ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

ANNUAL REPORT YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Pages
Report of the Directors	1
Secretary Certificate	2
Corporate Governance Report	3 - 15
Statement of Compliance	16
Independent Auditor's Report	17 - 19
Audited Financial Statements	20 - 47



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors are pleased to present the Annual Report of Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitee ("Covifra") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 as set out on pages 2 to 47.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 07 September 2022.

Margaret Wong Ping Lun

Director

Robert Ip Min Wan

Director

SECRETARY CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the company under the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius (the "Act" or "Mauritius Companies

N. S

For and on behalf of

MCB Group Corporate Services Ltd Company Secretary

Date: 07 September 2022

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

1.1 Overview

Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitée (the "Company" or "Covifra") is a public company listed on the Development and Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd. Covifra is therefore a Public Interest Entity as defined by law. It is committed to the highest standard of business integrity, transparency and professionalism in all its activities to ensure that the activities within the Company are managed ethically and responsibly to enhance business value for all stakeholders.

The Company rents out its investment property, and plant and equipment to Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Limited, which operates the Club Med Hotel at La Pointe aux Canonniers, Mauritius. The Company completed the refurbishment and extension programme of its investment property and resumed operations in November 2018.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

The board of directors has given and will continue to give due consideration to the principles of good corporate governance which are applicable to the Company under the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) (the "Code").

Throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2022, to the best of the Board's knowledge the organisation has complied with the Code in all material aspects.

The board of directors will regularly reassess the requirements of the Code to ensure that the Company remains compliant thereto in all material aspects.

1.3 Constitutive documents or Charter documents

1.3.1 Board Charter

The Board Charter has been duly approved by the Board and is reviewed by the latter on a regular basis. The last review has been effected in September 2020. The Charter provides for delegation of authority and clear lines of responsibility with a reporting mechanism whereby matters affecting the affairs and reputation of the Company are duly escalated to the Board of the Company and to the Audit Committee.

1.3.2 Organisation Chart

The Company has no staff and all its activities and operations have been outsourced under Management and Service Level Agreements to subsidiaries of the MCB Group Ltd.

1.3.3 Position Statements

Position Statements have been approved by the Board and provides for a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson and of Company Secretary.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE (CONT'D)

1.3.4 Statement of Main Accountabilities

The Board is responsible and accountable for the long-term success of the Company and as such has approved and has set its main collective responsibilities as follows:

	Main Accountabilities				
Chairperson	- Provides overall leadership to the Board				
	- Ensures that the Board is effective in its tasks of setting and implementing the Company's				
	direction and strategy				
- Ensures that the development needs of the directors are identified and appr					
	training is provided to continuously update their skills and knowledge.				
	- Maintains sound relations with the shareholders				
Board	- Ensures compliance by the Company with applicable legislation, regulation and policies				
	- Sets the direction and strategy of the Company				
	- Safeguards the assets of the Company.				
	- Ensures long-term interests of the shareholders are being served.				

1.3.5 Material Clauses of the Constitution

There are no clauses of the constitution deemed material that warrant special disclosure.

2. THE BOARD STRUCTURE

2.1 Board and Chairperson roles and responsibilities

The Board structure is unitary with a mix of independent and non-executive directors. All the members of the Board possess the necessary knowledge, skills, objectivity, intellectual honesty, integrity, experience and commitment to make sound judgements on various key issues relevant to the business of the Company, independent of management and to protect the interests of shareholders, clients and other stakeholders.

The Chairperson's primary role is to ensure that the Board is effective in its tasks of setting and implementing the Company's direction and strategy. It is the Chairperson's responsibility to ensure that appropriate policies and procedures are in place for the effective management of the Company.

The external obligations of the Chairperson have not materially changed during the Financial Year 2021/2022 and those obligations have in no way hindered the discharge of her duties and responsibilities.

2.2 Composition of the Board

The Board examines the size, composition and the essential competencies of its members regularly to ensure that there is an appropriate balance of skill, experience and knowledge on the Board to carry out its duties and responsibilities effectively. The Board comprises of five members as detailed below:

Name	Title	Category	Gender	Country of Residence
Margaret Wong Ping Lun	Chairperson	Non-Executive	Female	Mauritius
Gilbert Gnany	Director	Non-Executive	Male	Mauritius
Robert Ip Min Wan	Director	Independent	Male	Mauritius
Pierre Guy Noël	Director	Non-Executive	Male	Mauritius
Jean Marc Ulcoq	Director	Independent	Male	Mauritius

Messrs Pierre Guy Noël, Gilbert Gnany and Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun are also directors of MCB Real Assets Ltd, the holding company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. THE BOARD STRUCTURE (CONT'D)

The size of the Board and its level of diversity is commensurate with the size of the Company which is an investment holding company with no employee.

Given that the Company has no employees, there are no executive directors on the Board, which consists of three non-executive and two independent Directors. Day-to-day management of Covifra are carried out by the employees of the subsidiaries of MCB Group Ltd under relevant agreements.

2.3 Company Secretary

MCB Group Corporate Services Ltd is the appointed Secretary to the Board. All board members have access to officers of the Secretary for information relating to Board matters.

2.4 Profile of Directors

A brief profile of each director along with their directorships is set out below:

(i) Margaret Wong Ping Lun, Non-Executive Director and Chairperson

Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun holds a BA (Hons) in Business Studies (UK) and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Prior to her retirement in 2019 as lecturer in Accounting and Finance at the University of Mauritius, she was a Senior Manager at De Chazal Du Mée's Consultancy Department. She was a former member of the Listing Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd. She was appointed to the Board of MCB Ltd in 2004 and was a Director thereof until March 2014, after which she joined the Board of MCB Group Ltd, following the restructuring of the MCB Group, until November 2019. She is a Board member of several companies within the MCB Group acting as Chairperson or Director.

Directorship in other listed companies:

Terra Mauricia Ltd Fincorp Investment Limited

(ii) Gilbert Gnany, Non-Executive Director

Mr. Gilbert Gnany holds a Master's degree in Econometrics from the University of Toulouse and a 'DESS' in Management/Micro-Economics from Paris-X. He previously worked as Senior Advisor on the World Bank Group's Executive Board where he was responsible for issues relating mainly to the International Finance Corporation and the private and financial sectors. Prior to joining the World Bank, he was the MCB Group Chief Economist and Group Head of Strategy, Research & Development after having been the Economic Advisor to the Minister of Finance in Mauritius. During his career, he has been involved in various high-profile boards/committees. Amongst others, he chaired the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd, the Statistics Advisory Council and the Statistics Board of Mauritius as well as having been a member of the Board of Governors of the Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority, a director of the Board of Investment and of the Mauritius Sugar Authority. He was also a member of the IMF Advisory Group for sub-Saharan Africa and a member of the Senate of the University of Mauritius.

He is currently a Board member of several companies within the MCB Group. On the institutional side, he is an external IMF expert in statistics, in particular, on data dissemination standards and strategy. Moreover, he is a member of the Financial Services Consultative Council. He also acts as Chairperson of the Economic Commission of Business Mauritius which serves, *inter alia*, as a platform for public-private sector dialogue.

