omnicane

Integrating Energies

2023

INTEGRATED REPORT

SUSTAINING MOMENTUM

Sustaining Momentum is our commitment to building on the solid foundation laid with Omnicane 2.0. This year, we continue on our journey of innovation, resilience, and growth with unwavering passion. Our dedication to sustainability, operational excellence and community impact drives us toward a future of continuous and transformative progress. Together, we harness the power of our collective efforts, ensuring that each step is a stride towards a brighter, more sustainable tomorrow.

CONTENTS

ABOUT OMNICANE

OMNICANE AT A GLANCE

FINANCIAL

7.6
BILLION
TURNOVER (RS)

1.8
BILLION
EBITDA (RS)

0.577
BILLION
NET PROFIT
AFTER TAX (RS)

46.79%
GEARING

6.38
EARNINGS PER
SHARE (RS)

OPERATIONAL

200,834
TONNES
REFINED SUGAR
PRODUCED

12.9
MILLION LITRES
BIOETHANOL
PRODUCED

770
GWH
ELECTRICITY
EXPORTED
TO THE GRID

32.5
GWH
ELECTRICITY EXPORTED
TO RWANDAN GRID

OTHERS

1,243
EMPLOYEES

23.40
SHARE PRICE
(Rs)

1.00
DIVIDEND PER SHARE
(Rs)

BUSINESS LOCATIONS

Local Operations

	Agriculture	Milling	Refinery	Energy	Logistics	Distillery	Retail & Brands	Property	Omnicane House
Mon Trésor	●							●	●
Britannia	●				●			●	
Benares	●								
La Baraque		●	●	●		●	●		
St Aubin				●					

Market Presence

2-6 | 3-3 | 202-2

- Omnicane's main operating location is in the South of Mauritius.
- La Baraque industrial cluster consists of a modern sugar factory, refinery, bagasse-coal cogeneration power plant, distillery, antioxidant plant & carbon burn-out unit.
- The strategic importance of this cluster approach is to maximise revenue, minimise costs, proximity to main sources of raw materials and transport links.
- Its property development is located at Mon Trésor.
- Regional presence in Kenya with 20% equity stake in KISCOL and operation of 5MW hydro-electric plant in Rwanda.

KEY CORPORATE EVENTS

Jun-23
Omnicane Limited - First Runner Up in the Large Enterprise category – Food & Beverage Manufacturing Industry for the 1st Environment Awards ceremony organised by the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change

Sep-23
Omnicane Limited - Winner of the prestigious PwC Sustainability Award 2023

Oct-23
Full day training session on Sustainability & ESG faciliated by PwC(Mauritius) for the benefit of Omnicane Limited's Board members

Oct-23
Commissioning of antioxidant extract plant at La Baraque Cluster

Dec-23
Participation of Jacques M. d'Unienville, CEO of Omnicane in the COP28 Climate Summit in UAE

Apr-24
Signature of a pioneering Collaboration Agreement between Omnicane and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the coal to biomass transition project

Apr-24
Official Visit of His Excellency Mr. Prithvirajsing Roopun, GCSK, President of the Republic of Mauritius at Omnihydro, Rwanda

CSR

Jul-23
In context of World Environment Day celebrations, collaboration with Precious Plastics Mauritius for beach and mangrove clean up and visit to recycling facility at Pointe Jerome, Mahebourg

Aug-23
Omnicane Award 2023 - Sookdeo Bissoondoyal State College being the winner of this year's award having as theme "Role of the press in nation building within the digital era"

Aug-23
MoU signature ceremony for the partnership between Omnicane Foundation and Lovebridge NGO for financial support to children from vulnerable families in the South of Mauritius

Aug-23
Mangrove clean up at Bambous Virieux with the collaboration of Reef Conservation Mauritius and Kenya Camp Carol local community members

Sep-23
Sponsorship of Teejas Savoo, Junior Badminton Champion for preparation relating to international badminton championship events

Nov-23
Collaboration with APSA for diabetes prevention campaign and foot care caravan at Camp Carol

Nov-23
Certificate Award Ceremony for the beneficiaries of the Organic Gardening course at Britannia done with the collaboration of Movement pour l'Autosuffisance Alimentaire (MAA)

Dec-23
Sponsorship of Mahebourg by Night trail

MATERIAL TOPICS

3-1 | 3-2

In February 2023, Omnicane has updated its list of material topics as per the requirements of GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 and in line with the new GRI Standards 2021. These concern matters that can materially affect the organisation's ability to create value in the short and medium term.

Using the approach of Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA), a total of 25 Material topics were retained by the Top Management/Executive Team to score the significance of economic, social and environmental impacts of each topic. The following methodology was adopted by the Company for determining its material topics:

1. Establish the decision context taking into consideration Omnicane's strategy 2023-2027.
2. Identify the objectives and criteria for analysis (economic, social & environmental)
3. Scoring from a measurement scale of 0-100 using expert judgement and on the three criteria selected
4. Allocation of weightage – the chosen weightage was in the following order
   $(w_{economic}, w_{social}, w_{environment}) = (0.5, 0.25, 0.25)$
5. Combination of scores and weightage
6. Examine the results and finalising of material topics. Decision to take scores equal to or higher than 60.
7. Sensitivity analysis

The material topics identified are applicable for all Business Units and form an integral part of their commitments, goals, objectives, responsibilities, and resource allocation. The 25 Material topics identified are tabled as below and have been rated for their pertinence from economic, social and environmental perspectives.

Category	Topic	Pertinence Score
Economic	1. Economic performance	86.3
	2. Market presence	86.3
	3. Anti-corruption	85.0
	4. Indirect economic impacts	73.8
	5. Procurement practices	71.3
	6. Anti-competitive behaviour	62.5
Environmental	7. Energy	95.0
	8. Water and effluents	87.5
	9. Materials	80.0
	10. Emissions	78.8
	11. Waste	72.5
Social	12. Marketing and labeling	81.3
	13. Local communities	80.0
	14. Customer health and safety	78.8
	15. Employment	76.3
	16. Training and education	75.0
	17. Labour/management relations	72.5
	18. Occupational health and safety	72.5
	19. Diversity and equal opportunity	70.0
	20. Non-discrimination	70.0
	21. Child labour	70.0
	22. Forced or compulsory labour	70.0
	23. Public policy	70.0
	24. Customer privacy	68.8
	25. Freedom of association and collective bargaining	62.5

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

THE CHAIRPERSON'S LETTER

Dear Shareholders,

It is with great pleasure that I am addressing you this first letter as Chairperson since my appointment by the Board as Chairperson of Omnicane Limited on August 15, 2023, taking on from Harold Mayer whom I must say has been instrumental in paving the way for Omnicane 2.0. After serving on the Board as Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee, I am privileged to be at the helm of this systemic and dynamic Group of the Mauritian economy and to contribute to bring it to new heights.

Strategy: Omnicane 2.0 – Sustaining Momentum

You will recall that Omnicane 2.0 revolves around consolidating and transitioning. Consolidating our industrial savoir-faire with our unique industrial cluster as flagship and transitioning to green energy with the conversion to full biomass of our two power plants and climbing up the value chain with our low GI and antioxidants sugars and the production of high quality rum. On our property activities, the transition is directed towards building a portfolio of yielding assets in the medium to long term.

I am pleased to say that significant progress has been made, particularly in advancing our biomass solutions both from technical and financial standpoints. Exploratory missions to identify biomass sourcing opportunities have yielded encouraging results, enabling us to initiate discussions with the authorities.

The successful commissioning of our antioxidant extract plant and the production of the first batches of quality rum are also important milestones of the plan achieved.

On the property side, the acquisition of Omnicane House paves the way for the 'build to yield' strategy.

New Corporate Structure

Adopting an organisational structure that will best support our strategy is key. Last year, we implemented a first phase in that direction with the creation of two distinct SBU's each one headed by a CEO. This year, we went a step further in aligning the interests of the management and shareholders with the acquisition of Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd (OMCL), the company which drives strategic management and treasury functions of the Group. This strategic move strengthens our internal operations and paves the way for future expansion in niche markets of the financial segment.

Financial Performance

You will recall that after several challenging years, the Group made a remarkable turnaround in 2022 with a record profitability. I am pleased to report that the Group results for 2023 are slightly higher than 2022 and better than the Omnicane 2.0 five-year plan. This performance underscores our financial resilience and prudent management. Despite strategic acquisitions and expansion efforts, we have effectively managed debt levels and maintained KPIs within industry norms.

After bolstering the Group's balance sheet during the challenging times, a dividend of Rs 1.00 per share was declared at the end of the year. This translates in a yield of 4.27% compared to the share price; this yield is above the market average. In addition, it is worth noting that Omnicane's share price moved up by 36% to reach Rs 23.40 and was one of the best performers of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius in 2023.

ESG

Environmental

In line with its vision to be the leader in sustainable developments in the region, Omnicane has partnered with PwC Mauritius in 2023 to provide full-fledged trainings on Sustainability and ESG for the benefit of its directors, key executives, and finance professionals. A full day session was organised with the Board members to apprise them of the sustainability governance best practices and key material topics, pertinent for Omnicane and its stakeholders, both from risk and business strategy perspectives.

As part of its ESG strategy, the Group has also embarked on a project to calculate its carbon footprint with the help of a local consultant to establish its baseline Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. The outcome of this exercise will be available by mid-2024, paving the way for the adoption of a mitigation and adaptation plan with targets to reduce our carbon footprint going forward.

Social

Since January 2024, Omnicane is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, which is the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative and adherence to its ten principles revolving around human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. The Company is committed to abide by these ten principles and will submit its annual Communication of Progress report accordingly.

In line with its inclusive development strategy, Omnicane Foundation has also successfully collaborated with various NGOs and stakeholders in 2023 to implement social projects with the objective of improving the livelihood of the local community.

Governance:

Board assessment

An independent board evaluation was carried out by the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIoD) during the year. The terms of reference were extensive but centered on whether the Board was fulfilling its purpose and aligns with governance parameters such as compliance, Board's structure, Board's role in governance, Board dynamics and functioning, financial reporting process, internal controls, and risk management. The analytical process involved interviews with Directors and key executives, surveys, peer review, and the Chairperson's evaluation.

The report concluded that Omnicane Board has the characteristics of a 'good board' that has proved to be capable of doing a turnaround, even in difficult situation such as the post COVID era. However, improvements can be made, and these include the Board size, skills, Board processes and people focus. The Board has already addressed some of the weaknesses identified in the report and will continue monitoring the implementation of other measures during 2024.

In addition, the Board also reviewed and approved its Board and committees' charters which have been published on Omnicane's website.

2024 Outlook

In 2024, the focus of the Group will be towards making significant progress on our energy transition agenda for our two power plants. The priority will be the one at St Aubin whose PPA will expire in 2025. On the Retail & Brands segment, the ramping up of sales of antioxidant products in 2024 will be an important factor in the future growth of this pole.

Overall, the Group is expected to maintain strong performance in line with its Omnicane 2.0 plan.

Acknowledgments

As the new Chairman of the Board, I would like to seize this opportunity to thank Harold Mayer for the tremendous work he has carried out as Chairperson and will continue to value his input on the Board. I am also grateful to my other colleagues on the Board for their invaluable support and contribution throughout the year. I would like to thank our CEO, Jacques M. d'Unienville, for his strong leadership in implementing the Group's strategy while ensuring the safety and well-being of our employees. Lastly, a big thank you to all our management team and staff who have worked relentlessly during the year.

I am confident that Omnicane will continue in its quest to uphold value for all its shareholders and the local community in the future.

Jimmy TONG SAM
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S Q&A

1. Could you elaborate on the key objectives and milestones achieved under the Omnicane 2.0 strategic plan in 2023?

Having the management company of the Group (OMCL) under the umbrella of Omnicane Limited, the listed holding company, was earmarked as a key milestone in Omnicane 2.0. We also felt that we had to modernise our constitution to align it to the modern era. We were indeed able to achieve both of these targets. The acquisition of OMCL being a related transaction, we had an independent valuation of the latter and the approval of minority shareholders to validate the whole transaction.

We are going to continue to streamline the corporate structure of the Group with the aim to give more autonomy and accountability to the different SBU's, with the listed company being at the end, solely an investment holding one.

2. How has the integration of Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd (OMCL) contributed to the evolution of Omnicane's corporate structure and strategic direction?

The integration of OMCL will not only give us this unified platform for operating as a Group but will also open the door for us to develop a financial pole. One of the subsidiaries of OMCL is Meridis Limited, a company holding a Treasury Management issued by the FSC. This company has several years of experience in treasury management, building a robust technological architecture within its operations. I wish to point out that it is one of the first private companies to be granted a swift code to operate in Mauritius. We would now like to grow further the activities of this company in niche markets outside the captive market of Omnicane Group.

Consolidation and Value Addition:

3. The commissioning of the antioxidant plant and progress in rum production are significant achievements. How do these initiatives align with Omnicane's diversification strategy, and what impact are they expected to have on revenue growth?

Both products are very important for Omnicane in its strategy to diversify from the commodity market to niche retail markets. As we have seen in the last years, refined sugar being a commodity, is affected by production in the EU and worldwide, bringing volatility in prices. Whilst we will continue to produce quality refined sugars for the EU and African market, the production of antioxidant sugars and extract will help us diversify our product base, with more predictable prices.

The antioxidant extract plant was successfully commissioned in October 2023, with the quality of antioxidant produced being well within the parameters targeted. We are presently in the process of seeking product certifications for the different markets we have earmarked, notably, food ingredient, nutraceutical and cosmetics. On the other hand, we are discussing with several strategic partners to accompany us in penetrating the competitive retail markets overseas. We remain confident to meet the production and sales targets earmarked in Omnicane 2.0 plan for our antioxidant products in 2024.

In the rum segment, the production is very promising as the quality of the batches produced had very good review from international rum experts. We will continue to work towards refining the different rum products we can produce from sugarcane juice or molasses and should be able to unveil a new rum brand in the near future. We are also discussing with some potential partners to strengthen our route to market our range of products.

CLICK TO **PLAY VIDEO**

Energy Transition:

4. What are the key milestones and challenges associated with the conversion of the Omnicane's power plants and how does it fit into Omnicane's broader energy transition strategy?

In December last year, I had the opportunity to be part of the Mauritian delegation attending the COP28 conference in Dubai. It was an opportunity to reiterate our commitment to the Government's ambition to transition away from coal and achieve 60% renewable energy while reducing the country's GHG emissions by 40%. I must say that transitioning our power plants to 100% renewable biomass will help achieve 35% of the renewable energy target and 25% of the national GHG reduction target.

Both of our power plants are situated in the South of the island, producing an important share of the base load energy of the country. They are also key in the efficient distribution of energy due to their location. Our objective is to have both the power plants converted into full biomass with priority being given to St Aubin plant which is approaching the end of its PPA in 2025.

We have done a lot of work in terms of the sourcing of the biomass, particularly woodchips, which is really key in the value chain. We are privileging biomass which can be sourced in the region as this will largely reduce the cost of logistics and transport. While considering the economic aspect, we will also emphasise on sourcing of biomass certified to recognised sustainable agroforestry standards to guarantee the sustainability of our biomass supply chain. We had several overseas missions with the project team members, and we have identified three main countries with high potential for wood-chips sourcing, namely South Africa, Namibia and Mozambique. South Africa has a more established market whilst the other two are in the process of scaling up their infrastructure to meet future demands.

In parallel, we have been working on the technical and financial aspects of the project and are now in position to have more advanced discussions with the authorities.

Omnicane is collaborating with the IFC for the energy transition at La Baraque power plant. Can you tell us a bit more about this collaboration?

The La Baraque power plant is at the heart of the industrial cluster of Omnicane, ensuring the smooth operations of all annexed industries, namely the ethanol, the sugar mill, refinery, and antioxidant plants. These are very important for the Mauritian cane industry and the export market, positioning Omnicane's cluster as being systemic for the economy.

In this respect, the IFC, which is the private financing arm of the World Bank has signed a Collaborative Agreement with Omnicane in April 2024. This is a strong signal that this energy transition for La Baraque is viewed by international financial institutions as being essential for the country. Without going in much details, the collaboration will be principally on the technical and financial aspects of the project in the following areas:

- An environmental and social risk review
- A high level financial, economic and climate analysis.
- Development of a preliminary financial model
- A preliminary identification of appropriate financing (including climate-related) solutions

Build to Yield:

5. Transitioning to a 'build to yield' strategy in the property portfolio signifies a strategic shift. What factors influenced this decision, and what are the expected outcomes?

The Omnicane 2.0 plan has two distinct strategies for the property SBU.

One aspect of the strategy is the realisation of some earmarked land sale to further reduce the debt sitting at the holding level. The realisation of the Greenview morcellement and Business Park this year forms an integral part of this strategy. We are also working on some new up-market morcellements in the south which should be ripe for launching in 2025.
The other aspect is the ramping up of a portfolio of yielding properties which will irrigate the Group's cash flow in the medium to long term. The full acquisition of the Omnicane House for an amount of Rs 354 M is in line with this strategy. This green building is strategically located, and we believe that it has great potential for being both a profitable yielding asset and capital appreciation. We are working on some other projects in this line of business, some of them are to be finalised in 2024.

Financial Performance and Outlook:

6. Omnicane reported record profits in 2023 despite strategic expansion efforts. Can you highlight the key drivers behind this performance and how they align with the company's long-term financial goals?

For sure the very good financial performance was driven by the Agro-Industry SBU, fuelled by the good market conditions in the EU and world market. This has given us opportunities to ramp up and increase margins for originating and non-originating refined sugars we produce.
That said, it would be simplistic to just talk about the market conditions without mentioning the strategic positioning of Omnicane, now the sole sugar refiner for local and imported raw sugars, and largest ethanol producer in Mauritius.
This has opened the opportunity for the team to instil agility within our production and packaging processes, whilst the certification of our refined sugar and ethanol to international quality and sustainability standards for upmarket clients has positioned us in some niche markets. All of these have given us the possibility to tap in more remunerative markets, to the benefit of not only Omnicane but the entire cane producer's community in Mauritius.

While other SBUs performed overall as planned, the energy SBU posted lower profits on the back of the reduced capacity fee. As from 2023 onwards both power plants will generate more or less the same level profitability shown this year until the PPA are renewed.

Overall, I can say that in 2023, we realised higher net results than we planned in the Omnicane 2.0 financial plan, which shows that we are on the right track.

7. Considering the anticipated more challenging market conditions in 2024, particularly in the agro-industry, how does Omnicane plan to sustain profitability and achieve its earmarked results under Omnicane 2.0?

We indeed expect 2024 to be more challenging in terms of market conditions for the sugar market. However, we should be able to have production levels similar to 2023 for the Agro-Industry SBU. As I said earlier, for the Energy SBU, the power plants are expected to operate within the parameters of their respective PPA in Mauritius and Rwanda and have profitability levels similar to 2023.

The Properties, Retail and Brands SBU is expected to have mixed results. In respect of property development, the focus will be on completing the sale of Greenview and the Business Park, whilst new morcellement projects are expected to be rolled out in 2025 generating profits in the coming two years. On the other hand, the planned ramping up of antioxidant products in the second semester of the year will contribute positively to the net results of the BU in 2024.

The newly created promising Corporate and Financial Services SBU is expected to perform within plan whilst focus will be on the obtention of required licences to operate outside the Group.

Despite the above, we will strive to reach the target of the Omnicane 2.0 plan for 2024.

8. You mentioned last year that an ESG framework was being implemented at Omnicane. Can you give us an update on this important topic?

As an important component of sustainability, ESG regulations are slowly but surely gaining momentum in the business world, and we have to be well-prepared for this important transition. To promote effective capacity building, Omnicane partnered with PwC Mauritius to conduct sustainability and ESG trainings with the Board members, key executives, and finance professionals in 2023. The trainings were tailored as per the different focus groups with emphasis on global, regional and local sustainability practices and on case studies and best practices related to Omnicane's value creation model. As a next step by mid-2024, we will capitalise on this capacity building and start to reinforce our ESG strategy and reporting by conducting double materiality assessment, finalising our carbon footprint exercise, and preparing for the transition towards IFRS S1 and S2 standards.

On other ESG reporting aspects, our operations have continued to reinforce their commitment to abide by the relevant applicable sustainability standards such as Bonsucro, VIVE, Fairtrade, BRCGS, and ISO. As mentioned by the Chairperson, I am pleased to reiterate that Omnicane became a signatory to the UN Global Compact in January 2024, which I am sure, will open further learning opportunities in the sustainability arena for the Group.

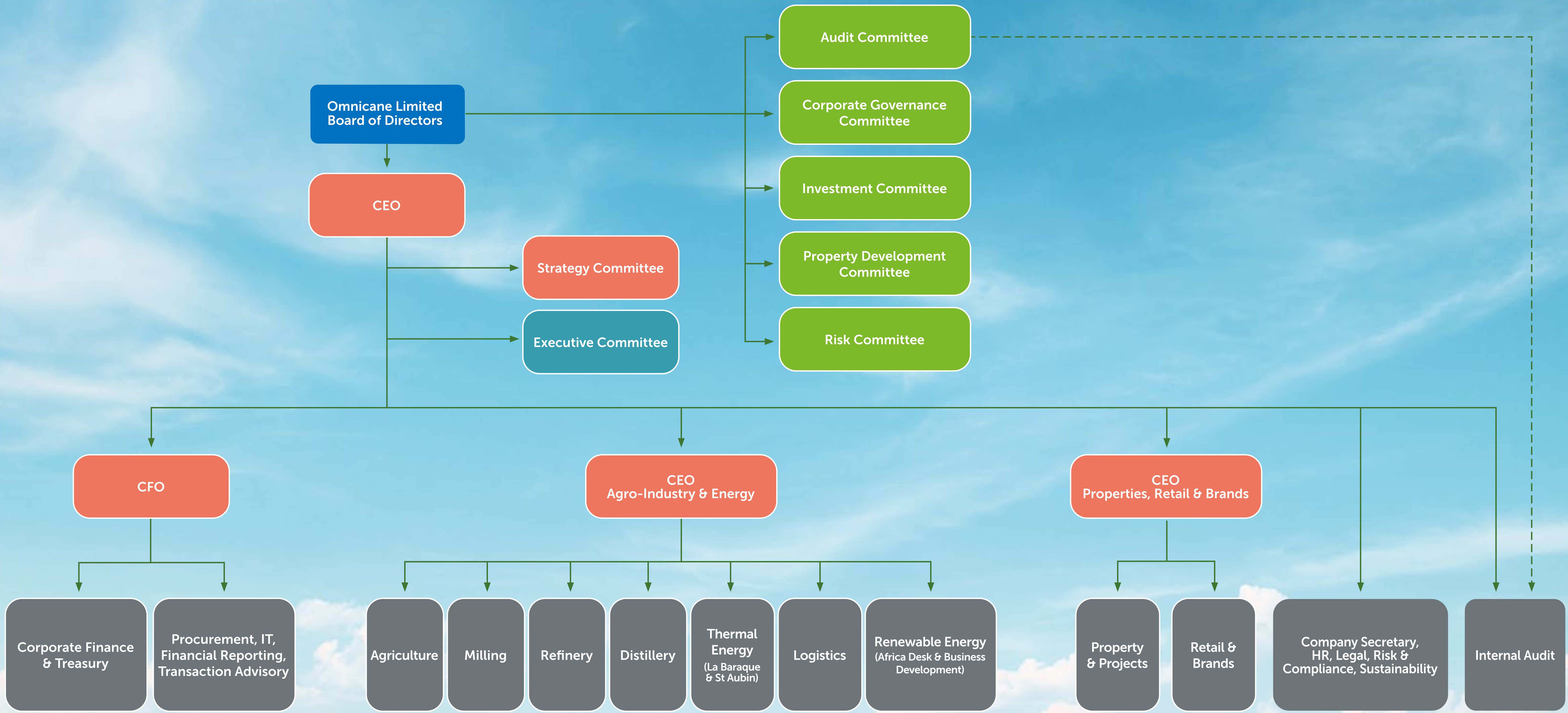
A word to conclude?

I look forward with confidence and optimism to future journeys together. I would like to thank the outgoing Chairperson of the Board, Mr. Harold Mayer, for his unflinching support for the strategic planning process and overall management of the Board. I am also grateful to the new Chairperson, Mr. Jimmy Tong Sam, for taking the helm of the Board and drive Omnicane towards new heights of success.

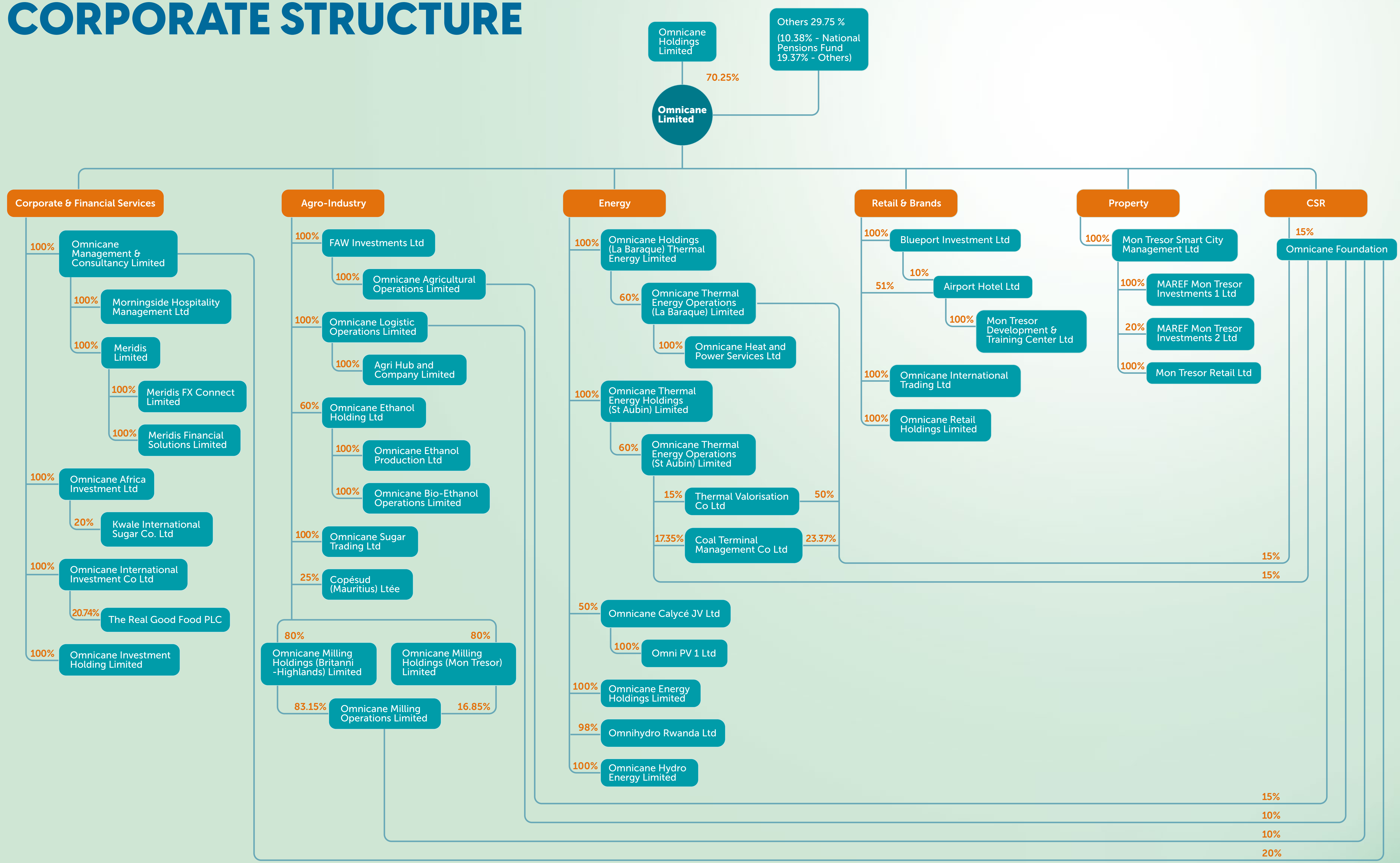
Last but not the least, I would like to thank my colleagues on the Executive team and all employees across the Omnicane family for their hard work and commitment to achieve further success.

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



CORPORATE STRUCTURE



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

Jimmy TONG SAM
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Nelson MIRTHIL
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

Bertrand THEVENAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Harold MAYER
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Bertrand BOULLE
NON-EXECUTIVE, INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Didier MAIGROT
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Maheswaree MADHUB
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Gansam BOODRAM
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Madoobala JEETAH, OSK
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

KEY EXECUTIVES

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Nelson MIRTHIL
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

Eddie AH-CHAM
COMPANY SECRETARY

Jérôme JAEN
CEO – AGRO-INDUSTRY & ENERGY

Bertrand THEVENAU
CEO – PROPERTIES, RETAIL & BRANDS

Rajiv RAMLUGON
GROUP CHIEF SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Oudesh SEEBARUTH
HEAD OF CORPORATE FINANCE & TREASURY

Jean-François LOUMEAU
GENERAL MANAGER – PROPERTY & PROJECTS

Josie LAPIERRE
HEAD OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Christophe TOULET
HEAD OF LEGAL, RISK & COMPLIANCE

Christophe BARBÈS-POUGNET
HEAD OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Kevin PADIACHY
HEAD OF AFRICA DESK

Rudley LUTCHMANEN
GROUP FINANCE MANAGER

Maurice REGNARD
CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Avinash DOOKHUN
GROUP IT MANAGER

Navin MOHUN
INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER

Steeven RATTINAPOULLE
TRANSACTION ADVISORY MANAGER

Patrick MAMET
GENERAL MANAGER – AGRICULTURE

Jean-Luc CABOCHE
GENERAL MANAGER – MILLING & LOGISTICS

Lindsay DAVY
GENERAL MANAGER – REFINERY

Rishi KAPOOR
GENERAL MANAGER – ENERGY LB

Frédéric ROBERT
PLANT POWER MANAGER – ST AUBIN

Jean-Pierre ROUILLARD
GENERAL MANAGER – DISTILLERY

Jean-Laurent ASTIER
GENERAL MANAGER – HOLIDAY INN MON TRÉSOR

Aldo DUCASSE
GENERAL MANAGER – RETAIL

Jean Paul M. D'UNIENVILLE
GENERAL MANAGER – TROPICAL CUBES CO. LTD

VALUE CREATION PROCESS

PURPOSE
Improving life for future generations

VISION
To be the leader in sustainable developments in the region

MISSION
We ethically deliver impactful solutions for our stakeholders through operational excellence

CAPITAL INPUTS

Financial Capital
- Debt & equity financing
- Reinvestment

Manufactured Capital
- Administrative offices
- Agricultural equipment, irrigation lines, pump stations
- 1 sugar factory
- 1 sugar refinery
- 1 Antioxidant extract plant
- 2 thermal power plants
- 1 distillery
- 1 hydro power plant
- Fleet of vehicles

Human Capital
- Skilled and experienced staff and workers (**1,243 employees**)

Natural Capital
- Land, sugarcane, plantation, white sugar, molasses, bagasse, coal, fly ash and coal ash
- Energy, fuel & water

Intellectual Capital
- Company culture & skills
- Brand & reputation
- Digital transformation

Social & Relationship Capital
- Positive employee relations
- Constructive engagement with local communities
- Collaboration partnerships with suppliers

MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
- Be a major player in Mauritius's energy transition
- Position our sugar mill, refinery & distillery at the heart of Mauritius' sugar industry reform
- Develop new business units related to its existing activities
- Embed sustainability at the heart of its strategy
- Achieve financial objectives as set by Strategic Plan 2023-2027
- Enhance value of land bank
- Promote strategic partnerships
- Promote its unique international knowhow on hydropower plants
- Strengthen the Group's balance sheet
- Implement and maintain an efficient and accountable corporate structure

OPERATIONS

Agro-Industry & Energy:
- Agriculture
- Sugar milling
- Sugar refining
- Bioethanol distillery
- Thermal La Baraque
- Thermal St Aubin
- Omnihydro
- Logistics

Properties, Retail & Brands:
- Property Development
- Holiday Inn Mon Trésor
- Retail

VALUES
Passion
Agility
Team spirit
Respect
Innovation & Creativity
Endurance

CAPITAL OUTPUTS

Financial Capital
- Turnover: **Rs 7.6 billion**
- Depreciation: **Rs 580 million**
- Net profit: **Rs 577 million**
- Dividend: **Rs 67 million**
- Net debt repayment: **Rs 724 million**

Manufactured Capital
- Investment in Property, Plant & Equipment: **Rs 515 million**

Human Capital
- Expenditure as salaries, wages & other benefits: **Rs 1.14 billion**

Natural Capital
- Total amount of renewable direct materials used: **8,591,080 tonnes**
- Total amount of non-renewable direct materials used: **431,397 tonnes**
- Total energy consumed: **2,217,568 GJ**
- Total water consumed: **8,038,628 m^3**

Intellectual Capital
- Total amount spent on trainings: **Rs 1.2 million**

Social & Relationship Capital
- Total amount spent as CSR projects: **Rs 7.5 million**
- Total spending on local and foreign suppliers: **Rs 2.73 billion**
- Net tax paid: **Rs 156 million**

OUR MATERIAL RISKS
- Decrease in sugarcane availability over time
- Adverse climatic conditions (climate change effects)
- Stricter environmental regulations
- Adverse fluctuations in foreign currency
- Non-renewal of energy contracts

OUR OPPORTUNITIES
- Energy transition in Mauritius
- Further consolidation of sugarcane industry
- Product diversification and value addition in growing markets
- Property development on prime sites
- Development of renewable energy in Africa including hydropower

FINANCIAL STRATEGIC REVIEW

Message from the Chief Finance Officer

In 2022, the Group embarked on a transformative journey under the banner of Omnicane 2.0, a strategy underpinned by clear financial objectives for the Group over a 5-year period (2023-27). The actual net profit for 2023 of Rs 577 million exceeded the targeted amount in the plan by 20%, demonstrating strong financial performance. This achievement, coupled with the strategic acquisition of OMCL for Rs 805 million, represents a significant milestone in Omnicane's financial strategy implementation.

This year's remarkable results were primarily driven by the exceptional performance of our Agro-Industry cluster, which achieved net results of Rs 359 M, an increase of Rs 221 M from 2022. This segment benefited from favourable market conditions which boosted sugar price on world and EU markets.

Conversely, the Energy segment's net profit declined significantly due to a reduction in the La Baraque power plant's capacity fee after 15 years of operations. This is in line with the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) of the power plant.

The Property segment generated Rs 142 M of net profit, driven by the successful Greenview morcellement project. Meanwhile, the Retail and Brands segment improved its results by Rs 46 M, thanks to stronger performance from the Holiday Inn hotel and the Dina line of products.

Lastly, the new Corporate and Financial Services division posted Rs 59 M, indicating a promising future for this emerging segment.

This year's good financial result, coupled with the strategic acquisition of OMCL, is a clear indication that Omnicane's 2.0 financial business plan is well on track.

Nelson MIRTHIL
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

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FINANCIAL DATA

Financial Ratio	2023	2022	2021
Earnings / (loss) per share (Rs)	**6.38**	5.57	(11.59)
Return On Capital Employed ROCE (%)	**9.30**	8.68	3.19
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (%)	**34.63**	27.97	25.51
Dividend yield (%)	**4.27**	-	-

Capital Ratio	2023	2022	2021
Gearing (%)	**46.79**	41.49	51.59
Net Debt to EBITDA (times)	**3.37**	3.15	7.29
Net Asset Value per share (Rs)	**84.09**	95.39	89.72

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

3-3

Financial Strategy

The Group has identified five principal pillars that support its financial strategy. These pillars ensure that financial resources are allocated to projects outlined in the 5-year plan, while maintaining the right capital structure and financial guidelines to promote financial autonomy and operational excellence within each Strategic Business Unit (SBU).

Key Achievements within Each Pillar:

1. Allocation of Financial Resources:

In 2023, the Group successfully acquired two business units - Omnicane Management & Consultancy Group and Maref Mon Tresor Investments 1 Ltd - as outlined in the Omnicane 2.0 plan. These investments were carefully evaluated to ensure sustainable returns above the Group's hurdle rate, aligning with strategic objectives set by the board.

2. Optimal Capital Structure:

A notable milestone in 2023 was the completion of capital restructuring for Omnicane Milling Operations Limited (OMOL), with Rs 2.2 billion converted from shareholder loans to equity. This restructuring has strengthened OMOL's financial performance and gearing ratio. Similar capital management strategies will be implemented across other subsidiaries in the upcoming year to bolster operational capabilities.

3. Financial Guidelines:

The Group has implemented financial guidelines for each SBU and Business Unit (BU), focusing on debt levels, investment ratios, and dividend payouts. These guidelines are tailored to each business's characteristics, cash flow strength, and expansion plans. New financial guidelines were developed for the property segment following the acquisition of Omnicane House, the first yielding asset in the property portfolio.

