,975,949
Amortisation of intangible assets		**49,815**	121,416	**49,815**	121,416
Professional fees		**10,617,347**	9,813,413	**7,163,954**	7,212,172
Directors fees		**1,591,723**	1,397,610	**1,591,723**	1,397,610
Repairs & maintenance		**4,265,361**	3,092,674	**4,102,654**	3,066,998
Motor vehicle running expenses		**4,991,893**	4,675,692	**4,214,475**	3,877,245
Electricity charges		**8,678,924**	7,127,131	**8,565,517**	7,088,215
Advertising costs		**204,680**	224,439	**204,680**	224,439
Provision for bad debts		**(1,014,934)**	(773,782)	**(1,014,934)**	(773,782)
Bad debts written off		**223,324**	-	**223,324**	-
Provision for stock obsolescence		**(479,221)**	(726,010)	**(479,221)**	(726,010)
Other expenses		**7,227,609**	4,427,599	**4,916,959**	3,220,616
	Rs.	**199,829,057**	173,804,106	**173,231,740**	163,010,693

Other expenses comprise of miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year.

The above expenses are classified as follows:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Cost of sales		**142,217,959**	126,087,729	**123,247,833**	121,740,288
Selling and distribution expenses		**24,687,749**	21,716,876	**22,258,797**	19,364,260
Administrative expenses		**32,923,349**	25,999,501	**27,725,110**	21,906,145
	Rs.	**199,829,057**	173,804,106	**173,231,740**	163,010,693

21. OTHER INCOME

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**1,171,639**	682,389	**1,171,639**	682,389
Sundry income		**318,516**	908,773	**151,785**	908,569
Dividend income		**-**	-	**1,502,946**	-
	Rs.	**1,490,155**	1,591,162	**2,826,370**	1,590,958

22. FINANCE INCOME/(COST)

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Net foreign transactions gains/(loses)		**615,396**	1,406,563	**(365,069)**	1,406,563
Interest expense		**(97,021)**	(84,526)	**(97,021)**	(84,526)
	Rs.	**518,375**	1,322,037	**(462,090)**	1,322,037

23. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

The carrying amount of the investment using the equity method is as follows:

		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July		**19,655**	(35,728)
Share of profit for the year		**54,507**	55,383
At 30 June	Rs.	**74,162**	19,655

The Group has an interest in a joint venture, Medical Gases JV. The joint venture is incorporated and operates in Mauritius. The main activity of the joint venture is to supply medical gases (liquid oxygen, nitrous oxide and compressed air) to the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life during the period 01 April 2018 to 31 March 2020. Thereafter, the contract was extended to 30 June 2020 and not renewed.

According to the joint venture agreement, revenue for the goods provided is being split and attributed to each party according to the goods supplied by them to Medical Gases JV. Assets and liabilities are split in the proportion of sales revenue whilst all expenses are being shared equally.

Medical Gases JV is a private company and there is no quoted market price for its shares.

The above joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's joint venture is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements.

(i) Summarised statement of financial position of Medical Gases JV:

		2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.
Current assets	Rs.	**6,020,989**	5,911,976
Current liabilities	Rs.	**5,796,513**	5,796,513
The above amounts of assets and liabilities include the following:			
Cash and cash equivalents	Rs.	**332,531**	223,518

(ii) Summarised statement of profit or loss of Medical Gases JV:

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Revenue	Rs.	**-**	-	**-**	-
Profit for the year	Rs.	**138,256**	110,765	**138,256**	110,765
Share of profit	Rs.	**54,507**	55,383	**54,507**	55,383

The Group does not have any commitments and contingent liabilities to its joint venture.

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Year Ended 30 June 2022

24. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Profit on disposal of land (compulsory acquisition by Government of Mauritius)	-	599,785	-	599,785
Financial penalty paid to Competition Commission of Mauritius (Note (i) below)	(1,501,435)	-	(1,501,435)	-
Reversal of provision for impairment	-	-	6,008,831	-
Rs.	(1,501,435)	599,785	4,507,396	599,785

(i) Competition Commission claims

Les Gaz Industriels Limited was informed by the Competition Commission of Mauritius that a complaint has been received by the said Commission to the effect that Medical Gases JV, a duly registered joint venture, formed by the Company and Gaz Carbonique Ltd, with the sole purpose of bidding for government medical tenders, were involved in a collusive agreement by fixing the prices of medical gases.