Directorship in other listed companies:

MCB Group Limited Caudan Development Ltd Promotion and Development Ltd Médine Ltd

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. THE BOARD STRUCTURE (CONT'D)

2.4 Profile of Directors (cont'd)

(iii) Robert Ip Min Wan, Independent Director

Mr Robert Ip Min Wan is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales. He graduated with a B.Com Hons from the University of Edinburgh in 1999. For the next eight years, he trained and worked with Deloitte (London) where he acquired, as senior manager, an extensive knowledge of financial services with a focus on banking. Since 2008, he has been managing his distribution business in Mauritius. He is also an independent director of Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Ltd and chairs the Corporate Governance committee. He serves as director on several companies within the MCB Group.

(iv) Pierre Guy Noël, Non-Executive Director

Mr Pierre Guy Noël holds a BSc (Honours) in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. From 1981 to 1991, Pierre Guy worked at De Chazal Du Mée & Co. where he became a partner in financial consultancy. He joined MCB in 1992 as Planning and Development Consultant before being appointed General Manager of the Bank in 1996. Following the organisation's restructuring, he became the Chief Executive of MCB Group Ltd in April 2014. He is a Board member of several companies within the MCB Group acting either as Chairperson or Director. He was appointed to the Board of MCB Ltd in 2005 and was a Director thereof until March 2014 when he joined the Board of MCB Group Ltd following the Group's restructuring exercise.

<u>Directorship in other listed companies:</u>
MCB Group Limited

(v) Jean Marc Ulcoq, Independent Director

Mr Jean Marc Ulcoq is a Chartered Accountant (UK). He has developed throughout the past 15 years a strong and proven international expertise in managing both at the operational/financial sides as well as at directorship level of many companies including listed companies in Mauritius, and of international operations in countries such as South Africa, Madagascar, Mayotte and Reunion Island. He is a fellow member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors, member of the Committee setting up Corporate Governance Conventions in Mauritius and in the Audit and Accounting - Task Force. He also chairs the Audit Committee of several companies in Mauritius. He is also an independent director of Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Ltd and chairs the Audit and Risk committee.

<u>Directorship in other listed companies</u> Southern Cross Tourist Company Ltd The Union Sugar Estates Co. Ltd

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. THE BOARD STRUCTURE (CONT'D)

2.5 Board Attendance

Board meeting are held on a quarterly basis but may be convened at any time in case of urgent matters to be discussed

No of Meetings held during the financial year ended 30 June 2022	4
Directors	
Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun	4
Mr Gilbert Gnany	3
Mr Robert Ip Min Wan	4
Mr Pierre Guy Noël	3
Mr Jean Marc Ulcoq	4

2.6 Board Committees

There are currently two sub-committees of the Board, namely the Audit and Risk Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee.

Audit and Risk Committee ("ARC")

The ARC consists of three members, two independent directors and one Non-Executive director, and is governed by a Charter approved by the Board of Directors and which is reviewed regularly. The Charter of the Audit Committee is available on the website of the Company. The Committee is chaired by an independent director and attendance to the Audit Committees was as follows:

Number of ARCs held during the financial year ended 30 June 2022	4
Directors	
Mr Robert Ip Min Wan (Chairperson)	4
Mr Jean Marc Ulcoq	4
Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun	4

The broad terms of reference of the Committee are:

- To review the effectiveness of the company's internal control and risk management systems;
- To ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and business ethics;
- To review the integrity of quarterly financial statements and recommend their adoption to the Board prior to filing and publication; and
- To oversee the process for selecting the external auditor, assess the continuing independence of the external auditor and approve the audit fees.

Corporate Governance Committee ("CGC")

The CGC consists of two independent directors namely Mr Jean Marc Ulcoq (Chairperson) and Mr Robert Ip Min Wan and one Non-Executive director namely Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun. The main role of the Committee is to advise and make recommendations to the Board on all aspects of Corporate Governance which should be followed by the Company so that the Board remains effective while complying with sound and recommended corporate practices and principles. The Charter of the CGC has been approved by the Board on 05 September 2019 and is available on the website of the Company.

During the financial year 2021/2022, the CGC met on 07 September 2021 to review the Corporate Governance Report of the Company, and all members were present.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3. DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

3.1 Directors Selection

The Remuneration, Corporate Governance, Ethics and Sustainability Committee (RCGESC) of MCB Group Limited identifies suitable candidates for the Board of the Company after determining whether the potential candidates have the required criteria it has established. The RCGESC then proposes the selected candidates to the Board of the Company for review and approval. The RCGESC also oversees succession planning for independent directors.

3.2 Election and Re-election of Directors

All directors are re-elected each year at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

3.3 Induction of new Directors

There was no new director appointed during the year under review. Typically, all new directors are given an induction pack, which comprises the constitutive documents and the minutes of the last meeting of the Board. An introductory meeting is organised with the Chairperson and other directors to explain the business activities of the Company and its governing policies.

The Chairperson, the non-executive Directors as well as the Company Secretary are readily available to answer any further queries that the newly appointed directors may have with respect to the Company.

The above mentioned induction programme meets the specific needs of both the Company and the newly appointed directors and enable the latter to participate actively in Board discussion.

3.4 Professional Development

The Chairperson regularly reviews and comes to an agreement with each director, if necessary, on his or her training and development needs. Upon request from the directors, the Company shall provide the necessary resources for developing and updating its directors' knowledge and capabilities.

3.5 Succession Planning

MCBG is one of the largest group of companies in Mauritius with a large pool of talent with different skills, academic and professional qualifications, and expertise in various fields of business. The MCB Group strategy includes the recognition and fostering of talents within executive and management levels across the Group thus ensuring that opportunities are created to develop current and future leaders.

3.6 Time Commitment

Each director is expected to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company. The Company anticipates a time commitment of around 2 days per year. This will include attendance at Board meetings, Board committees (if applicable), the Annual Meeting of Shareholders and meetings as part of the Board evaluation process and training and development programmes. There is always the possibility of additional time commitment in respect of ad hoc matters that may arise from time to time, and particularly when the Company is undergoing a period of increased activity.

4. BOARD PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION

4.1 Legal duties of Directors

The directors are aware of their legal duties under the Act and other relevant legislations. They exercise the required standard degree of care, skill and diligence, which a reasonably prudent and competent director in such position would exercise.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4. BOARD PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION (CONT'D)

4.2 Remuneration Philosophy

The Board reviews the remuneration of independent directors and recommendations are made to the RCGESC of MCB Group Ltd, the ultimate holding company. The RCGESC is responsible for the setting up and developing of the Group's policy concerning the remuneration of directors. MCB Group Ltd lays significant emphasis on appointing the right people with relevant skills and appropriate behaviours, and rewarding them, in line with market practice.

The Company applies the same remuneration philosophy for directors as its ultimate holding company, MCB Group Limited, which consists mainly of:

- a monthly basic retainer for membership of the Board
- an attendance fee per sitting of the Board and Committee
- the Chairpersons of the Board and Committees, having wider responsibilities are entitled to higher remuneration.