4. Operational Performance:

Omnicane is a leading industrial player in Mauritius, operating in sectors such as sugar, energy, and ethanol production. Operational excellence is a key focus, tracked through financial ratios like EBITDA margin and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE). Benchmarking against industry peers ensures operational efficiency and effectiveness.

5. Management and Financial Reporting:

The management and financial reporting framework has been enhanced to provide timely, relevant information for decision-making. A new ERP system, Oracle NetSuite, was successfully implemented in 2023, improving financial processes with modules for financial, procurement, and stores management.

I. Financial Strategy
Creation of Value to Shareholders

ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Selected business segment of holding company

Capital Growth of the Group

Sustained dividend growth for our shareholders

Acquisition of Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd – Rs 805 M

Acquisition of Maref Mon Tresor 1 Investment Ltd – Rs 354 M

Dividend of Rs 1.00 declared in 2023

OPTIMAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Right mix of debt/equity which maximises shareholder value

Ensures financial autonomy of each subsidiary

Capitalisation of Omnicane Milling Operations Ltd – Rs 1.2 bn

FINANCIAL GUIDELINES

Gearing

Investment

Dividend payout

Financial Guidelines strictly monitored by the Board through regular reporting by management

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

EBITDA = Cash generated

EBITDA margin = Operational Efficiency

Return on Capital Employed = Capital efficiency

Group EBITDA – Rs 1,757 M

EBITDA Margin - 35 %

ROCE – 9.3 %

MANAGEMENT & FINANCIAL REPORTING

Financial statements in line with IFRS

Clear management reporting framework for decision-making purpose

New ERP implemented as from January 1, 2024

- Oracle Netsuite Phase 1
- Financial modules strengthening the quality and real-time reporting

Key Performance Indicators

Net Debt to EBITDA
In 2023, the ratio increased slightly to 3.4 times, reflecting strategic acquisitions debts for OMCL and Omnicane House. Despite the increase, the ratio remains within an acceptable range, considering EBITDA contributions from newly acquired entities post-acquisition.

EBITDA Margin
The Group's adjusted EBITDA Margin improved from 27.97% in 2022 to 34.61% in 2023, driven by strong performance in the Agro-industry business unit.

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)
ROCE increased from 8.32% to 9.30% in 2023, aligning with targets set in the Omnicane 2.0 financial plan. There is room for further improvement compared to the Group's Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC).

Gearing
The Gearing ratio rose from 41.49% to 46.79% in 2023, primarily due to new debt raised for subsidiary acquisitions. Additionally, the Group's equity was adjusted following the acquisition of Omnicane Management & Consultancy Group under common control accounting principles, reducing equity by Rs 798 million.

Group Income Statement & Capital Structure

		Dec 2023 Rs'000	Dec 2022 Rs'000
1	**EBITDA**	1,756,854	1,669,324
	Depreciation & amorisation	(580,125)	(567,126)
	EBIT	1,176,729	1,102,198
	Impairment	(11,818)	(57,516)
2	Net Finance Costs	(540,525)	(426,536)
3	Forex (loss)/gain	(16,339)	9,147
	Profit Before Tax	608,046	627,293
	Taxation	(31,410)	(58,769)
	Profit for the year	576,636	568,524
	Total equity	6,735,301	7,426,679
4	Net debt	5,922,151	5,265,293
	Gross capital employed	12,657,452	12,691,972
	Adjusted EBITDA Margin	35%	28%
	ROCE	9.3%	8.7%
5	**Net debt to EBITDA**	3.37	3.15
	Gearing	46.8%	41.5%

1 EBITDA

▲ Rs 88 M

Mainly driven by the performance of the Agro-Industry Segment following improved sugar prices and better remunerations for the refined sugar. The newly acquired entities under the Corporate & financial services also contributed favourably to the EBITDA.

2 Net Finance Costs

▲ Rs 114 M

The increase in effective interest rates, import loans, swap costs and existing debts of acquired subsidiary companies led to an increase in net finance costs.

3 Forex Loss

▲ Rs 25 M

arose mainly upon the revaluation of foreign loans.

4 Net Debt (excl import loan)

▲ Rs 0.7 Bn

due to debts raised for the acquisition of subsidiary companies.

5 Key Performance Indicators

Adjusted EBITDA Margin

34.63%

(2022: 27.97%)

and ROCE 9.30%

following improved operational performance of the Group.

(2022: 8.68%)

Net Debt to EBITDA

3.37 times

due to the debts raised for the acquisition of the subsidiary companies.

(2022: 3.15 times)

Gearing

46.79 %

The addition of the new debts coupled with the decrease in total equity led to an increase in the gearing ratio.

(2022: 41.49%)

Net Profit by Cluster (Rs M)

Segmental Performance – Rs M

359
2022: 138

Agro-Industry

Agro-Industry segment includes the agricultural, sugar mill and refinery, and the ethanol BUs.

A PAT of Rs 359 M was posted in 2023 by the segment compared to Rs 138 M in 2022 mainly driven by:

- An increase in the sugar price of Rs 5,000/t, from Rs 21,000t to Rs 26,000/t in 2023
- An increase in average refiner's service fee for OS & NOS
- EBITDA Margin for the segment increased from 29.19% to 31.65%.

142
2022: 174

Properties

The Properties segment posted a PAT of Rs 142 M in 2023 compared to Rs 174 M in 2022.

2023 results comprise mainly:

- Greenview Morcellement Project 69% completion
- Business Park 12% completion

(21)
2022: (67)

Retail & Brands

PAT for the Retail and Brands segment stood at negative Rs 21 M in 2023 compared to negative Rs 67 M in 2022.

The Retail business posted a negative PAT of Rs 11 M in 2023 compared to Rs 33 M in 2022.

The Hotel's performance is gradually picking up with an increase in occupancy rate by 14% and average room rate by 22%. PAT for the hotel stood at negative Rs 41 M in 2023 compared to negative Rs 57 M in 2022.

Profit After Tax
577 M
(2022: 569 M)

59

Corporate & Financial Services

On September 1, 2023, the Group completed the acquisition of Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd and its subsidiaries.

The newly integrated segment generated an EBITDA of Rs 63 M and profit after tax of Rs 59 M respectively.

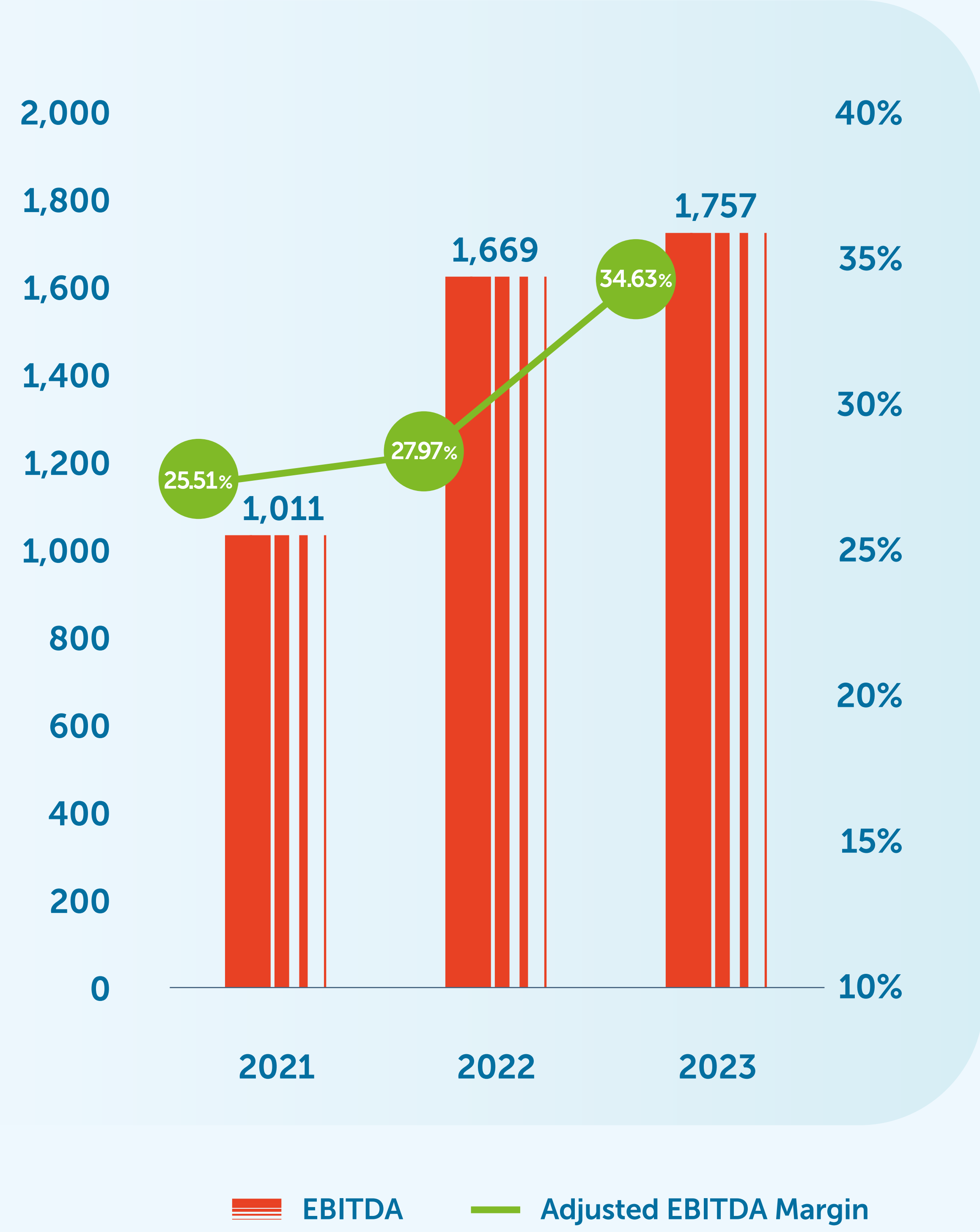
38
2022: 324

Energy

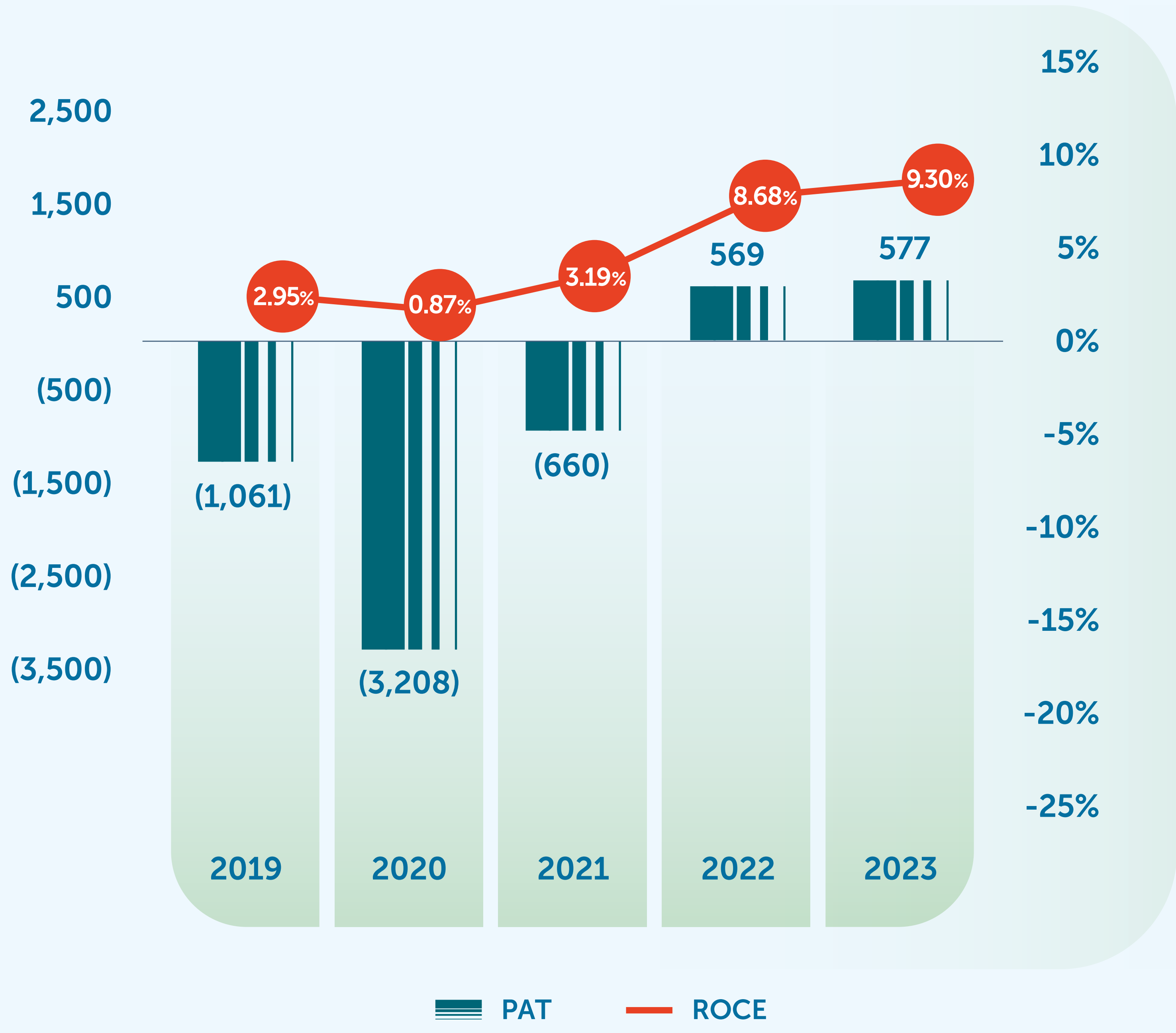
The Energy segment results were down by Rs 286 M mainly driven by the following:

- Decrease in capacity fee by Rs 244 M following repayment of loan.
- Higher financing costs

Group EBITDA (Rs M) and Adjusted EBITDA Margin

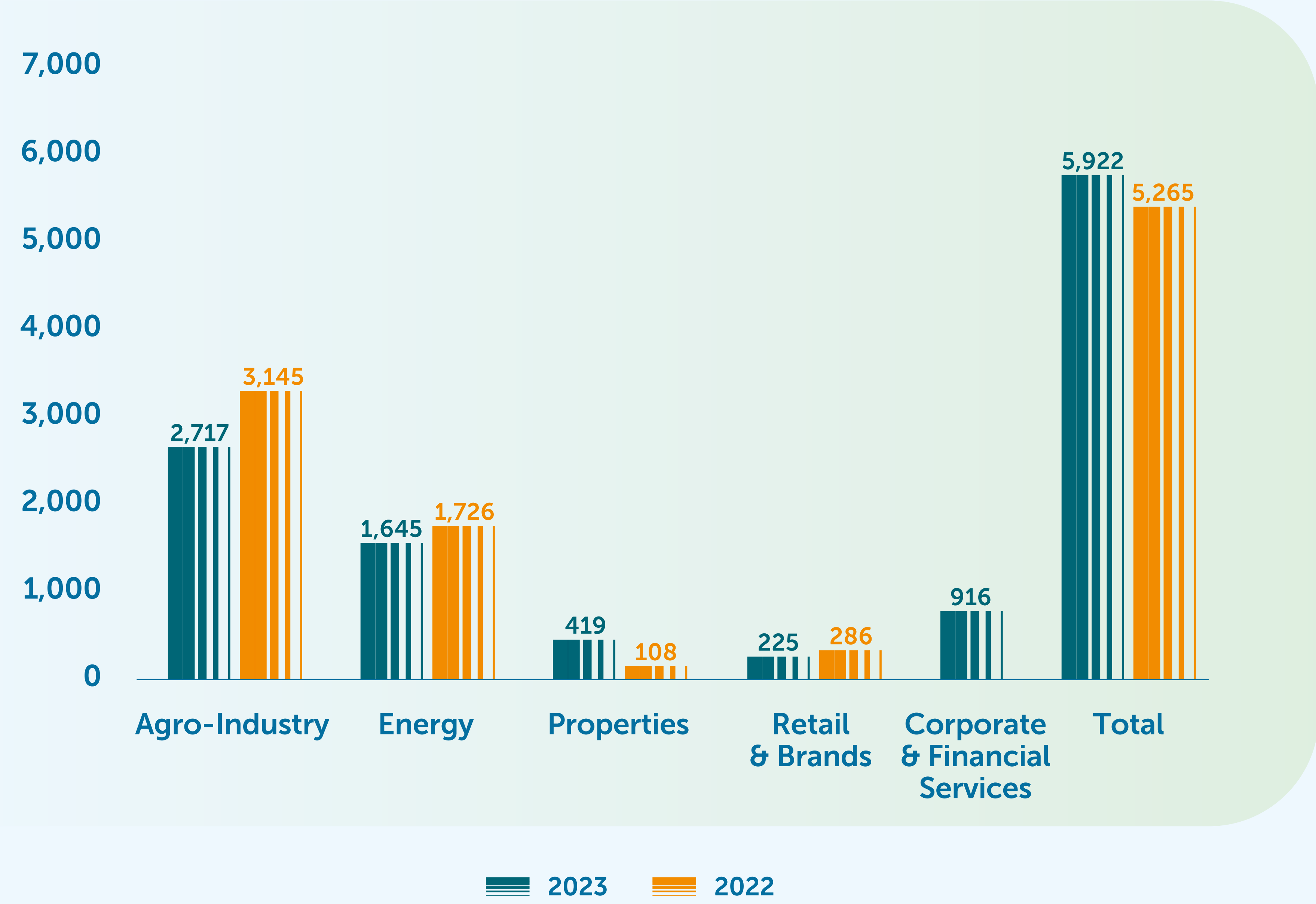


Profit After Tax (Rs M) and ROCE

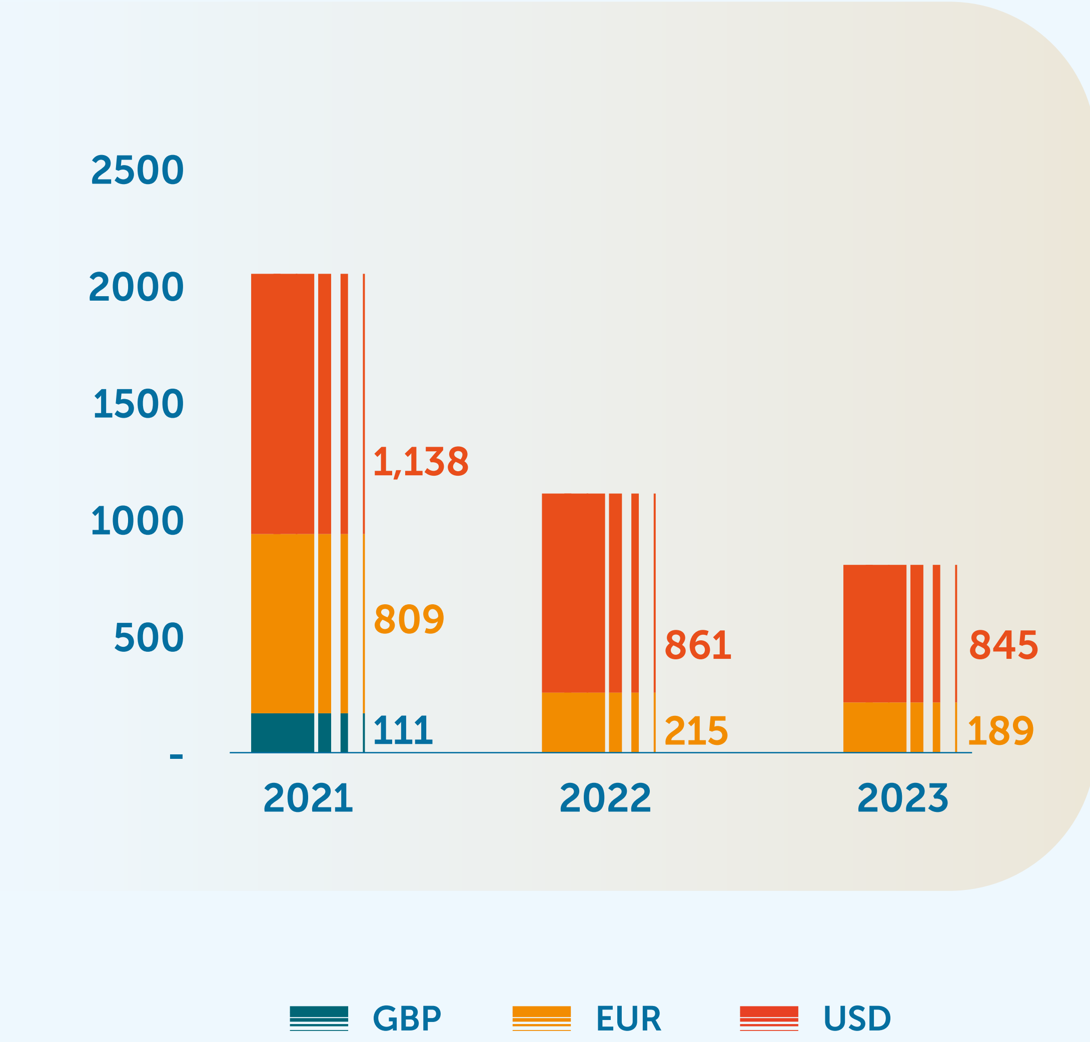


Group Debt Gearing – %

Group Net Debt by Segment - Rs M



Debt in foreign currency - Rs M



Group Net Debt

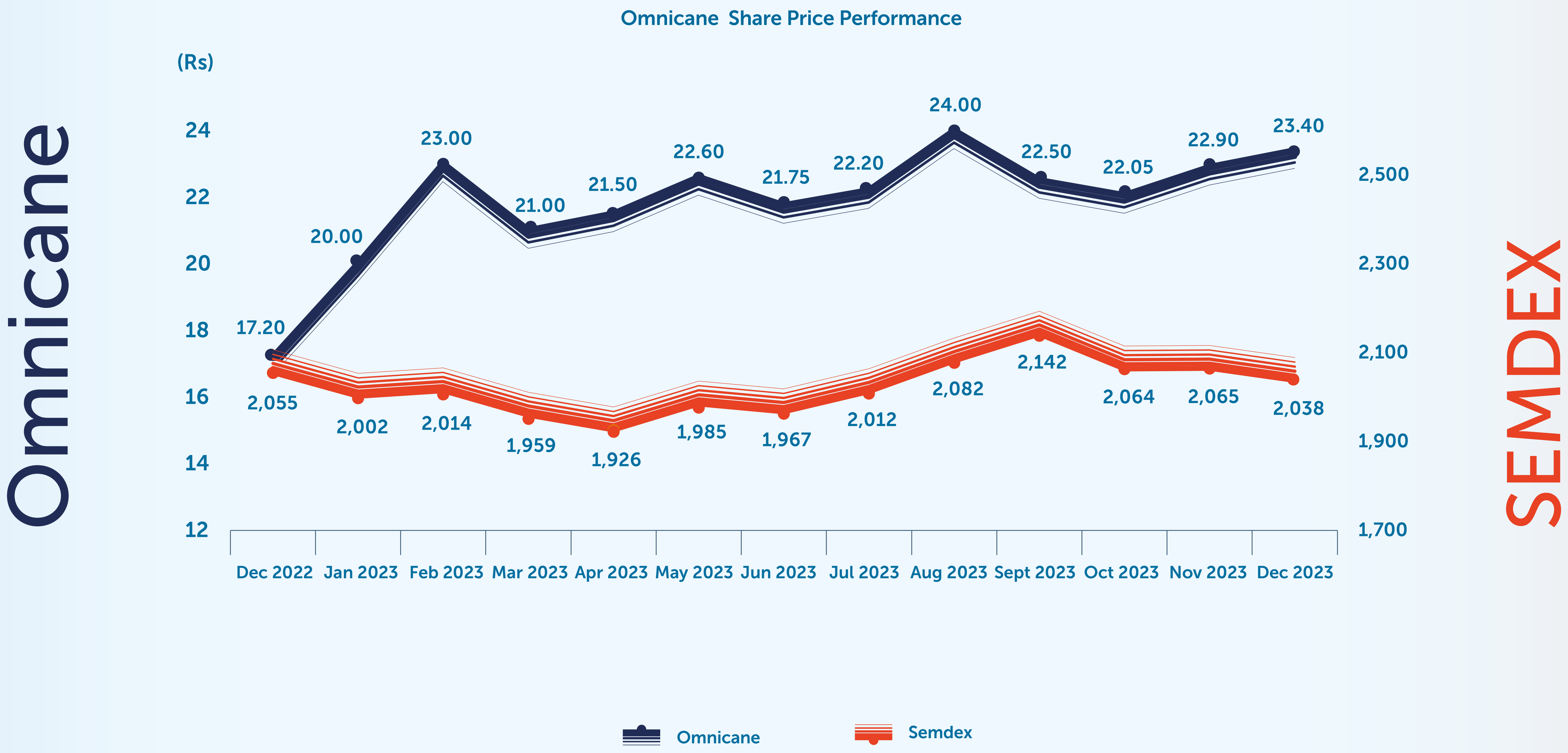
Group Net Debt increased by Rs 0.7 bn following additional debt raised for the acquisition of the subsidiaries (Maref 1 & OMCL Group).

Debt in foreign currency

The Group took a strategic decision since 2021 to reduce its debt exposure in foreign currencies. The evolution of debt in foreign currency has significantly reduced and is now at Rs 1.1 bn only (compared to Rs 1.9 bn in 2021).
The foreign currency debt in 2023 relates mainly to the financing of the Omnihydro project for USD 19 M (Rs 845 M).

Share Price Evolution

Since the beginning of the year, the share price of Omnicane rose by 36% to reach Rs 23.40 and was one of the top gainer in terms of share appreciation on the SEM, during that same period, the SEMDEX decreased by 1%. Omnicane declared a dividend of Rs 1.00 per share in December 2023 which translates into a dividend yield of 4.27% based on the share of Rs 23.40 on December 31, 2023.



Value-Added Statement
201-1

	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2021 Rs'000
Direct Economic Statement Generated			
Group turnover	7,569,945	8,765,414	5,62 5,967
Other operating income	50,538	50,928	70,058
Other non-operating income / (expenses)	244,202	270,849	(295,212)
Income from investments	430	7,347	8,049
Production costs	(4,913,960)	(6,808,127)	(3,890,638)
Total Direct Economic Value Generated	2,951,155	2,286,411	1,518,224
Wealth Distributed			
To employees as salaries, wages and other benefits	1,138,482	766,337	721,446
To lenders of capital as interest	557,294	417,389	642,010
To minority shareholders as dividend	74,000	60,000	28,000
To Government as taxation	146,879	38,199	81,220
To communities as corporate social responsibility	15,089	6,582	9,276
Total Wealth Distributed	1,931,744	1,288,507	1,481,952
Wealth Reinvested			
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders	427,467	373,413	(776,581)
Depreciation and Amortisation	580,126	566,975	554,578
Impairment of assets and allowances for credit losses	11,818	57,516	258,275
Total Wealth Reinvested	1,019,411	997,904	36,272

PERFORMANCE & OUTLOOK

AGRO-INDUSTRY & ENERGY

Message from the CEO of Agro-Industry & Energy

2023 has been a record year for the Agro-Industry segment, driven by high sugar prices (Ex Syndicate price > Rs 25,000/tonne of sugar) and very good performance of the refinery, which consolidates its positioning as a sugar hub. The distillery was able to maintain high selling prices for bioethanol and light rum, which reflected positively on its financial results for the year. We also successfully built and commissioned our antioxidant extract plant which produces sugarcane antioxidant extract.

The beginning of 2024 has also been very good for the segment. However, we expect a decline in sugar prices for the second half of the year, which could be partly offset by an increase in cane volumes.

Concerning our energy segment, our power plants at St Aubin and La Baraque performed very well operationally, despite that the financial results were lower compared to 2022. This was due to the planned reduction in the selling price of electricity linked with the end of the debt repayment for the La Baraque power plant. The hydroelectric power plant in Rwanda has also performed very well financially and operationally.

To further enhance our renewable energy production and in line with our engagement of energy transition from coal to biomass, we made progress in finding local and regional biomass supply and are collaborating with relevant authorities/stakeholders in this respect.

Jérôme JAEN
CEO – AGRO-INDUSTRY & ENERGY

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Strategic Objectives

Agro-Industry

- **Contribute to increase the area under sugarcane cultivation** by supporting planters to cultivate their lands, in context of favourable sugar price.
- **Further develop markets for refined sugar** and strengthen the positioning of the refinery as the sugar hub for the region.
- **Further diversify the range of products** manufactured by the distillery.

Energy

- **Replace coal with biomass** within our existing power plants, hence providing the country with a reliable and competitive base load renewable energy supply.
- **Implement renewable energy projects** in Mauritius and abroad.

Key Risks

- Further reduction in land under cane cultivation and cane supply
- Drop in sugar price
- Adverse climatic conditions
- Non-renewal of Power Purchase Agreements

AGRO-INDUSTRY & ENERGY

	2023			2022
	Agro-Industry Rs M	Energy Rs M	Total Rs M	Total
Revenue	2,782	4,600	7,382	8,644
EBITDA	880	646	1,526	1,537
PAT	359	38	397	462

Key Figures

Agro-Industry	2023	2022
Total area under cane cultivation, Ha	**2,083**	2,129
Cane yield, ton/Ha	**88.97**	76.57
Potato harvest, tonnes	**1,125**	1,479
Plantation white sugar produced, tonnes	**78,929**	77,214
Bagged refined sugar sold, tonnes	**197,267**	184,873
Bioethanol produced, million litres	**12.9**	17.7
Light rum sold, million litres	**3.3**	2.18

Energy	2023	2022
Total electricity exported to grid, GWh	**770**	697
Contribution to Mauritian Renewable Energy Mix, %	**17.27**	15.99

PROPERTIES, RETAIL & BRANDS

Message from the CEO of Properties, Retail & Brands

2023 has been a good year on all fronts. The strategic plan, as approved by the Board, has been implemented and the Property, Retail & Brand SBU is now a reality. The stucture has taken shape and we have a fully motivated "winning team". The Hospitality segment has performed well both in terms of ARR and occupancy rate. Also, the EBIDTA is showing good progress and we should reap the benefits of our efforts in 2024, as we can see much improvement in the 1st quarter result.

The Property segment is doing well with three major projects. The first one, Greenview development is in its final phase and as of now, 940 out of 980 lots have been sold and we should come to a close by end of June 2024.

The second one is the Business Park. The sales effort really kicked off in the last quarter of 2023. Together with our strategic partner, KDA Geosystem, we have intensified the sales campaign and as a result, 75% of the plots are now sold or reserved. Aligned with our new strategy of "yielding asset", rather than sell, it is likely that we will earmark 5 plots to "build and rent" warehouses and offices.

The third one is the buy back of our investment partner in our headquarters building, Omnicane House situated at the doorstep of the airport. Here again, the sales team is performing very well and the occupancy rate is in line with the budget and will contribute to the division's profitability.

In 2024, we will have the rehabilitation of some of our landmark assets which would be made available for events and leisure. The norm will now be "inclusive development" and yielding of assets. The commercial segment, Omnicane International Trading Limited, is the most exciting one as the newborn business development arm of the division. 2023 has seen a major progress in our financials and it is expected to break even soon.

Our Dina brand is progressing steadily and is now recognised as the third preferred brand in Mauritius. We are now targeting export.

CLICK TO PLAY VIDEO

Our new antioxidant extract plant has been successfully commissioned in October 2023. Antioxidant extract is expected to drive serious growth in turnover and profitability in the coming years. Coming soon, the acquisition of a new business in the sugar processing and packing which will enhance our production, vertical integration and capacities.

Last but not the least, after 2 years of preparation, we are coming near an important milestone – 2024 will witness the birth of a new product line with the launch of our new brand of premium rum.

Bertrand THEVENAU
CEO – PROPERTIES, RETAIL & BRANDS

Strategic Objectives

Property

- **To re-zone and re-strategise** the land holding of Omnicane and add value to its landmark sites.

Retail & Brands

- **To maximise return on all products** available from the Agro-Industry & Energy SBU, through value-added processing, packaging, branding and marketing.
- **In line with IHG's brand standards,** to maintain Holiday Inn Mon Trésor's reputation as a trustworthy hotel service provider and to reposition itself by complementing the Airport & Transit hotel with full-scale MICE, banqueting facilities and be a reliable business meeting venue.

PROPERTIES, RETAIL & BRANDS

Key Risks

- Volatility in sugar price
- Regulatory constraints
- Competition in more matured regions

	Revenue	EBITDA	PAT
2023	**Rs 180 M**	**Rs 167 M**	**Rs 120 M**
2022	Rs 121 M	Rs 133 M	Rs 107 M

Key Figures

75%
Business Park Reservations

96%
Green Morcellement reservation level

51%
Holiday Inn Mon Trésor occupancy rate

RISK & BUSINESS CONTINUITY

RISK & BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT

Governance

The risk management of Omnicane is a systematic process of identification, analysis and evaluation of the risks of Omnicane group of companies (the "Group"). This provides a comprehensive overview of the business and strategic risks, thus, enabling the Group to mitigate and monitor these risks.

It ensures that at the same time business risks of the Group are identified and mitigated and that the risks related to its strategy, both short-term and long-term, are identified and that relevant preventive and corrective actions are taken.

Through the last years, the Group has successfully adopted a risk-based culture and has been managing its risks and controls through its cloud-based ERM software.

Omnicane also regards the precautionary principle as the major precondition and consensus for the durability and sustainability of its business activities.

This includes avoiding, or minimising as far as possible, potential impacts of all its business activities on the environment and on human health in general.

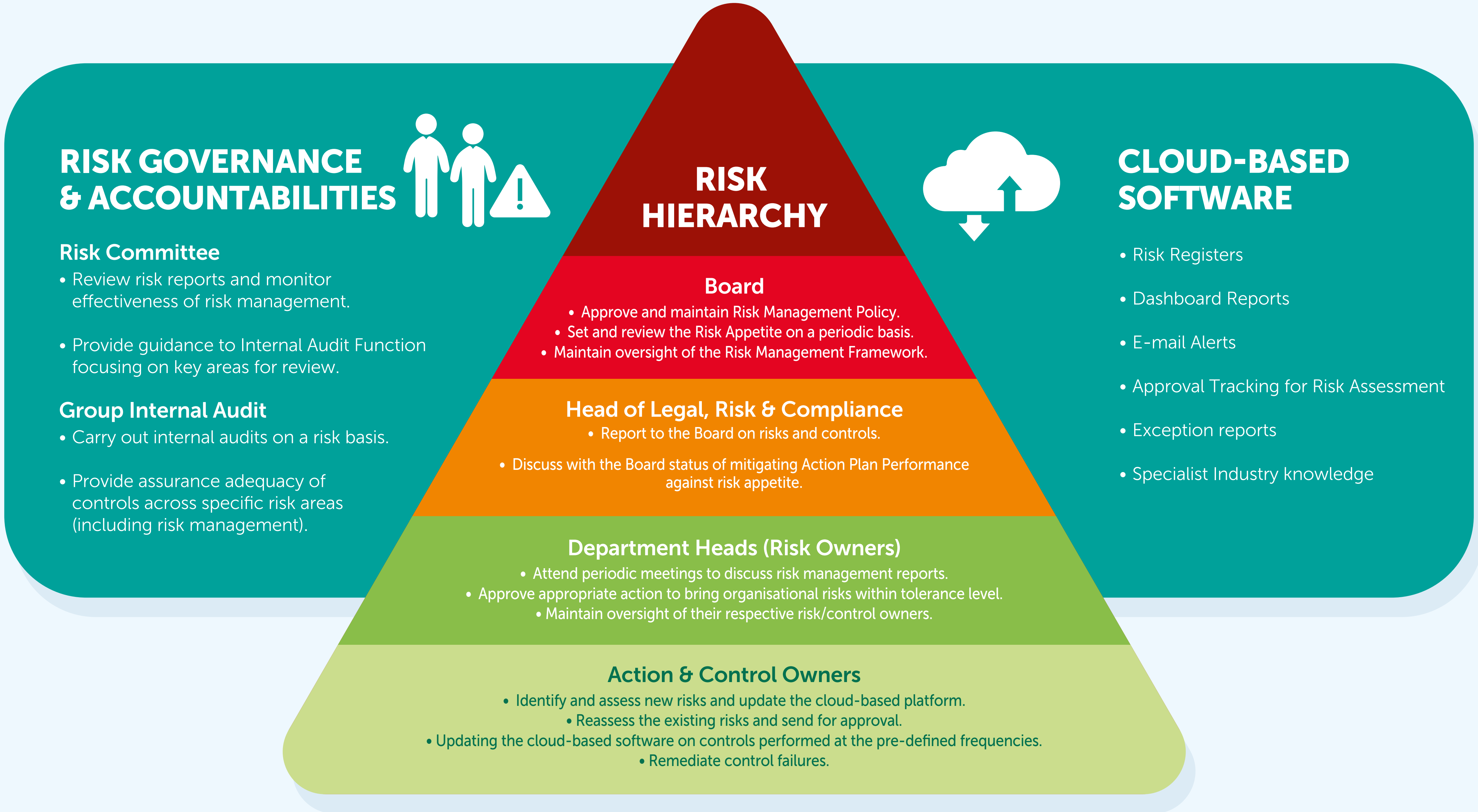
Risk Framework

The risk governance mechanism of Omnicane ensures accountability and authority for the management of risk, implementation, maintenance and continuous improvement of the risk management framework.