Therefore, an investigation was launched in order to establish whether there was any breach of Sections 41 and 42 of the Competition Act 2007. On 24 November 2021, the Commission issued its decision which mentioned that Section 41 was breached while there was no infringement to Section 42. That decision was issued following the final report of the Executive Director, which final report did not consider the written reply of Les Gaz Industriels Limited, which, without admission of liability, the latter did not insist on. In the circumstances, on a without admission of liability basis and for the purposes of expediency, Les Gaz Industriels Limited agreed to pay a fine of Rs 1,501,435.

25. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Profit before taxation is arrived at after:				
crediting:				
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 21)	1,171,639	1,282,174	1,171,639	1,282,174
and charging:				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11,155,806	10,489,877	10,629,038	9,975,949
Amortisation of intangible assets	49,815	121,416	49,815	121,416
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	116,558,413	104,964,967	97,885,112	100,591,955
Employee benefit expense (note (a) below) Rs.	36,433,642	28,969,280	35,178,644	27,733,870

(a) **Employee benefit expense**

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wages and salaries	33,811,023	26,906,403	32,663,061	25,780,439
Social security costs	107,036	109,446	-	-
Pension costs - defined contributions plans	1,586,649	1,469,505	1,586,649	1,469,505
Pension costs - defined benefit plans (note 15(v))	928,934	483,926	928,934	483,926
Rs.	36,433,642	28,969,280	35,178,644	27,733,870

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

		2022	2021
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	Rs.	6,183,344	19,657,751
Number of ordinary shares in issue		2,611,392	2,611,392
Profit per share	Rs.	2.37	7.53

27. DIVIDENDS

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recommended and paid	Rs.	5,222,784	-	5,222,784	-
Dividend per share	Rs.	2	-	2	-

28. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) **Cash generated from operations**				
Profit before taxation	12,219,612	21,751,777	11,537,540	9,111,229
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,155,806	10,489,877	10,629,038	9,975,949
Amortisation of intangible assets	49,815	121,416	49,815	121,416
Share of profit in joint venture	(54,507)	(55,383)	(54,507)	(55,383)
Share of loss in associates	2,115,204	-	2,115,204	-
Interest expense	97,021	-	97,021	84,526
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,171,639)	(682,389)	(1,171,639)	(682,389)
Profit on disposal of land	-	(599,785)	-	(599,785)
Contribution to the defined benefit plan	(11,032,684)	-	(11,032,684)	-
Reversal of provision for bad debts	-	(2,831,262)	-	(1,355,405)
Retirement benefit obligations	928,934	483,926	928,934	483,926
	14,307,562	28,678,177	13,098,722	17,084,084
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	(282,798)	2,978,549	(1,087,270)	5,123,065
Trade and other receivables	20,891,341	(27,124,053)	24,114,634	(23,149,842)
Financial assets at amortised cost	(4,894,109)	432,517	(3,586,832)	1,760,419
Prepayments	(3,787,357)	107,726	(3,787,357)	107,726
Trade and other payables	(25,598,328)	24,384,982	(24,556,097)	22,860,483
Cash generated from operations Rs.	636,311	29,457,898	4,195,800	23,785,935

(b) Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts include the following for the purpose of the cash flow statement:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash in hand and at bank	32,281,964	44,048,142	27,439,756	34,228,526
Cash and cash equivalents Rs.	32,281,964	44,048,142	27,439,756	34,228,526

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	2021	Cash Flows	Non-cash flows	2022
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Borrowings	-	7,578,025	-	7,578,025
Total liabilities from financing activities Rs.	-	7,578,025	-	7,578,025

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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29. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) The Group is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of medical and industrial gases (in bulk and in cylinders). It also provides welding and cutting equipment and accessories as well as gas reticulation. The Board of Directors considers the business as a single reportable segment.

The internal reporting provided to the Chief Executive Officer for the Group's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles under IFRS.

Revenue has been analysed in Note 19.

There were no changes in the reportable segment during the year.