4.3 Directors' Remuneration

The Directors' fees and remuneration are in accordance with market rates and have been paid to the independent and non-executive directors as follow:

	LUK
Mr Robert Ip Min Wan	3,240
Mr Jean Marc Ulcoq	2,914
Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun	4,638

Messrs Pierre Guy Noël and Gilbert Gnany have not received any directors' fees or remuneration.

ELID

Non-executive directors have not received remuneration in the form of share options or bonuses associated with organisational performance.

4.4 Directors' interests in shares

The directors' interests in the securities of the Company as at 30 June 2022 are detailed hereunder.

	Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitée		
Directors	Direct Indirect		
Mrs Margaret Wong Ping Lun	-	9,000	
Mr Gilbert Gnany	-	-	
Mr Robert Ip Min Wan	-	-	
Mr Pierre Guy Noël	-	-	
Mr Jean Marc Ulcoq	-	-	

4.5 Directors' service contracts

There are no fixed term contracts or service contracts between the Company and the directors.

4.6 Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions have been conducted in accordance with the Conflicts of interest and Related Party Transaction Policy and the Code of Ethics. For related party transactions, please refer to note 18 of the Financial Statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4. BOARD PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION (CONT'D)

4.7 Policies of the Company

The Conflicts of interest and Related Party Transaction Policy and the Code of Ethics have been approved by the Board on July 02, 2018 and are reviewed on a regular basis. The last review was effected in September 2020. Compliance with the Code of Ethics is regularly monitored and evaluated by the Board.

4.8 Register of Interest

An interest register is maintained by the Company Secretary and is available for consultation by the shareholder upon request.

4.9 Management of Information

The Board lays due emphasis on the confidentiality, integrity, availability and protection of information. The Company has no workforce. Day-to-day activities are outsourced to subsidiaries of the MCB Group, which have appropriate frameworks, policies and controls in place to manage information.

4.10 Board, Committees and Directors' Performance

The Board had resolved that a review of the performance and effectiveness of the Board, its Committees and its Directors be undertaken at an interval of two years. A review, led by the by the Corporate Governance Committee, was conducted internally with respect to the financial year 2021/2022 by means of a questionnaire filled by each Director to assess the Board's effectiveness and whether directors continue to discharge their respective duties effectively. The questions were categorised as follows:

- Structure of the Board
- Board efficiency and effectiveness
- Strategy and performance
- Risk management and Governance
- Director's self-assessment
- Chairperson's appraisal
- Evaluation of the Audit Committee
- Evaluation of the Corporate Governance Committee

The evaluation showed that the Board and its Committees are adequately constituted and are operating effectively, and that the Chairperson and the directors are fulfilling their roles as required. No significant action has to be taken as a result of the evaluation. The directors endeavour to maintain the same vigilance in leading the Company.

5. RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for risk management, the procedures in place within the organisation and the definition of the overall strategy for risk tolerance. The Company's policy on risk management encompasses all significant business risks including physical, operational, financial, compliance and reputational which could influence the achievement of the Company's objectives.

The risk management mechanisms in place include:

- a system for the ongoing identification and assessment of risk;
- development of strategies in respect of risk and definition of acceptable and non-acceptable levels of risk
- reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control; and
- processes to reduce or mitigate identified risks and contain them within the levels of tolerance defined by the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

5. RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONT'D)

The key risks for the Company are legal, regulatory, operational, reputational and financial risks and the Board is directly responsible for the design, implementation and monitoring of all risk, compliance and procedures of the Company. The Company's business model is based on deriving rental income from its investment property. The rental income depends on the performance of the hotel. The Company's working capital needs are minimal and its rental income is received in advance. In addition, other that existing debts, the Company has no material creditors.

- Legal risks are managed by the Board, taking advice from the Company's legal advisor where appropriate.
 The Board is also covered under appropriate insurance cover taken by the Company's immediate holding company.
- Regulatory risks are managed by the Board and involves the setting out of proper processes and procedures in order to comply with all relevant legislations in force to safeguard the assets of the Company.
- Operational risks are managed by the Board and involves the identification of proper operational and administrative procedures to mitigate the risk of losses through errors or omissions.
- The major strategic risk to the Company relates to the rental income it derives through its investment property. The Board regularly identifies and monitors this risk by overseeing performance of the Company's tenant.
- Reputational risks are also managed by the Board through close overview of major activities of the Company.
- The identification and management of the financial risks are discussed in note 20 of the Financial Statements.

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility to ensure the effectiveness of the internal control systems to the Audit Committee of the Company which has set adequate policies to provide reasonable assurance that risks are identified and managed appropriately. Any serious issue arising is taken at Board level.

During the financial year under review all significant areas with respect to risk governance were covered by internal control and no material risk or deficiency was noted in the organisation's system of internal controls. The Board is satisfied regarding the implementation, operation and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management.

6. REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

6.1 Overview

The Company owns the Club Med Resort, a 394 rooms premium resort at La Pointe aux Cannoniers operated by Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Limited ("HVMS") under a long-term lease agreement.

The Club Med Resort resumed operations as from 16 October 2021 after 18 months of closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This reopening has resulted in the resumption of lease payments by HVMS.

6.2 Health and Safety Issues

The Company is committed to the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct in dealing with all its stakeholders.

The health and safety of clients and visitors are paramount and all reasonable measures are taken to ensure a sound and healthy working environment.

The Company is an equal opportunity employer and does not discriminate in any way with regard to race, religion or gender. All employment opportunities are openly advertised.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6. REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY (CONT'D)

6.3 Corporate Social Responsibility

No Corporate Social Responsibility contributions were made for the year under review.

6.4 Charitable Donations

No donations were made by the Company during the year under review.

6.5 Political Donation

No political donations were made by the Company during the year under review.

6.6 Documents on the Website

The following documents which have been approved by the Board are available on the Website of the Company, www.covifra.com:

- ⇒ The full Annual Report of the Company including the financial statements
- ⇒ The Constitution
- ⇒ The Board Charter
- ⇒ The Audit Committee Charter
- ⇒ The Corporate Governance Committee Charter
- ⇒ The Code of Ethics
- ⇒ The Conflicts of interests and related party transactions policy
- ⇒ The Position Statements of the Chairperson and the Company Secretary
- \Rightarrow The Statement of major accountabilities within the organization
- ⇒ The Nomination and appointment process
- \Rightarrow Profile of the Directors
- ⇒ Profile of the Company Secretary

7. AUDIT

7.1 Internal Audit

The Board resolved on 05 September, 2019 to outsource the internal audit function to the Internal Audit department of The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd (IA). The IA provides a balanced assessment of key risks and controls, independent from reports received from the Company's management.

The Head of IA is independent of the Executive Management of the Company and reports to the Audit Committee of the Company as well as to the Audit Committee of MCBG.

IA ensures that the quality of internal audit services provided to Covifra is aligned with recognised best practices. IA leverages on a systematic and disciplined approach, notably through the use of well-focused audit work programs and computer aided audit techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Company. The Institute of Internal Auditors requires each internal audit function to have an external quality assessment conducted at least once every five years. The last exercise was carried out in November/December 2018 by an internationally recognised auditing firm which confirmed the Internal Audit BU's compliance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit issued by the above mentioned institute.