Two levels of risk are considered: the risks identified at the level of the board of directors and the risks identified at level of the various business units.

The risk hierarchy (illustrated) defines accountability for identifying, treating, monitoring, communicating and managing both levels of risks throughout the Group.

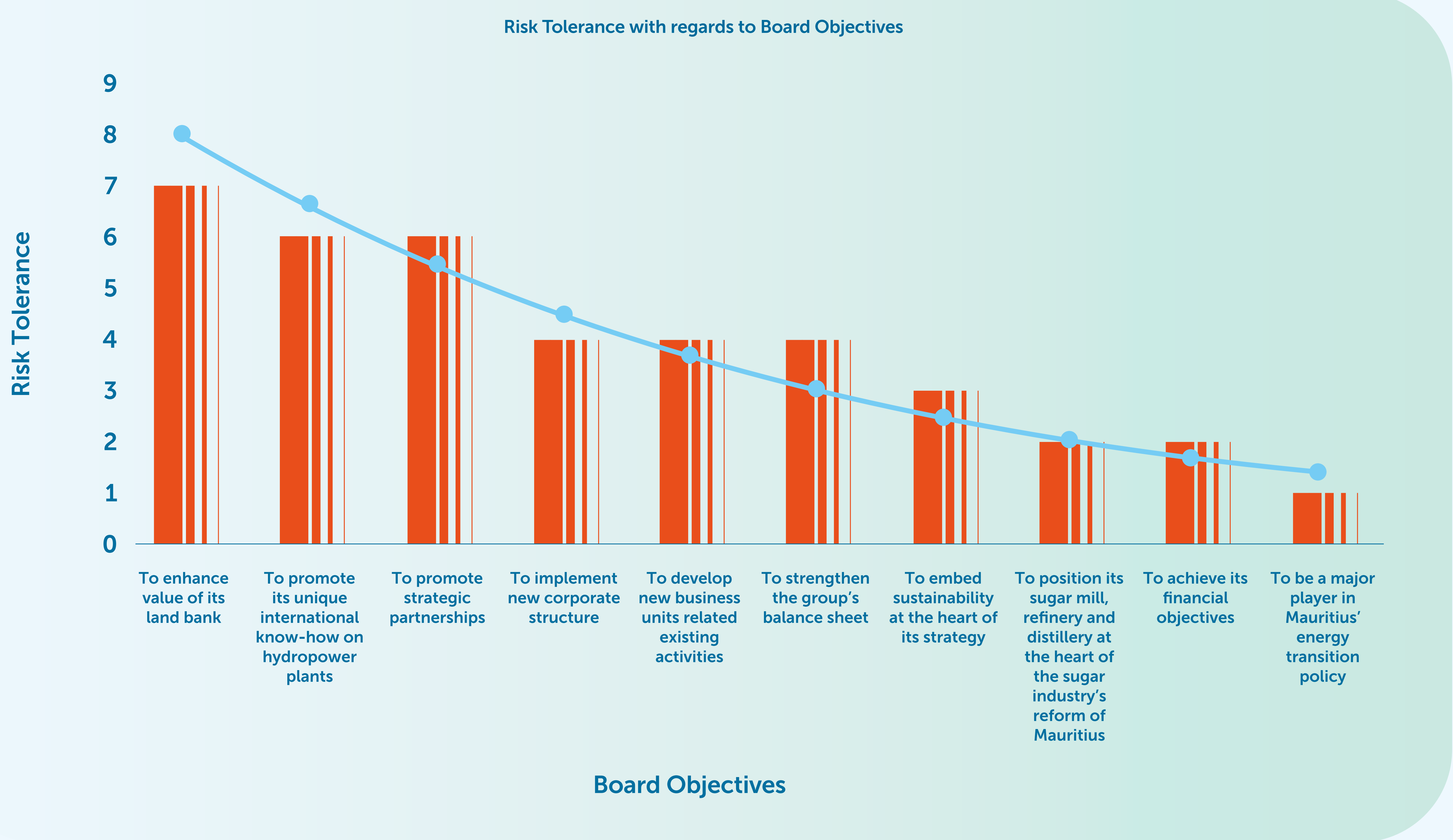
The board of directors is responsible for the management of the board risks and the heads of department or business units, who are the owners of the risks, are responsible for managing the risks identified at the level of their department or business unit.



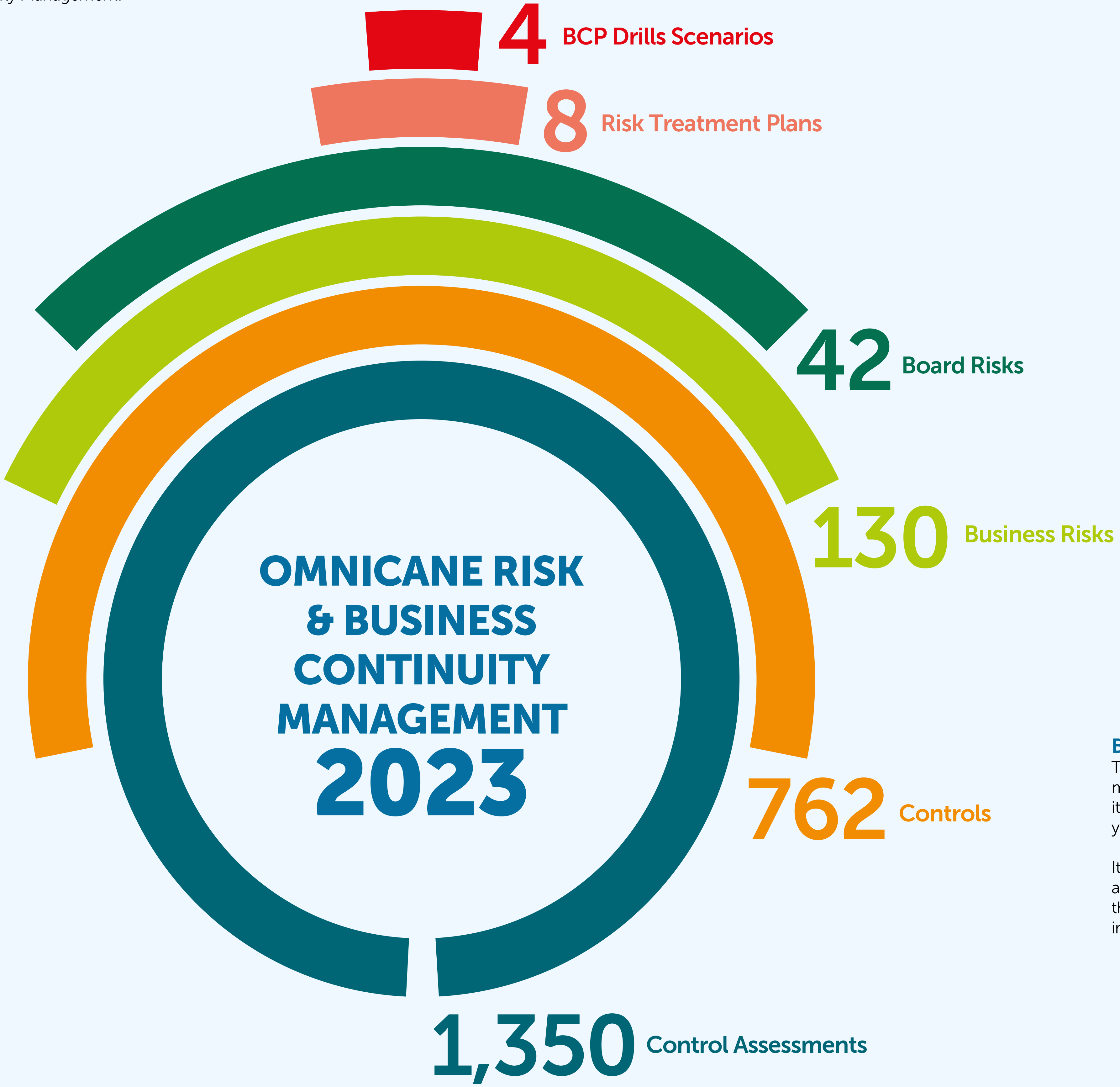
Risk Tolerance & Appetite

The risk management approach of Omnicane includes integrating a risk culture across its group of companies at large and its various stakeholders.
Omnicane has adopted a risk management strategy with both a top-down and bottom-up approaches covering all the entities and business units of the Group and aims at always maintaining it.

The updated overall risk tolerance of the Group is shown in the figure below:



Key Statistics
The figure below illustrates the key statistics in 2023 for our Enterprise Risk Management & Business Continuity Management:



Business Continuity
The effectiveness of the business continuity management of Omnicane was clearly proven through its resilience and endurance during the last difficult years of operation.

Its business continuity plans were effectively deployed across all entities for managing its operations and the related procedures and protocols were also implemented across the Group.

Our Material Risks

In 2023, some material risks identified as per the different categories are as follows:

Risk	Risk Drivers	Impact on Value	Inherent Likelihood	Inherent Impact	Total Inherent Score	Mitigating Actions	Residual Likelihood	Residual Impact	Total Residual Score
Risk Category: Operational									
1. Decrease in sugarcane availability over time	• Land abandonment by small planter • Conversion of agricultural land for property development	• Financial impact • Operational impact	5	5	25	**Proactive controls:** • Presence of Planters' Advisory department to provide total cane management services to small planters. • Manage the sugarcane cultivation of other corporate planters.	3	4	12
Risk Category: Natural Environment									
2. Adverse climate conditions (climate change effects)	• Drought • Flash floods • Cyclone	• Low sugar yield • Increased proliferation of cane diseases • Insect infestation • Operational impact	4	4	16	**Proactive controls:** • Secure building and equipment including irrigation pivots. • Implementation of Heavy Rainfall protocol across the Group. **Reactive controls:** • Integrated Pest control and disease control management. • Sugar insurance fund board.	4	3	12
Risk Category: Compliance & Regulatory									
3. Stricter environmental regulations	• Change in legislation • Pollution & poor effluent management • Environmental NGOs pressure	• Delays in starting/ending projects • Fines/penalties • Temporary closure of business • Impact on company image/reputation	5	5	25	**Proactive controls:** • Sustainability and legal department ensure that regulatory updates are applied as and when required. • EIA study or voluntary standards applied for major projects. • Ensure that contractual agreements with contractors include environmental conditions.	3	3	9
Risk Category: Financial									
4. Adverse fluctuations in foreign currency	• Economic performance (internationally) • Inflation & interest rates • Economic recession • Balance of payments • Geopolitical conflicts • Pandemic outbreak	• Higher costs or lesser revenue • Decreased profitability • Volatile exchange rates	5	5	25	**Proactive controls:** • Hedging techniques applied • All foreign purchases are managed by the Group Treasury and timing is adjusted accordingly. • Cash flow forecasts are taken into consideration prior to entering into hedging contracts. • Group Treasury used real time information to make informed decisions. • Aggressive monitoring of FX market	1	2	2
Risk Category: Strategic									
5. Non renewal of energy contracts	• Loss in price competitiveness • Non compliance to rules and regulations • Non compliance with Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) • End of coal usage by 2030	• Financial impact • Closure of business • Loss in employment	5	5	25	• Diversify sources of renewable biomass • Operate in compliance with contractual obligations • Inspection and control carried out as per environmental monitoring plan and report submitted to authorities	5	2	10

SUSTAINABILITY & ESG

Message from the Group Chief Sustainability Officer

2-22 | 2-23 | 2-24

Sustainability is deeply ingrained in Omnicane's purpose which is to improve life for future generations and vision to be the leader in sustainable developments in the region. As a transversal and essential axis throughout the organisation, sustainability has become the new normal in our operations and activities, whereby we seek to enhance our triple bottom line by identifying, managing and mitigating economic, social and environmental risks while unlocking sustainable business opportunities.

This is further translated with our ongoing commitment to maintain sustainability standards such as Bonsucro, VIVE, Fairtrade Trader, BRCGS, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 50001 and ISO 45001 in our different operations. The Company also recently became signatory to the UN Global Compact, which is the world's largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative.

On the sustainability reporting side, Omnicane has been one of the first companies in Mauritius to adopt and report on the GRI Standards in order to promote transparency, accountability and comparability in its sustainability disclosures. It is an undeniable fact that ESG reporting standards are gaining momentum in the world and Omnicane is ready to embrace these ESG reporting standards in the near future. As a first step, in 2023, we have invested in capacity building and trainings on Sustainability and ESG for the benefit of our Board members, key executives and finance professionals with the collaboration of PwC (Mauritius) Ltd.

In 2024, the Company will set up the necessary structures and provide the necessary resources to implement its Sustainability & ESG strategy. These include the implementation of a Sustainability committee at Board level for highest governance decision-making, conducting our double materiality exercise based on identified ESG factors and finalising our carbon footprint exercise.

Rajiv RAMLUGON
GROUP CHIEF SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

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ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

ESG Focus Areas

Omnicane's current ESG focus areas are centred around the last materiality exercise conducted with key executives in 2023.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Circular economy
- Materials
- Energy
- Water & effluents
- Emissions
- Waste

SOCIAL

- Marketing and labeling
- Local communities
- Customer health and safety
- Employment
- Training and education
- Labour/management relations
- Occupational health and safety
- Diversity and equal opportunity
- Non-discrimination
- Child labour
- Forced or compulsory labour
- Public policy
- Customer privacy
- Freedom of association and collective bargaining

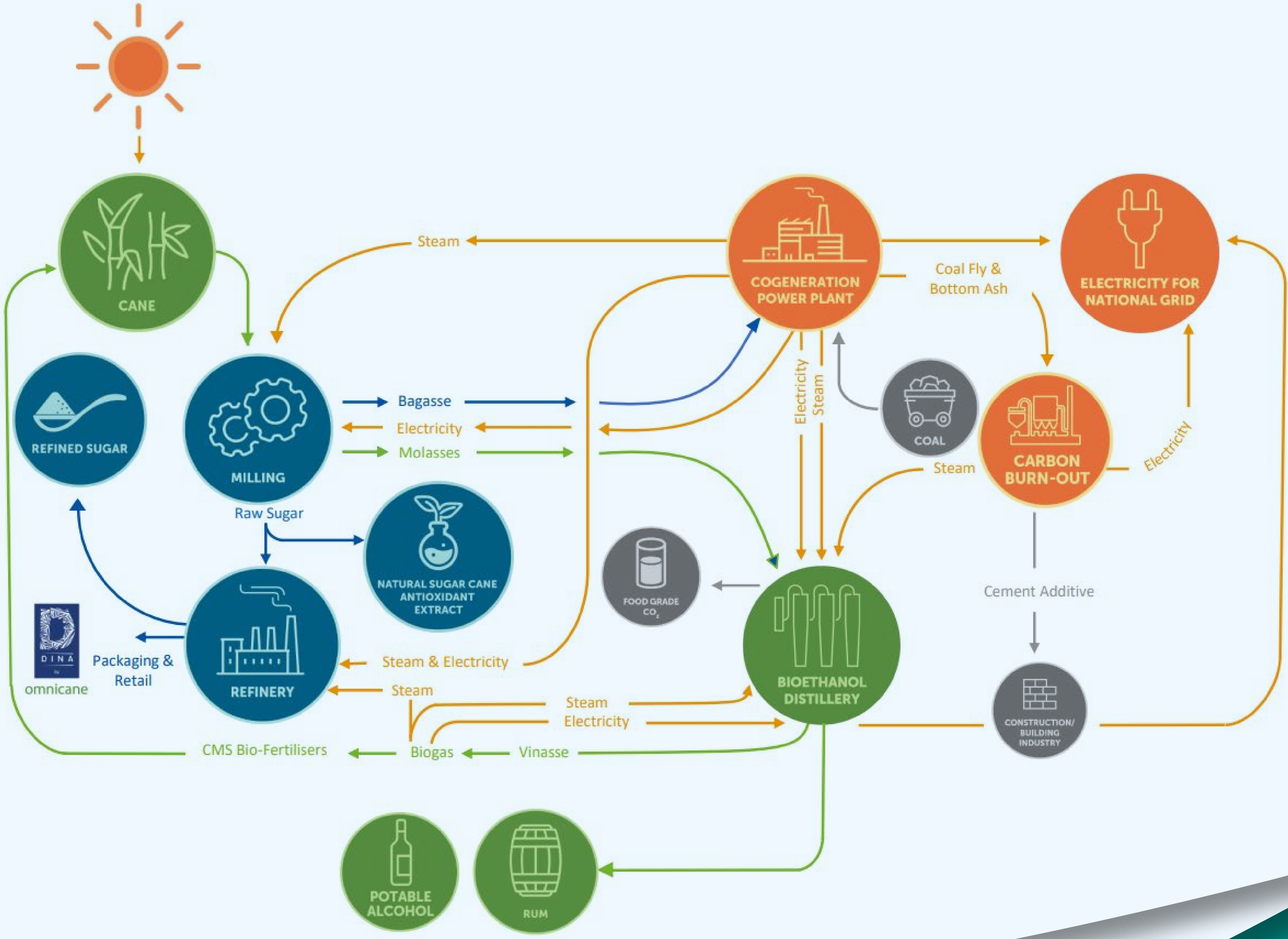
GOVERNANCE

- Governance Structure
- Board Composition
- Directors' Appointment
- Board Induction & Evaluation
- Code of Business Conduct & Ethics
- Risk Governance & Internal Control
- Economic performance
- Market presence
- Anti-corruption
- Indirect economic impacts
- Procurement practices
- Anti-competitive behaviour

ENVIRONMENTAL

Industrial Symbiosis/Circular Economy Model

Omnicane's La Baraque cluster has fully embraced the concept of industrial symbiosis, whereby the by-products generated from one process becomes the input/raw materials of another process, with the main objective to optimise resource use and reduce wastage while maintaining operational efficiency. The closed-loop networks which illustrate the integration of the milling, thermal power plant and distillery operations at La Baraque enable value-addition and circularity of the resources at the disposal of the operations. In 2023, Omnicane received the 1st runner-up prize for the Environmental Awards organised by the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change for the effective implementation of this circular economy model at La Baraque.



301-1 | 301-2 | 301-3

Materials

- Production of 12.9 million litres of bioethanol and 3.253 million litres of light rum from molasses.
- Production of 42,350 tonnes of CMS bio-fertilisers for use in sugarcane cultivation.
- Use of 3,171 tonnes of CO_2, by-product from the distillery in the beverage industry.
- 28,683 tonnes of fly ash recycled by Carbon Burn-Out Unit for subsequent use as cement additive for the construction industry.
- 179 tonnes of scum (2022: 292 tonnes) distributed to small planters for use as bio-fertilisers for replantation in sugarcane fields.

Energy

- Contribution to the renewable energy mix by 17% by burning bagasse at La Baraque power plant.
- Interchange of steam and bagasse between Thermal LB power plant and the sugar mill.

Water

Recycling of 25,612 m³ of process effluents from mill, refinery and distillery in the mill's diffuser.

MATERIALS

DIRECT MATERIALS

RENEWABLE DIRECT MATERIALS
Sugarcane | Raw Sugar | Bagasse | Molasses | Water

2023: 8,591,080 tonnes

(2022: 9,146,419 tonnes)

NON-RENEWABLE DIRECT MATERIALS
Coal | Coal ash

2023: 431,397 tonnes

(2022: 402,611 tonnes)

INDIRECT MATERIALS

RENEWABLE INDIRECT MATERIALS
Concentrated Molasses Stillage | CO_2

2023: 45,701 tonnes

(2022: 59,841 tonnes)

NON-RENEWABLE INDIRECT MATERIALS
Pesticides | Herbicides | Fertilisers | Chemicals

2023: 1,859 tonnes & 28,247 litres

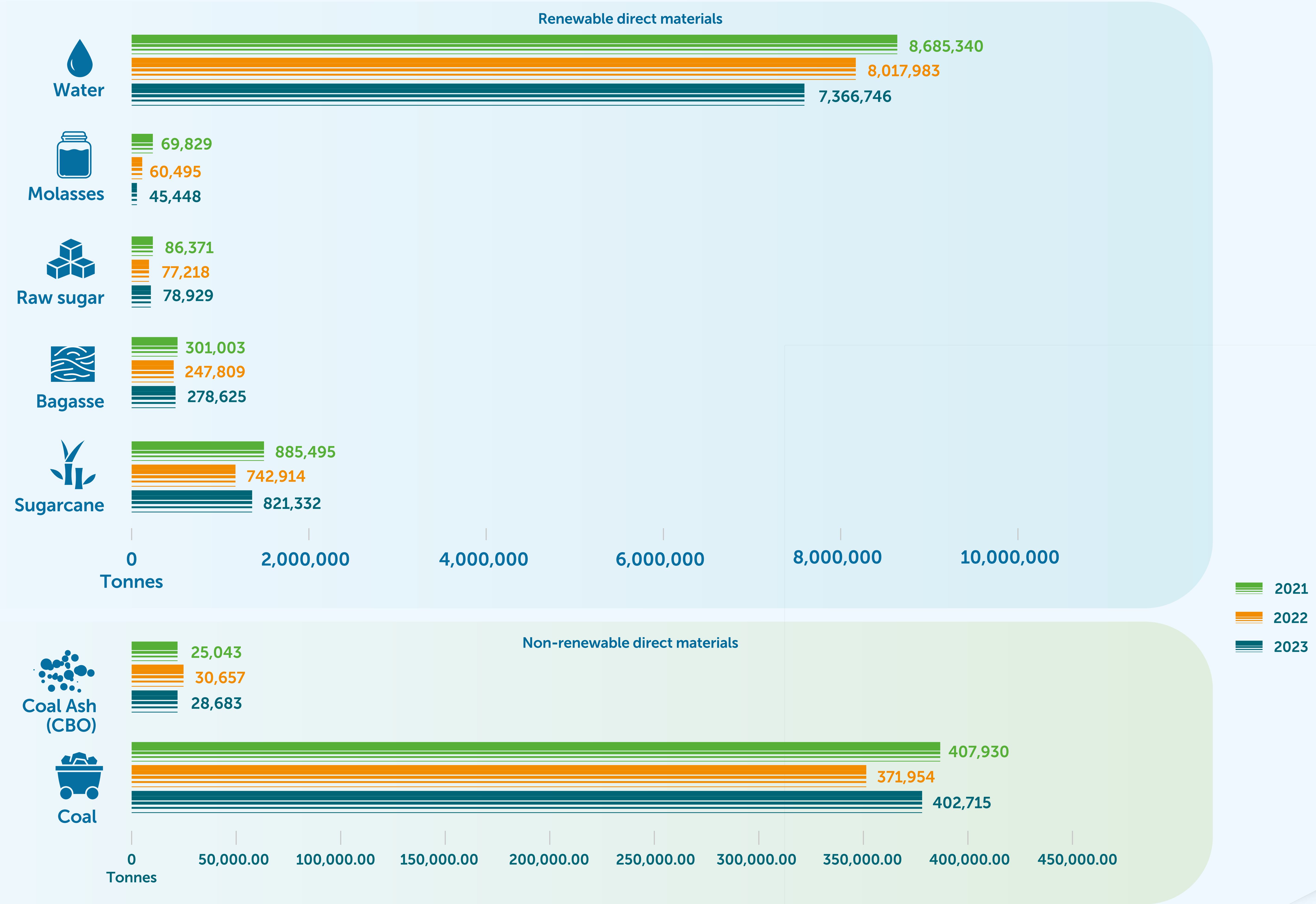
(2022: 2,151 tonnes & 28,183 litres)

Materials Management

3-3 | 301-1

Within the circular economy context, Omnicane is committed to use resources sustainably and manage its stock and supply of raw materials so as to minimise wastes and operational costs, while maximising its production output. In 2023, despite that there was an increase in sugarcane supply compared to 2022, the total amount of direct renewable materials decreased by 6% owing to lower supply of molasses to the distillery. It is also worthwhile noting that during the year, 4,003 tonnes of CMS and bagasse ash were used as organic mix of fertilisers (2022: 8,641 tonnes) were used in sugarcane fields at Britannia and Mon Tresor.

Concerning direct non-renewable materials, an increase of 8% was noted, primarily due to a higher usage of coal at both power plants. Also, no recycled input material or reclaimed materials were used in the operations during the year.



Renewable direct materials
Water
8,685,340
8,017,983
7,366,746
Molasses
69,829
60,495
45,448
Raw sugar
86,371
77,218
78,929
Bagasse
301,003
247,809
278,625
Sugarcane
885,495
742,914
821,332
0
2,000,000
4,000,000
6,000,000
8,000,000
10,000,000
Tonnes
2021
2022
2023
Non-renewable direct materials
Coal Ash (CBO)
25,043
30,657
28,683
Coal
407,930
371,954
402,715
0
50,000.00
100,000.00
150,000.00
200,000.00
250,000.00
300,000.00
350,000.00
400,000.00
450,000.00
Tonnes

Energy Management

3-3 | 302-1 | 302-2 | 302-3 | 302-4 | 302-5

As Independent Power Producers, Omnicane's power plants at La Baraque and St Aubin account for 25% of the total electricity production in Mauritius (2022: 23%) and its Mushishito-Rukarara hydroelectric power plant has powered around 111,300 homes in Rwanda in 2023. Its share in the Mauritian national renewable energy mix was at 17.27% in 2023 (2022: 15.99%), with renewable energy produced from bagasse.

Empowered by the Government of Mauritius' Renewable Energy agenda, Omnicane is committed to consolidate the island's energy security and contribute significantly to achieve the national renewable target of 60% by 2030. This will be achieved by both power plants fully transitioning from coal to woody biomass in the coming years. In this context, successful trials have been conducted at both power plants for the usage of biomass/woodchips. Moreover, Omnicane is assessing potential regional sources of sustainable woody biomass from countries like South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia.

Omnicane is also committed to monitor, control and optimise its energy consumption to conserve use and decrease energy costs. The table below illustrates the 3-year analysis of the total direct energy consumption from renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. In 2023, it is worthwhile noting, that there was an increase of 5% in the overall renewable energy consumption while the overall non-renewable energy consumption decreased by 2.5% compared to 2022. This was mainly due to a higher supply of bagasse to the La Baraque power plant in 2023.

	2023		2022		2021	
	Renewable Source/GJ	Non-Renewable Source/GJ	Renewable Source/GJ	Non-Renewable Source/GJ	Renewable Source/GJ	Non-Renewable Source/GJ
Direct primary energy purchased	**0**	**113,038**	0	169,061	0	149,104
Plus direct primary energy produced	**1,252,582**	**3,623,286**	1,204,439	3,343,732	1,336,031	3,658,923
Minus direct primary energy sold	**(293,995)**	**(2,477,344)**	(288,572)	(2,220,945)	(338,019)	(2,434,346)
Total direct energy consumption	**958,587**	**1,258,981**	915,867	1,291,848	998,012	1,373,681

Energy Efficiency

Omnicane acknowledges that efficient energy management will enable it to optimise its operations, leading to improved productivity and overall performance. In 2023, the refinery's specific energy consumption decreased by 6% compared to the previous year, owing to continuous improvement and energy efficiency measures. Concerning the raw house and distillery, an increase in specific energy consumption was noted owing to frequent stoppages due to bad climatic conditions and trials being done at the distillery for rum production. Nevertheless, the Company is committed to optimise its energy efficiency for all its operations in the future. It should be noted that the sugar mill, already certified to ISO 50001, is continuously monitoring its energy consumption, and set objectives and targets in line with its energy management system.

SUGAR FACTORY	2023	2022	2021
Specific steam consumption (sugarcane crushed)	**416 kg/tonne**	408 kg/tonne	384 kg/tonne
Specific electricity consumption (sugarcane crushed)	**22.44 kWh/tonne**	22.4 kWh/tonne	21.5 kWh/tonne

REFINERY	2023	2022	2021
Specific steam consumption (refined sugar produced)	**1.32 kg/tonne**	1.42 kg/tonne	1.33 kg/tonne
Specific electricity consumption (refined sugar produced)	**65.46 kWh/tonne**	68 kWh/tonne	69 kWh/tonne

DISTILLERY	2023	2022	2021
Specific steam consumption (bioethanol produced)	**5.7 kg/litre**	5.3 kg/litre	5.6 kg/litre
Specific electricity consumption (bioethanol produced)	**0.26 kWh/litre**	0.23 kWh/litre	0.24 kWh/litre

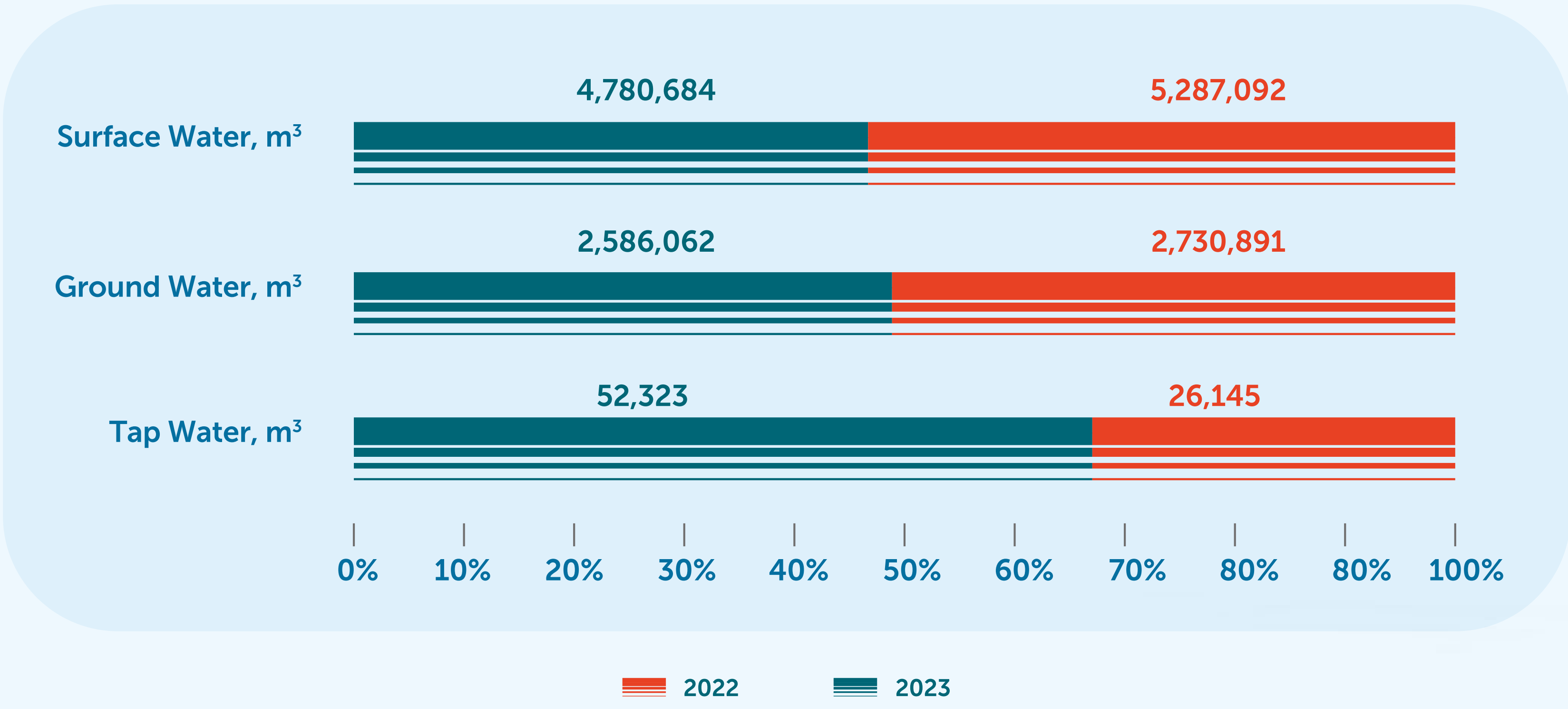
Water Management

3-3 | 303-1 | 303-2 | 303-3 | 303-5

As per the Group's Environmental Policy, Omnicane is committed to make judicious of natural resources including water. The effects of climate change could be felt in the recent years with more flash floods, drought and cyclones impacting the country in general. Omnicane's operations do not compromise with the right to water of local communities as they have the necessary water rights to extract water from rivers and boreholes. During periods of low water supply, the Company has complied with local regulations and engaged in collaborative policy and water conservation activities at regional level.

Omnicane's water stewardship strategy focuses on reusing water, minimising losses and returning it to its source while maximising the efficiency of its operations. During the crop season, 1,437,526 m³ (2022: 1,239,158 m³) of excess process water from the mill and distillery were reused for sugarcane irrigation. In 2023, the Group's total water consumption has dropped by 8%, mainly due to less water used in our milling, thermal energy and distillery operations.

Water Consumption, m³



Climate Change

201-2

Omnicane recognises that climate change is reshaping its general operating business environment, prompting a shift towards a low carbon economy. The Company is committed to address and mitigate the effects of climate change on its operations by establishing the baseline for its Greenhouse Gas emissions calculations and taking relevant mitigation actions to address the impacts of climate change. As such, in 2023, Omnicane has embarked on an extensive carbon footprint measurement exercise with a local consultant to calculate its annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from all entities. The results of this exercise will be available by mid-2024. This will pave the way for a comprehensive mitigation and adaptation plan to be adopted to progressively move towards carbon neutrality. In parallel, sensitisation workshops on climate change called "Fresque du Climat" were also conducted in 2023 with key executives and these will be replicated for the benefit of employees in different entities in 2024.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

3-3 | 305-1 | 305-2 | 305-5

In 2023, Omnicane's power plants at La Baraque and St Aubin emitted on average 1.27 tonnes of CO_2/MWh of electricity produced from coal, which represents a total of 964,472 tonnes of CO_2 (2022: 884,180 tonnes) released. Also, its distillery captured and delivered some 3,171 tonnes of carbon dioxide to Gaz Carbonique Ltd for use in the beverages industry. The use of bagasse as fuel further contributed to avoiding the emission of around 83,053 tonnes of CO_2e in 2023, which helped us mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and reduce our impact on climate change.

Avoided CO_2 Emissions

	2023	2022	2021
Bagasse-related electricity exported to the national grid (MWh)	**81,665**	80,159	93,894
Avoided emissions from the burning of bagasse in tCO_2	**83,053**	81,522	95,490

Grid emission factor of Mauritius = 1.017 tCO_2/MWh

(Source: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories)

Emissions Management

Omnicane's atmospheric emissions mainly come from its two power plants at La Baraque and St Aubin. They are both equipped with highly performing Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) for flue gas treatment. In addition, both the La Baraque cluster operations and the St Aubin power plant are subject to quarterly ambient air quality monitoring and stack monitoring exercises by the Air Pollution Monitoring Unit of the Mauritius Cane Industry Authority. Reports demonstrate that all parameters measured are compliant with the EPA 1998 Standards.

Stack Monitoring Results:

305-6 | 305-7

1(a) Thermal – La Baraque

	Concentration @ 15% Oxygen		
Bagasse as Fuel	**Min.**	**Max.**	**EPA 1998 Standards**
Carbon dioxide (%)	11.11	15.44	None
Carbon monoxide (mg/m^3)	30.62	134.85	1,000
Sulphur dioxide (mg/m^3)	19.93	289.21	2,000
Oxides of nitrogen (mg/m^3)	171.07	298.25	1,000
Particulate matter load (mg/m^3)	3.24	67.72	400

1(b) Thermal – La Baraque

	Concentration @ 15% Oxygen		
Coal as Fuel	**Min.**	**Max.**	**EPA 1998 Standards**
Carbon dioxide (%)	11.34	12.94	None
Carbon monoxide (mg/m^3)	18.38	138.81	1,000
Sulphur dioxide (mg/m^3)	391.35	465.83	2,000
Oxides of nitrogen (mg/m^3)	216.52	267.11	1,000
Particulate matter load (mg/m^3)	6.17	27.51	200

2. Thermal – St Aubin

	Concentration @ 15% Oxygen		
Coal as Fuel	**Min.**	**Max.**	**EPA 1998 Standards**
Carbon dioxide (%)	5.3	5.4	None
Carbon monoxide (mg/m^3)	26	53	1,000
Sulphur dioxide (mg/m^3)	74	302	2,000
Oxides of nitrogen (mg/m^3)	125	156	1,000
Particulate matter load (mg/m^3)	22	83	200

Effluent and Waste Management

3-3 | 303-4 | 306-1 | 306-2 | 306-3 | 306-4 | 306-5

With the zero-waste concept of La Baraque industrial cluster where one operation's waste becomes another operation's input, Omnicane is committed to create new ways of turning waste into opportunity. This is important for adding value to its by-products and optimising resource efficiency. In 2023, Omnicane participated in a jointly financed project run by Business Mauritius and AFD under the SUNREF scheme, which has enabled the mapping and characterisation of effluent streams at La Baraque cluster while also identifying avenues for minimisation and treatment. A plan has been established to work on the implementation of the measures identified in the study for the period 2024-2026.