(b) Geographical Information

THE GROUP	Revenues from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local	**117,425,798**	77,112,508	**245,706,193**	234,425,623
Foreign	**96,176,473**	114,875,008	**-**	-
Rs.	**213,602,271**	191,987,516	**245,706,193**	234,425,623

THE COMPANY	Revenues from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local	**117,425,798**	53,678,751	**247,487,275**	234,751,710
Foreign	**62,532,503**	114,875,008	**-**	-
Rs.	**179,958,301**	168,553,759	**247,487,275**	234,751,710

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) THE GROUP	Technical fees	Sales of goods and services	Purchase of goods	Dividends paid	Amount owed by related parties	Amount owed to related parties
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trading transactions						
Year ended 30 June 2022						
Major shareholder (note 16)	**533,337**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156,151**
Joint Venture (note 10)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,629**	**-**
Associate (note 10)	**-**	**7,535,666**	**-**	**-**	**504,456**	**-**
Common beneficial owner (note 10)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Rs.	**533,337**	**7,535,666**	**-**	**-**	**522,085**	**156,151**
Trading transactions						
At 30 June 2021						
Major shareholder (note 16)	403,566	-	-	-	-	1,300,810
Joint Venture (note 10)	-	-	-	-	17,629	-
Associate (note 10)	-	13,814,834	-	-	2,953,001	-
Common beneficial owner (note 10)	-	37,015,580	-	-	22,507,847	-
Rs.	403,566	50,830,414	-	-	25,478,477	1,300,810

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2022

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) THE COMPANY

	Technical fees	Sales of goods and services	Purchase of goods	Dividends paid	Amount owed by related parties	Amount owed to related parties
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Trading transactions						
Year ended 30 June 2022						
Major shareholder (note 16)	**533,337**	-	-	-	-	**156,151**
Subsidiary (note 11)	-	**5,338,538**	-	-	-	-
Joint Venture (note 10)	-	-	-	-	**17,629**	-
Associate (note 10)	-	**7,535,666**	-	-	**504,456**	-
Common beneficial owner (note 10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.	**533,337**	**12,874,204**	-	-	**522,085**	**156,151**
Trading transactions						
Year ended 30 June 2021						
Major shareholder (note 16)	403,566	-	-	-	-	1,300,810
Subsidiary (note 11)	-	10,152,524	-	-	1,504,321	-
Joint Venture (note 10)	-	-	-	-	17,629	-
Associate (note 10)	-	13,814,834	-	-	2,953,001	-
Common beneficial owner (note 10)	-	37,015,580	-	-	22,507,847	-
Rs.	403,566	60,982,938	-	-	26,982,798	1,300,810

(c) (i) The above transactions have been made at arm's length, on normal commercial terms and in the normal course of business.

(ii) The major shareholder is African Oxygen Limited.

(iii) Technical fees payable are in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

(iv) Provision made for doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties amounts to Rs. 97,130 (2021: Rs.8,468,224).

(d) Key management personnel compensation

	The Group and The Company	
	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Short-term employee benefits	**11,299,933**	8,428,679
Termination benefits	**158,899**	-
Post-employment benefits	**708,267**	620,130
At 30 June Rs.	**12,167,099**	9,048,809

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Bank guarantees

There are contingent liabilities for which no provision has been made in the financial statements in respect of bank guarantees given to third party amounting to **Rs. 53,370** (2021: Rs. 1,358,793). The directors consider that no liability will arise as the probability of default in respect of these guarantees are remote.

32. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Covid-19 Pandemic continues to impact global commercial activity and is still contributing to significant declines and volatility in financial markets post the year end.

The directors have therefore made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern taking into account all available information about the future including the analysis of the possible impacts in relation to COVID-19, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and concluded that no events or conditions have been identified that would impact the Group's business activities and going concern. However, given the prolonged effects of the pandemic, the directors consider that it is not possible to estimate the future implications.

The Group is expected to have limited impact from the ongoing conflict in Ukraine in the short term. The Group has no exposure to Russian banks and materials, which are subject to United States sanctions.

On 30 September 2022, the Board of Directors declared a final dividend of Rs. 2.50 per share for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Except for the above, there have been no material events since the end of the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.