Areas, systems and processes covered by internal audit including non-financial matters are as follows:

• Governance and organization design: Review of Board minutes; review of agreements/SLAs with other entities of the MCB group.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

7. AUDIT (CONT'D)

7.1 Internal Audit (Cont'd)

- Accounting cycle: Close the books process, Obtain the independent valuation of the Investment property, review of General ledger and Trial Balance, review of bank reconciliations, variance analysis of material figures, vouching of significant items.
- Reporting to regulatory authorities: Verify that the DEM reporting requirements have been met and statutory returns duly submitted.

7.2 External Auditors

BDO & Co was first appointed as auditor of the Company since 2019 and the Audit and Risk Committee of Covifra recommends the appointment of external auditors on a yearly basis, after having reviewed the Audit Plan presented. The Audit Committee can meet the external auditor without management's presence, if required, to discuss critical policies, judgements and estimates.

The Audit and Risk Committee also evaluates the performance of the external auditor and reviews the integrity, independence and objectivity of the External Auditor by:

- Confirming that the external auditor is independent from the Company
- Considering whether the relationships that may exist between the Company and the external auditor impair the external auditor's judgement

Upon approval from the Audit and Risk Committee, the Board of Covifra thereafter recommends the appointment of external auditors to the shareholders in the Annual Meeting of shareholders for approval by way of an ordinary resolution.

7.3 Auditors' Fees

The fees paid to the auditors, for audit and other services for the last 2 years were:

Audit foo for the year	2022	2021	
Audit fee for the year	EUR	EUR	
BDO & Co	6,800	6,800	

The auditors did not receive any fees for other services.

8. RELATIONS WITH THE SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The shareholders are kept properly informed on matters affecting the Company and the Annual Meeting of Shareholders is held in accordance with the Act . Notices for the annual meeting and other shareholders' meetings are duly sent to all shareholders.

The Company's website provides relevant information to other stakeholders. Open lines of communication are maintained to ensure transparency and optimal disclosure.

8.1 Shareholders Agreement Affecting The Governance of the Company by the Board

There is currently no such agreement.

8.2 Major Transaction

No major transaction as defined under section 130(2) of the Act was undertaken.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

8. RELATIONS WITH THE SHAREHOLDER AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS (CONT'D)

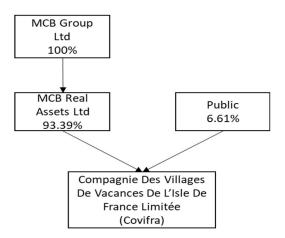
8.3 Third Party Management Agreement

Management Agreements are in place with subsidiaries of the MCB Group whereby there are common directors. However, all these subsidiaries are 100% owned and controlled by the same entity.

8.4 Shareholders Holding more than 5% of the Company and Holding Structure

Shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital of the company as at 30 June 2022 were:

Name of shareholder Holding % Holding MCB Real Assets Limited 63,443,493 93.39



8.5 Share Option Plan

No such scheme currently exists within the Company.

8.6 Timetable of important events

The Board aims to hold board meetings on a quarterly basis. The Annual Meeting of Shareholders shall be held in November or December each year.

September 2022 Release of full year results to 30 June 2022

November 2022 Release of quarterly results February 2023 Release of half yearly results

May 2023 Release of results for the 9 months to 31 March 2023

8.7 Dividend Policy

The Company intends to distribute any excess cash as dividends, subject to its overall capital requirements, liquidity and profitability. The Company aims to declare an interim and a final dividend each year. The Company declared an interim dividend of 80 cents per share for the financial year 2021/2022.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors collectively as a Board acknowledge their responsibilities for the following and state that:

- (i) the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and the result of operations and cash flows for the period:
- (ii) adequate accounting records and effective internal control systems and risk management have been maintained;
- (iii) appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been used consistently;
- (iv) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standard (IAS), the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004;
- (v) the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;
- (vi) they are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company;
- (vii) they are responsible for leading and controlling the organization and meeting all legal and regulatory requirements;
- (viii) they have taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Having taken all the matters considered by the Board during the year into account, we are satisfied that the annual report and accounts taken as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Margaret Wong Ping Lun Director

Date: 07 September 2022

Robert Ip Min Wan Director

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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

Name of Public Interest Entity : Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France

Limitée ("Covifra")

Reporting Period : 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

We, the directors of Covifra, confirm to the best of our knowledge that the Company has complied with all of its obligations and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance.

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors on 07 September 2022.

Margaret Wong Ping Lun

Chairperson

Robert Ip Min Wan

Director



Tel: +230 202 3000 Fax: +230 202 9993

www.bdo.mu

10, Frère Félix de Valois Street Port Louis, Mauritius

P.O. Box 799

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitée

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitée ("the Company"), on pages 20 to 47 which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 20 to 47 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code"). 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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

KEY AUDIT MATTER Valuation of Investment Property

At June 30, 2022, the Company had an investment property amounting to EUR 103.8M (2021: EUR 99.5M). The investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the investment property is carried at fair value based on triennial valuations by external independent valuers, which is mainly determined on an income approach basis. The latest fair valuation of the investment property by independent valuers was carried out for FY 2022. The significance of the investment property on the statement of financial position and the judgements applied in determining the fair value resulted in it being identified as key audit matter.

AUDIT RESPONSE

At June 30, 2022, the Company had an investment Our audit procedures included amongst other the following:

- property amounting to EUR 103.8M (2021: EUR We understood, assessed and challenged management's process and methodology for valuing the investment property including and methodology for valuing the investment property including gaining an understanding of the key controls around the investment valuation process;
 - With the support of our Corporate Finance Team, we challenged the appropriateness of the valuation method and assumptions used such as yield and capitalisation rates, in deriving the discounted cash flow by comparing these assumptions to our internally derived expectations based on historical performance of the businesses as well as industry benchmark;
 - We verified the completeness, adequacy and relevance of the information presented to us;
 - We performed sensitivity analysis on the main assumptions used to ensure the valuation arrived at is fair and reasonable;
 - -We also reviewed and assessed the completeness of the disclosure in the financial statements for compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards including disclosure on significant inputs and sensitivity analysis.

Refer to Note 2(c) (accounting policies), Note 3 (critical accounting estimates and judgements) and Note 5 of the accompanying financial statements.

BDO & Co, a firm of Chartered Accountants in Mauritius, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Shareholders of Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitée

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Shareholders of Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de L'Isle de France Limitée

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

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 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

Mauritian Companies Act 2001

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

- We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company, other than in our capacity as auditor and dealings in the ordinary course of business.
- We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.
- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Mauritian Financial Reporting Act 2004

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

Other matter

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritian 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.

> 500 x/0 BDO & Co Chartered Accountants

Port Louis. Mauritius.