Also, the Company is continuing in its approach to recycle treated effluents into the milling process, in view of decreasing the volume of effluent generated in the cluster operations.
The table below shows effluent generation and disposal in terms of volumes and destinations.

Entity	Volume of Wastewater Discharged, m^3 (est.)			Destination
	2023	2022	2021	
Milling (Raw house & Refinery) clean water	1,360,471	1,143,807	1,519,060	Cane irrigation
Milling (Refinery) effluent	10,730	6,189	7,134	Recirculated in the process during the crop season and sent to cane irrigation during the intercrop period
Thermal – La Baraque	519,564	556,803	653,284	Clarified through a decantation pond before reuse for cane irrigation
Thermal – St Aubin	242,436.9	268,453	280,724	Clarified through a decantation pond before canal disposal
Distillery	71,325	92,351	112,227	Recirculated in the sugar mill during the crop season. During the intercrop period, partly reused in distillery operations as well as for irrigation of cane fields
Holiday Inn Mauritius Mon Trésor Hotel	11,844	7,157	6,943	Processed through a dedicated treatment plant and reused for irrigation of lawn

Solid Waste

The implementation of solid waste management practices within all Omnicane entities is under way. Omnicane's entities send their used oil and metallic wastes specialised recycling companies. Omnicane Milling recycles its paper, plastics, used batteries and green wastes to approved recyclers. Used tyres from logistics operations are sent to approved recyclers for recycling purposes.

SOCIAL

Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement

2-29

- Omnicane recognises the effective stakeholder engagement and management requires a comprehensive approach that includes communication, listening and collaboration. This important process entails identifying, mapping and prioritising stakeholders to enable effective communication while making the optimum use of available resources.

- Under the Bonsucro and ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System certifications, some of Omnicane's certified entities report on the method of stakeholder engagement, prioritisation strategy and how to monitor them on a defined interval.

	Customers 3-3 | 416-1 | 418-1	Shareholders	Employees	Banks & Financial Institutions	Suppliers/ Contractors	Government/ Regulatory Bodies	Trade Unions	Local Community/Public
Strategic Objectives	• Ensure customer satisfaction and timely delivery on promises • Be a reliable partner in the feed-to-food chain • Be compliant with the various standards such as ISO 9001:2015, ISO 22000:2018, BRC, & IHG brand standards	• Increase shareholder value	• Foster an enabling and productive work environment • Promote and maintain industrial peace and harmony • Pursue our training programme for productivity enhancement	• Fulfil financial commitments	• Support local suppliers and promote the procurement of locally available raw materials • Ensure a sound choice of suppliers	• Commitment to compliance with laws and other requirements • Participation and collaboration with policymakers on strategic decisions about the cane industry, the environment and sustainable development	• Harmonious employer-employee relations	• Social responsibility and engagement through CSR
How We Interact	• Meetings – online or face to face • Client audits • Email or letters	• Quarterly financial statements • Annual Integrated Reports • Omnicane website (www.omnicane.com)	• Notice boards/signage • Email • Memos • Website • Meetings	• Meetings • Email	• Meetings • Supplier evaluations	• Close collaboration and meetings with Government and parastatal bodies	• Meetings	• Newsletter • Meetings • Sponsoring community-based projects • Social media
Frequency of interaction	As and when required	Quarterly & yearly	Daily/As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	Quarterly/As and when required

HUMAN CAPITAL

Strategic Objective

Omnicane recognises the importance of its human capital which contributes to its overall productivity and competitiveness. As such, as an equal opportunity employer, it ensures that all employees are treated fairly and are provided the opportunity to grow. The Company also endeavours to be an employer of choice, to attract, develop, engage and retain talents.

Human Capital Management

2-7 | 3-3 | 401-1 | 401-2

With growing business requirements, Omnicane engages in an effective recruitment exercise to select the right person for the right job. In 2023, a total of 1,243 people (2022: 1,216 employees) were employed by Omnicane out of which 12 % were female.

Training and Development

3-3 | 404-1 | 404-2 | 404-3

With changing business requirements and expansion, Omnicane must ensure that employees are well equipped to achieve operational excellence. Training is thus vital to develop in depth knowledge or awareness and acquire technical and soft skills. Omnicane promotes the development of a sustainable learning and development culture among employees. Learning and development programmes have been identified and prioritised during the year under review. The Company has also partnered with learning & development organisations for mandatory, functional and soft skills training.

Labor/Management Relations

2-26 | 3-3 | 402-1

Omnicane recognises that a positive relationship between employers and employees leads to higher motivation and employee engagement. As such, the Company has implemented different forums whereby the employees and the employer can share issues namely through Work Councils, Safety & Health Committees. In addition, the Company has an open-door policy which further promotes communication, consultation and conflict resolution.

Disciplinary and grievance procedures are adopted to provide structures for dealing with difficulties which may arise as part of the working relationship. These procedures ensure that each individual is treated equally in similar circumstances and that issues are dealt with fairly and reasonably.

Industrial Relations

During the year under review, Omnicane has complied with the prevailing labour laws and respects the terms and conditions of employment as per the collective agreements of the different bargaining units.

Human Rights

3-3 | 408-1 | 409-1

Omnicane's corporate culture supports all initiatives respecting human rights. It complies with all applicable ILO conventions to which Mauritius is a signatory. It has also implemented its Child and Forced Labour and Equal Opportunity policies.

Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

2-30 | 3-3 | 407-1

Omnicane recognises the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining. Employees are free to join trade unions.

Diversity and Equal Opportunity

3-3 | 406-1

As an equal opportunity employer. Omnicane promotes equity, opportunity and respect in all its operations. During the year, no incidents of discrimination have been reported to our HR department.

Employee Welfare & Wellness

Following the success of the Fighting Diabetes at the Workplace programme, Omnicane has engaged on the Smart Diabetes Education Project. The objective is to promote self-management education and intervention in the field of diabetes. In this context, it has set up an Employee Welfare and Wellness Committee to support their overall health and well-being.

Occupational Safety and Health

3-3 | 403-1 | 403-2 | 403-3 | 403-4 | 403-5 | 403-6 | 403-7 | 403-8 | 403-9 | 403-10

Omnicane is committed to providing a safe working environment to all employees and any other stakeholder working on its premises. Safety and Health officers at each operational site ensure that Omnicane complies with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of Mauritius.

Safety & Health Committees

Safety and Health Committees are held and are effective collaborative forums where safety and health issues are discussed and addressed by employees and management. The table below shows the number of occupational accidents and man-days lost in our Business Units, as well as employee representations in Safety & Health Committees. It is worthwhile noting that the total number of accidents has slightly increased by 2% compared to 2022. Nevertheless, strong measures are being taken on Safety & Health at all our operations. Also, there has been no fatal accident recorded during the year.

Business Unit (BU)	Number of occupational accidents	Man-days lost	Employee Representatives (including Management)
Agriculture	13	93	16
Milling	39	330	17
Refinery	18		16
Distillery	3	20	19
Energy La Baraque	1	10	16
Energy St Aubin	0	0	26
Logistics	26	148	7
Holiday Inn Mon Trésor	5	18	16

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Local Communities

413-1

Omnicane recognises that building relationships with local communities is a crucial aspect of conducting business while respecting cultural norms and harmonious relationships. Dedicated communication channels exist between the local community and the Management to discuss and collaborate on social and environmental matters pertaining to Omnicane's operations.

Corporate Social Responsibility

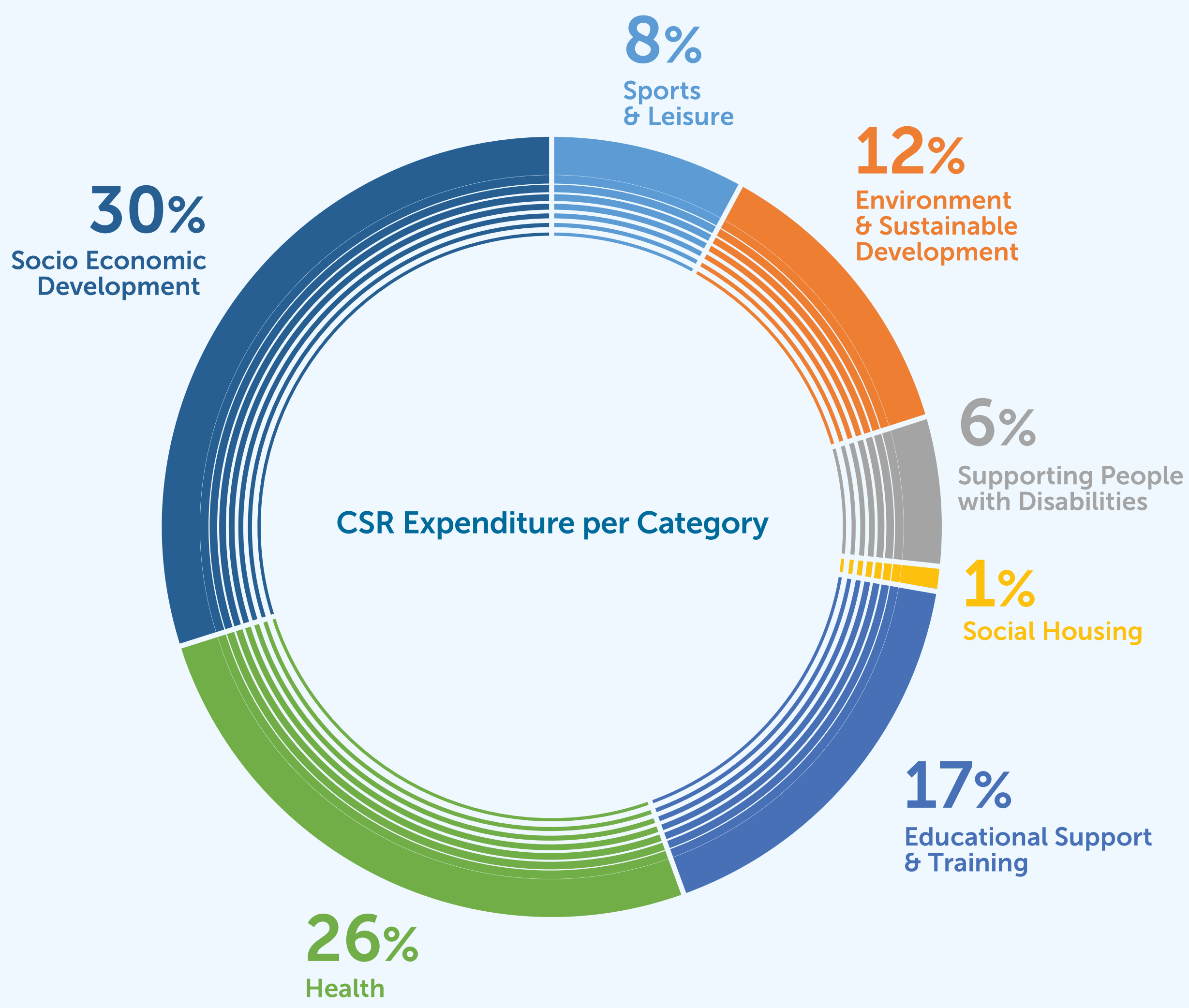
413-1

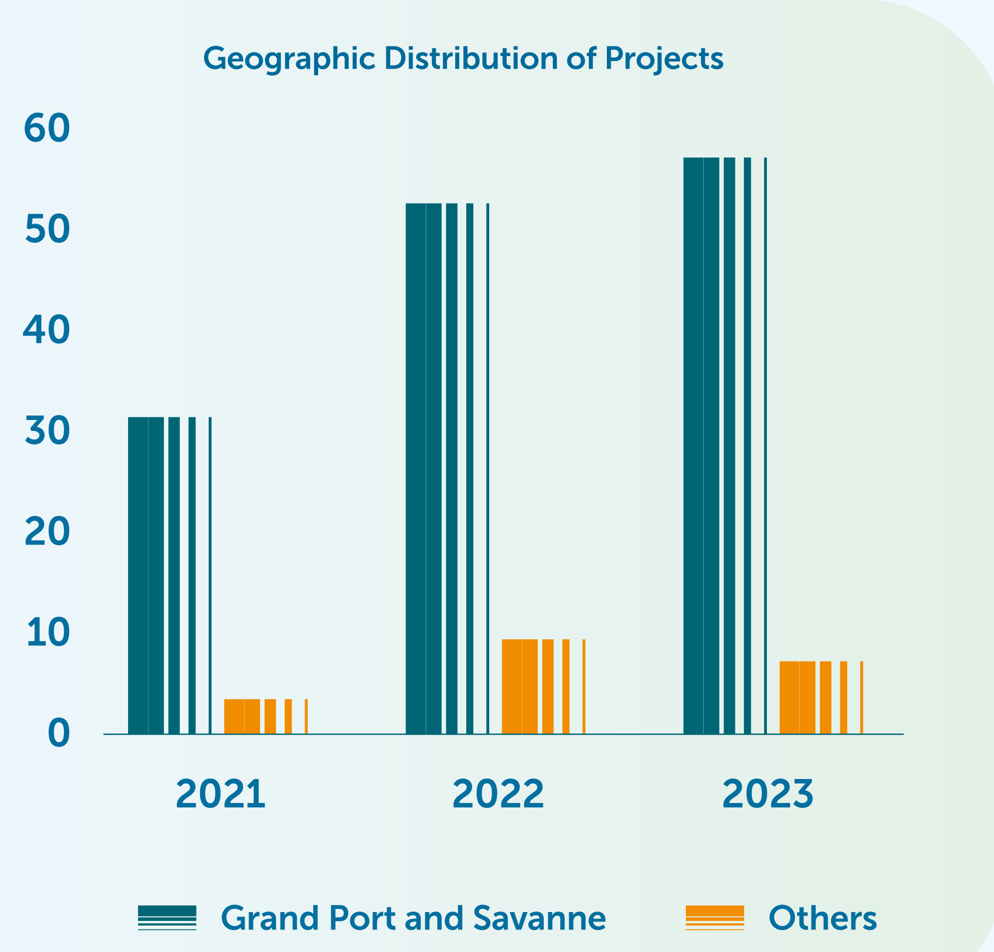
In 2023, Omnicane Foundation engaged with various NGOs and civil society organisations to sponsor several social and environmental projects under the following categories.

CSR Expenses per Category	Amount (Rs)
Sports & Leisure	605,358
Environment and Sustainable Development	930,596
Supporting People with Disabilities	461,500
Social Housing	65,000
Educational Support & Training	1,270,068
Health	1,919,395
Socio-economic development	2,238,560
Total CSR Expenses	**7,490,477**

In 2023, the CSR funds received from entities within the Group were as follows:

CSR Contributions from Different Entities	Amount (Rs)
Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Ltd	857,832
Omnicane Treasury Management Ltd	795,754
Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Ltd	5,890,457
Total CSR funds available in 2023	**7,544,043**





Inclusive Development

Furthermore, in line with our commitment to the Sustainabilty pact *SigneNatir* from Business Mauritius, a number of new initiatives have been adopted in 2023 within the different categories falling under Inclusive Development Guidelines to which Omnicane is a signatory since August 2022:

Category	Action in 2023
1. Non-financial support to NGOs and vulnerable groups	Donation of refurbished computers to Organisation Fraternelle in l'Escalier for the setting up of an IT learning class
2. Employee Engagement/ Involvement in organising company events where employees get involved in community work	• Participation of employees in clean up campaigns and mangrove restoration in the south in the context of World Environment Day. • Participation of employees in the distribution of Christmas gifts and food packs to vulnerable families in l'Escalier in December 2023
3. Developing a disability matrix for company which identifies which job types can be performed by which category of disabled	Global Rainbow Foundation carried out a survey to establish a disability matrix for Omnicane Milling Operations (Raw House) La Baraque

Supply Chain Management

3-3 | 204-1

Omnicane is dedicated to maintaining sustainable and responsible practices in all aspects of its operations, including its supply chain management. The Company's goal is to create a robust, resilient, and transparent supply chain that adds value to all stakeholders, including our customers, suppliers, and the communities in which it operates.

In 2023, the Company has not only maintained good relationships with its suppliers but also continued its efforts to conduct supplier assessments in line with ISO standards. This collaboration has been instrumental in identifying opportunities for improvement and developing innovative solutions that enhance our operations. This includes the optimisation of our logistics and transportation processes and implementing risk management strategies.

The Company has also prioritised wherever possible suppliers registered under the Made in Moris and SigneNatir labels. In 2023, Omnicane's spending on local suppliers amounted to 76% (2022: 41%, 2021: 57%) of the total expenditure on procurement of goods, works and services for the Group. Its local supplier base consisted of 81% of the total suppliers that the Company collaborated with in 2023.

Looking ahead, the Group intends to leverage artificial intelligence to develop a more efficient bid analysis & inventory management system to reduce waste. The use of AI will also support the promotion of its supplier diversity program to reduce dependencies and optimise the usage of the newly implemented ERP, ensuring a more dynamic and responsive supply chain.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

(SECTION 75(3) OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ACT 2004)

Name of PIE: Omnicane Limited

Reporting Period: Financial year ended December 31, 2023

We, the Directors of **Omnicane Limited**, confirm that to the best of our knowledge that the Company has complied with all of the obligations and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance except for those mentioned below:

Statement of Non-Compliance	Areas of Non-Compliance
PRINCIPLE 3 – Director Appointment Procedures	As at December 31, 2023, the Board did not have a formal succession plan for its members. However, a formal succession plan exists for key executives and senior management. **Proposed mitigation measure:** The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for the identification and nomination of suitable candidates to fill board vacancies, should they arise. The Board is considering the aspect of succession planning for its members.
PRINCIPLE 4 – Director Duties, Senior Executive Remuneration and Performance	As at 31 December 2023, the corporate governance section of the website did not contain the related party transactions policy. **Proposed mitigation measure:** The related party transaction policy is not yet published on the website as no formal policy was available. A first draft of the policy has been drafted and is currently under review.

Jimmy TONG SAM
CHAIRPERSON

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

March 31, 2024

Introduction

2-12 | 2-13 | 2-14

Good corporate governance – in line with the National Code of Corporate Governance of Mauritius (2016) – is an essential requirement for Omnicane Limited ('Omnicane" or the "Company") embracing all areas of its business. Its vision for sound corporate governance is to provide its shareholders and other stakeholders with the assurance that it is a well-managed and responsible company.

The Company's governance framework is also guided by recent developments in the market such as heightened prominence of ESG considerations, increased competition and regulatory requirements, workplace transformations and employee expectations.

This report explains Omnicane's governance policies and practices and sets out how the Board manages the business for the benefit of its stakeholders, including its shareholders.

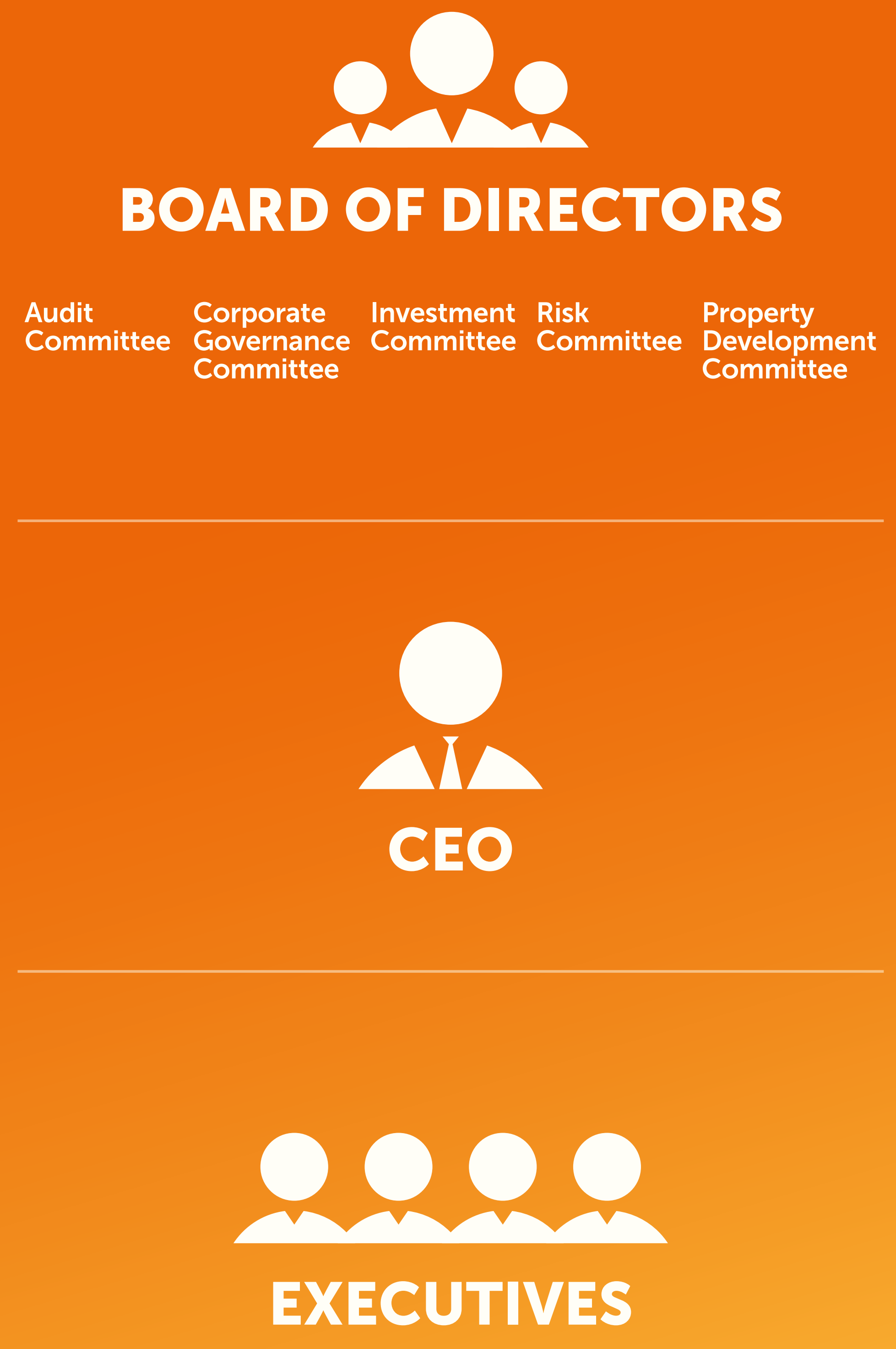
PRINCIPLE 1
Governance Structure

2-9

The Company is led by a committed and unitary Board, which has the collective responsibility for the leadership, oversight, and long-term success of the organisation. The latter is responsible for creating and delivering sustainable shareholder value through the management of the Group's business.

The Board provides leadership of the Group and, either directly or through the operation of committees of directors and delegated authority, brings an independent judgement on all issues of strategy, performance, resources (including key appointments) and standards of conduct.

The Board also ensures the implementation of an efficient risk and business continuity management system as well as compliance to relevant laws and regulations for the Group. Omnicane's executive team is comprised of Head of Entities and Head of Departments who are responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, with well-defined accountabilities. Their respective profiles can be found on pages 70 – 74 of this report. The governing structure of Omnicane Limited is as below:



Board Charter

- Sets out the objectives, roles and responsibilities and composition of the Board of Directors.
- Read in conjunction with the Company's constitution and in case a dispute in content or meaning arises, the wording of the Constitution shall prevail.
- The last review done in December 2023 and as per updated charter, review will be done every three years or as may be required by law from time to time.
- Available on Omnicane's website at **www.omnicane.com**

Code of Ethics

Covers ethical behaviour across Omnicane's business operations. Includes areas concerning:

- Safe working conditions, environment conservation, respect for human rights and workplace safety arrangements, responsibilities to shareholders, fair and transparent transactions and protection and management of the Group's assets and information
- Communicated to all employees.
- Reviewed by the Board and Top Management.
- Available on Omnicane's website at **www.omnicane.com**

Management Contract

- Management Contract between Omnicane Limited and Omnicane Management & Consultancy Limited ("OMCL")
- Services provided by OMCL are – strategic management, finance & treasury, procurement – supply chain, corporate secretary, legal and compliance services, information & communication technology, industrial project development and management, property project management, development and related marketing and sales, sustainability & risk management, internal audit, human resources, marketing and sales of sugar-related products, internal and external communication, project finance, business development, business intelligence & analytics and hospitality management.
- OMCL employs and remunerates senior executives of the Group.

PRINCIPLE 2

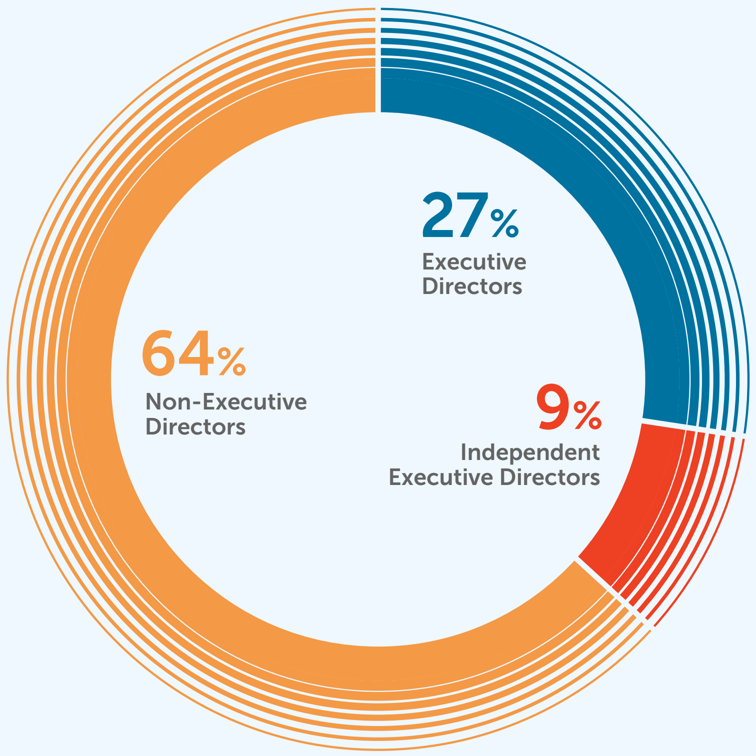
Board Composition & Structure

2-9 | 2-10 | 405-1

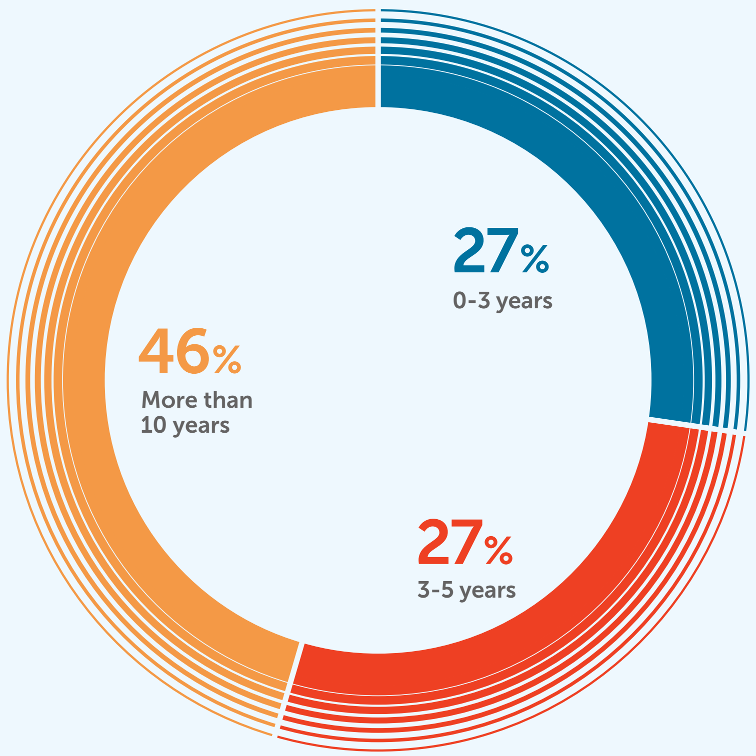
- As per Company Constitution, Omnicane's unitary Board of 11 Directors: 8 Non-Executive and 3 Executive Directors.
- Sufficient balance of power and authority within the Board along with diverse range of skills, experience and backgrounds.
- The Board has successfully appointed two female directors in 2023, which ensured adequate board diversity and gender balance.
- Board believes that as long as Non-Executive Directors remain independent of Management and are of the right calibre and integrity, they can perform the required duty of looking after the Company's interests.
- Names and directorship details provided on page 1(cc).
- Quarterly Board meetings held in 2023 with additional meetings held when required.
- Except for Jimmy TONG SAM, all other directors are residents of Mauritius.

List of Board Skills and Experience Areas:

Board Composition



Tenure of Non-Executive Directors



18% Women as Board members

95% Average Board Attendance

90% Average Committee Attendance

59 years Average age of Board members

AGE

Roles and Responsibilities:

Non-Executive Chairman/Chairperson (2-11)	Chief Executive Officer	Company Secretary
• Providing effective leadership to the Board and leading the Board effectively to fulfil duties. • Running the Board and ensuring its effectiveness in all aspects of its role, including regularity and frequency of meetings. • Ensuring that Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information in order to make sound decisions, monitor the affairs of the Group effectively and provide advice to promote sustained success of the Group. • Setting the ethical tone for the Board and the Company and upholding the highest standards of integrity and probity. • Is not a senior executive of the organisation.	• Leads the executive management of the Group's business in consistency with the strategy and commercial objectives agreed with the Board. • Provides strong, exemplary leadership and gives clear guidance to the Management team. • Builds key partnerships with stakeholders and acts as a point of contact for important stakeholders. • Develops an organisational environment that promotes positive staff morale and performance.	• Ensures that the Company complies with its Constitution, all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements, codes of ethics and procedures established by the Board. • Provides the Board as a whole and directors individually with guidance as to their roles and responsibilities, advises and assists the directors with respect to their duties and responsibilities, in particular compliance with prevailing regulations. • Facilitates induction and assists with professional development of Non-Executive Directors including trainings as required.

Total Number of Meetings during the year = 7 (Including 3 Special Board meetings)

Members	Category	Attendance
Jimmy TONG SAM	Non-Executive Chairperson	7/7
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	Executive Director	7/7
Nelson MIRTHIL	Executive Director	7/7
Bertrand THEVENAU	Executive Director	7/7
Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE	Non-Executive Director	7/7
Harold MAYER	Non-Executive Director	6/7
Didier MAIGROT	Non-Executive Director	6/7
Bertrand BOULLE	Non-Executive, Independent Director	7/7
Dr. Dhanandjay KAWOL (Resigned in 2023)	Non-Executive Director	-
Harryduth RAMNARAIN (Resigned in 2023)	Non-Executive Director	-
Gansam BOODRAM	Non-Executive Director	7/7
Madoobala JEETAH, OSK	Non-Executive Director	6/7
Maheswaree MADHUB	Non-Executive Director	6/7

Board Meetings

2-12 | 2-14

Omnicane Limited's Board meetings are conducted as per the Company's Constitution and are convened by giving appropriate notice to the Directors. These meetings are held on a quarterly basis with additional sessions held when required. Decisions taken between meetings are confirmed by way of resolutions in writing, agreed and signed by all directors then entitled to receive notice.

Detailed agenda together with other supporting documents are circulated in advance to the directors to enable them to participate meaningfully in the decision-making process and make informed decisions at the meetings. Directors have the right to request independent professional advice at the Company's expense. Sustainability reporting is one of the main elements of the CEO's reports to the Board of Directors.

Main Responsibilities
2-13

Strategy
- Evaluating, approving, and reviewing the Company's/Group's business plans and strategies as proposed by the Chief Executive Officer (the 'CEO').
- Monitoring and assessing the Company's/Group's performance against strategic plans to generate economic profit, to enhance Shareholder value and to operate in a sustainable manner, while taking into consideration financial and non-financial key performance indicators, as reported by the CEO.
- Ensuring necessary resources are in place in pursuing the defined strategies.

Risk Management and Internal Control
- Ensuring the establishment of a Group-wide risk management framework, thereby setting the level of acceptable risk and identifying, assessing, addressing and monitoring key risks.
- Ensuring that effective compliance and internal control processes are in place and regularly monitored and reviewed to safeguard the Company's assets and reputation.

Chief Executive Officer
- The appointment and removal of the CEO.
- Ensuring that the Board is informed of the appointment of the Company's/Group's key executives.
- Developing clear responsibilities for the CEO to ensure the proper running of the Company's/Group's business and setting specific limits of authority for management.
- Delegating the day-to-day decision-making and implementation of the strategies approved by the Board to the CEO;
- Approving the policy for the remuneration of the CEO.

Accounting and Financial Monitoring
- Approving the Financial Statements.
- Monitoring the Company's/Group's financial position as reported by the Audit Committee.

Operations
- Evaluating and approving the Company's investments, acquisitions & dis-investments as recommended by the Investment Committee.
- Approving the Company's operating and capital expenditure budgets.
- Approving the Company's debt policy and debt contracting.

Corporate Governance and Ethics
- In collaboration with the CEO, defining the Group's values consistent with the Code of Ethics.
- Ensuring ethical behavior and compliance with the Company's/Group's policies and procedures.
- Monitoring and evaluating the Company's compliance with its corporate governance standards.

Relations with Chairperson
- Selecting and appointing the Chairperson upon recommendation of the CGC.
- Approving the remuneration of the Chairperson, upon recommendation of the CGC.
- Ensuring that there is a sound relationship between the Chairperson and the CEO.

Relations with Board Committees
- Establishing Board Committees, which may either be permanent or ad-hoc to assist the Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities.
- Appointing the members and approving the terms of reference of the respective Committees.

Relations with Directors
- Upon the recommendation of the CGC, deciding on the remuneration of the Directors in conformity with the Company's Constitution.
- Reporting on the remuneration philosophy and remuneration of the Directors in the annual report.

Relations with the Subsidiaries
- Ensuring that sound corporate governance policies prevail within the subsidiaries.

Relations with Shareholders
- Deciding on the dividend distribution, in conformity with the Companies Act 2001.
- Ensuring effective communication with Shareholders to enable them to be kept informed of the Company's activities, strategy, and projects.

Focus Areas in 2023:
2-16

- **Strategic Planning Meeting with Directors**
- **Approval of Budget 2023**
- **Discussion on new renewable energy projects**
- **Discussion on new value-added products**
- **New ERP implementation**
- **Includes 3 Special Board Meetings in 2023; May 31, 2023, June 28, 2023, July 6, 2023**

Board Committees

The Board has established five Sub-Committees which operate under its approved terms of reference. These Sub-Committees meet at least quarterly and may take independent advice at the Company's expense. It should be noted that the Company Secretary acts as secretary to all these Committees.

1. Corporate Governance Committee incl. Nomination Committee & Remuneration Committee

Total Number of Meetings during the year = 1

Members	Category	Attendance
Didier MAIGROT	Non-Executive Chairperson	1/1
Jimmy TONG SAM (newly-appointed)	Non-Executive Director	1/1
Harold MAYER	Non-Executive Director	1/1
Maheswaree MADHUB (newly-appointed)	Non-Executive Director	1/1
In attendance		
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	Chief Executive Officer	1/1

2. Investment Committee

Total Number of Meetings during the year = 5

Members	Category	Attendance
Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE	Non-Executive Chairperson	5/5
Jimmy TONG SAM	Non-Executive Director	5/5
Didier MAIGROT	Non-Executive Director	4/5
Harold MAYER	Non-Executive Director	4/5
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	Executive Director	4/5
In attendance		
Nelson MIRTHIL	Chief Finance Officer	5/5
Jérôme JAEN	CEO – Agro-Industry & Energy	2/5
Bertrand THEVENAU	CEO – Properties, Retail & Brands	4/5

3. Property Development Committee

Total Number of Meetings during the year = 4

Members	Category	Attendance
Harold MAYER	Non-Executive Chairperson	4/4
Bertrand THEVENAU	Executive Director	4/4
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	Executive Director	4/4
Nelson MIRTHIL	Executive Director	4/4
In attendance		
Jérôme JAEN	CEO – Agro-Industry & Energy	1/4
Jean Francois LOUMEAU	General Manager – Property & Projects	4/4

Main Responsibilities:
- Advise and make recommendations to the Board on all aspects of corporate governance.
- Advise the Board on key appointments at Board and Top Management level.
- Review the remuneration structure of the Group for Senior Management.

Main Responsibilities:
- Ensure that the Company's investments are in line with the Board's strategy.
- Review the detailed investment plans of the Group to ensure that the projected risk-adjusted returns are within acceptable norms.
- Monitor and review progress on the Group's investment objectives and the strategic plan set out to achieve them.

Main Responsibilities:
- Provide guidance in relation to strategy and planning for property development and the acquisition and disposal of real estate assets.
- Provide guidance to ensure the Company's property development activities create value for shareholders and are well governed, having regard to time and cost management.
- The Committee's primary responsibilities include overseeing property development projects, evaluating potential acquisitions and disposals, conducting due diligence, assessing risks, and ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

Focus Areas in 2023:
- **Review of the Corporate Governance Report and Annual Integrated Report for year ended December 31, 2023**
- **Review of the remuneration package of Key Executives**
- **Recommend the re-election/re-appointment of Directors**

Focus Areas in 2023:
- **Review the investment/disinvestment opportunities including new projects in the sugar and energy clusters**

Focus Areas in 2023:
- **Value addition of land development**

4. Audit Committee

Total Number of Meetings during the year = 4

Members	Category	Attendance
Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE (newly-appointed)	Non-Executive Chairperson	2/4
Jimmy TONG SAM (no longer member)	Non-Executive Director	2/4
Bertrand THEVENAU (no longer member)	Executive Director	2/4
Bertrand BOULLE	Non-Executive, Independent Director	4/4
Gansam BOODRAM (newly-appointed)	Non-Executive Director	2/4
In attendance		
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	Chief Executive Officer	4/4
Nelson MIRTHIL	Chief Finance Officer	3/4
Internal Auditors		4/4
External Auditors		1/4
Any other Managers		4/4

Main Responsibilities:

- Consider and review the reliability and accuracy of financial information and appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices.
- Examine and review the quarterly financial results, annual financial statements or any other documentation to be published in compliance with the Company's accounting standards.
- Review compliance with applicable laws and best corporate governance practices and regulatory requirements.
- Review the adequacy of accounting records and internal control systems.
- Monitor and supervise the functioning and performance of internal audit.
- Direct interaction with the external auditors at least once a year without the presence of Senior Management to discuss any issues, accounting principles, etc.
- Direct interaction with the Internal Audit Manager at least once a year, without management being present, to discuss their remit and any issues arising from the internal audits carried out.
- Consider the independence of the external auditors and making recommendations to the Board on their appointment or dismissal.

Focus Areas in 2023:

- **Review of the consolidated and abridged audited financial statements for approval by the Board and eventual publication**
- **Review and recommendation to the Board of the unaudited quarterly consolidated results of the Company for publication**
- **Review of internal audit plans and reports for the year**

5. Risk Committee

Total Number of Meetings during the year = 2

Members	Category	Attendance
Bertrand BOULLE (Newly-appointed)	Non-Executive Chairperson	1/2
Harold MAYER	Non-Executive Director	1/2
Didier MAIGROT	Non-Executive Director	1/2
Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE	Non-Executive Director	2/2
Bertrand THEVENAU	Executive Director	2/2
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE	Executive Director	2/2
In attendance		
Nelson MIRTHIL	Chief Finance Officer	2/2
Jérôme JAEN	CEO – Agro-Industry & Energy	2/2
Christophe TOULET	Head of Legal, Risk & Compliance	2/2
Any other Managers		1/2

Main Responsibilities:

- Review the effectiveness of the risk management framework and approve strategies to address potential risks throughout the Group.
- Evaluate the risks associated with all new projects on an ongoing basis, assess the probability and impact of foreseeable events on the Group's situation.
- Assess the strength of the Group's internal control in terms of business risk management.
- Annually review the risks of the Group, with particular emphasis on the most impactful risks.
- Revise on a regular basis the progress made on implementing remedial actions to mitigate risks within tolerable levels.
- Ensure that reporting by management on risk should be a significant criterion during Committee meetings.
- Investigate and present to the Board, to be approved, the suggestions from management with regards to the risk appetite to be issued to guide the various entities of the Group to consistently determine thresholds beyond which risks will be intolerable.
- Examine the adequacy of insurance coverage for the Group.
- Oversee, if applicable, any significant legal claims as well as legal and regulatory cases against the Group.
- Ensure that the Group is compliant to the ongoing monitoring of all Anti Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism obligations.

Focus Areas in 2023:

- **Review the effectiveness of the risk management and Business Continuity Management**
- **Focus on AML/CFT Risk Management**

Share Dealings by Directors
2-15

Share dealings by the directors are conducted as per the principles of the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Companies, as detailed in Appendix 6 of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Listing Rules.

Following appointment to the Board, Directors have the duty to inform the Company Secretary of the number of shares held directly or indirectly in the Company. This declaration is then captured into a Directors' Interest Register, which is maintained by the Company Secretary and updated with any subsequent transactions made by the Directors.

PRINCIPLE 3
Directors' Appointment Procedures

Under the aegis of the Corporate Governance Committee, new directors are appointed following formal approval by the Board. During this process, shareholders are also consulted at the following Annual General Meeting. Non-Executive Directors are chosen on the basis of their business experience and ability to provide adequate knowledge, skills, objectivity, integrity, experience and commitment to the Board.

At the next Annual Meeting for Shareholders scheduled for the June 28, 2024, the following Directors will stand for re-election as per the Company's constitution:

- Mr Jimmy TONG SAM
- Mr Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE
- Mr Nelson MIRTHIL
- Mr Harold MAYER
- Mr Gansam BOODRAM
- Mrs Madoobala JEETAH
- Ms Maheswaree MADHUB

DIRECTORS' PROFILES

Brief profiles of all the Directors are available below:

Jimmy TONG SAM
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

Committee Memberships
Corporate Governance Investment

Qualifications
BSc Mathematics (University of Bristol, UK)

FCA of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW)

Date of Appointment
26/06/2018

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Audit: 2/4
Investment: 5/5
Corporate Governance: 1/1

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Committee Memberships
Property Development
Investment
Risk

Qualifications
Bachelor's degree in Commerce (University of Cape Town)

Date of Appointment
06/04/2001

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Property Development: 4/4
Investment: 4/5
Risk: 2/2

Directorships in other listed entities
Beau Vallon Hospitality Ltd
The United Sugar Estates Co. Limited

Nelson MIRTHIL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

Committee Memberships
Property Development

Qualifications
FCCA

Date of Appointment
27/10/2008

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Property Development: 4/4

Bertrand THEVENAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – CEO PROPERTIES, RETAIL & BRANDS

Committee Memberships
Audit
Property Development
Risk

Qualifications
University diploma in Technology – International Marketing from Aix en Provence

Date of Appointment
28/05/2008

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Audit: 2/4
Property Development: 4/4
Risk: 2/2

Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
Risk
Investment
Audit

Qualification
Licence en Sciences Economiques from the Université d'Aix-Marseille III (France)

Date of Appointment
19/05/2010

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Risk: 2/2
Investment: 5/5
Audit: 2/4

Harold MAYER
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
Corporate Governance
Property Development
Risk
Investment

Qualifications
BCom (University of the Witwatersrand)
Member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants

Date of Appointment
26/06/2019

Meeting Attendance
Board: 6/7

Committees
Corporate Governance: 1/1
Property Development: 4/4
Risk: 1/2
Investment: 4/5

Directorships in other listed entities
CIEL

Didier MAIGROT
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
Corporate Governance
Risk
Investment

Qualification
Maîtrise en Droit from Université d'Aix-Marseille III (France)

Date of Appointment
21/06/2012

Meeting Attendance
Board: 6/7

Committees
Corporate Governance: 1/1
Risk: 1/2
Property Development: 4/5

Bertrand BOULLE
NON-EXECUTIVE, INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
Audit
Risk

Qualifications
B.A.(Hons) – University of Ulster MBA (EU Business School)

Date of Appointment
18/02/2020

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Audit: 4/4
Risk: 1/2

Gansam BOODRAM
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
Audit

Qualifications
Graduate in Agriculture, Soilless culture, Protected Cropping and Agriculture Management (Israel)

Date of Appointment
30/09/2022

Meeting Attendance
Board: 7/7

Committees
Audit: 2/4

Directorships in other listed entities
SIT Land Holdings Ltd

Maheswaree MADHUB
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
Corporate Governance

Qualifications
Bachelor of Science, Major in Biochemistry and Botany – Australian National University

Date of Appointment
13/04/2023

Meeting Attendance
Board: 6/7

Committees
Corporate Governance: 1/1

Madoobala JEETAH, OSK
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Committee Memberships
N/A

Qualifications
The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Date of Appointment
20/04/2023

Meeting Attendance
Board: 6/7

Committees
N/A

Board Induction

2-17

- The Board is responsible for the induction of new Directors in the Company.
- The induction and orientation process includes an induction pack containing Omnicane's governance processes, roles and responsibilities of Directors, company policies, code of business conduct and an overview of business operations.
- Directors also receive the Board Charter, Code of Ethics, Company's Constitution and Salient Features of the Listing Rules and Securities Act.
- Directors are kept informed of new developments falling outside the scope of scheduled Board meetings and they are encouraged to keep themselves up to date with the latest workplace trends and professional practices.
- They also have the opportunity to visit the business units and interact with their executives. Directors are aware of their legal duties.

Board, Individual Directors & Committees' Evaluation

2-18

A Board evaluation exercise was successfully conducted by the Mauritius Institute of Directors in 2023 and the results were presented to the board members on December 15, 2023. Its terms of reference were extensive and focused on governance parameters such as compliance, board's structure, board's role in governance, board dynamics and functioning, financial reporting processes, internal controls and risk management. The methodology adopted consisted of interviews, surveys, peer review and Chairperson's evaluation.

Succession Planning

In order to ensure continued balance of knowledge, skills and experience, the Board has considered the aspect of succession planning for its members and is working on it. The senior management already has a formalised succession plan in place.

PRINCIPLE 4
Legal Compliance

2-27

Omnicane's legal department oversees legal and regulatory requirements of the Company and ensures compliance to laws and regulations pertaining to the organisation and its activities. Legal advice is also sought externally from legal advisors should the need arise from time to time. In 2023, no significant fines or non-monetary sanctions have been imposed for non-compliance with laws and regulations, including those pertaining to provision and use of products and services, environmental laws, anti-money laundering laws and regulations. There have also been no legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes.

Code of Business Conduct & Ethics

3-3 | 205-1 | 205-2 | 205-3 | 206-1

Omnicane's Employee Handbook and Code of Ethics provide guiding principles to its Directors, Management and employees to obey the law, respect others, be fair and honest and protect the environment. Omnicane employees include a diverse population of individuals with differing roles and functions, as well as ethnic and cultural backgrounds. As such, the Company values behaviour which respects the dignity and privacy of individuals, and which promotes fair dealing and representation both in action and perception. Omnicane condemns competitive behaviour or corruption practices and takes remedial action to address any such behaviours should they arise.

Interest Register, Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions Policy

2-15

As per the Companies Act 2001, Directors have a statutory duty to avoid a situation where they have, or could have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly could conflict, with the Company's interests. The Company Secretary maintains an Interest Register, which is updated with every transaction entered into by Directors or their closely related parties and is available to shareholders upon written request being made to the Company Secretary. The related party transaction policy is not yet published on the website since at present, it is formally being drafted.

Directors' Interests

No of Shares held as at December 31, 2023

Directors	Direct	Indirect
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	67,000	-

None of the other directors have any direct/indirect interests in the Company's shares.

Directors' Remuneration and Performance Remuneration Policy

2-19 | 2-20

The Corporate Governance Committee (which includes the Remuneration Committee) is responsible to determine the adequate remuneration to be paid to the Non-Executive Chairperson of the Board, Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and Senior Management.

The Corporate Governance Committee is guided by the following principles:

- Remuneration should reflect performance, complexity and responsibility with a view to attracting, motivating and retaining high performance individuals and promoting the enhancement of the value of the Company to its shareholders.
- Remuneration practices are benchmarked against external market data through the use of remuneration surveys to ensure staff are fairly remunerated.
- The process of remuneration management shall be transparent, conducted in good faith and in accordance with appropriate levels of confidentiality.

It should be noted that Non-Executive Directors receive fees but do not receive any performance-related remuneration. Directors are paid an annual fee for serving as members of the Board and Board Committees. They are also paid a meeting attendance allowance for each meeting they attended. Fees of Directors are subject to shareholders' approval at AGM. In 2023, the Directors' remuneration was as follows:

Directors	Board Meeting Rs	Audit Committee Rs	Corporate Governance, Nomination & Remuneration Fees Rs	Risk Committee Fees Rs	Property Development Committee Fees Rs	Investment Committee Fees Rs	Total Rs
Jimmy TONG SAM	1,168,148	102,500	38,750			112,500	1,421,898
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	352,500			38,750	105,000	105,000	601,250
Nelson MIRTHIL	352,500				105,000		457,500
Bertrand THEVENAU	352,500	58,750		121,250	105,000		637,500
Pierre M. D'UNIENVILLE	352,500	77,500		90,000		180,000	700,000
Harold MAYER	345,000		82,500	82,500	180,000	112,500	802,500
Didier MAIGROT	345,000		157,500	82,500		105,000	690,000
Bertrand BOULLE	352,500	105,000		70,000			527,500
Harryduth RAMNARAIN (Resigned in 2023)	100,000						100,000
Dhananjay KAWOL (Resigned in 2023)	75,000	46,250					121,250
Maheswaree MADHUB	245,000		38,750				283,750
Madoobala JEETAH	245,000						245,000
Gansam BOODRAM	352,500						352,500
	4,638,148	**390,000**	**317,500**	**485,000**	**495,000**	**615,000**	**6,940,648**

Subsidiaries

Company Director	OMH (BH) Rs	OTEOLB Rs	OTEOSA Rs	OMOL Rs	OMCL Rs
Jimmy TONG SAM					7,500
Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	8,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	7,500
Nelson MIRTHIL	8,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Bertrand THEVENAU					7,500
Pierre M. d'UNIENVILLE					7,500
Harold MAYER					56,813
Didier MAIGROT					7,500
Eddie AH-CHAM	8,000				
Soobas MUNIAH	4,000				
Jean Francois LOUMEAU		50,000	50,000		
Pascal LANGERON		50,000	50,000		
Louis DECROP		25,000	25,000		
Jérôme JAEN		50,000	50,000	50,000	
Vageesh RAMDUNY		50,000			
Madoobalah JEETAH			50,000		
Lindsay HOPE				62,500	
Rahanparsad MAHABIRSINGH	4,000				
Ibrahim SOONDAGUR	4,000				
Peter HOUGH				37,500	
Rajiv RAMLUGON				50,000	
Frédéric MOYNE		25,000	25,000		

Directors' Service Contracts
None of the Directors of the Company and of its subsidiaries have service contracts with the Company.

Contract of Significance
The Company has a management contract with its subsidiary, Omnicane Management & Consultancy Limited.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance
Each Director is covered by appropriate Directors' and Officers' liability ("D&O") insurance, at the Company's expense. The D&O insurance covers the Directors and Officers against the costs of defending themselves in legal proceedings taken against them in that capacity and in respect of any damages resulting from those proceedings.

Share Option Plans
The Company has no share option plan.

Information Technology
The Board recognises the critical role of information systems and technologies in achieving the Group's operational and strategic objectives. As technology evolves, so do the associated risks. The Board remains vigilant about IT-related challenges, including fraud, errors, and competitive pressures driven by IT applications. To maintain a competitive edge in the marketplace and ensure business continuity, Omnicane focuses on robust IT governance.

Key Elements of Our IT Governance Approach: Investment in Appropriate Technologies:
Omnicane prioritises investments not only in suitable information technologies but also in the right IT governance framework, capabilities, and leadership. Our commitment extends beyond technology; we aim to create a culture of innovation within the organisation.

Business-Driven Decision Making:
Our approach is business-first and outcome-driven. Cross-functional committees, including IT representatives, convene periodically to make informed decisions. The IT Investment Project Steering Committee, comprising senior executives and chaired by the CEO (the main sponsor), meets quarterly to evaluate major investment proposals. This committee communicates investment initiatives to the Board through the CFO and CEO, providing strategic direction.

Project Implementation and Resource Allocation:
The Project Committee, led by the Chief Finance Officer, convenes monthly. Its focus is on IT investments aligned with business cases. The committee ensures the provision of necessary resources for successful project execution.

Security and Business Continuity:
Omnicane remains committed to preventing disruptions to ICT services. We emphasise compliance, risk management, and robust security efforts. As processes become more automated and the number of connected devices grows, our framework adapts to safeguard business continuity.

By adhering to these principles, Omnicane aims to demonstrate measurable results aligned with broader business strategies. We assure stakeholders of our commitment to reliable IT services while optimising returns on IT investments. Our IT governance practices also comply with relevant legal and regulatory obligations.

PRINCIPLE 5
Risk Governance and Internal Control

Risk Governance
The Board ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard shareholders' interests and the company's assets and determines the nature and extent of the significant risks which Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives.

Through its established Enterprise Risk Management framework and its Risk Committee, the Board is responsible for the following:

- ensuring that structures and processes are in place to effectively manage risks.
- identifying the principal risks and uncertainties that could potentially affect the Company and Group.
- ensuring that Management has developed and implemented the relevant framework.
- ensuring that systems and processes are in place for implementing, maintaining and monitoring internal controls.
- identifying any deficiencies in the internal control system; and
- ensuring that whistle-blowing rules and procedures are in place.

Internal Control
Based on the framework of risk management and internal controls established and maintained by the Group, the work performed by the internal auditors and the review undertaken by the external auditors as part of their statutory audit, the Board is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and risk management systems, are adequate to meet the needs of the Group in its current business environment. The effectiveness of the internal financial control systems and procedures are monitored by the Management. The details are set out in the integrated report on pages 68.

Whistleblowing
Omnicane nurtures and encourages a working culture of integrity and good governance. Employees are encouraged to speak up and raise any suspicions of wrongdoing, malpractice or impropriety in the management of the Group's business and to promptly report them to Management. This is included in the Code of Ethics.

PRINCIPLE 6
Reporting with Integrity
Omnicane's Integrated Report 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)'s guidelines and the GRI Standards. The Directors ensure that the Annual financial statements are prepared as per the International Financial Reporting Standards, the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and in compliance with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. They consider that appropriate accounting policies are consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates in preparing the financial statements. The full integrated report is published on the company's website at **www.omnicane.com**

Political Contributions
3-3 | 415-1

No political donations were made in 2023.

PRINCIPLE 7
Audit

Internal Audit
Omnicane's Internal Audit department has a Group-wide mandate with a fully qualified accountant as the Internal Audit Manager. The latter reports directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and reports administratively to the CEO. As per its charter, this Department provides independent and objective assurance to the Board and the Audit Committee on the effectiveness and suitability of the internal control process within the Group. Consulting activity designed to add value to the organisation's operations are also provided as and when required. At each meeting of the Audit Committee, he reports on the programme of review and findings and all internal audit issues within the Group, highlighting any deficiencies and recommending corrective measures.

During the year under review, the main focus of internal audit areas was based mainly on Group's operational activities. Some of the reviews included stores & inventory management, capex assets management, energy operations and compliance. It should be noted that the Internal Audit team has unrestricted access to key personnel, documents and records. The Internal Audit Plan is prepared following discussions with Management under the supervision of the Audit Committee, so as to maintain independence and objectivity and also avoid being directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company. It is worthwhile noting that the Internal Audit Manager is entitled to convene a special meeting of the Audit Committee in order to deal with any matter he deems urgent.

However, its scope of work does not cover Omnicane's associates such as Copesud (Mauritius) Ltée, Coal Terminal (Management) Co. Ltd, and Kwale International Sugar Co. Ltd.

External Audit
RSM Mauritius ('RSM') currently serves as the external auditor for the Company since 2022. They are granted unrestricted access to all information that may be required in the execution of their duties and have direct access to the Audit Committee should they wish to discuss any matters privately. The Audit Committee manages the relationship with the External Auditor on behalf of the Board. It considers the reappointment of the External Auditor each year, as well as remuneration and other terms of engagement and makes a recommendation to the Board. It should be noted that non-audit services have not been provided to Omnicane Limited by RSM in 2023.

PRINCIPLE 8
Relations with Shareholders and Other Key Stakeholders
2-16

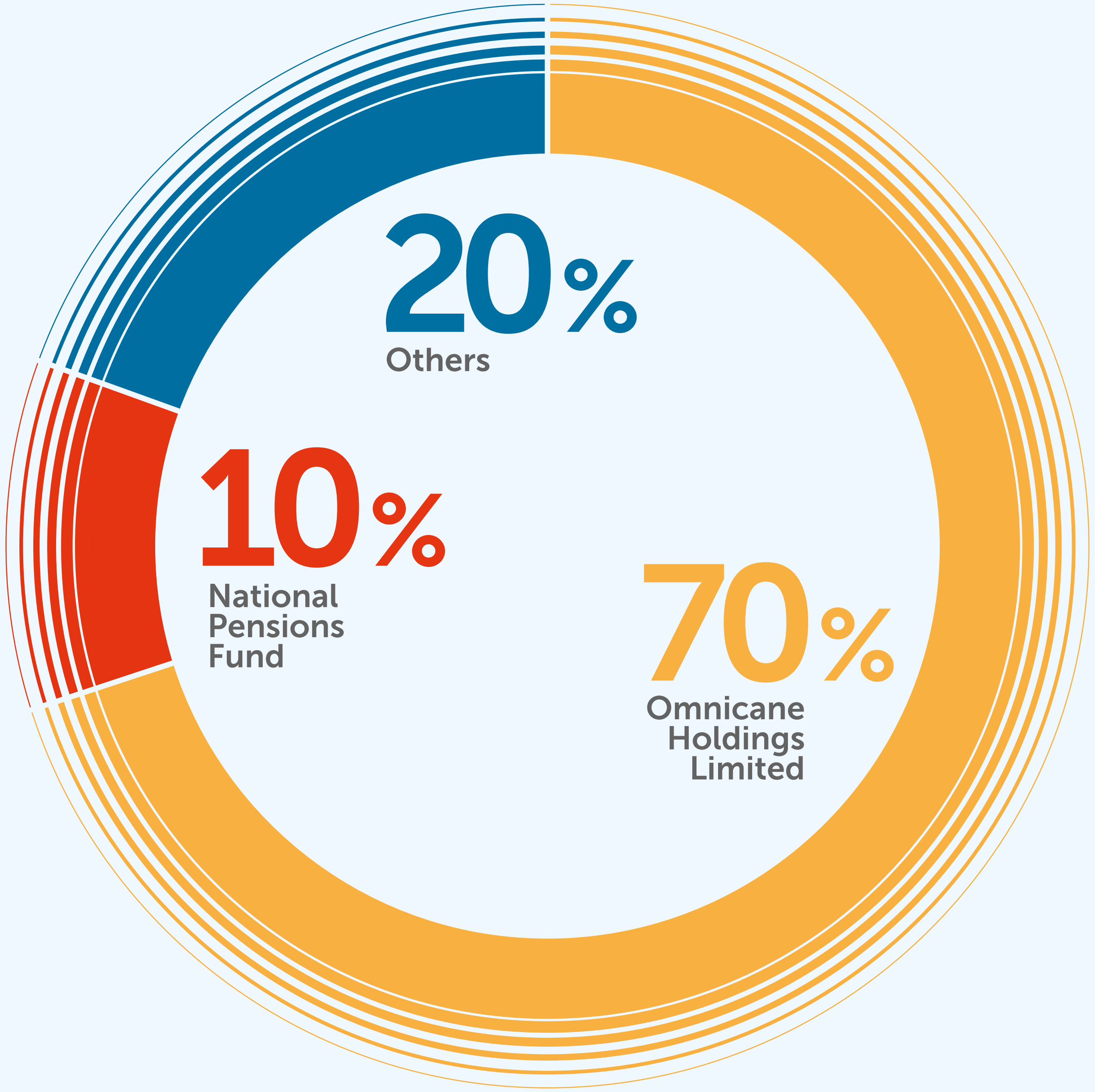
Omnicane recognises that the contributions of its different stakeholders constitute a valuable resource for building a competitive and profitable Company as it enables strategic partnerships and helps to foster trust, confidence and buy-in of its key initiatives. Effective stakeholder engagement helps to mitigate potential risks and conflicts, improve access to capital and insurance, enable cost savings and have better preparedness to meet customer exigencies.

As such, the Company fosters a good communication approach with its shareholders and other stakeholders to facilitate mutual understanding of each other's objectives and expectations. In its interactions with its stakeholders including shareholders, the different communication platforms used to reach out to shareholders and stakeholders are as follows but not limited to:

- Company's website and social media maintained by the Company.
- Corporate events and CSR programmes.
- Direct engagement via face-to-face meetings and conference calls
- Annual General Meeting

Shareholding Structure

The holding structure of the Company as at December 31, 2023 is as follows:



Shareholders' Agreements

The Company is not aware of any shareholders' agreement.

Shareholders' Diary

Financial year-end – December
Annual Meeting – June

Share Price Information

This can be found on page 30 of this report.

Substantial Shareholders

As at December 31, 2023, the following shareholders owned more than 5% of the issued share capital:

	Number of Shares Held	% Holding
Omnicane Holdings Limited	47,074,792	70.25
National Pensions Fund	6,956,723	10.38

Shareholders holding more than 5%

	Shareholding
Omnicane Holdings Limited	70.25%
National Pensions Fund	10.38%

Shareholders' Analysis at December 31, 2023

	Shareholder count	Ordinary Shares	Percentage
1 - 500	999	163,345	0.24
501 - 1,000	223	180,552	0.27
1,001 - 5,000	478	1,128,015	1.68
5,001 - 10,000	147	1,045,875	1.56
10,001 - 50,000	179	3,987,735	5.95
50,001 - 100,000	28	1,984,536	2.96
100,001 - 250,000	16	2,349,024	3.51
250,001 - 500,000	4	1,347,381	2.01
Over 500,000	3	54,825,941	81.82
Total	**2,077**	**67,012,404**	

Summary by Shareholder Category

	Count	Shares	Percentage
Individuals	1,879	6,749,841	10.07
Insurance & Assurance Companies	4	145,240	0.21
Pension & Provident Funds	41	1,732,879	2.58
Investment & Trust Companies	8	106,523	0.15
Other Corporate Bodies	145	58,277,921	86.96
Total	**2,077**	**67,012,404**	

KEY EXECUTIVES' PROFILES

(AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023)

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2-28

Qualifications
Bachelor's degree in Commerce from University of Cape Town

Career Pathway
- Prior to joining Société Usinière du Sud (SUDS) as Chief Executive Officer in 2005, he was the Managing Director of Société de Traitement et d'Assainissement des Mascareignes.
- He has held office as Chief Executive Officer of MTMD (now Omnicane Limited) from April 1, 2007.
- He was the President of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate in 2012 and 2022.
- He is the Chairperson of Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited and Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Limited, Omnicane Milling Operations Limited and is a director of Beau Vallon Hospitality Ltd and The Union Sugar Estates Co. Ltd.
- He is a board member of several sugar sector institutions in Mauritius and was the President of the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association in 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010 and was re-elected President in 2015.

Nelson MIRTHIL
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

Qualifications
Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA)

Career Pathway
- He started his career in the Audit Department of De Chazal du Mée before joining Ernst & Young, where he was promoted to Audit Manager. He gained broad financial experience through his involvement in mergers, acquisitions and special assignments in Africa.
- He has also acted as Fund Manager of the Mauritius Development Investment Trust (MDIT), a listed investment company.
- He joined Omnicane in 2003 as Chief Finance Officer.
- He is a board member of various companies, the main ones being Omnicane Milling Operations Limited, Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited, Omnicane Bio-Ethanol Operations Limited, Airport Hotel Ltd, and the Sugar Insurance Pension Fund.

Eddie AH-CHAM
COMPANY SECRETARY

Qualifications
Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA)

Career Pathway
- He has over 27 years of experience in external and internal auditing and in corporate management.
- He started his career in the Audit Department of Kemp Chatteris Deloitte and was assistant accountant at Express Trading Company Ltd in 1995.
- He joined Mon Trésor & Mon Désert Ltd (now Omnicane) in 1996 as assistant accountant and served as Internal Audit Manager for 7 years before being promoted to the position of Company Secretary.

Jérôme JAEN
CEO – AGRO-INDUSTRY & ENERGY

Qualifications
Engineer Diploma from Ecole des Mines de Nancy

Engineer Diploma from Ecole Polytechnique

Career Pathway
- He has over 21 years of experience in electricity production from cogeneration plants.
- He has managed several thermal power plants in Mauritius, Reunion Island, Guadeloupe and France and is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the Agro-Industry & Energy SBU.
- He is the President of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture since July 2022.
- He is a board member of various companies within the Group, the main ones being Omnicane Milling Operations Limited, Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited, Omnicane Ethanol Holding Limited, Omnicane Logistic Operations Limited and Airport Hotel Ltd.

Bertrand THEVENAU
CEO – PROPERTIES, RETAIL & BRANDS

Qualifications
University diploma in Technology – International Marketing from Aix en Provence (France)

Career Pathway
- He is a Board Member of Ciel Textile where he has spent the majority of his career in different leadership positions, the most recent of which was as Tropic Knits' Group CEO.
- Since 2008, Bertrand has been one of the Non-Executive Independent directors of Omnicane.
- In July 2022, he has been appointed as an Executive Director of Omnicane and holds the title of Chief Executive Officer – Properties, Retail and Brands.
- He has wide experience in offshore production and exposure to international markets.

Rajiv RAMLUGON
GROUP CHIEF SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Qualifications
B(Tech) Hons in Civil Engineering from University of Mauritius

MSc in Environmental Engineering with distinction from Newcastle University (UK)

MBA in Global Sustainable Management from Anaheim University (California)

Career Pathway
- He has 26 years of experience in the field of sustainability, including waste management, industrial-effluent treatment, biogas valorisation, and the implementation of quality management, environmental management and other management systems in the industry.
- He is also a member of the Global Association of Corporate Sustainability Officers (GACSO) and an Affiliate Member of the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (UK).

Oudesh SEEBARUTH
HEAD OF CORPORATE FINANCE & TREASURY

Qualifications
Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)

Chartered Global Management Accountant (CGMA)

Career Pathway
- He joined the company as Accountant in 1989 after spending 5 years in audit with Deloitte and he occupied various positions in the finance department before ascending to his current position.
- He has been responsible of the Corporate Finance & Treasury function for the group from the past 26 years and successfully handled several sizeable project financings including cross border, project appraisals, business valuations, takeovers, mergers & acquisitions, financial risk management and payment digitalisation across the group.
- He is a board member of Meridis Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Omnicane Limited.

Jean-François LOUMEAU
GENERAL MANAGER – PROPERTY & PROJECTS

Qualifications
MBA in Construction and Real Estate from Reading University (UK)

Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Cape Town (South Africa)

Postgraduate certificate in The Mechanics of Project Finance from Middlesex University

Certificate in Property Development and Investment from UCT

Career Pathway
- He is a registered engineer with the Engineering Council of South Africa
- He is an Associate Member of the South African Institute of Mechanical Engineering.
- He has 28 years of working experience in project development and project management.

Josie LAPIERRE
HEAD OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Qualifications
Diplôme d'Études Approfondies (DEA) in Management Science – Strategy & Management from IAE Lyon School of Management

Master's in Business Administration (MBA) from IAE Lyon School of Management, France

Diplôme Universitaire de Technologie (DUT) in Information Technology from IUT Lyon, France

Career Pathway
- She has 31 years of experience with leading private, public and volunteer organisations based in Mauritius, Africa and Europe cutting across industries in Strategy and Operations, Human Capital Management, Organisation Development, Leadership and Talent, Learning and Development and Business Process Management.
- She is a Fellow of The Chartered Management Institute (FCMI)

Christophe TOULET
HEAD OF LEGAL, RISK & COMPLIANCE

Qualifications
Master's degree in Business, Corporate, Contractual and Commercial Law

Career Pathway
- He joined Omnicane as Group Legal Counsel in May 2019.
- He has been appointed Head of Legal & Compliance in January 2021 and heads the risk department as well since January 2023.
- He has 16 years' experience in the legal field.
- After having started his career in Reunion Island as an associate of one of the two insolvency practitioners, he worked in BLC Robert & Associates Law firm before joining PLCJ Law firm where he was a partner.

Christophe BARBÈS-POUGNET
HEAD OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Qualifications
BCom in Financial Management from the University of South Africa

LLM (Master of Laws) from Université Panthéon-Assas (Paris II)

Professional qualification in treasury from the Chartered Association of Corporate Treasurers (UK)

Career Pathway
- He is Head of Business Development at Omnicane since January 2021 after having headed the legal, compliance and project finance functions for three years.
- Before joining the Group, he worked as Product Leader within the Project Finance department at MCB, where he has spent twelve years in the corporate banking and project financing sectors.

Kevin PADIACHY
HEAD OF AFRICA DESK

Qualifications
B.Eng (Hons) degree in Chemical & Environmental Engineering

Postgraduate diploma in International Business Management

Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Mauritius.

Postgraduate certificate in The Mechanics of Project Finance from Middlesex University

Career Pathway
- He has more than 21 years of work experience in regional trade, international business and project management in energy and industrial sectors.
- He is a certified Project Management Professional from the prestigious Project Management Institute (PMI), USA.

Rudley LUTCHMANEN
GROUP FINANCE MANAGER

Qualifications
Fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)

MSc degree in Finance

Career Pathway
- He started his career in 1999 at Ernst & Young in the Assurance services department before joining the company in 2004.
- He has more than 26 years of experience in auditing, financial reporting, project financing and treasury management.

Maurice REGNARD
CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Qualifications
Qualified from the Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply (CIPS)

Career Pathway
- He has been leading & managing purchasing, client & supplier relationships for more than 30 years.
- His experience cuts across key industries, namely energy, chemicals and properties.
- At Omnicane, he heads the Procurement team while also playing a key role in the digital transformation and cost optimisation projects.

Avinash DOOKHUN
GROUP IT MANAGER

Qualifications
MBA from the University of Mauritius Honours degree in Information Technology from the British Computer Society (BCS) (UK)

Brevet de Technicien en Electrotechnique from Lycée Polytechnique Sir Guy Forget (Mauritius)

Career Pathway
- He has also achieved several professional certifications from Microsoft, HP and The City & Guilds of London Institute.
- He has over 31 years of work experience in IT.

Navin MOHUN
INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER

Qualifications
Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) from the Institute of Internal Auditors

Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA)

BSc in Accounting and Finance from the University of Mauritius

Career Pathway
- He started his career in the Audit Department of Deloitte before joining the Company in 2005.
- He has 19 years of experience in internal and external auditing.

Steeven RATTINAPOULLE
TRANSACTION ADVISORY MANAGER

Qualifications
Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)

Career Pathway
- He is the Transaction Advisory Manager since 2023 and is responsible for the mergers & acquisitions
- He joined Omnicane in 2018 and was responsible for the project financing across the group
- Before joining Omnicane, he spent 10 years at the Mauritius Commercial Bank in the Corporate Banking department

Patrick MAMET
GENERAL MANAGER – AGRICULTURE

Career Pathway
- Patrick Mamet joined Omnicane in 1980.
- He has over 41 years of experience concerning site management in the sugar industry.
- He has specialised in sugar agronomy and agricultural mechanisation.
- He was formerly a Field Manager of agricultural operations before being promoted to General Manager in 2021.

Jean Luc CABOCHE
GENERAL MANAGER – MILLING & LOGISTICS

Qualifications
Advanced Diploma in Business Management from the Association of Business Executive (UK)

Masters in Business Administration from the Heriot-Watt University (UK)

Career Pathway
- He has 32 years of experience in Factory Management, Maintenance and Operations locally and abroad.
- He was appointed General Manager of Omnicane Logistics Operations in April 2021.

Lindsay DAVY
GENERAL MANAGER – REFINERY

Qualifications
Diploma in Agriculture and Sugar Technology

BSc in Sugar Engineering

MSc in Project Management from the University of Mauritius

Career Pathway
- He has over 35 years' experience in leadership positions in sugar production and sugar plant management.

Rishi KAPOOR
GENERAL MANAGER – ENERGY LB

Qualifications
MBA from IAE Paris-Sorbonne Business School & Paris-Dauphine - PSL

MSc in Industrial Engineering & Management from the University of Mauritius

BEng (Hons) Mechanical Engineering from the University of Mauritius.

Career Pathway
- He has been involved in the commissioning and maintenance of several thermal power plants in Mauritius.
- He has also worked on a biomass project (wood pellets) in France and partially participated in the commissioning of this power plant on the island of Martinique.