Ameenah Ramdin, FCCA, ACA Licensed by FRC

0 7 SFP 2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

ACCETC	Notes	30-Jun-2022 EUR	30-Jun-2021 EUR
ASSETS		EUR	EUR
Non-Current Asset	_		
Investment Property	5	103,770,000	99,547,456
Current Assets			
Trade Receivables	6	-	971
Other Receivables and Prepayments	6	12,083	112,700
Tax Asset Receivable	17(iv)	274,181	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	1,528,991	486,008
		1,815,255	599,679
Total Assets		105,585,255	100,147,135
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Stated Capital	7	23,413,337	23,413,337
Retained Earnings		14,877,593	9,910,310
Total Equity		38,290,930	33,323,647
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	8	53,065,067	53,514,000
Other Payables	10	3,844,438	3,521,889
Deferred Tax Liability	17(iii)	7,314,401	6,030,538
		64,223,906	63,066,427
Current Liabilities			
Other Payables	10	837,724	1,517,094
Dividend Payable	16(ii)	40,971	37,440
Borrowings	8	2,191,724	2,202,527
		3,070,419	3,757,061
Total Equity and Liabilities		105,585,255	100,147,135

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 07 September 2022.

Margaret Wong Ping Lun

Director

Robert In Min Wan

Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Year ended 30-Jun-2022	Year ended 30-Jun-2021
		EUR	EUR
Revenue	11	6,068,837	-
Operating expenses	13	(350,910)	(324,224)
Exchange (Loss)/Gain		(507,912)	453,167
Other Income	12	-	4,025
Fair value gain on investment property	5	4,222,544	-
Finance costs	14	(1,981,462)	(1,992,527)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		7,451,097	(1,859,559)
Income tax (expense)/credit	17	(1,283,863)	392,208
Profit/(Loss) For The Year		6,167,234	(1,467,351)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		6,167,234	(1,467,351)
FARNINGS //LOSS\ RED SHARE	45	FUD 0 0000	ELID (0.0345)
EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE NET ASSETS PER SHARE	15	EUR 0.0908 EUR 0.5637	EUR (0.0216) EUR 0.4905
NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES		67,932,000	67,932,000

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Stated Capital EUR	Retained Earnings EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 1 July 2020		23,413,337	11,377,661	34,790,998
Loss for the Year			(1,467,351)	(1,467,351)
Balance at 30 June 2021		23,413,337	9,910,310	33,323,647
Balance at 1 July 2021		23,413,337	9,910,310	33,323,647
Profit for the Year		-	6,167,234	6,167,234
Dividend declared	16	-	(1,199,951)	(1,199,951)
Balance at 30 June 2022		23,413,337	14,877,593	38,290,930

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Year ended 30-Jun-2022	Year ended 30-Jun-2021
		EUR	EUR
CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation		7,451,097	(1,859,559)
Adjustments for:-			
Fair Value Gain on Revaluation of Investment Property	5	(4,222,544)	-
Tax Deducted at Source on Rent	17 (iv)	(274,181)	-
Interest Income	12	-	(4,025)
Interest Expense	14	1,981,462	1,670,942
Unrealised Exchange Loss/(Gain)	,	491,681	(114,821)
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes		5,427,515	(307,463)
Change in Other Receivables		101,588	(13,303)
Change in Other Payables		(750,431)	168,229
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations		4,778,672	(152,537)
Refund from Tax Authorities	17 (iv)	-	656,993
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	` ,	4,778,672	504,456
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest Received	12	_	4,025
Additions to Investment Property	5	_	(27,929)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	(23,904)
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	24		
Proceeds from Loan		1,403,600	2,047,572
Refund of Long Term Loan		(1,973,332)	(986,666)
Interest Paid		(1,644,754)	(1,669,276)
Capital Element of Lease Liabilities		(277,546)	-
Dividends Paid		(1,199,951)	-
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(3,691,983)	(608,370)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,086,689	(127,818)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	9	486,008	633,481
Effect of Foreign Exchange Differences		(43,706)	(19,655)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	9	1,528,991	486,008

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Compagnie des Villages de Vacances de l'Isle de France Limitée ("COVIFRA" or the "Company") is a public company incorporated in Mauritius. Its registered office is situated at MCB Centre, Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis. The Company is quoted on the Development and Enterprise Market (DEM) of The Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

The Company rents out its investment property to Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Limited ("HVMS"), which operates the Club Med Hotel at La Pointe aux Canonniers, Mauritius.

On 26 October 2017, MCB Real Assets Limited acquired 84.43% shareholding of Club Med SAS ("CMSAS") in the Company.

On 9 February 2018, a mandatory offer was made to the ordinary shareholders of COVIFRA to purchase their shares for a cash consideration of MUR 22.50 per share by MCB Real Assets Limited, pursuant to the Securities (Takeover) Rules 2010. As a result of the mandatory offer, MCB Real Assets Limited acquired a further 8.60% shareholding in the Company on 12 April 2018. The general public holds the remaining shares.

On 31 January 2019, 11,322,000 shares were allotted to the ordinary shareholders of COVIFRA, following a rights issue exercise at MUR 23.00 per share.

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated and where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with the change in presentation in the current year.

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment property which is carried at fair value.

At 30 June 2022, the Company had net current liabilities of EUR 1,255,164 (30 June 2021: net current liabilities of EUR 3,157,382). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends upon continued financial support being made available by the holding company. The directors are of the opinion that this support will be forthcoming over the next twelve months. They therefore believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts: The amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 amend requirements relating to changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosures. The amendment to IFRS 4 enables an insurer applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 to apply a practical expedient to account for a change in the contractual cash flows that are required by IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate to reflect any change arising from the reform. The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures: The amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 amend requirements relating to changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosures. The amendment to IFRS 7 requires a company to make additional disclosures in its financial statements so that investors can better understand the effects of IBOR reform on that company. The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: The amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 amend requirements relating to changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosures. The amendments to IFRS 9 enable a company to apply a practical expedient to account for a change in the contractual cash flows that are required by IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate to reflect any change arising from the reform. The amendments to IFRS 9 enable (and require) companies to continue hedge accounting in circumstances when changes to hedged items and hedging instruments arise as a result of changes required by the IBOR reform, by requiring companies to amend their hedging relationships to reflect:

The amendments to IFRS 9 enable (and require) companies to continue hedge accounting in circumstances when changes to hedged items and hedging instruments arise as a result of changes required by the IBOR reform, by requiring companies to amend their hedging relationships to reflect:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk; or
- changing the description of the hedged item, including the designated portion, or of the hedging instrument.

The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases: The amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 amend requirements relating to changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, hedge accounting and disclosures. The amendment to IFRS 16 enables a company to apply a practical expedient to account for a lease modification required by the IBOR reform. The Company is exposed to EURIBOR, however, currently there is no indication that EURIBOR will cease in the near future. Therefore, the amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases

Covid 19 related rent concessions: Effective June 1, 2020, further to IFRS 16 amendment to provide a practical expedient for lessees accounting for rent concessions that arise as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The amendment provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

Effective date January 1, 2022

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Extension of an optional exemption permitting a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

Reference to the Conceptual Framework: The amendment updates a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the "10 per cent" test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use: The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract: The amendments specify which costs should be included in an entity's assessment whether a contract will be loss-making.