Jean-Laurent ASTIER
GENERAL MANAGER – HOLIDAY INN MON TRESOR

Qualifications
Glion Institute of Higher Education in Switzerland

Career Pathway
- He landed his first job as Head of Stewarding at Hotel Martinez in Cannes.
- He then took employment as Assistant Director with Société des Bains de Mer in Monaco.
- He came to Mauritius in the mid-nineties to work as Resident Manager at Ambre Hotel (Apavou Group).
- Afterwards, he spent four years at DCDM as Hospitality Consultant where he dealt with customers in the African region.
- He briefly worked at the Sofitel Imperial Hotel in Mauritius before returning to France as Director for an Accor Group hotel with thalassotherapy facilities.
- He came back in 2003 as General Manager of Alizée Resort Management (Cardinal Exclusive Resort) prior to joining Holiday Inn Mauritius Mon Trésor in July 2016.

Jean-Pierre ROUILLARD
GENERAL MANAGER - DISTILLERY

Qualifications
Diploma in Management (Surrey, UK)

Career Pathway
- He has 41 years of experience in management across different fields.
- He has a broad experience of the industrial sector in Mauritius.
- He joined the Omnicane ethanol distillery as General Manager in 2013.

Frédéric ROBERT
POWER PLANT MANAGER – ST AUBIN

Career Pathway
- Frédéric Robert is an experienced power plant specialist with 23 years of experience in the management of thermal power plants.

Aldo DUCASSE
GENERAL MANAGER – RETAIL

Qualifications

Diploma in Security Management, University of South Africa

Prince2 Foundation, South Africa

Real Estate Institute, Australia

MQA Trainer in Sales Management techniques

Career Pathway

- He started his career in hospitality in Mauritius in 1986.
- United Kingdom Beachcomber Tours UK, Guildford Surrey 1991.
- Entrepreneur in Johannesburg, South Africa, Security business owner from 1995 to 2004.
- Entrepreneur in Australia in Foodservice, Retail businesses 2004 to 2018.
- Joined Omnicane in 2019 as Sales Manager OITL.
- 2022 General manager OITL.

Jean-Paul M. D'UNIENVILLE
GENERAL MANAGER – TROPICAL CUBES CO LTD

Qualifications

Matriculation (Science) St Charles College, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

Diploma in Marketing and Management, Central TAFE, Perth, Australia

Career Pathway

- He started his professional career in August 2003 at Ireland Blyth Ltd, as Security Manager.
- Subsequently, from October 2004 to September 2008, he worked as Marketing Executive at Consolidated Fabrics Ltd, a member of the CIEL Textile Group.
- From October 2008 to April 2010, he moved to the International Dealership Company Ltd, which was part of the British American Investment Group, as Sales and Marketing manager.
- As from May 2010, he held the position of Managing Director for several entities within the Tourism Industry, including Sportfisher and Co. Ltd. (Boat charter), Topsail Ltd. (catamaran cruises), and Kalodyne Watersports Ltd (Hotel Boathouse).

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities in Matters of Financial Statements

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which present fairly the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- keep adequate accounting records;
- select suitable accounting policies and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed and complied with, subject to any material departures being disclosed and explained in the Notes to the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company and any of its subsidiaries will continue in business.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements. They also confirm that most of the requirements of the National Code of Corporate Governance 2016 have been adhered to. Reasons have been provided where there has not been compliance. The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group, and hence for the implementation and operation of accounting and internal control systems that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and errors, and maintenance of an effective risk management system.

The Internal Audit Manager works according to an Internal Audit Plan which aims at covering over a period of time all operations of the Company and its subsidiaries by effecting regular visits on site, verifying that management controls and procedures are in place and followed, and providing corrective measures where weaknesses are detected.

The Internal Audit Manager writes a report on investigations, findings and recommendations after each site visit. At each meeting of the Audit Committee, which usually precedes a Board meeting, the Internal Audit Manager tables reports that are considered and approved by the Audit Committee. At the next Board meeting, the Chairperson of the Audit Committee apprises the Board of the workings of the Internal Audit Department.

The Group's external auditor, RSM Mauritius, has full access to the Board of Directors and its Committees and discuss the audit as well as matters arising therefrom, such as their observations on the fairness of financial reporting and the adequacy of internal controls. The external auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented.

Jimmy TONG SAM CHAIRPERSON	**Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE,** GOSK CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

RSM
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OMNICANE LIMITED 2(a)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Omnicane Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") set out on pages 3 to 73, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of their consolidated and separate financial performance and their consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

RSM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OMNICANE LIMITED 2(b)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost less impairment. At December 31, 2023, the Company has an investment of Rs 4.5 billion in its subsidiaries. At the end of each reporting date, management makes an assessment whether there is an indication that investment in subsidiaries may be impaired. Various models are used for testing of impairment of investment in subsidiaries and involve complex judgments and estimates. Accordingly, it has been considered as a key audit matter.	We have performed the following substantive procedures: • We have discussed with management with regards to the Group and the Company's assessment of whether there is objective evidence of any impairment. • We have assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used. • We have assessed the reasonableness of the cash flow forecast/business plans and related key financial assumptions. • Where the recoverable amount is based on net asset value (NAV), we have ensured that the NAV agrees to the audited financial statements of the investee entity.
Recoverability of intercompany receivables The Group and the Company have receivables from its related parties amounting to Rs 2.5 billion and Rs 4.6 billion respectively as at December 31, 2023 as detailed in Note 22. These receivables have been assessed as credit impaired for the purpose of assessment of expected credit losses. The related expected credit loss for the Group and the Company amount to Rs 2.4 billion and Rs 3.4 billion respectively as at the end of the reporting period. We focused on this area given the significance of the receivables and the economic conditions prevailing.	We have assessed the reasonableness of the cash flow projections of operating companies to determine the ability and timing of estimated receipts of receivables from related parties. For non-operating companies, we have verified if these companies have sufficient assets that would enable them to repay their dues. We also discussed with management on their knowledge of future conditions that may affect expected receipts from these related companies.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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. Else, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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Established since 1982 as Margéot & Associates.

RSM (Mauritius) is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

RSM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OMNICANE LIMITED 2(c)

Responsibilities of Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and Company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

RSM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OMNICANE LIMITED 2(d)

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

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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

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

- We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company and its subsidiaries, other than in our capacity as auditor;
- We have obtained all 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.

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 disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made on corporate governance in the annual report, the Public Interest Entity has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Use of this report

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

Rsm (Mauritius) LLP

RSM (Mauritius) LLP
Chartered Accountants
Ebene, Mauritius

Ravi R Kowlessur, FCCA
Licensed by FRC

Date: 29 MAR 2024

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STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The Directors are pleased to present the Annual Report of Omnicane Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") together with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Nature of Business

The principal activities of the Group are raw and refined sugar production, electricity and ethanol production, hospitality, property development, logistics, management services and treasury services while the Company is engaged in sugar cane, other food crops cultivation and investment activities.

Directors

The persons who held office as Directors of the Company as at December 31, 2023 are:

- Jimmy TONG SAM (Chairperson)
- Jacques MARRIER D'UNIENVILLE (CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER), GOSK
- Nelson MIRTHIL
- Harold MAYER
- Didier MAIGROT
- Bertrand THEVENAU
- Pierre MARRIER D'UNIENVILLE
- Bertrand BOULLE
- Gansam BOODRAM
- Maheswaree MADHUB (Appointed in April 2023)
- Madoobala JEETAH (Appointed in April 2023)
- Dhanandjay KAWOL (Resigned in April 2023)
- Harryduth RAMNARAIN (Resigned in April 2023)

The Directors of the subsidiaries are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

The auditor's report is set out on pages 77 – 78 and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are set out on page 80.

Contracts of Significance

During the year under review, there were no contracts of significance to which Omnicane Limited, or any of its subsidiaries, was a party and in which a director of Omnicane Limited was materially interested, either directly or indirectly.

The Company has a management contract with Omnicane Management and Consultancy Limited.

Service Contracts

None of the directors of the Company have service contracts with the Company or with any of its subsidiaries.

Remuneration and Benefits

Remuneration and benefits received from the Company and its subsidiaries were:

	COMPANY		SUBSIDIARIES	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Directors of Omnicane Limited				
Executive Directors (Full-time) 2023: 3 (2022: 2)	1,696	1,256	324	316
Non-Executive Directors 2023: 8 (2022: 9)	5,244	2,591	89	-

Details are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Directors of subsidiaries		
Executive Directors (Full-time) 2023: 8 (2022: 8)	677	674
Non-Executive Directors 2023: 13 (2022: 9)	457	362

List of Directors and Interests (Direct and Indirect) as at December 31, 2023

	No. of shares			
	Direct	Indirect	Total	%
Jacques MARRIER D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK	67,000	-	67,000	0.099

The Group's CSR contribution to Omnicane Foundation amounted to Rs'000 3,529 during the year (2022: Rs'000 3,291).
During the year, the Group and the Company did not make any political donations (2022:nil).

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Fees payable to auditors:				
Audit fees	5,605	4,300	1,145	910
Other services	-	54	-	-

Major Shareholders of the Company

Shareholders holding more than 5% of the issued share capital are:

	Number of shares held	% holding
December 31, 2023		
Omnicane Holdings Limited	47,074,792	70.25
National Pensions Fund	6,956,723	10.38
December 31, 2022		
Omnicane Holdings Limited	47,074,792	70.25
National Pensions Fund	6,956,723	10.38

Approved by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Jimmy TONG SAM
CHAIRPERSON

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF COMPANY SECRETARY

DECEMBER 31, 2023

I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the Company under Section 166(d) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Eddie AH-CHAM, FCCA
for Omnicane Management & Consultancy Limited
Managers & Secretaries

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Notes	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Revenue	5	7,569,945	8,765,414	370,294	304,950
Gain in fair value of consumable biological assets	25	43,522	34,076	25,749	27,988
Other operating income	6	50,540	50,928	62,380	47,879
		7,664,007	8,850,418	458,423	380,817
Operating expenses	7	(6,731,721)	(8,142,022)	(489,400)	(463,601)
Operating profit/(loss)		932,286	708,396	(30,977)	(82,784)
Impairment of assets and allowance for credit losses	11	(11,818)	(57,516)	(81,002)	(79,360)
Investment income	8	430	7,347	175,592	238,785
Finance costs	9	(557,294)	(417,389)	(238,809)	(179,830)
Other non-operating income	10	244,202	378,973	176,270	270,849
Share of results in associates	19	330	1,971	-	-
Share of results in joint ventures	20	(90)	5,511	-	-
Profit before taxation		608,046	627,293	1,074	167,660
Income tax charge	12(a)	(31,410)	(58,769)	-	-
Profit for the year		576,636	568,524	1,074	167,660
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Translation differences arising on foreign operations	29	(192,079)	(1,958)	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	(4)	-	(3)	-
Change in value of land conversion rights	17	-	(49,068)	-	(17,507)
Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	32	(137,955)	48,161	(60,537)	27,908
Deferred tax effect on remeasurements of retirement benefit obligations	23(d)	(1,969)	274	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		(332,007)	(2,591)	(60,540)	10,401
Total comprehensive income for the year		244,629	565,933	(59,466)	178,061
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		427,468	373,413	1,074	167,660
Non-controlling interests		149,168	195,111	-	-
		576,636	568,524	1,074	167,660
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		105,098	379,692	(59,466)	178,061
Non-controlling interests		139,531	186,241	-	-
		244,629	565,933	(59,466)	178,061
Earnings per share (Rs)	13	6.38	5.57		

The notes on pages 83 to 116 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 77 to 78.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	14	11,336,092	11,527,223	4,695,116	4,847,622
Right-of-use assets	15	320,766	405,500	128,858	139,261
Investment properties	16	167,114	-	-	-
Intangible assets	17	655,117	689,682	105,285	105,419
Investment in subsidiaries	18	-	-	4,485,521	3,681,221
Investment in associates	19	13,438	13,108	8,387	8,387
Investment in joint ventures	20	-	6,960	90	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	21	27	31	25	28
Financial assets at amortised cost	22	18,672	91,391	441,585	278,353
Total non-current assets		12,511,226	12,733,895	9,864,867	9,060,291
Current assets					
Inventories	24	1,976,217	2,594,585	521,944	844,196
Consumable biological assets	25	186,886	143,364	125,099	99,350
Trade receivables	26	1,002,587	2,263,118	88,103	63,359
Financial assets at amortised cost	22	571,326	522,379	870,755	734,512
Current tax assets	12	63,104	4,461	-	-
Cash in hand and at bank	37(d)	604,457	436,611	22,912	6,878
Total current assets		4,404,577	5,964,518	1,628,813	1,748,295
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	27	35,348	35,348	32,778	32,778
Total assets		16,951,151	18,733,761	11,526,458	10,841,364
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	28	502,593	502,593	502,593	502,593
Share premium		292,450	292,450	292,450	292,450
Revaluation and other reserves	29	2,336,345	3,457,286	4,458,808	4,519,348
Retained earnings		2,503,706	2,139,674	1,266,180	1,332,118
Owners' interests		5,635,094	6,392,003	6,520,031	6,646,509
Non-controlling interests	35	1,100,207	1,034,676	-	-
Total equity		6,735,301	7,426,679	6,520,031	6,646,509

	Notes	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	30	4,962,521	3,908,880	2,432,440	1,770,000
Lease liabilities	31	150,302	298,274	162,860	163,289
Deferred tax liabilities	23	332,276	324,480	-	-
Payable to related parties	33	-	-	729,623	191,917
Retirement benefit obligations	32	527,696	311,315	232,234	159,856
Total non-current liabilities		5,972,795	4,842,949	3,557,157	2,285,062
Current liabilities					
Payable to related parties	33	87,073	121,906	506,205	567,214
Trade and other payables	34	2,264,688	3,114,368	544,274	810,081
Current tax liabilities	12	2,941	54,102	-	-
Borrowings	30	1,763,866	3,113,099	309,952	508,914
Lease liabilities	31	57,475	60,658	21,827	23,584
Proposed dividend	36	67,012	-	67,012	-
Total current liabilities		4,243,055	6,464,133	1,449,270	1,909,793
Total equity and liabilities		16,951,151	18,733,761	11,526,458	10,841,364

The financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on: March 29, 2024

Jimmy TONG SAM
CHAIRPERSON

Jacques M. D'UNIENVILLE, GOSK
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The notes on pages 83 to 116 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 77 to 78.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Attributable to owners of the parent						
	Share capital Rs'000	Share premium Rs'000	Revaluation and other reserves Rs'000	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses) Rs'000	Owners' interests Rs'000	Non-controlling interests Rs'000	Total equity Rs'000
THE GROUP							
At January 1, 2023	**502,593**	**292,450**	**3,457,286**	**2,139,674**	**6,392,003**	**1,034,676**	**7,426,679**
Total comprehensive income for the year:							
- Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**427,468**	**427,468**	**149,168**	**576,636**
- Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(322,370)**	**-**	**(322,370)**	**(9,637)**	**(332,007)**
Dividends (Note 36)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(67,012)**	**(67,012)**	**(74,000)**	**(141,012)**
Acquisition of subsidiary companies	**-**	**-**	**(798,571)**	**3,576**	**(794,995)**	**-**	**(794,995)**
At December 31, 2023	**502,593**	**292,450**	**2,336,345**	**2,503,706**	**5,635,094**	**1,100,207**	**6,735,301**
At January 1, 2022	502,593	292,450	5,311,771	(94,503)	6,012,311	908,435	6,920,746
Total comprehensive income for the year:							
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	373,413	373,413	195,111	568,524
- Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,279	-	6,279	(8,870)	(2,591)
Transfer from revaluation reserve to retained earnings	-	-	(1,860,764)	1,860,764	-	-	-
Dividends (Note 36)	-	-	-	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At December 31, 2022	502,593	292,450	3,457,286	2,139,674	6,392,003	1,034,676	7,426,679

	Share capital Rs'000	Share premium Rs'000	Revaluation and other reserves Rs'000	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses) Rs'000	Total Rs'000
THE COMPANY					
At January 1, 2023	**502,593**	**292,450**	**4,519,348**	**1,332,118**	**6,646,509**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,074**	**1,074**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(60,540)**	**-**	**(60,540)**
Dividends (Note 36)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(67,012)**	**(67,012)**
At December 31, 2023	**502,593**	**292,450**	**4,458,808**	**1,266,180**	**6,520,031**
At January 1, 2022	502,593	292,450	6,369,292	(695,887)	6,468,448
Profit for the year	-	-	-	167,660	167,660
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,401	-	10,401
Transfer from revaluation reserve to retained earnings	-	-	(1,860,345)	1,860,345	-
At December 31, 2022	502,593	292,450	4,519,348	1,332,118	6,646,509

The notes on pages 83 to 116 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 77 to 78.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operating activities					
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	37(a)	**1,518,770**	1,164,539	**(2,287)**	(57,509)
Working capital requirements	37(e)	**386,797**	(1,462,100)	**249,407**	(410,415)
		1,905,567	(297,561)	**247,120**	(467,924)
Interest paid		**(540,955)**	(417,389)	**(182,247)**	(170,056)
Net tax paid	12(b)	**(156,464)**	(38,137)	**-**	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**1,208,148**	(753,087)	**64,873**	(637,980)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	**(515,486)**	(245,932)	**(56,980)**	(23,225)
Purchase of intangible assets	17	**-**	(2,291)	**-**	(402)
Investment in subsidiaries	18	**-**	-	**(804,300)**	-
Net cash consideration upon acquisition of subsidiaries	37(d)	**(15,078)**	-	**-**	-
Investment in joint venture	20	**(90)**	-	**(90)**	-
Proceeds from sale of land - net		**366,383**	1,966,476	**366,383**	1,966,476
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		**109,596**	96,038	**-**	-
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**3,486**	2,200	**1,220**	623
Interest received		**430**	7,347	**-**	149,785
Dividends received from subsidiary companies		**-**	-	**-**	35,000
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(50,759)**	1,823,838	**(493,767)**	2,128,257
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid to minority shareholders	35	**(74,000)**	(60,000)	**-**	-
Payments of long-term and short-term borrowings	37(c)	**(1,243,657)**	(2,413,004)	**(413,920)**	(812,987)
Proceeds from long-term and short-term borrowings	37(c)	**1,983,915**	2,994,044	**1,147,720**	1,870,000
Principal paid on lease liabilities	37(c)	**(192,914)**	(58,560)	**(20,516)**	(20,822)
Proceeds from import loans	37(c)	**-**	1,679,007	**-**	-
Repayment of import loans	37(c)	**(1,271,129)**	(591,182)	**-**	-
Repayment of private placement		**-**	(2,218,688)	**-**	(2,218,688)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(797,785)**	(668,383)	**713,284**	(1,182,497)
Movements in cash and cash equivalents		**359,604**	402,368	**284,390**	307,780
At January 1,		**(302,729)**	(686,970)	**(427,036)**	(734,816)
Increase		**359,604**	402,368	**284,390**	307,780
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	37(c)	**23,076**	(18,127)	**1,966**	-
At December 31,	37(e)	**79,951**	(302,729)	**(140,680)**	(427,036)

The notes on pages 83 to 116 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 77 to 78..

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Omnicane Limited (the "Company") is a public limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius. The address of its registered office is Omnicane House, Mon Trésor Business Gateway, New Airport Access Road, Plaine Magnien.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Adoption of new and revised standards

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

In the current year, the Group and Company have applied all of the new and revised Standard and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2023.

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

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

IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts - IFRS 17 was issued by the IASB in 2017 and replaces IFRS 4 for annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
IAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements).
IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors).
IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes); and International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes) (effective immediately upon the issue of the amendments and retrospectively).

New and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective

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

IFRS 16	Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases).
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements).
IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements).
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates).

The Group is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. The Group does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but are yet to be effective, to have a material impact on the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group and the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') and in compliance with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

The financial statements of Omnicane Limited and its subsidiaries comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") and the separate financial statements of the parent company (the "Company"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Rs'000), except where otherwise indicated.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except that:

(i) Land which is carried at revalued amount;
(ii) Investment properties are carried at fair value;
(iii) Relevant financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at fair value and/or at amortised cost; and
(iv) Consumable biological assets are stated at fair value; and
(v) Land conversion rights are carried at revalued amount.

2.3 Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Sale of goods and services

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

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

Determining the transaction price

The Group's revenue is mostly 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 Group is able to determine the split of the total contract price between each product line by reference to each product's standalone selling prices (all product lines are capable of being, and are, sold separately).

Each contract has a fixed price which is correspondingly allocated to performance obligations.

Revenue represents the gross proceeds of sugar, molasses and bagasse, the sale of electricity and steam, ethanol, proceeds from sale of land and morcellement lots and revenue derived from hotel operations.

(ii) Cane activities

The performance obligation relating to the sale of sugar and by-products is satisfied upon delivery of those goods. At the grower stage, control of the goods passes when the delivery truck crosses the weighbridges. At the miller and refiner stage, control of the goods passes to the customer upon delivery.

Sugar, molasses and bagasse proceeds are recognised on total production of the crop year. Sugar, molasses and bagasse prices are based on prices recommended by the Mauritius Cane Industry Authority for the crop year after consultation with the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The difference between the recommended price and the final price is reflected in the financial year in which it is established.

(iii) Non-originating sugar operations

Principal versus agent considerations

A number of the Group's contracts include promises in relation to refining activities undertaken on behalf of customers at a margin. For such activity, management exercises judgement in the consideration of principal versus agent based on an assessment as to whether the Group controls the relevant goods or services under the performance obligations prior to transfer to customers. Factors that influence this judgement include the level of responsibility the Group has under the contract for the provision of the goods or services, the extent to which the Group is incentivised to fulfil orders and the extent to which the Group exercises responsibility in determining the selling price of the goods and services. Taking all factors into consideration, the Group then comes to a judgement as to whether it acts as principal or agent on a performance obligation-by-performance obligation basis. Note that any changes in this judgement would not have a material impact on profit.

(iv) Power activities

The Energy cluster generates revenue from the sale of electricity and steam, which is recognised over time as and when distributed on the grid and to the Group's industrial cluster.

(v) Ethanol activities

The ethanol distillery recognises revenue from the sale of neutral alcohol, heads & tails and concentrated molasses stillage and carbon food grade dioxide as and when it is shipped, and/or control passes over to the client.

(vi) Property development

Revenue is recognised when control over the land has been transferred to the customer, that is, when the legal title has passed to the customer upon signature of the "Acte de Vente". Therefore, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the legal title has passed to the customer. The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract.

(vii) Hospitality services

Revenue is recognised overtime and duration of the contract at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

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

(i) Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(ii) Management fees are recognised when the control of services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the condition to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange of those services.

(iii) Dividend income derived from investments held in equity instruments is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividend clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is stated at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers. Buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or for administrative purposes, are stated at historical cost, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. 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 and shown as revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

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

Bearer plants comprising of sugar cane ratoons and plantation costs are capitalised and amortised over the period during which the Group expects to benefit from the asset, usually 7 years. The Group and the Company account for bearer plants in the same way as property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

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

Buildings	2 - 5.5 %
Power, plant and equipment	5 - 10 %
Refinery plant	5 %
Factory, plant and equipment	2 - 20 %
Distillery plant	4 %
Bearer plants	14 %

Freehold 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.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. The gain or loss arising on the disposals or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of revalued assets, the amounts included in revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

2.5 Investment properties

3-3 | 203-1

Investment properties, which are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised upon disposal or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the properties (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the properties are derecognised.

Inventory property

Property acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation, is held as inventory property and is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV).

Principally, this is residential property that the Group develops and intends to sell before, or on completion of, development.

Cost incurred in bringing each property to its present location and condition includes:

- Freehold land;
- Amounts paid to contractors for development;
- Planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, development overheads and other related cost.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

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

(a) 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 lives.

(b) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less impairment losses, if any.

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

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gains and losses on disposal. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

(c) Land conversion rights obtained under the following schemes as per the provision of the Sugar Industry Efficiency Act (SIE Act)

(i) Blue print on centralisation of milling operations

Expenditure incurred in connection with costs of land and all other associated costs under the Blue Print on centralisation of milling operations are capitalised as 'Intangible assets' and are carried at cost less impairment losses. The carrying amount is tested annually for impairment, based on the estimated selling price of land conversion rights. If the carrying amount is less than the net realisable value, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

(ii) Closure of factories

Expenditure incurred in connection with the closure of factories are capitalised as 'Intangible assets' and are carried at cost less impairment losses. The carrying amount is tested annually for impairment, based on the estimated selling price of land conversion rights. If the carrying amount is less than the net realisable value, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

(iii) Voluntary retirement scheme

Expenditure incurred under the sugar reform in line with the provisions of the Sugar Industry Efficiency (SIE) Act is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at revalued amounts at each reporting date based on the estimated selling price of land conversion rights. If the carrying amount is less than the net realisable value, a decrease in fair value is recognised in OCI/revaluation reserve.

(iv) Recoup of project costs incurred - Factory Modernisation

Land conversion rights obtained in provisions of the Sugar Industry Efficiency (SIE) Act is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at revalued amounts at each reporting date based on the estimated selling price of land conversion rights. If the carrying amount is less than the net realisable value, a decrease in fair value is recognised in OCI/revaluation reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Intangible assets (Cont'd)

(d) Legal and professional costs in respect of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

The two energy generating entities, Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Limited and Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited incurred costs in relation to the Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) they both have with the Central Electricity Board. These legal and professional fees have been treated as intangible assets and are amortised over the term of each contract, which are for a 20 year period.

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

(e) Energy Management Contract

Omnicane Milling Operations Limited acquired the rights to the management contract of Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited and Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Limited, two energy generating entities. This management contract will run for a period of twenty years in line with the provisions of the Purchasing Power Agreement between Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited and Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Limited and the Central Electricity Board. These rights have been recognised as an intangible assets and are amortised over the life of the contract.

Part of the energy management contracts was sold to Omnicane Management and Consultancy Limited in 2017.

2.7 Investment in subsidiaries

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 the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Separate financial statements of the Company

Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company are carried at cost, net of any impairment. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal of the investment in subsidiairies, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Consolidated financial statements

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. 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 interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the 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.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains/(losses) on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial assets. In additions, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.8 Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control, or joint control, in the financial and operating policies and decisions of the investee. Generally an accompanying shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights is held by the Group in such companies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Consolidated financial statements

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. 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 results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.8 Investment in associates and joint ventures (Cont'd)

Consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or a joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or a joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or a joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the associate or joint venture is disposed of.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

Separate financial statements of the Company

Investment in associates and joint ventures in the separate financial statements of the Company are carried at cost, net of any impairment. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal of the investment in subsidiairies, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirely at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may take the following irrecoverable election/designation at initial recognition of financial asset:

- the Group may irrecoverably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (ii) below); and
- the Group may irrecoverably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (see (iii) below).

Measurement of financial assets

(i) <u>Amortised cost and effective interest method</u>

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income - interest income" line item (note 8).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Measurement of financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

The Group designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group, manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (see (i) to (ii) above) are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition (see (ii) above).
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria (see (i) and (ii) above) are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called "accounting mismatch") that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(1) the financial instrument has a low risk of default;

(2) the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(3) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flows obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of "investment grade" in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of "performing". Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Group considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);

(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with IFRS 16.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Other than financial liabilities in a qualifying hedging relationship, the Group's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

(a) Bank borrowings, bonds, private placements and other loans are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest payable while the liability is outstanding.

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.

(b) Trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Derecognition

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

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

(d) Offsetting financial instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets (excluding goodwill)

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (excluding goodwill) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.11 Consumable biological assets

Standing sugar cane crop are measured at their fair value. The fair value of the standing canes is the present value of the expected net cash flow from the standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate. Changes in fair value of consumable biological assets are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year 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.

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 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 the future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") was legislated by Government in July 2009. In terms of the legislation, the Company is required to allocate 2% of its chargeable income of the preceeding financial year to Government approved CSR projects.

The required CSR charge for the current year is recognised as income tax expense in profit or loss. The net amount of CSR fund payable to the taxation authority is included as income tax payable in the statement of financial position.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of coal and molasses is determined by first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Inventory property comprises cost of land to be sold and related infrastructural costs. This expenditure is released to profit or loss to the extent that proceeds are received on the sale of land. Cost of other inventories is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods comprise of raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) but exclude 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.

2.14 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through a continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Events or circumstances may extend the period to complete the sale beyond one year if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the entity's control and there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

When the Group and the Company are committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group and the Company will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

2.16 Leases

Under IFRS 16, all leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Identifying leases

The Group and the Company account for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

(a) There is an identified asset;

(b) The Group and the Company obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and have

(c) The right to direct use of the asset.

The Group and the Company consider whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease.

In determining whether the Group and the Company obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Group and the Company consider only the economic benefits that arise from the use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.16 Leases (Cont'd)

Identifying leases (Cont'd)

In determining whether the Group and the Company have the right to direct use of the asset, the Group and the Company consider whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Group considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use. If the contract or portion of a contract does not satisfy these criteria, the Group and the Company apply other applicable IFRSs rather than IFRS 16.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the Group and the Company incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Group and the Company if it is reasonable certain to assess that option;
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the Group and the Company are contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset (typically leasehold dilapidations).

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

When the Group and the Company revise its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted at the same discount rate that applied on lease commencement. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term.

When the Group and the Company renegotiate the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, the accounting depends on the nature of the modification:

- if the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the additional rights-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease in accordance with the above policy.
- in all other cases where the renegotiated increases the scope of the lease (whether that is an extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is remeasured using the discount rate applicable on the modification date, with the right-of-use asset being adjusted by the same amount.
- if the renegotiation results in a decrease in the scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial of full termination of the lease with any difference recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the rate applicable on the modification date. The right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

For contracts that both convey a right to the Group and the Company to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the Group and the Company by the lessor, the Group and the Company elected to account for the entire contract as a lease, i.e. it does allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the supplier as part of the contract.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

Accounting for leases - where the Group and the Company are the lessor

Lease income from leases where the Group and the Company are a lessor are recognised in income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining the lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature. The Group and the Company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor as a result of adopting IFRS 16.

2.17 Borrowings costs

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

2.18 Retirement benefit obligations

201-3

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.

Defined benefit plan

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 statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans 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 period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.18 Retirement benefit obligations (Cont'd)

Defined benefit plan (Cont'd)

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise of 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 benefit 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 of current service costs, past service costs, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

State plan

Contributions to the Contribution Social Generalisee are expensed to profit or loss in the period in which they fall due.

Gratuity on retirement

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

2.19 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.20 Dividend distribution

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

2.21 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using Mauritian rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates 'functional currency'. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedge.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit or loss within 'finance costs'.

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

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

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

2.22 Segment reporting

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

2.23 Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group and the Company if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Group and the Company or exercise significant influence over the Group and the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individual or other entities.

2.24 Spare parts

Spare parts held by a Group which will be used to replace broken parts on its production machineries have been classified as inventory and are expensed to profit or loss when these are replaced on the production machineries.

Spare parts which can be used on a specific production machinery and which extend the life of the production machineries and economic benefit derived from its use are capitalised as part of property plant and equipment. Depreciation on such spare parts is charged to profit or loss.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's and the Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including currency risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's and the Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's and the Company's financial performance. The Group and the Company use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Treasury Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Treasury Department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the operating units. The Risk Committee of the Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Group's activities is mainly in the sugarcane growing and milling, electricity and ethanol production and hospitality services. The market strategy for the sale of raw and refined sugar rests with the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate (MSS) which is responsible for negotiating the sale of the sugar production of the country with potential buyers. The Group invoices its refined sugar in Euro to the MSS and ethanol in USD to Alcogroup S.A, who is the main offtaker for the Ethanol distillery. For electricity production, sale is made solely to the Central Electricity Board (CEB) and is based on a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for both energy companies. Coal used for electricity production is purchased in US dollar but its effect is mitigated by the fact that the tariff of electricity sold to the Central Electricity Board is adjusted in respect to changes in exchange rates.

At December 31, 2023, if the Mauritian rupee (MUR) had weakened/strenghthened by 5% against the USD, GBP and Euro with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit for the year would be Rs 97.4 M (2022: Rs 164.4 M) for the Group, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of USD, GBP and Euro denominated cash balances, trade receivables, trade payables and bank borrowings.

At December 31, 2023, if the MUR had weakened/strenghthened by 5% against the USD, GBP and Euro with all other variables held constant, the impact on loss for the year would be Rs nil M (2022: Rs 2.3 M) for the Company mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of USD, GBP and Euro denominated cash balances, trade receivables, trade payables and bank borrowings.

(ii) Price risk

The Group and the Company are not significantly exposed to equity price risk related to investment in quoted equity shares since the carrying value of the shares are not material.

Commodity price risk

The Group is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its sugar operations are ultimately exposed to the sugar price on the world market, and particularly the EU market. The EU sugar market conditions have deteriorated over the year and has experienced higher volatility since the abolition of production quotas for EU beet sugar producers on October 1, 2017. The Group mitigates this risk through a strategy of diversification of markets and revenue sources. Further the energy operations require the ongoing purchase of coal for power generation. The Group ensures that the coal price volatility risk is adequately mitigated through indexation mechanisms in its Power Purchase Agreements.

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases in the price of sugar on the Group. The analysis is based on the assumption that the fair value and the sugar price had increased/decreased by 5%.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Impact on profit or loss and equity		Impact on profit or loss and equity	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Price of sugar	**37,905**	31,746	**11,871**	9,552

Limitation of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis in respect of market risk demonstrates the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

Sensitivity analysis does not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are managed. Other limitations include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's view of possible near-term market changes that cannnot be predicted with any certainty.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), favourable derivative financial instruments and 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.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

The Group's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

The Group's main debtors are the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate on account of sugar proceeds receivable, the Central Electricity Board for the sale of electricity and Alcogroup for the sale of ethanol.

(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 delivery of cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from 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.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flow.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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

	Less than 1 year Rs'000	Between 1 and 2 years Rs'000	Between 2 and 5 years Rs'000	Over 5 years Rs'000
THE GROUP				
At December 31, 2023				
Trade and other payables	**2,264,688**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bank borrowings	**1,356,310**	**662,770**	**1,459,795**	**2,839,956**
Import loans	**407,556**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**57,475**	**50,550**	**30,514**	**69,238**
Payable to related parties	**87,073**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At December 31, 2022				
Trade and other payables	3,114,368	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	1,434,414	622,117	1,217,890	2,068,873
Import loans	1,678,685	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	60,658	71,580	128,381	98,313
Payable to related parties	121,906	-	-	-
THE COMPANY				
At December 31, 2023				
Trade and other payables	**544,274**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bank borrowings	**309,952**	**150,680**	**520,680**	**1,761,080**
Lease liabilities	**21,827**	**28,714**	**98,301**	**35,845**
Payable to related parties	**506,205**	**729,623**	**-**	**-**
At December 31, 2022				
Trade and other payables	810,081	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	508,914	215,754	673,418	880,828
Lease liabilities	23,584	23,575	82,720	56,994
Payable to related parties	567,214	191,917	-	-

3.2 Capital Risk Management

The Group's and the Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

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

Consistently with others in the industry, the Group and the Company monitor capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt over equity. Net debt is calculated as total debt (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash in hand and at bank. Equity comprises of all components of equity (i.e. share capital, share premium, (accumulated losses)/retained earnings, revaluation surplus and other reserves).

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Total debt (note 30)	**6,726,387**	7,021,979	**2,742,392**	2,278,914
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note 37(d))	**(604,457)**	(436,611)	**(22,912)**	(6,878)
Net debt	**6,121,930**	6,585,368	**2,719,480**	2,272,036
Total equity	**6,735,301**	7,426,679	**6,520,031**	6,646,509
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.91**	0.89	**0.42**	0.34

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

3.3 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. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise mainly of quoted equity investments classified as trading securities or FVTOCI.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In applying the Group's and the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Principal versus agent considerations

The Group has entered into a NOS Operations Master Agreement under which Omnicane Milling Operations Limited (a subsidiary) and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate ("MSS") are the parties to the agreement, for the provision of white refined sugar ("WRS") to end-customers. These involve the import of non-originating sugar ("NOS"), the refining process and the export of in WRS on the Group's own account and/or as an intermediary on behalf of others.

Management is required to exercise judgement in order to determine to what extent, the Group's nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services (the Group acting as a principal) or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services (the Group acting as an agent). Whether the Group is considered to be the principal or an agent in the transaction depends on analysis by management of both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Group and its business partners. Such judgements impact the amount of reported revenue and operating expenses but do not impact reported assets, liabilities or cash flows. Management judgement is also required to determine the specified good or service is a distinct good or service to be provided to the customer. If a contract with a customer includes more than one specified good or service, the Group could be a principal for some specified goods or services and an agent for others.

To determine the nature of promise, management considers the detailed guidance set out in IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers, identifies the specified goods and services to be provided to the customer and assess whether it controls each specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may 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) *Bearer biological assets*

Bearer biological assets, included in property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful life. The actual life of the bearers are assessed annually, taking into account the life cycle of the ratoons, yields, estimated price of sugar and a discount rate.

Consumable biological assets - Standing sugar canes

The fair value of standing sugar canes crop has been arrived at by discounting the present value (PV) of expected net cash flows from standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate.

The expected cash flows have been computed by estimating the expected crop and the sugar extraction rate and the forecasts of sugar prices which will prevail in the coming year. The harvesting costs and other direct expenses are based on the yearly budget of the Group.

Other key assumptions for consumable biological assets are disclosed in note 25.

(b) *Valuation of land*

Land were valued based on the valuation report made by Noor Dilmohamed and Associates, on an open market value basis. Additional information is disclosed in note 14. The directors are of the opinion that the fair value of the properties at December 31, 2023 would not be materially different from their carrying amount, considering prevailing market conditions.

(c) *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.

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 obligation.

Other key assumptions for pension obligation are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note 32.

(d) *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.

(e) *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 the 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 asset at the end of their expected useful lives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

Estimates

Impairment of investment in subsidiary companies/associates/joint ventures

Investment in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the investment's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, which represents the investment's fair value less cost to sell, which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections of the subsidiary based on financial forecasts prepared by management covering a five-year period. The carrying amount of the investment as at December 31, 2023 amounted to Rs 4.5 bn (2022: Rs 3.7 bn). Further details are provided in note 18.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, investment in subsidiaries and intangible assets are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. The carrying value of an asset or CGU is compared to its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. 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 recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the non-financial assets are disclosed in the respective notes.

Impairment losses on loans and advances to related parties

The Company reviews individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, the Company make judgements about the borrower's financial situation and the net realisable value of collaterals. These estimate are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

5. REVENUE

The following is an analysis of the revenue for the year.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Revenue from contract with customers				
Sugar, molasses and bagasse	**2,236,567**	1,592,204	**330,285**	252,555
Compensation from Sugar Insurance Fund Board	**182**	-	**182**	1,219
Electricity generation	**4,599,707**	6,339,614	**-**	-
Ethanol	**523,388**	680,297	**-**	-
Hotel revenue	**159,176**	94,441	**-**	-
Agricultural diversification and others	**41,637**	58,858	**39,827**	51,176
Rental income	**1,217**	-	**-**	-
Corporate & Financial Services	**8,071**	-	**-**	-
	7,569,945	8,765,414	**370,294**	304,950

5. REVENUE (CONT'D)

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Contract counterparties				
Retailers	**26,381**	45,846	**6,827**	19,068
Wholesalers	**7,376,317**	8,608,830	**348,098**	269,585
Direct to consumers	**167,247**	110,738	**15,369**	16,297
	7,569,945	8,765,414	**370,294**	304,950
Timing of revenue recognition				
Over time	**4,766,954**	6,434,055	**-**	-
At a point in time	**2,802,991**	2,331,359	**370,294**	304,950
	7,569,945	8,765,414	**370,294**	304,950

6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Profit on disposal on land conversion rights	**7,126**	23,234	**-**	-
Rental income	**22,072**	20,909	**25,894**	20,909
Sundry income	**13,358**	6,541	**2,667**	-
Management fees	**4,872**	3,454	**32,599**	26,078
Profit/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	**3,112**	(3,210)	**1,220**	892
	50,540	50,928	**62,380**	47,879

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 14)	**511,155**	494,463	**21,757**	19,889
Depreciation of right of use assets (note 15)	**44,355**	49,164	**26,766**	26,001
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 17)	**24,616**	23,348	**134**	-
Raw materials and consumables used (note 24(i))	**3,255,554**	5,248,009	**30,753**	52,914
Employee expenses (note 7(i))	**1,139,482**	766,337	**178,316**	145,709
Sugar Insurance Fund Board premium	**67,081**	56,423	**17,905**	15,880
Growing expenses	**175,457**	207,358	**151,762**	159,141
Milling and refinery expenses	**492,190**	379,645	**-**	-
Lorries and haulage expenses	**223,359**	178,704	**-**	-
Energy expenses	**379,985**	335,185	**-**	-
Ethanol expenses	**43,125**	36,357	**-**	-
Hospitality expenses	**44,804**	33,022	**-**	-
Management fees	**131,745**	182,186	**38,052**	35,499
Administrative expenses	**198,813**	151,821	**23,955**	8,568
	6,731,721	8,142,022	**489,400**	463,601

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

7 (i) EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Wages and salaries	994,179	639,256	158,563	137,465
Pension and social costs	145,303	127,081	19,753	8,244
	1,139,482	766,337	178,316	145,709

8. INVESTMENT INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Interest income	430	7,347	31,592	149,785
Dividend income	-	-	144,000	89,000
	430	7,347	175,592	238,785

9. FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	16,339	(9,146)	4,839	(258)
Interest expense on:				
- Bank overdrafts	40,558	41,808	15,371	26,486
- Bank and other loans	472,620	305,560	146,326	76,730
- Related parties	7,797	57,705	60,455	64,687
- Lease liabilities	19,980	21,462	11,818	12,185
	540,955	426,535	233,970	180,088
	557,294	417,389	238,809	179,830

10. OTHER NON-OPERATING INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Profit on disposal of land	178,560	270,849	176,270	270,849
Recognition of additional land conversion rights	-	108,124	-	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities & Right of Use Assets	65,642	-	-	-
	244,202	378,973	176,270	270,849

11. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Non-financial assets				
Property, plant & equipment (Note 14(a))	-	2,662	-	-
Land conversion rights (Note 17)	-	46,193	-	5,100
Reversal of impairment in joint ventures (Note 20)	(21,211)	-	-	-
Inventories (Note 24(iii))	3,956	5,662	-	931
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Related parties (Note 22(a))	26,273	1,158	79,981	73,939
Other receivables (Note 22(a))	2,291	1,841	1,021	(610)
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 26(a))	509	-	-	-
	11,818	57,516	81,002	79,360

12. TAXATION

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 3% and 15% (2022: 3% and 15%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes.

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
(a) **Charge/(credit) for the year**				
Current tax on adjusted profit for the year				
at 3% and 15% (2022: 3% and 15%)	32,850	62,950	-	-
CSR charge at 2%	15,089	6,582	-	-
Overprovision in previous years	(103)	-	-	-
Tax credit for capital expenditure	(10,599)	(9,003)	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 23(c))	(5,827)	(1,760)	-	-
Tax charge for the year	31,410	58,769	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

12. TAXATION (CONT'D)

(a) **Charge/(credit) for the year** (Cont'd)

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Profit before taxation	**608,046**	627,293	**1,074**	167,660
Tax calculated at 3% and 15% (2022: 3% and 15%)	**53,296**	59,272	**161**	25,149
CSR charge at 2%	**12,092**	6,917	**-**	-
Tax credit for capital expenditure	**(10,599)**	(9,003)	**-**	-
Income not subject to tax	**(151,368)**	(23,367)	**(48,726)**	(65,024)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**119,707**	26,710	**33,571**	31,914
Tax rate differential	**499**	-	**-**	-
Deferred tax (Note 23(c))	**(5,827)**	(1,760)	**-**	-
Tax losses for which no deferred tax recognised	**13,610**	-	**14,994**	7,961
Tax charge for the year	**31,410**	58,769	**-**	-

(b) **Current tax (assets)/liabilities**

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
At January 1,	**49,641**	27,249	**-**	-
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year at 3% and 15% (2022: 3% and 15%)	**32,850**	62,950	**-**	-
Tax deducted at source	**(75,751)**	(27,548)	**-**	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries	**9,320**	-	**-**	-
Tax credit for capital expenditure	**(10,599)**	(9,003)	**-**	-
CSR charge at 2%	**15,089**	6,582	**-**	-
	20,550	60,230	**-**	-
Tax paid	**(80,713)**	(10,589)	**-**	-
At December 31,	**(60,163)**	49,641	**-**	-
Disclosed as follows:				
Current tax assets	**(63,104)**	(4,461)	**-**	-
Current tax liabilities	**2,941**	54,102	**-**	-
	(60,163)	49,641	**-**	-

(c) At the end of the reporting year, the Group had unused tax losses of **Rs 1,822 M** (2022: Rs 2,428 M) and the Company had unused tax losses of **Rs 674 M** (2022: Rs 671 M) available for offset against future profits.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
Profit attributable to equity holders (Rs'000)	**427,468**	373,413
Number of ordinary shares in issue	**67,012,404**	67,012,404
Earnings per share (Rs)	**6.38**	5.57

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Power plant and equipment	Factory equipment	Refinery plant	Plant and equipment	Bearer plants	Work in progress	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(a) THE GROUP									
2023									
Valuation/Cost	5,412,539	1,160,718	7,080,825	1,102,054	1,880,904	1,859,983	601,455	222,688	19,321,166
Accumulated depreciation	-	(410,979)	(4,248,815)	(712,390)	(977,276)	(1,150,549)	(485,065)	-	(7,985,074)
Net book value	5,412,539	749,739	2,832,010	389,664	903,628	709,434	116,390	222,688	11,336,092
2022									
Valuation/Cost	5,600,268	958,512	7,145,366	1,075,858	1,861,669	1,802,946	529,946	26,577	19,001,142
Accumulated depreciation	-	(371,627)	(3,993,832)	(654,584)	(897,410)	(1,080,453)	(476,013)	-	(7,473,919)
Net book value	5,600,268	586,885	3,151,534	421,274	964,259	722,493	53,933	26,577	11,527,223
NET BOOK VALUE									
2023									
At January 1, 2023	5,600,268	586,885	3,151,534	421,274	964,259	722,493	53,933	26,577	11,527,223
Additions	-	8,680	139,419	26,196	19,235	54,336	71,509	196,111	515,486
Transfer to inventory (Note 24)	(187,729)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,729)
Transfer from investment property (Note 16)	-	193,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,526
Transfer from right of use assets (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	3,092	-	-	3,092
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(391)	-	-	(391)
Depreciation	-	(39,352)	(254,983)	(57,806)	(79,866)	(70,096)	(9,052)	-	(511,155)
Effect of foreign exchange rate losses	-	-	(201,655)	-	-	-	-	-	(201,655)
Written off	-	-	(2,305)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,305)
At December 31, 2023	5,412,539	749,739	2,832,010	389,664	903,628	709,434	116,390	222,688	11,336,092
2022									
At January 1, 2022	5,641,942	615,587	2,290,802	457,102	1,039,133	1,737,366	32,009	13,735	11,827,676
Additions	-	7,201	138,109	21,344	4,921	24,106	26,719	23,532	245,932
Transfer to non-current asset classified as held for sale (Note 27)	(32,778)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,778)
Transfer	-	-	971,190	-	-	(960,500)	-	(10,690)	-
Disposals	(8,896)	(715)	-	-	-	(5,654)	-	-	(15,265)
Depreciation	-	(35,188)	(248,567)	(57,172)	(78,578)	(70,163)	(4,795)	-	(494,463)
Written off	-	-	-	-	(1,217)	-	-	-	(1,217)
Impairment (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,662)	-	-	(2,662)
At December 31, 2022	5,600,268	586,885	3,151,534	421,274	964,259	722,493	53,933	26,577	11,527,223

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

(b) THE COMPANY

	Freehold land Rs'000	Buildings Rs'000	Plant and equipment Rs'000	Work-in-progress Rs'000	Bearer plants Rs'000	Total Rs'000
2023						
Valuation/Cost	**4,519,281**	**139,525**	**378,102**	**-**	**423,326**	**5,460,234**
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	**(73,887)**	**(353,207)**	**-**	**(338,024)**	**(765,118)**
Net book value	**4,519,281**	**65,638**	**24,895**	**-**	**85,302**	**4,695,116**
2022						
Valuation/Cost	4,707,010	139,525	376,754	-	367,694	5,590,983
Accumulated depreciation	-	(65,801)	(344,852)	-	(332,708)	(743,361)
Net book value	4,707,010	73,724	31,902	-	34,986	4,847,622
NET BOOK VALUE						
2023						
At January 1, 2023	**4,707,010**	**73,724**	**31,902**	**-**	**34,986**	**4,847,622**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**1,348**	**-**	**55,632**	**56,980**
Transfer to inventory	**(187,729)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(187,729)**
Depreciation	**-**	**(8,086)**	**(8,355)**	**-**	**(5,316)**	**(21,757)**
At December 31, 2023	**4,519,281**	**65,638**	**24,895**	**-**	**85,302**	**4,695,116**
2022						
At January 1, 2022	4,746,114	81,880	29,052	10,690	15,604	4,883,340
Additions	-	-	1,614	-	21,611	23,225
Transfer from right of use assets (Note 15)	-	-	294	-	-	294
Transfer	-	-	10,690	(10,690)	-	-
Transfer to non-currrent assets held-for-sale (Note 27)	(32,778)	-	-	-	-	(32,778)
Disposals	(6,326)	-	(244)	-	-	(6,570)
Depreciation	-	(8,156)	(9,504)	-	(2,229)	(19,889)
At December 31, 2022	4,707,010	73,724	31,902	-	34,986	4,847,622

(c) Depreciation charge on property, plant and equipment has been included under operating expenses.

(d) If the freehold land was stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
At December 31,				
Freehold land	**376,983**	401,203	**179,390**	203,610

(e) The Group's and the Company's freehold land was last revalued at December 31, 2020 by Noor Dilmohamed & Associates, an independent professional valuer. The independent valuer is a well known established and experienced land surveyor in Mauritius performing valuation on freehold land and building. He is a Certified Practising Valuer of the Fellow Australian Property Institute and a registered valuer under the laws of Mauritius.

The directors have estimated that the carrying values of land approximate their fair values at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The fair value of the land is based on its market value, which is defined as intended to mean the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion.

Details of the Group's and the Company's freehold land measured at fair value and information about the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

		THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
At December 31,					
Freehold land	**Level 3**	**5,412,539**	5,600,268	**4,519,281**	4,707,010

The fair value of land is classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it has been valued using significant unobservable valuation input.

Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs are as follows:

	THE GROUP Significant unobservable input	THE GROUP Range of unobservable input Rs'000/Ha	THE COMPANY Significant unobservable input	THE COMPANY Range of unobservable input Rs'000/Ha
Description				
Freehold land	Price per hectare	**73 - 53,326**	Price per hectare	**73 - 8,355**

Significant increase/(decrease) in the above unobservable inputs in isolation would result in a significant higher/(lower) fair value.

	THE GROUP Impact on fair value 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP Impact on fair value 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY Impact on fair value 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY Impact on fair value 2022 Rs'000
Increase of 5% in price per hectare	**270,627**	280,013	**225,964**	235,351
Decrease of 5% in price per hectare	**(270,627)**	(280,013)	**(225,964)**	(235,351)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

15. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Land and buildings Rs'000	Motor vehicles and equipment Rs'000	Total Rs'000
THE GROUP			
Cost			
At January 1, 2022	363,642	178,858	542,500
Additions	30,570	18,206	48,776
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	-	(1,102)	(1,102)
At December 31, 2022	**394,212**	**195,962**	**590,174**
Additions	**13,118**	**36,403**	**49,521**
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	**-**	**(26,850)**	**(26,850)**
Disposal	**-**	**(10,924)**	**(10,924)**
Termination	**-**	**(5,805)**	**(5,805)**
Derecognition	**(81,513)**	**-**	**(81,513)**
At December 31, 2023	**325,817**	**188,786**	**514,603**
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 1, 2022	(79,933)	(56,385)	(136,318)
Charge for the year	(30,011)	(19,153)	(49,164)
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	-	808	808
At December 31, 2022	**(109,944)**	**(74,730)**	**(184,674)**
Charge for the year	**(30,234)**	**(23,693)**	**(53,927)**
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	**-**	**23,758**	**23,758**
Disposal	**-**	**8,040**	**8,040**
Termination	**-**	**3,394**	**3,394**
Derecognition	**9,572**	**-**	**9,572**
At December 31, 2023	**(130,606)**	**(63,231)**	**(193,837)**
Carrying amount			
At December 31, 2023	**195,211**	**125,555**	**320,766**
At December 31, 2022	284,268	121,232	405,500
THE COMPANY			
Cost			
At January 1, 2022	222,092	19,836	241,928
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	-	(1,102)	(1,102)
At December 31, 2022	**222,092**	**18,734**	**240,826**
Additions	**13,118**	**3,245**	**16,363**
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	**-**	**(7,062)**	**(7,062)**
At December 31, 2023	**235,210**	**14,917**	**250,127**
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 1, 2022	(62,296)	(14,076)	(76,372)
Charge for the year	(23,217)	(2,784)	(26,001)
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	-	808	808
At December 31, 2022	**(85,513)**	**(16,052)**	**(101,565)**
Charge for the year	**(24,692)**	**(2,074)**	**(26,766)**
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	**-**	**7,062**	**7,062**
At December 31, 2023	**(110,205)**	**(11,064)**	**- (121,269)**
Carrying amount			
At December 31, 2023	**125,005**	**3,853**	**128,858**
At December 31, 2022	136,579	2,682	139,261

The Group and the Company lease several assets including buildings, leasehold land and motor vehicles with lease terms of 7, 99 and 6 years respectively.

The Company leases several assets comprising of buildings and motor vehicles. The lease term of buildings and motor vehicles are 7 and 5 years respectively.

The Group and the Company have no option to purchase those lease assets, except for motor vehicles.

At the reporting date, the carrying amount of right-of-use assets has been reviewed. No indication of impairment has been noted.

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Fair value		
At January 1,	**-**	-
Additions	**360,640**	-
Movement in fair value during the year	**-**	-
Transfer to PPE (Note 14)	**(193,526)**	-
At December 31,	**167,114**	-

The fair value of the Group's investment property at December 31, 2023 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at that date by Noor Dilmohamed & Associates, an independent valuer not connected with the Group. The valuation methodology is the Open Market Value Approach which is defined by the International Valuation Standards Committee as the estimated amounts of which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

The market value of the investment property was derived using the following approach:

(i) The Comparative Method of Valuation involves the assessment of the property based on sale comparable in the neighbourhood and adjusted to reflect its location, characteristics and size; and

(ii) In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best value of the properties is their current use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) THE GROUP

	Goodwill Rs'000	Land conversion rights Rs'000	Software, legal and professional costs Rs'000	Energy management contracts Rs'000	Development costs Rs'000	Total Rs'000
COST/VALUATION						
At January 1, 2022	-	894,610	140,930	297,418	12,060	1,345,018
Additions	-	108,124	2,291	-	-	110,415
Change in fair value	-	(49,068)	-	-	-	(49,068)
Disposals	-	(200,993)	-	-	-	(200,993)
At December 31, 2022	**-**	**752,673**	**143,221**	**297,418**	**12,060**	**1,205,372**
Additions (Note 17(d))	**7,613**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,613**
Disposals	**-**	**(17,562)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17,562)**
At December 31, 2023	**7,613**	**735,111**	**143,221**	**297,418**	**12,060**	**1,195,423**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION						
At January 1, 2022	-	122,395	109,351	202,343	12,060	446,149
Impairment (Note 17 (e))	-	46,193	-	-	-	46,193
Charge for the year	-	-	7,486	15,862	-	23,348
At December 31, 2022	**-**	**168,588**	**116,837**	**218,205**	**12,060**	**515,690**
Charge for the year	**-**	**-**	**8,755**	**15,861**	**-**	**24,616**
At December 31, 2023	**-**	**168,588**	**125,592**	**234,066**	**12,060**	**540,306**
NET BOOK VALUE						
At December 31, 2023	**7,613**	**566,523**	**17,629**	**63,352**	**-**	**655,117**
At December 31, 2022	-	584,085	26,384	79,213	-	689,682

(b) THE COMPANY

	Land conversion rights Rs'000	Rebranding costs Rs'000	Others Rs'000	Software Rs'000	Total Rs'000
COST/VALUATION					
At January 1, 2022	137,814	1,039	18,670	-	157,523
Additions	-	-	-	402	402
Change in fair value	(17,507)	-	-	-	(17,507)
At December 31, 2022	**120,307**	**1,039**	**18,670**	**402**	**140,418**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Change in fair value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At December 31, 2023	**120,307**	**1,039**	**18,670**	**402**	**140,418**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
At January 1, 2022	10,190	1,039	18,670	-	29,899
Impairment (Note 17 (e))	5,100	-	-	-	5,100
At December 31, 2022	**15,290**	**1,039**	**18,670**	**-**	**34,999**
Charge for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**134**	**134**
At December 31, 2023	**15,290**	**1,039**	**18,670**	**134**	**35,133**
NET BOOK VALUE					
At December 31, 2023	**105,017**	**-**	**-**	**268**	**105,285**
At December 31, 2022	105,017	-	-	402	105,419

(c) Amortisation charge on intangible assets has been included under operating expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

(d) The Group acquired an additional stake of 81.45% in Maref Mon Tresor Investment 1 Limited for a total consideration of Rs'000 345,209 and obtained control of the latter. Following this transaction, a goodwill of Rs'000 7,613 was recognised in the financial statements.

The following table summarises the consideration paid for Maref Mon Tresor Investment 1 Limited and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the acquisition date.

	2023 Rs'000
Total consideration	345,209
Less loan disbursed	325,000
Cash consideration	**20,209**
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Investment Property	360,640
Fixtures and fittings	196
Equipment	35
Accounts receivable	1,332
Cash at bank and in hand	6,280
Trade and other payables	(6,350)
Payable to related parties	(26,006)
Borrowings	(323,531)
Total identifiable net assets	**12,596**
Goodwill	**7,613**

(e) **Land Conversion Rights**

During the year, the Group and the Company carried out a review of the recoverability of the land conversion rights and there has been no indication of impairment for the Group (2022: Rs 46.2 M) and Nil M for the Company (2022: Rs nil). The Group and the Company also carried out a review of the fair value of the land conversion rights and there has been no change in the fair value for the Group (2022: decrease of Rs 49.1 M) and no change in the fair value of the Company (2022: decrease of Rs 17.5 M). The recoverable and fair value amount was determined at the cash-generating unit level and represents the net selling price, determined by reference to the latest sales made.

The significant unobservable input used to determine the fair value of land conversion rights is the price per arpent. If the price per arpent increases/decreases by 5%, the fair value will increase/decrease by Rs 20.8 M for the Group and Rs 3.0 M for the Company (2022: Rs 20.8 M for the Group and Rs 3.0 M for the Company).

The fair value of land conversion rights is classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it has been valued using significant unobservable valuation input.

18. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Cost		
At January 1	3,681,221	1,455,481
Additions (Note 18 (a) (b))	804,300	2,225,740
At December 31,	**4,485,521**	3,681,221

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

18. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

	Type of shares held	Activity	2023 % Holding Held directly	2023 % Holding Held by other group companies	2023 Amount Rs'000	2022 % Holding Held directly	2022 % Holding Held by other group companies	2022 Amount Rs'000
The subsidiaries of Omnicane Limited are as follows:								
Companies								
Direct Holding								
FAW Investment Limited	Ordinary	Investment	100	-	148,206	100	-	148,206
Omnicane Logistic Operations Limited	Ordinary	Transport	100	-	150,000	100	-	150,000
Omnicane Thermal Energy Holdings (St Aubin) Limited	Ordinary	Investment	100	-	173,498	100	-	173,498
Omnicane Holdings (La Baraque) Thermal Energy Limited	Ordinary	Investment	100	-	78,622	100	-	78,622
Omnicane Energy Holding Limited	Ordinary	Energy	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnicane Retail Holding Limited	Ordinary	Energy	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnicane Ethanol Holdings Limited	Ordinary	Investment	60	-	105,155	60	-	105,155
Airport Hotel Ltd	Ordinary	Hotel	51	10	-	51	10	-
Omnicane Africa Investment Ltd	Ordinary	Investment	100	-	-	100	-	-
Agri Hub and Company Ltd	Ordinary	Security	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnicane International Investment Co Ltd	Ordinary	Investment	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnicane Hydro Energy Limited	Ordinary	Management	100	-	-	100	-	-
Blueport Investment Limited	Ordinary	Real Estate	100	-	-	100	-	-
Mon Trésor Smart City Management Ltd	Ordinary	Real Estate	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnicane Sugar Trading Ltd	Ordinary	Sale of Sugar	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnihydro Ltd	Ordinary	Energy	98	-	-	98	-	-
Omnicane International Trading Limited	Ordinary	Marketing	100	-	-	100	-	-
Omnicane Milling Holdings (Mon Trésor) Limited	Class B	Investment	80	-	231,447	80	-	231,447
Omnicane Milling Holdings (Britannia Highlands) Limited	Class B	Investment	80	-	1,142,015	80	-	1,142,015
Omnicane Milling Operations Limited	Class B	Sugar Milling	-	-	800,000	-	-	800,000
Omnicane Milling Operations Limited	Class C	Sugar Milling	-	-	852,278	-	-	852,278
Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd	Ordinary	Management	100	-	75,100	-	-	-
Meridis Limited	Ordinary	Treasury	100	-	729,200	-	-	-
Omnicane Investment Holding Ltd	Ordinary	Investment	100	-	-	-	-	-
					4,485,521			3,681,221
Indirect Holding								
Omnicane Milling Operations Limited	Ordinary	Sugar Milling	-	80	390,888	-	80	390,888
Omnicane Agricultural Operations Limited	Ordinary	Sugar Growing	-	100	10,400	-	100	10,400
Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Limited	Ordinary	Energy	-	60	153,000	-	60	153,000
Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited	Ordinary	Energy	-	60	456,600	-	60	456,600
Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd	Ordinary	Energy	-	65	191,100	-	65	191,100
Omnicane Ethanol Production Ltd	Ordinary	Ethanol	-	100	10	-	100	10
Omnicane Bio-Ethanol Operations Limited	Ordinary	Ethanol	-	100	142,368	-	100	142,368
Omnicane Heat and Power Services Ltd	Ordinary	Energy	-	100	200,000	-	100	200,000
Mon Trésor Retail Ltd	Ordinary	Retail	-	100	-	-	100	-
Mon Trésor Residences Phase 1 Ltd (Note 18(c))	Ordinary	Real Estate	-	100	-	-	100	-
Mon Trésor Development and Training Center Ltd	Ordinary	Investment	-	100	100,000	-	100	100,000
Maref Mon Tresor Investments 1 Limited	Ordinary	Real Estate	-	100	373,380	-	-	-
Morningside Management Hospitality Ltd	Ordinary	Real Estate	-	100	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

18. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

(a) In September 2023, Omnicane Ltd acquired Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd and its subsidiaries for a purchase consideration of Rs'000 804,300 as shown in the table below:

	2023 Rs'000
Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd	75,100
Meridis Limited	729,200
Morningside Hospitality Management Ltd	-
	804,300

(b) In December 2022, Omnicane Milling Holdings (Britannia-Highlands) Limited, Omnicane Milling Holdings (Mon Tresor) Limited and Omnicane Milling Operations Limited have issued 1,142,015 Class B shares for Rs 1,142,015,000, 231,435 Class B Shares for Rs 231,435,000 and 852,278 class C shares for Rs 852,277,706 respectively.

(c) Mon Trésor Residences Phase 1 Ltd has been wound up in October 2023

The financial statements of all the above subsidiaries, included in the consolidated financial statements, are co-terminous with those of the holding company. Except for FAW Investment Limited, which is incorporated in the Isle of Man and Omnihydro Rwanda Ltd, incorporated in Rwanda, all the subsidiary companies are incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius.

Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

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

Name of Subsidiaries	Profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests during the year		Non-controlling interests	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (St Aubin) Limited	1,817	24,136	347,905	346,088
Omnicane Thermal Energy Operations (La Baraque) Limited	16,684	89,609	813,640	796,956
Omnicane Milling Operations Limited	85,353	13,630	19,001	(66,352)
Omnicane Ethanol Production Ltd	19,890	40,078	280,907	261,017
Airport Hotel Ltd	(16,628)	(21,985)	(113,997)	(97,369)

19. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
At January 1	13,108	11,137	8,387	8,387
Share of profit for the year	330	1,971	-	-
At December 31,	13,438	13,108	8,387	8,387

(a) The Group accounts for its investment in associates on an equity method. At the end of each financial year, the Group reassess the closing balance of its investment in associate based on its net assets value. No further indication of impairment has been noted during the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: review led to no indication of impairment).

The following companies are the associates of Omnicane Group:

Name	Year end	Principal place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of effective interest - % 2023	2022
Real Good Food Plc	March 31,	United Kingdom	Manufacturer and distributor of food	20.74	20.74
Kwale International Sugar Company Ltd	December 31,	Kenya	Sugar growing and manufacturing plant	20.00	20.00
Coal Terminal (Management) Co. Ltd	December 31,	Mauritius	Distributor of coal	40.72	40.72
Copesud (Mauritius) Ltée	December 31,	Mauritius	Agricultural products	25.00	25.00

All the associates except for Real Good Food Plc and Kwale International Sugar Co Ltd are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements as these associates have been fully impaired.

(b) Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's material associate is set out below.

	Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd		Copesud (Mauritius) Ltée	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Current assets	42,830	30,776	86,453	80,760
Non-current assets	47,962	56,635	14,064	16,787
Current liabilities	36,490	26,964	59,634	55,458
Non-current liabilities	44,992	52,283	2,296	2,956
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	9,309	8,164	38,587	39,132
Revenue	208,978	184,916	81,337	112,290
Profit from continuing operations	-	3,122	-	6,200
Profit for the year	1,065	1,382	2,785	5,650
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,065	1,382	2,785	5,650

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

Name	2023 Net assets Rs'000	2023 Ownership interest %	2023 Carrying value Rs'000	2022 Net assets Rs'000	2022 Ownership interest %	2022 Carrying value Rs'000
Coal Terminal (Management) Co. Ltd	9,309	40.72	3,791	8,164	40.72	3,324
Copesud (Mauritius) Ltée	38,587	25.00	9,647	39,132	25.00	9,784
Total			13,438			13,108

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

20. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
At January 1	6,960	1,449	-	-
Additions	90	-	90	-
Reversal of impairment (Note 11)	21,211	-	-	-
Share of results for the year	(90)	5,511	-	-
Transfer to investment in subsidiary (Note 18 (c))	(28,171)	-	-	-
At December 31,	-	6,960	90	-

(a) Details of each of the Group's joint ventures as at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Name	Year end	Principal place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of effective interest - % 2023	2022
Maref Mon Trésor Investment 1 Ltd	June 30,	Mauritius	Real Estate	100.00	18.55
Maref Mon Trésor Investment 2 Ltd	June 30,	Mauritius	Real Estate	20.00	20.00
Omnicane-Calycé JV Ltd	December 31,	Mauritius	Energy	50.00	-

All of the above joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

	Maref Mon Trésor Investment 1 Ltd	Maref Mon Trésor Investment 2 Ltd	
	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Current assets	8,986	2,441	310
Non-current assets	448,978	262,473	262,501
Current liabilities	25,877	69,847	61,175
Non-current liabilities	394,589	174,312	160,328
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	37,498	20,753	41,308
Revenue	10,886	-	-
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	5,314	-	(442)
Profit for the year	5,314	(94)	2,135
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,314	(94)	2,135

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

Name	2023 Net assets Rs'000	2023 Ownership interest %	2023 Carrying value Rs'000	2022 Net assets Rs'000	2022 Ownership interest %	2022 Carrying value Rs'000
Maref Mon Trésor Investment 1 Ltd	-	-	-	37,498	18.55	6,960
Maref Mon Trésor Investment 2 Ltd	20,753	20.00	-	41,308	20.00	-
Total			-			6,960

(c) During the year, Mon Trésor Smart City Management Ltd acquired the remaining 81.45 % stake in Maref Mon Trésor Investment 1 Ltd.

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
At January 1,	31	31	28	28
Change in fair value of equity instruments	(4)	-	(3)	-
At December 31,	27	31	25	28

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include the following:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Quoted:				
Equity securities - [Mauritius]	25	26	23	26
Unquoted:				
Equity securities - [Mauritius]	2	5	2	2
	27	31	25	28

(c) The quoted equity securities have been classified within level 1 and the unquoted equity securities have been classified within level 3.

(d) The fair value of quoted equity securities is based on published market prices. The value of the unquoted equity securities approximate its fair values.

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	Non-current		Current	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
THE GROUP				
Receivable from related parties	-	-	2,471,005	2,627,835
Other receivables	18,672	91,391	517,415	283,074
	18,672	91,391	2,988,420	2,910,909
Less: Loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost (note 22 (a))	-	-	(2,417,094)	(2,388,530)
	18,672	91,391	571,326	522,379

	Non-current		Current	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
THE COMPANY				
Receivable from related parties	441,585	275,988	4,120,423	3,989,961
Other receivables	-	2,365	147,346	60,563
	441,585	278,353	4,267,769	4,050,524
Less: Loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost (note 22 (a))	-	-	(3,397,014)	(3,316,012)
	441,585	278,353	870,755	734,512

For the Company, non-current receivables in respect of amount owed by Omnicane Agricultural Operations Limited and Omnicane Holdings (La Baraque) Thermal Energy Limited, bear interest of PLR plus 1.5% per annum (2022 - PLR plus 1.5% per annum) and fixed rate of 6.15% respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

22. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST (CONT'D)

The Group and the Company recognise loss allowance in accordance with IFRS 9. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made in the current reporting period. Loss allowance have been provided in full for receivables from Kwale International Sugar Company Limited and Real Good Food Plc while other loss allowance have been recognised against other related parties based on the financial position and performance of these entities.

22(a) LOSS ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

The loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost as at January 1, reconciles to the closing loss allowance as at December 31, as follows:

	Related parties Rs'000	Other receivables Rs'000	Total Rs'000
THE GROUP			
Loss allowance at January 1, 2022	2,332,251	53,280	2,385,531
Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	1,158	1,841	2,999
Loss allowance at December 31, 2022	**2,333,409**	**55,121**	**2,388,530**
Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year (Note 11)	**26,273**	**2,291**	**28,564**
Loss allowance at December 31, 2023	**2,359,682**	**57,412**	**2,417,094**
THE COMPANY			
Loss allowance at January 1, 2022	3,210,169	32,514	3,242,683
Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	73,939	(610)	73,329
Loss allowance at December 31, 2022	**3,284,108**	**31,904**	**3,316,012**
Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year (Note 11)	**79,981**	**1,021**	**81,002**
Loss allowance at December 31, 2023	**3,364,089**	**32,925**	**3,397,014**

23. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at 17% (2022: 17%).

(a) 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 on the statements of financial position:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Deferred tax liabilities	**332,276**	324,480	**-**	-

	Losses brought forward Rs'000	Losses for the year/ (Loss utilised) Rs'000	Losses carried forward Rs'000	Available for set-off up to the year ending
Year of assessment 2016/2017				
Arising from annual allowance	18,484	-	18,484	
Year of assessment 2017/2018				
Arising from annual allowance	16,258	-	16,258	
Year of assessment 2018/2019				
Arising from annual allowance	22,059	-	22,059	
Other losses	187,559	(187,559)	-	
Year of assessment 2019/2020				
Arising from annual allowance	1,482	-	1,482	
Other losses	49,119	-	49,119	31/12/2024
Year of assessment 2020/2021				
Arising from annual allowance	1,529	-	1,529	
Other losses	121,689	-	121,689	31/12/2025
Year of assessment 2021/2022				
Arising from annual allowance	1,521	-	1,521	
Other losses	200,579	-	200,579	31/12/2026
Year of assessment 2022/2023				
Arising from annual allowance	1,617	-	1,617	
Other losses	49,931	-	49,931	31/12/2027
Year of assessment 2023/2024				
Arising from annual allowance	-	1,662	1,662	
Other losses	-	188,050	188,050	31/12/2028
	671,827	2,153	673,980	

(b) Tax losses

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Unused tax losses at end of the reporting year	**1,822,109**	2,427,938	**673,980**	670,829

(c) Movement on the deferred income tax account

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
At January 1	**324,480**	326,514	**-**	-
Credited to profit or loss (note 12(a))	**5,827**	(1,760)	**-**	-
Credited to other comprehensive income	**1,969**	(274)	**-**	-
At December 31,	**332,276**	324,480	**-**	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

23. DEFERRED TAX (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(d) 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:

THE GROUP

	Tax losses	Retirement benefit obligations	Accelerated tax depreciation	Bearer biological assets	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)					
At January 1, 2022	(19,361)	(4,684)	344,349	6,210	326,514
Charged to profit or loss	7,984	3,561	(13,305)	-	(1,760)
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	(78)	(196)	-	(274)
At December 31, 2022	**(11,377)**	**(1,201)**	**330,848**	**6,210**	**324,480**
Charged to profit or loss	**22,708**	**(6,636)**	**(10,245)**	**-**	**5,827**
Charged to other comprehensive income	**1,969**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,969**
At December 31, 2023	**13,300**	**(7,837)**	**320,603**	**6,210**	**332,276**

24. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Spare parts & consumables				
- Growing	**9,312**	15,380	**9,312**	15,380
- Milling	**119,622**	93,018	**-**	-
- Energy production	**734,200**	1,070,839	**-**	-
- Ethanol and molasses	**171,808**	131,215	**-**	-
- Others	**33,554**	29,352	**-**	-
- Inventory property	**941,710**	1,472,543	**361,598**	865,511
- Transfer from PPE (Note 14)	**187,729**	-	**187,729**	-
- Write down of inventories	**(221,718)**	(217,762)	**(36,695)**	(36,695)
	1,976,217	2,594,585	**521,944**	844,196

(i) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included under operating expenses amounted to **Rs 3,256 M** (2022: Rs 5,248 M) for the Group and **Rs 31 M** (2022: Rs 53 M) for the Company.