IAS 41 Agriculture

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: The amendment removes the requirement for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.

Effective date January 1, 2023

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period IFRS 17 Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 creates one accounting model for all insurance contracts in all jurisdictions that apply IFRS. IFRS 17 requires an entity to measure insurance contracts using updated estimates and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and take into account any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts. The financial statements of an entity will reflect the time value of money in estimated payments required to settle incurred claims. Insurance contracts are required to be measured based only on the obligations created by the contracts. An entity will be required to recognise profits as an insurance service is delivered, rather than on receipt of premiums. This standard replaces IFRS 4-Insurance Contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent: Narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies: The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies, with additional guidance added to the Standard to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information with examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material.

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Definition of Accounting Estimates: The amendments clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates, by replacing the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a new definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The requirements for recognising the effect of change in accounting prospectively remain unchanged.

IAS 12 Income Taxes

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction: The amendment clarifies how a company accounts for income tax, including deferred tax, which represents tax payable or recoverable in the future. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The aim of the amendments is to reduce diversity in the reporting of deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations, by clarifying when the exemption from recognising deferred tax would apply to the initial recognition of such items.

Amendment for which effective date has been deferred indefinitely until further notice

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28): Narrow scope amendment address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28): Narrow scope amendment to address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

Where relevant, the Company is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, Amendments to published, Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Foreign Currencies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency").

The directors consider that the Euro ("EUR") most faithfully represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Euro. All values are rounded to the nearest Euro, except when otherwise indicated.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(c) Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Investment property comprise of hotel property that is occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of the Company, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income. The building is substantially rented to a tenant and is not intended to be sold in the ordinary course of business. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect.

For the purposes of these financial statements, in order to avoid double counting, the fair value reported in the financial statements is:

- Reduced by the carrying amount of any accrued income resulting from the spreading of lease incentives and/or minimum lease payments.
- In the case of investment property held under a lease, increased by the carrying amount of any liability to the head lessor that has been recognised in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (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 property is derecognised.

(d) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below:-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the category discussed below, as per the business model test and the contractual cashflows of the asset . The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Loss allowance for trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using the provision matrix approach. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into the following category, as per the business model test and the contractual cashflows of the liabilities.

Amortised cost

Financial liabilities include the following items:

Bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value. 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 any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

(e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

(i) Rental Income

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognised when it arises. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rental income is shown net of Value Added Tax.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(g) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(i) Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

(iii) Current and Deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(h) Leases

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Lease of land under operating lease - sub lease arrangement

Land is leased from the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for a lease term of 60 years expiring on 30 September 2069, which is then sub-leased to a tenant for a lease term of 15 years.

The rights of use asset of the lease arising on the head lease has been accounted for as an investment property (refer to note 2(c)).

(ii) Lease of building under operating lease - Company's owned building

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognised when it arises.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessee -Headlease (Land leased from the Government of Mauritius)

In accordance with IAS 40, commitments under non-cancellable operating leases of land are recognised on the statement of financial position as a liability and as an asset (investment property). The liability is determined as the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance charges are allocated to profit or loss during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(i) Related Party Transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company, if they have the ability, directly or indirectly to control the Company and exercise significant influence over 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 individuals or other entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the directors and management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Judgements and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations and assumptions concerning future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results could, by definition therefore, often differ from the related accounting estimates.

Where applicable, the notes to the financial statements set out areas where management has applied a higher degree of judgement that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, or estimations and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Property valuation

In arriving at the fair value of the properties, which was determined on an income approach basis, the directors in consultation with the independent valuers had to make assumptions and estimates that were mainly based on market conditions existing at 30 June 2022 (2021: 30 June 2021). Should these assumptions and estimates change, or not be met, the valuation as adopted in the financial statements will be affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Deferred taxation on investment property

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets arising from investment property that is measured using the fair value model, the directors have reviewed the Company's investment property and concluded that the Company's investment property is held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale, hence rebutting the sale presumption. As a result, the Company has recognised deferred taxes on changes in fair value of investment property.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency is critical since the way in which every transaction is recorded and whether exchange differences arise are dependent on the functional currency selected. In making this judgement, the directors have considered the currencies in which costs and transactions are settled, the currencies in which funds from financing activities are generated and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained. The directors have determined the functional currency of the Company as being EURO ("EUR").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4 FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The exchange rates applicable during the current financial year and previous year were as follows:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	MUR/EUR	MUR/EUR
Average Year to	48.38	47.58
As at 30 June	46.25	50.55

The mid-closing EUR/MUR rate as provided by the Bank of Mauritius at 30 June 2022 was MUR 47.51 (30 June 2021: MUR 50.69).

5 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Land & Buildings	
At Fair Value	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
At 1 July 2021 / 1 July 2020	99,547,456	99,103,018
Additions (Work in Progress)	-	27,929
Lease Modification (See note 10(d))	-	416,509
Gain on Property Revaluation	4,222,544	-
At 30 June 2022 / 2021	103,770,000	99,547,456

The right-of-use of the land and the buildings have been treated as investment property under IAS 40 and are stated at fair value.

The fair value of the Investment Property has been arrived at on the basis of valuations performed by Jones Lang LaSalle (Pty) Ltd ("JLL"), a professional service company specialising in real estate and offering a range of services such as hotel advisory, valuation services, property and project management. Based on the income approach using the profits method and a number of assumptions including a discount rate of 9.40% (2021: 9.60%), JLL determined that the fair value of the investment property at 30 June 2022 was EUR 103,770,000.

The land is leased from the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for a term expiring on 30 September 2069.

Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property are borne by Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Ltd (HVMS).

The investment property has been classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the following information:

	Valuation Technique	Significant Input(s)	Sensitivity
Hotel located in		Unobservable input: Rent	An increase in discount rate used
Pointe aux	Income Approach		would result in a decrease in fair
Canonniers		Unobservable input: Discount Rate	value and vice versa.

An increase/decrease of 10 basis point in the discount rate would affect the fair value of investment property by about EUR 688,000 (2021: EUR 632,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(i)

Share Capital

At 30 June 2022 and 2021

distribution of surplus assets.