(ii) Inventories amounting to **Rs 1,976 M** (2022: Rs 2,595) for the Group and **Rs 522 M** (2022: Rs 844 M) for the Company have been pledged as security for borrowings.

(iii) The write down of inventories refer to morcellement and property projects which has been adjusted to net realisable value to reflect current market conditions. The charge for the year amounts to **Rs 3.96 M** for the Group (2022: Rs 5.66 M) and **Rs Nil M** for the Company (2022: Rs 0.09 M).

25. CONSUMABLE BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
At fair value				
At January 1,	**143,364**	109,288	**99,350**	71,362
Gain arising from changes in fair value	**43,522**	34,076	**25,749**	27,988
At December 31,	**186,886**	143,364	**125,099**	99,350

Consumable biological assets represent mainly the fair value of standing canes. The fair value of standing canes has been arrived at by discounting the present value of expected net cash flows at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate. The expected cash flows have been computed by estimating the expected crop, the sugar extraction rate and the forecasts of sugar prices which will prevail in the coming year. The harvesting costs and other direct costs are based on yearly budgets.

The fair value measurements for standing canes have been categorised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

At December 31, 2023, standing canes comprised approximately **2,073 hectares** of cane plantations (2022: 1,973 hectares) for the Group and **1,560 hectares** (2022: 1,519 hectares) for the Company.

For the year 2023, the Group forecasts to harvest approximately **179,300 tons** of canes (2022: 166,500 tons) and the Company to harvest **125,300 tons** (2022: 117,500 tons).

At December 31, 2023, the most significant unobservable inputs used for the valuation of standing canes using the discounted cash flow valuation techniques are as follows:

	Range of unobservable inputs		Sensitivity	Effect on fair value	
	2023	2022		**2023**	2022
THE GROUP					
Key unobservable input					
Expected price of sugar - Rs	**25,000**	22,000	+/-5%	**+/-16,156**	+/-13,599
Estimated cane production - Tons	**179,300**	166,500	+/-5%	**+/-17,990**	+/-11,574
Average extraction rate - %	**10.10**	10.20	+/-1%	**+/-3,654**	+/-3,078
Estimated discount rate - %	**8.00**	7.60	+/-1%	**+/-195**	+/-151
THE COMPANY					
Key unobservable input					
Expected price of sugar - Rs	**25,000**	22,000	+/-5%	**+/-11,384**	+/-9,530
Estimated cane production - Tons	**125,300**	117,500	+/-5%	**+/-9,776**	+/-8,214
Average extraction rate - %	**10.18**	10.28	+/-1%	**+/-2,575**	+/-2,190
Estimated discount rate - %	**8.00**	7.60	+/-1%	**+/-136**	+/-107

The Group's and the Company's sugarcane plantations are exposed to the risk of damage from extreme weather events such as storms, high winds and drought. Changes in global climate conditions could intensify one or more of these events. Periods of drought and associated high temperatures may increase the risk of Sugarcane fires and insect outbreaks. In addition to their effects on Sugarcane yields, extreme weather events may also increase the cost of operations. The Group and the Company have extensive processes in place aimed at monitoring and mitigating these risks through proactive management and early detection. Physical risks arising from fires and drought are to a great extent subject to risk transfer and thereby within the cover of the Group's property and business interruption insurance programmes. However, should the frequency and severity of these events increase as a result of climate change, the cost of such coverage may increase.

At the Group, 80% of the harvesting is done mechanically using specialised industrial equipment. Traditionally, the cane was burnt before harvesting to remove leaves and other wastes which could impede milling. However, as a means to reduce herbicides, sugarcane are green-harvested, thus recycling nitrogen in the plant, keeping the humidity in the soil and avoiding the growth of weeds. Since September 2019, the Group's farms at Britannia and Mon Tresor along with its sugar factory and the distillery have all been successfully certified to Bonsucro's Production and Chain of Custody standards by SGS Global Services. With this certification, Omnicane becomes the first company in Mauritius and the African region to be Bonsucro certified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

26. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Trade receivables (Note 26(a))	**1,003,096**	2,264,261	**88,103**	63,359
Loss allowance	**(509)**	(1,143)	**-**	-
	1,002,587	2,263,118	**88,103**	63,359

(a) The average credit period on sales for the Group and the Company is 48 and 87 days respectively. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. Trade receivables represent mainly electricity, steam, ethanol and sugar proceeds receivable. The sugar proceeds receivable are paid by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate (MSS) as and when proceeds are received. Advances on sugar proceeds are paid on a weekly basis during crop period and the final settlement for the crop year is made at latest in July of the following year. Refined sugar become receivable as and when the Group invoices the MSS.

Electricity, refined sugar and ethanol proceeds receivable are generally paid within one month.

The Group and the Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The loss allowance is assessed on an individual basis and is based on the current financial position and financial performance of the debtor, taking into consideration the history of receipt from the debtor, contracts and any guarantee provision. There has been no change in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period. The ECL is on these trade receivables are not material and management has not recognised any ECL as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. The loss allowance as at reporting date related to specific provision made on.

	Loss allowances
	Rs'000
THE GROUP	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2022	1,143
Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-
Loss allowance at December 31, 2022	1,143
Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	509
Loss allowance at December 31, 2023	**1,652**

27. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
At January 1,	**35,348**	1,868,883	**32,778**	1,868,883
Transfer from Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 14)	**-**	35,348	**-**	32,778
Disposals	**-**	(1,868,883)	**-**	(1,868,883)
At December 31,	**35,348**	35,348	**32,778**	32,778

The fair value of the property has been assessed by the directors on the basis of its recent disposal proceeds received being the amount for which the properties have been exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties. The directors are of the opinion that the carrying amount represent the fair value of the properties as at December 31, 2023.

28. SHARE CAPITAL

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY
	2023 & 2022
	Rs'000
Issued and fully paid	
67,012,404 ordinary shares of Rs 7.50 each	**502,593**

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is **67,012,404 shares** (2022: 67,012,404) with a par value of **Rs 7.50** per share (2022: Rs 7.50). All issued shares are fully paid.

29. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES

	Revaluation reserve	Re-organisation reserve	Financial assets at FVOCI reserve	Actuarial reserve	Translation reserve	Owners' interests
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
THE GROUP						
At January 1, 2023	**3,517,438**	**-**	**18**	**(92,850)**	**32,680**	**3,457,286**
Decrease in fair value of investments	**-**	**-**	**(4)**	**-**	**-**	**(4)**
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(130,134)**	**-**	**(130,134)**
Deferred tax effect on remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(153)**	**-**	**(153)**
Currency translation differences	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(192,079)**	**(192,079)**
Acquisition of subsidiary companies	**-**	**(798,571)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(798,571)**
At December 31, 2023	**3,517,438**	**(798,571)**	**14**	**(223,137)**	**(159,399)**	**2,336,345**
At January 1, 2022	5,414,646	-	18	(137,530)	34,637	5,311,771
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	44,515	-	44,515
Deferred tax effect on remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	165	-	165
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	(1,957)	(1,957)
Decrease in value of land conversion rights	(36,444)	-	-	-	-	(36,444)
Transfer from revaluation reserve to retained earnings	(1,860,764)	-	-	-	-	(1,860,764)
At December 31, 2022	3,517,438	-	18	(92,850)	32,680	3,457,286

	Revaluation reserve	Financial assets at FVOCI reserve	Actuarial reserve	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
THE COMPANY				
At January 1, 2023	**4,595,323**	**18**	**(75,993)**	**4,519,348**
Decrease in fair value of investments	**-**	**(3)**	**-**	**(3)**
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (Note 32)	**-**	**-**	**(60,537)**	**(60,537)**
At December 31, 2023	**4,595,323**	**15**	**(136,530)**	**4,458,808**
At January 1, 2022	6,473,175	18	(103,901)	6,369,292
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (Note 32)	-	-	27,908	27,908
Decrease in value of land conversion rights (Note 17(b))	(17,507)	-	-	(17,507)
Transfer from revaluation reserve to retained earnings	(1,860,345)	-	-	(1,860,345)
At December 31, 2022	4,595,323	18	(75,993)	4,519,348

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

29. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES (CONT'D)

Revaluation reserve
The revaluation reserve relates to the surplus on revaluation of land and land conversion rights.

Re-organisation reserve
The acquisition of Omnicane Management & Consultancy Ltd and its subsidiaries by Omnicane Ltd fell under the scope of acquisition of business under common control. The difference that arose between the purchase consideration and the share of net assets has been included under a seperate reserve under equity namely the Re-organisation reserve.

Financial assets at FVOCI reserve
It represents the cumulative fair value movement for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Actuarial reserve
The actuarial reserve represents the cumulative remeasurement of defined benefit obligations recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

30. BORROWINGS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Non-current				
Bank loans (Note 30(a))	4,962,521	3,908,880	2,432,440	1,770,000
	4,962,521	3,908,880	2,432,440	1,770,000
Current				
Bank overdrafts (Note 30(b))	524,506	739,340	163,592	433,914
Bank loans (Note 30(a))	831,804	695,074	146,360	75,000
Import loans (Note 30(c))	407,556	1,678,685	-	-
	1,763,866	3,113,099	309,952	508,914
Total borrowings	6,726,387	7,021,979	2,742,392	2,278,914

(a) *Bank loans*

The bank loans are secured by floating charges on the Group's and the Company's assets, including property, plant and equipment (Note 14). The rates of interest on these loans vary between 0.685% and 9.87% (2022: 0.685% and 8.98%) for the Group and between 2.50% and 7.40% (2022: 4.40% and 7.40%) for the Company.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
The maturity of non-current bank loans are as follows:				
- After one year and before two years	662,770	622,117	150,680	215,754
- After two years and before five years	1,459,795	1,217,890	520,680	673,418
- After five years	2,839,956	2,068,873	1,761,080	880,828
	4,962,521	3,908,880	2,432,440	1,770,000

(b) *Bank overdrafts*

All bank overdrafts are secured by floating charges on the Group's and the Company's assets. The rates of interest on bank overdrafts vary between 3.85% and 7.55% at year end (2022: 3.85% and 6.90%) for the Group and between 6.90% and 7.40% (2022: 4.10% and 6.90%) for the Company.

(c) *Import loans*

The import loans are in USD: LIBOR (floored at zero) plus a margin of 1.85% - 2% is being charged in daily debit balances. The import loans are secured by floating charges on the assets of the Group and repayable within 120 days. These have been fully repaid subsequent to the year end.

(d) All rupee denominated bank overdrafts and bank borrowings bear interest rates which can fluctuate anytime when the banks modify their Prime Lending Rates based on the Bank of Mauritius' Repo rate. Euro denominated bank borrowings bear fixed and floating interest rates.

(e) The carrying amount of the Group's and the Company's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Mauritian Rupee	5,284,365	4,256,543	2,742,392	2,278,914
Euro	189,295	217,491	-	-
USD	1,252,727	2,547,945	-	-
	6,726,387	7,021,979	2,742,392	2,278,914

(f) The carrying amount of borrowings are not materially different from the fair value.

(g) The effective interest rates at the date of the statement of financial position were as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Rs %	Euro & USD %	Rs %	Euro, GBP & USD %
THE GROUP				
Bank loans	2.05 - 8.05	0.685 - 9.87	4.85 - 7.90	0.685 - 8.98
Bank overdrafts	3.85 - 7.55	N/A	3.85 - 6.90	N/A
Lease liabilities	5.10 - 7.80	N/A	4.75 - 8.25	N/A

	2023 Rs %	2022 Rs %
THE COMPANY		
Bank loans	2.50 - 7.40	4.40 - 6.90
Bank overdrafts	6.90 - 7.40	4.10 - 6.90
Loan from related party	6.00 - 9.87	3.60 - 5.60
Lease liabilities	6.25 - 7.40	4.25 - 6.25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

31. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Land and buildings Rs'000	Plant machinery and motor vehicles Rs'000	Total Rs'000
THE GROUP			
At January 1, 2022	249,068	119,807	368,875
Additions	2,914	46,189	49,103
Loss on exchange	(2,790)	-	(2,790)
Lease payments	(18,825)	(37,431)	(56,256)
At December 31, 2022	230,367	128,565	358,932
Additions	18,982	30,454	49,436
Loss on exchange	1,966	-	1,966
Lease payments	(25,327)	(39,818)	(65,145)
Derecognition of lease liabilities	(137,412)	-	(137,412)
At December 31, 2023	88,576	119,201	207,777
THE COMPANY			
At January 1, 2022	201,339	6,355	207,694
Gain on exchange	(2,790)	-	(2,790)
Lease payments	(14,978)	(3,053)	(18,031)
At December 31, 2022	183,571	3,302	186,873
Additions	13,118	3,272	16,390
Loss on exchange	1,966	-	1,966
Lease payments	(18,228)	(2,314)	(20,542)
At December 31, 2023	180,427	4,260	184,687

	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
Maturity analysis				
Year 1	65,688	85,874	37,899	55,922
Year 2	68,264	96,796	38,251	55,259
Year 3	64,897	84,108	39,041	55,586
Year 4	56,396	76,831	39,917	56,329
Year 5	36,723	68,126	25,557	57,168
Onwards	168,465	295,344	136,675	164,786
	460,433	707,079	317,340	445,050
Less unearned interest	(252,656)	(348,147)	(132,653)	(258,177)
Total lease liabilities	207,777	358,932	184,687	186,873

	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
Current	57,475	60,658	21,827	23,584
Non-current	150,302	298,274	162,860	163,289
	207,777	358,932	184,687	186,873

The Group and the Company do not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored by the treasury department.

32. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
Amounts recognised in the statements of financial position as non-current liabilities:				
- Pension benefits (Note 32(a)(ii))	527,696	311,315	232,234	159,856

	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
Amount charged to profit or loss:				
-Pension benefits (Note 32(a)(v))	84,955	24,210	19,753	11,209
Amount charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income:				
- Pension benefits (Note 32(a)(vi))	137,955	(48,161)	60,537	(27,908)

(a) Pension benefits

(i) The Group and the Company operate a final salary defined benefit pension or retirement plan for some employees and any plan assets are held separately from the Group and the Company. The assets of the plan are invested in unitised funds held within the SIPF. Other post retirement benefits relate mainly to gratuities on death and on retirement that are based on length of service and salaries at date of death and retirement.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at December 31, 2023 by AON Hewitt 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 Projected Unit Credit Method.

The pension plans typically expose the Group and the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Longevity risk - The liabilities disclosed are based on mortality tables A and PA 67/70 (92). If the experience of the pension plan is less favorable than the standard mortality tables, the liability will increase.

Interest rate risk - If bond yields decline, the liability would be calculated using a lower discount rate and would therefore increase.

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

Salary risk - If salary increases are higher than anticipated in our assumptions, the liabilities would increase giving rise to actuarial losses.

The Group and the Company expect to make a contribution of Rs 55 M and Rs 26 M respectively to the pension plan during the year 2024.

(ii) Reconciliation of retirement benefit obligations:

	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000
At January 1,	311,315	368,047	159,856	191,255
Acquisition of subsidiary	16,250	-	-	-
Charged to profit or loss	84,955	24,210	19,753	11,209
Credited to other comprehensive income	137,955	(48,161)	60,537	(27,908)
Contributions paid	(22,779)	(32,781)	(7,912)	(14,700)
At December 31,	527,696	311,315	232,234	159,856

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

32. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Pension benefits (Cont'd)

(iii) Movements in the defined benefit obligations:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
At January 1,	**707,141**	789,721	**354,151**	399,798
Acquisition of subsidiary	**144,290**	-	**-**	-
Current service cost	**14,339**	10,236	**3,433**	3,260
Employee contributions	**267**	448	**92**	245
Interest cost	**45,713**	32,052	**21,386**	15,883
Past service cost	**52,735**	(570)	**6,498**	403
Benefits paid	**(63,160)**	(52,843)	**(29,813)**	(25,455)
Liability experience losses	**30,449**	24,211	**10,054**	14,690
Actuarial losses due to change in financial assumptions	**109,483**	(96,114)	**40,849**	(54,673)
At December 31,	**1,041,257**	707,141	**406,650**	354,151

(iv) Movements in the fair value of plan assets of the year:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
At January 1,	**395,826**	421,674	**194,295**	208,543
Acquisition of subsidiary	**151,475**	-	**-**	-
Interest income	**20,914**	17,522	**11,564**	8,337
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	**(24,132)**	(23,138)	**(9,634)**	(12,075)
Employer contributions	**32,371**	32,163	**7,912**	14,700
Employee contributions	**267**	448	**92**	245
Benefits paid	**(63,160)**	(52,843)	**(29,813)**	(25,455)
At December 31,	**513,561**	395,826	**174,416**	194,295

(v) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Current service cost	**12,805**	10,236	**3,433**	3,260
Past service cost	**52,735**	(570)	**6,498**	403
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	**19,415**	14,544	**9,822**	7,546
Total included in employee benefit expense	**84,955**	24,210	**19,753**	11,209

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Liability experience losses	**30,449**	24,211	**10,054**	14,690
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from changes in financial assumptions	**109,483**	(96,114)	**40,849**	(54,673)
	139,932	(71,903)	**50,903**	(39,983)
Change in effect of asset ceiling	**(26,109)**	604	**-**	-
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	**24,132**	23,138	**9,634**	12,075
Liability losses/(gains) due to change in demographic assumptions	**137,955**	(48,161)	**60,537**	(27,908)

(vii) The assets of the plan are invested in equities, fixed interest bonds and bank deposits. The expected return on plan assets was determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields at the end of the reporting period. Expected returns on equity and property investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

(viii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period for the Group is between 5 to 26 years and for the Company 7 years.

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

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 %	2022 %	**2023 %**	2022 %
Discount rate	**4.60 - 5.50**	5.90 - 6.70	**4.90**	6.30
Future salary increases	**3.20 - 4.20**	3.00 - 4.00	**3.20**	3.00
Retirement age	**60 - 65**	60 - 65	**60**	60

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

The sensitivity analysis below has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at the year end after increasing or decreasing the actuarial assumptions below while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. The sensitivity analysis presented may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit liability as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	**100,792**	61,999	**32,905**	27,109
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	**84,429**	52,880	**28,245**	23,473

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

33. PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTIES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Non - current				
Subsidiary companies	-	-	729,623	191,917
Current				
Subsidiary companies	-	-	506,205	504,618
Subsidiary companies of holding company	-	121,906	-	62,596
Associate companies	22,579	-	-	-
Companies with common directors	64,494	-	-	-
	87,073	121,906	506,205	567,214

The amount payable to related parties are interest bearing and these amounts are repayable on demand.

34. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Trade payables	826,035	1,381,101	62,149	50,301
Other payables and accrued expenses	1,156,920	1,041,889	231,964	200,589
Deposit on sale of land	281,733	691,378	250,161	559,191
	2,264,688	3,114,368	544,274	810,081

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

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for the trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases for the Group and the Company is 60 days and 86 days respectively. No interest is charged on the trade creditors from the date of invoice by the supplier for the Group and the Company. The Group and the Company have financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit terms.

35. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

	THE GROUP	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
At January 1,	1,034,676	908,435
Total comprehensive income for the year:		
- Profit for the year	149,168	195,111
- Other comprehensive income for the year	(9,637)	(8,870)
Dividends declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	(74,000)	(60,000)
At December 31,	1,100,207	1,034,676

36. DIVIDENDS

A dividend of Rs 1.00 per share was declared in 2023 and will be paid to the shareholders during the financial year 2024 (2022:nil).

37. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
(a) Cash generated from/(used in) operations before working capital changes:					
Profit before taxation		608,046	627,293	1,074	167,660
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	511,155	494,463	21,757	19,889
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	15	44,355	49,164	26,766	26,001
Amortisation of intangible assets	17	24,616	23,348	134	-
Reversal of impairment of investment in joint ventures	20	(21,211)	-	-	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	14	-	2,662	-	-
Impairment of intangible assets	17	-	46,193	-	5,100
Impairment of inventories	24(iii)	3,956	5,662	-	931
Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost	22	29,073	2,999	79,981	73,329
Impairment of other financial assets at amortised cost	22	-	-	1,021	(610)
Movement in provision for retirement benefit obligations		76,457	(56,732)	11,841	8,875
Dividend income	8	-	-	(144,000)	(89,000)
Interest income	8	(430)	(7,347)	(31,592)	(149,785)
Interest expense	9	540,955	417,389	233,970	179,830
Share of results of associates	19	(330)	(1,971)	-	-
Share of results of joint ventures	20	90	(5,511)	-	-
Profit on sale of land	10	(178,560)	(270,849)	(176,270)	(270,849)
Recognition of additional land conversion rights	10	-	(108,124)	-	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities	10	(65,642)	-	-	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	6	(3,112)	3,210	(1,220)	(892)
Profit on disposal of land conversion rights	6	(7,126)	(23,234)	-	-
Gain in fair value of consumable biological assets	25	(43,522)	(34,076)	(25,749)	(27,988)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations before working capital changes		1,518,770	1,164,539	(2,287)	(57,509)
(b) Working capital requirements comprise:					
Inventories		112,596	(486,071)	4,209	36,193
Trade receivables		1,260,531	(1,654,717)	(24,744)	21,284
Receivable from financial assets at amortised costs		(48,947)	435,862	(260,872)	(276,343)
Trade and other payables		(849,680)	298,284	39,790	(176,752)
Payable to related parties		(87,703)	(55,458)	491,024	(14,797)
Total working capital requirements		386,797	(1,462,100)	249,407	(410,415)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

37. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

(c) **Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

	At January 1, 2023 Rs'000	Cash outflows Rs'000	Cash inflows Rs'000	Acquisition of subsidiaries Rs'000	Foreign exchange movement Rs'000	At December 31, 2023 Rs'000
THE GROUP						
Bank loans	4,603,954	(1,243,657)	1,963,754	449,164	21,110	5,794,325
Import loans	1,678,685	(1,271,129)	-	-	-	407,556
Lease liabilities	358,930	(192,914)	20,161	19,634	1,966	207,777

	At January 1, 2022 Rs'000	Cash outflows Rs'000	Cash inflows Rs'000	Acquisition of subsidiaries Rs'000	Foreign exchange movement Rs'000	At December 31, 2022 Rs'000
THE GROUP						
Bank loans	4,089,658	(2,413,004)	2,945,427	-	(18,127)	4,603,954
Import loans	590,860	(591,182)	1,679,007	-	-	1,678,685
Lease liabilities	368,875	(58,560)	48,615	-	-	358,930

	At January 1, 2023 Rs'000	Cash outflows Rs'000	Cash inflows Rs'000	Acquisition of subsidiaries Rs'000	Foreign exchange movement Rs'000	At December 31, 2023 Rs'000
THE COMPANY						
Bank loans	1,845,000	(413,920)	1,147,720	-	-	2,578,800
Lease liabilities	186,872	(20,516)	-	-	1,966	168,322

	At January 1, 2022 Rs'000	Cash outflows Rs'000	Cash inflows Rs'000	Acquisition of subsidiaries Rs'000	Foreign exchange movement Rs'000	At December 31, 2022 Rs'000
THE COMPANY						
Bank loans	787,987	(812,987)	1,870,000	-	-	1,845,000
Lease liabilities	207,694	(20,822)	-	-	-	186,872

(d) **The following table summarises the consideration paid for the following companies and the amounts cash and cash equivalents recognised at the acquisition date.**

	OMCL & its subsidiaries 2023 Rs'000	Maref 1 Ltd 2023 Rs'000	Total 2023 Rs'000
Total consideration	804,300	345,209	1,839,927
Less loan disbursed	804,300	325,000	1,779,300
Less cash and cash equivalents	12,780	6,280	45,549
Net cash consideration			15,078

37. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(e) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks and bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents are represented by:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Cash in hand and at bank	604,457	436,611	22,912	6,878
Bank overdrafts (note 30(b))	(524,506)	(739,340)	(163,592)	(433,914)
	79,951	(302,729)	(140,680)	(427,036)

38. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Capital expenditure approved by the Board:				
- not contracted	59,845	83,302	-	-
- contracted	56,265	96,756	24,815	86,232
	116,110	180,058	24,815	86,232

39. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Bank and other guarantees				
Bank guarantee	-	784,198	-	784,198
Corporate guarantee	2,636,120	2,336,966	1,871,890	1,959,756
Government guarantee	52,360	53,000	-	-
Performance bond	-	645	-	-
Money guarantee	-	945	-	-
	2,688,480	3,175,754	1,871,890	2,743,954

At December 31, 2023, the Group and the Company had contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities would arise.

40. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustments in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

41. HOLDING COMPANY

The holding Company is Omnicane Holdings Limited, a Company incorporated in Mauritius.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

42. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) THE GROUP

	(Purchase)/sale of supplies and services		Interest expense		Amount due to		Amount due from	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Holding company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974
Associated companies	-	-	-	-	22,579	-	1,429	3,368
Subsidiaries of holding company	(27,285)	(222,186)	-	(8,847)	-	148,947	-	86,908
Companies with common directors	(24,606)	(21,001)	-	-	64,494	-	156,019	152,890
	(51,891)	(243,187)	-	(8,847)	87,073	148,947	157,448	244,140

(b) THE COMPANY

	(Purchase)/sale of supplies, services and assets		Interest (expense)/income		Dividend income		Amount due to		Amount due from	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Holding company	-	566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974
Subsidiary companies	(40,585)	(7,500)	(30,214)	120,817	144,000	89,000	1,217,793	696,535	1,196,527	860,112
Associated companies	8,675	12,612	-	-	-	-	17,945	-	1,392	2,833
Subsidiaries of holding company	-	(13,756)	-	(7,581)	-	-	-	62,596	-	86,018
Companies with common directors	746	1,016	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	489
	(31,164)	(7,062)	(30,214)	113,236	144,000	89,000	1,235,828	759,131	1,197,919	950,426

Terms and conditions of the above related party transactions are disclosed in their respective notes.

There has been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

(c) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000
Short-term benefits	243,908	66,208	7,226	5,402
Post-employment benefits	20,918	6,715	740	374
	264,826	72,923	7,966	5,776

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

43. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is organised into the following main business segments:

	Agro-Industry		Energy		Properties		Retail & Brands		Corporate & Financial Services		Group Adjustment		Total	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Primary reporting format - business segments														
Segment revenue	3,214,128	2,652,538	4,863,705	6,620,481	14,645	-	182,400	123,901	184,736	-	(889,668)	(631,506)	7,569,945	8,765,414
Segment operating profit/(loss)	633,565	286,233	367,768	584,430	(98,422)	(92,188)	(1,291)	(65,282)	60,598	-	(29,932)	(4,797)	932,286	708,396
Impairment of assets & allowances for credit losses													(11,818)	(57,516)
Investment income													430	7,347
Finance costs													(557,294)	(417,389)
Other non-operating income													244,202	378,973
Share of results in associates													330	1,971
Share of results in joint ventures													(90)	5,511
Profit before taxation													608,046	627,293
Taxation													(31,410)	(58,769)
Profit for the year													576,636	568,524
Non-controlling interests													149,168	195,111
Profit attributable to owners of the parent													427,468	373,413

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

	Agro-Industry		Energy		Properties		Retail & Brands		Corporate & Financial Services		Total	
	2023 Rs'000	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000	**2023 Rs'000**	2022 Rs'000
Segment assets	8,393,799	8,712,238	6,959,688	9,069,749	818,446	460,332	481,134	471,374	284,646	-	16,937,713	18,713,693
Associates											13,438	13,108
Joint ventures											-	6,960
											16,951,151	18,733,761
Segment liabilities	1,091,745	1,067,261	7,047,098	8,734,222	967,605	719,785	847,564	785,814	261,838	-	10,215,850	11,307,082
Owners' interests											5,635,094	6,392,003
Non-controlling interests											1,100,207	1,034,676
											16,951,151	18,733,761
Investment income	378	7,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	430	7,347
Interest expense	229,398	221,892	268,359	181,824	22,461	4,769	25,268	18,050	(4,531)	-	540,955	426,535
Impairment of assets & allowance for credit losses	27,194	10,144	1,924	958	(17,300)	46,193	-	221	-	-	11,818	57,516
Capital expenditure - Property, plant and equipment	360,507	91,037	146,677	153,279	2,026	-	3,645	1,616	2,631	-	515,486	245,932
Depreciation - Property, plant and equipment	215,661	205,854	276,877	270,217	222	393	17,843	17,999	552	-	511,155	494,463

ANNEX 1 – ABOUT OUR REPORT

2-1 | 2-2 | 2-3

Scope, Boundary and Reporting Cycle

Omnicane Limited's Integrated Report 2023 provides material information relating to our strategy and business model, operating context, material risks, stakeholder interests, performance, prospects and governance. Unless otherwise stated, all performance data relates to the 12-month period ended December 31, 2023.

Reporting Principles

Omnicane has applied the principles contained in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius 2016 and the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Listing Rules. This report is written in accordance with the GRI Standards. The International <IR> Framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) has also been used as reference.

Materiality Process

3-1

As per the requirements of the new GRI Standards 2021, the list of material topics for Omnicane was updated in February 2023, following several consultative meetings with Top Management. The list of updated material topics and the methodology adopted can be found on page 8 of this report.

Cross-Referencing with GRI Standards

The content of this Integrated Report has been cross-referenced with respect to the different disclosures of the GRI Standards, for example, when reporting on GHG emissions, it has been cross-referenced **305-1**.

External Audit

An independent audit of the Group's annual financial statements was performed by RSM (Mauritius).

External Assurance – Readiness Assessment

2-5

Omnicane has engaged with PwC to assist them within their sustainability journey through performing a readiness assessment over Omnicane's non-financial data in order to determine whether their data is ready for assurance. No opinion or conclusion over the assurance will be provided through this assessment and the results will only be available for internal use for Omnicane.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to Omnicane's financial condition, results, operations and businesses. These statements and forecasts involve risk and uncertainty as they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future.

ANNEX 2

GRI | CONTENT INDEX ESSENTIALS SERVICE | 2024

For the Content Index - Essentials Service, GRI Services reviewed that the GRI Content Index has been presented in a way consistent with the requirements for reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards, and that the information in the index is clearly presented and accessible to the stakeholders.

GRI Content Index

Statement of use	Omnicane Limited has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standard(s)	Not applicable

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE		LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS	OMISSION: REQUIREMENT(S) OMITTED	OMISSION: REASON	OMISSION: EXPLANATION
General disclosures						
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	**2-1**	Organizational details	Pg 117	A gray cell indicates that reasons for omission are not permitted for the disclosure or that a GRI Sector Standard reference number is not available.		
	2-2	Entities included in the organization’s sustainability reporting	Pg 117			
	2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Pg 117			
	2-4	Restatements of information	Not done			
	2-5	External assurance	Pg 117			
	2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Pg 6			
	2-7	Employees	Pg 53			
	2-8	Workers who are not employees	Omitted		Confidentiality constraints	Owing to confidentiality constraints and data protection regulations of the country
	2-9	Governance structure and composition	Pg 58, 59			
	2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	Pg 59			
	2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	Pg 60			
	2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Pg 58			
	2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Pg 58			
	2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Pg 58			
	2-15	Conflicts of interest	Pg 63			
	2-16	Communication of critical concerns	Pg 68			
	2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Pg 66			
	2-18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Pg 66			
	2-19	Remuneration policies	Pg 66			
	2-20	Process to determine remuneration	Pg 66			

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE		LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS	OMISSION		
				REQUIREMENT(S) OMITTED	REASON	EXPLANATION
General disclosures						
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	Omitted		Confidentiality constraints	Owing to confidentiality constraints due to Data Protection regulations
	2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	Pg 43			
	2-23	Policy commitments	Pg 43			
	2-24	Embedding policy commitments	Pg 43			
	2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	Pg 38			
	2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Pg 53			
	2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Pg 66			
	2-28	Membership associations	Pg 70			
	2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Pg 52			
	2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Pg 53			
Material topics						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1	Process to determine material topics	Pg 8, 117	A gray cell indicates that reasons for omission are not permitted for the disclosure or that a GRI Sector Standard reference number is not available.		
	3-2	List of material topics	Pg 8			
Economic performance						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 23			
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Pg 31			
	201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Pg 41			
	201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	Pg 91			
	201-4	Financial assistance received from government	No financial assistance received from government in 2024.			
Market presence						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 6			
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-1	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	Omitted		Confidentiality constraints	Owing to confidentiality constraints due to data protection regulations
	202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Pg 6			
Indirect economic impacts						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 85			
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	Pg 85			
	203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Pg 93			
Procurement practices						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 56			
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Pg 56			
Anti-corruption						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 66			

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE		LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS	OMISSION		
				REQUIREMENT(S) OMITTED	REASON	EXPLANATION
Material topics						
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Pg 66			
	205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Pg 66			
	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Pg 66			
Anti-competitive behavior						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 66			
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behavior 2016	206-1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	Pg 66			
Materials						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 46			
GRI 301: Materials 2016	301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	Pg 46			
	301-2	Recycled input materials used	Pg 46			
	301-3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	Pg 46			
Energy						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 48			
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Energy consumption within the organisation	Pg 48			
	302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organisation	Pg 48			
	302-3	Energy intensity	Pg 48			
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	Pg 48			
	302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Pg 48			
Water and effluents						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 49			
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Pg 49			
	303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	Pg 49			
	303-3	Water withdrawal	Pg 49			
	303-4	Water discharge	Pg 51			
	303-5	Water consumption	Pg 49			

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE		DISCLOSURE	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS	OMISSION REQUIREMENT(S) OMITTED	OMISSION REASON	OMISSION EXPLANATION
Emissions						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 50			
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Pg 50			
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Pg 50			
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Omitted		Information unavailable/ incomplete	Scope 3 GHG emissions not yet finalised but this is expected to be completed by mid 2024.
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Omitted		Information unavailable/ incomplete	Full carbon accounting not yet completed but expected to be done by mid 2024
	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	Pg 50			
	305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Pg 50			
	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	Pg 50			
Waste						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 51			
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Pg 51			
	306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Pg 51			
	306-3	Waste generated	Pg 51			
	306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Pg 51			
	306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Pg 51			
Employment						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Pg 53			
	401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Pg 53			
	401-3	Parental leave	Omitted		Confidentiality constraints	Due to confidentiality constraints and data protection regulations
Labor/management relations						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations 2016	402-1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	Pg 53			

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE		LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS	OMISSION		
				REQUIREMENT(S) OMITTED	REASON	EXPLANATION
Occupational health and safety						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Pg 53			
	403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Pg 53			
	403-3	Occupational health services	Pg 53			
	403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Pg 53			
	403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Pg 53			
	403-6	Promotion of worker health	Pg 53			
	403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Pg 53			
	403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Pg 53			
	403-9	Work-related injuries	Pg 53			
	403-10	Work-related ill health	Pg 53			
Training and education						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Pg 53			
	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Pg 53			
	404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Pg 53			
Diversity and equal opportunity						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Pg 59			
	405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Omitted		Confidentiality constraints	Owing to data protection regulations
Non-discrimination						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Pg 53			
Freedom of association and collective bargaining						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Pg 53			

GRI STANDARD/ OTHER SOURCE	DISCLOSURE		LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS	OMISSION		
				REQUIREMENT(S) OMITTED	REASON	EXPLANATION
Child labor						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour	Pg 53			
Forced or compulsory labor						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 53			
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour	Pg 53			
Local communities						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 54			
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Pg 54			
	413-2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	No operations with significant actual and potential impacts on local communities in 2023.			
Public policy						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 68			
GRI 415: Public Policy 2016	415-1	Political contributions	Pg 68			
Customer health and safety						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 52			
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	Pg 52			
	416-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	No incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services.			
Marketing and labeling						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 35			
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-1	Requirements for product and service information and labeling	Pg 35			
	417-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	No incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labelling in 2023.			
	417-3	Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	No incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications in 2023.			
Customer privacy						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Pg 52			
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Pg 52			

ANNEX 3 – ADMINISTRATION

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