Issued and Fully Paid Ordinary shares of MUR 10 each

6	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		2022	2021
			EUR	EUR
	Trade Receivables		-	971
	Other Receivables and Prepayments		12,083	112,700
			12,083	113,671
7	Trade and other receivables are unsecured, do not have stated CAPITAL	ave any fixed repayment	terms and are interest	t free. 2021
′	STATED CAPITAL		EUR	EUR
	Shara Canital	<i>!</i> :\		
	Share Capital	(i)	19,738,600	19,738,600
	Share Premium	(ii)	3,674,737	3,674,737
			23,413,337	23,413,337
			Number of	Number of

At 30 June 19,738,600 19,738,600

The Board may issue shares at any time and there is no limit on the number of shares to be issued at Rs 10 of par value. Each ordinary share confer the shareholder the right to vote, equal share of dividends and

Shares

2022 EUR

67,932,000

Shares

2021

EUR

67,932,000

	(ii) Share Premium		2022 EUR	2021 EUR
	At 30 June		3,674,737	3,674,737
8	BORROWINGS			2021 EUR
	At Amortised Cost		LOIK	LON
	Within one year	(a) - (f)	2,191,724	2,202,527
	After more than one year	(a) - (f)	53,065,067	53,514,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

8 BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

- (a) In July 2021, an additional short term loan of Euro 1,000,000 was taken to finance operating expenses. The term loan has a tenor of 29 months and carries an interest rate of 3% above 3-months EURIBOR (floored at 0%) per annum. The capital shall be repaid in a bullet repayment at maturity date and interest shall be serviced on a quarterly basis,
- (b) In December 2020, the Company availed of a working capital loan of Rs. 50,000,000 with The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd under the Bank of Mauritius COVID-19 Support Programme. The loan has a tenor of 48 months and carries an interest of 1.50% per annum. The capital shall be repaid in a bullet repayment 48 months after the last disbursement. In addition, a moratorium of nine months was granted on interest payments. The facility was used to cover essential monthly cash flows and working capital requirements. Under the COVID-19 Support Programme, an additional working capital loan of Rs. 20,000,000 was taken in July 2021 under the same term and conditions as set out above.
- (c) On 23 December 2020, a Facility Agreement of EUR 1,000,000 was signed between the Company and The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd; the latter being an entity under common control. The loan is repayable in a bullet repayment on 31 December 2023 and interest is payable at 3% above EURIBOR (floored at 0%) per annum. The loan will serve as a bridging finance for the shortfall on rental income and to honour commitments taken by the Company.
- (d) In July 2019, the Company issued secured floating rate notes by way of private placement for an amount of up to Euro 15,000,000. The notes are currently subscribed by its holding company and an entity under common control and interest is payable at 3% above 3-months EURIBOR (floored at 0%) per annum. The purpose of the notes issuance was to refinance part of the Company's borrowings.
- (e) In October 2018, the Company entered into a long term loan agreement of Euro 29,600,000 with BFCOI (Banque Francaise Commerciale Ocean Indien); a foreign banking associate of MCB Group Ltd. Following the lockdown in March 2020, the Company was exceptionally granted a 6-month moratorium on principal repayments. Capital and interest payments are effected on a quarterly basis as per the revised loan amortisation schedule. The above loan carries an interest rate of 2.60% per annum and is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the investment property and the Company's assets.
- (f) A Facility Agreement of Euro 27,845,000 has been signed between the Company and The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd on 24 October 2017. The latter is an entity under common control. The loan is repayable in a single repayment on 26 July 2024 and interest is payable at 4.5% above 3-months EURIBOR (floored at 0%) per annum. As part of the Company's debt management; Euro 15,000,000 was paid back to The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd on 26 July 2019. As such, the interest rate on the Euro loan was reviewed and fixed at 3.50% above 3-months EURIBOR (floored at 0%) per annum. The loan is secured by a fixed charge over the investment property.

9	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
	Cash at bank	1,528,991	486,008

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, no impairment loss was identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

10	OTHER PAYABLES	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
	Lease Liabilities	3,849,329	3,455,714
	Rent received in advance	733,623	1,029,857
	Other	99,210	553,412
		4,682,162	5,038,983
(a)	Analysed as:		
	Current	837,724	1,517,094
	Non-current	3,844,438	3,521,889
		4,682,162	5,038,983

(b) The above lease liabilities pertain to the land leased from the Government of the Republic of Mauritius and treated as investment property.

		2022			2021	
		Finance	_		Finance	
	Minimum	Charges		Minimum	Charges	
	Lease	allocated to		Lease	allocated to	
	Payments	future		Payments	future	
Lease liabilities	payable	periods	Total	payable	periods	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Within 1 Year	374,427	(369,536)	4,891	265,574	(331,749)	(66,175)
1 to 2 Years	374,427	(369,066)	5,361	342,576	(338,101)	4,475
2 to 3 Years	374,427	(368,551)	5,875	342,576	(337,672)	4,905
3 to 4 Years	374,427	(367,987)	6,439	342,576	(337,201)	5,375
4 to 5 Years	374,427	(367,369)	7,057	342,576	(336,685)	5,891
After 5 Years	15,850,729	(12,031,023)	3,819,706	14,844,974	(11,343,732)	3,501,242
	17,722,862	(13,873,533)	3,849,329	16,480,853	(13,025,139)	3,455,714

At the end of the reporting period, the instalments on the above minimum lease payments remain outstanding.

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Total cash outflow for leases	(277,546)	_

- (c) In the determination of lease liabilities at 30 June 2022, the current annual lease rental is EUR 374,427 (MUR 17,317,232) for the remaining term of the lease expiring in 2069. The annual rental is adjusted every 3 years by reference to the cumulative 3-year inflation rate based on consumer price. The last adjustment was done in 2019 when the consumer price was which is 7.50%. An approximate market interest rate of 9.60% was used to discount the minimum lease payments.
- (d) In response to the impacts of Covid-19, the payment of state land rent to the Government of Mauritius was waived for the financial year ended 30 June 2021. The increase in rental and the rent concession in financial year 30 June 2021 were accounted for as a lease modification, using a revised discount rate of 9.60% (2021: 9.60%), with the corresponding rights of use amount added to the Investment Property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

11	REVENUE			
			2022	2021
			EUR	EUR
	Revenue	(i)	5,779,856	-
	Land Lease Refund from HVMS		288,981	<u> </u>
			6,068,837	-
(i)	Revenue for the year is set out below:			
	Basic Rent		3,464,806	-
	Additional Rent		2,315,050	
			5,779,856	-

The basic rent is fixed at EUR 4,650,000 and is adjusted by an inflation index at the beginning of each lease period starting from year 1 under the new rental agreement. As such, the basic rent is indexed to two-third of the Euro Zone Harmonised CPI. The additional rent arises as a result of the additions (work-in-progress) to the investment property. Rent is payable every quarter in advance.

In March 2020, Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Limited ("HVMS") notified COVIFRA of a force majeure due to the COVID-19 pandemic under under the terms of the lease agreement dated 24 October 2017. Pursuant to this notification, COVIFRA did not receive any rental income from HVMS for the year ended 30 June 2021 as the mauritian borders were still closed.

On 01 October 2021, the Government of Mauritius announced the full opening of its borders to vaccinated international travellers after a two-phased partial reopening strategy. As such, Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Limited ("HVMS") was in a position to resume rental payments due to COVIFRA as from 16 October 2021.

12 OTHER INCOME

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Interest Income		4,025

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Advertising	2,256	2,449
Bank Charges	238	429
Directors' Remuneration	10,793	10,296
Licence	5,338	5,390
Other Expenses	1,075	2
Professional Fees	331,153	305,597
Subscriptions	56	61
	350,909	324,224

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

14 FINANCE COSTS			
		2022	2021
	_	EUR	EUR
Interest on:			
- Lease Liabilities	(a)	346,706	321,585
 Loan from Entity under Common Control 	8(a)-(c) & 8(f)	530,548	464,958
- Loan from Entity in which the ultimate holding			
company has significant influence	8(e)	646,535	693,923
 Money Market Line and Overdraft Facility from 			
Entity under Common Control	(b)	923	54,811
 Secured Credit-Linked Floating Rate Notes 	8(d)	456,250	456,250
Other	(b)	500	1,000
	_	1,981,462	1,992,527

- (a) The interest expense on the lease liabilities is notional and arises from the accounting of the lease liabilities at amortised cost.
- (b) To finance its working capital requirements, the Company had entered into additional banking facilities with The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd. These facilities were secured by a floating charge over all the assets of the Company, were in multiple currencies, and carried interest ranging from 2% to 5%.

15 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

		_	2022	2021
	Earnings/(Loss) per share is based on: Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	EUR	6,167,234	(1,467,351)
	Number of Ordinary Shares		67,932,000	67,932,000
	Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	EUR	0.0908	(0.0216)
16	DIVIDEND			
		_	2022	2021
			EUR	EUR
(i)	<u>Dividend Declared</u>			
	- Interim Dividend			
	(2022: EUR 0.02 (Rs. 0.80) per Share 2021: Nil per Share) Final Dividend		1,199,951	-
	- (2021: Nil per Share 2020: EUR Nil per Share)		-	-
			1,199,951	
(ii)	<u>Dividend Payable</u>	_		
	At 1 July 2021 / 1 July 2020		37,440	42,208
	Dividends Declared		1,199,951	-
	Dividends Paid		(1,199,951)	-
	Exchange Difference on Translation	_	3,531	(4,768)
	At 30 June 2022 / 30 June 2021	_	40,971	37,440

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

17 TAXATION

(i) Income Tax

The income tax rate applicable to the Company is 17% (2021: 17%). The Company does not have any current tax liability as it has tax losses which are available for offset against future taxable profits.

At 30 June 2022, the Company had accumulated tax losses of EUR 24,971,101 (30 June 2021: EUR 24,067,283) which relates to capital allowances which can be carried forward indefinitely.

The expiry dates for the tax losses are as follows:

The expiry dates for the tax losses are as follows.	Chargeable Income before Capital Allowances	Unabsorbed * Capital Allowances	Tax Losses Carried Forward
Up to period ended 30 June 2020	11,452,544	(26,968,794)	(15,516,250)
Year ended 30 June 2021	(1,941,003)	(6,610,029)	(8,551,032)
Year ended 30 June 2022	3,723,203	(4,627,022)	(903,819)
			(24,971,101)

^{*:} These relate to capital allowances on acquisitions after 1 July 2006 and thus can be carried forward indefinitely.

(ii)	In the Statement of Profit or Loss		2022	2021
			EUR	EUR
	Current Tax on the Adjusted Profit for the Year at 17%		-	-
	Deferred Tax Expense/(Credit)	17(iii)	1,283,863	(392,208)
	Tax Expense/(Credit)		1,283,863	(392,208)

The tax on the company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the company as follows:

		2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation		7,451,097	(1,859,559)
Tax at 17%		1,266,686	(316,125)
Tax Effect on:			
Tax Loss brought forward		(4,091,438)	(2,637,763)
Previous year's adjustment		-	-
Income not subject to Tax		(772,365)	(71,235)
Expenses not Deductible for Tax Purposes		138,624	57,390
Capital allowances on Investment Property		(786,594)	(1,123,705)
Deferred tax (credit)/ expense	17(iii)	1,283,863	(392,208)
Tax Loss carried forward		4,245,087	4,091,438
		1,283,863	(392,208)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

17 TAXATION (CONT'D)
---------------	---------

	43 04 47
At 1 July 2021 / 2020 Deferred Tax expense/(credit) At 30 June 2022 / 2021 In respect of: Deferred Tax Liabilities Accelerated capital allowances Fair Value of Investment Property Deferred Tax Assets Tax Losses Lease Liabilities (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Losser) (587,47)	46 (8) 38 43 04 47
Deferred Tax expense/(credit) 17(ii) 1,283,863 (392,20 At 30 June 2022 / 2021 7,314,401 6,030,53 In respect of: Deferred Tax Liabilities Accelerated capital allowances 11,496,041 10,201,44 Fair Value of Investment Property 717,832 508,00 12,213,873 10,709,44 Deferred Tax Assets (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	43 04 47
At 30 June 2022 / 2021 7,314,401 6,030,53 In respect of: Deferred Tax Liabilities Accelerated capital allowances 11,496,041 10,201,44 Fair Value of Investment Property 717,832 508,00 12,213,873 10,709,44 Deferred Tax Assets Tax Losses (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47)	43 04 47
At 30 June 2022 / 2021 7,314,401 6,030,53 In respect of: Deferred Tax Liabilities Accelerated capital allowances 11,496,041 10,201,44 Fair Value of Investment Property 717,832 508,00 12,213,873 10,709,44 Deferred Tax Assets Tax Losses (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47)	43 04 47
Deferred Tax Liabilities Accelerated capital allowances 11,496,041 10,201,44 Fair Value of Investment Property 717,832 508,00 12,213,873 10,709,44 Deferred Tax Assets (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	04 47
Accelerated capital allowances 11,496,041 10,201,44 Fair Value of Investment Property 717,832 508,00 12,213,873 10,709,44 Deferred Tax Assets (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	04 47
Accelerated capital allowances 11,496,041 10,201,44 Fair Value of Investment Property 717,832 508,00 12,213,873 10,709,44 Deferred Tax Assets (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	04 47
Deferred Tax Assets 12,213,873 10,709,44 Tax Losses (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	47
Deferred Tax Assets (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	
Tax Losses (4,245,087) (4,091,43 Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	81
Lease Liabilities (654,385) (587,47	Q١
	O)
(4,899,472) (4,678,90	1)
	9)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities 7,314,401 6,030,53	38
(iv) Tax Deducted at Source 2022 20	21
EUR E	UR
At 1 July 2021 / 2020 - 656,93	72
Tax Deducted at Source withheld during the Year 274,181 -	
Refund from Tax Authorities - (656,99	3)
Unrealised exchange difference	21
At 30 June 2022 / 2021 274,181 -	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

18 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if they are subject to common control. The transactions of the Company with related parties during the year under review are as follows:

		2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
(a)	Interest on Borrowings	242 765	242.765
	Holding Company	212,765	212,765
	Entity in which the ultimate holding company has significant influence	646,535	693,923
	Entity under common control	774,956	763,254
/I- \	John and John and		
(a)	Interest Income Entity under common control		4,025
	Entity under common control		4,025
(c)	Facility Fee on Borrowings		
	Entity under common control	500	1,000
(d)	Administrative Expenses		
	Entities under common control	301,306	288,320
(e)	Key Management Personnel (including Directors' Remuneration)	10,793	10,296
(f)	<u>Dividend Declared</u>		
` '	Holding Company	1,120,666	-
(g)	Proceeds from Loan & Debt Issuance		
	Entities under common control	1,432,400	1,989,000
(h)	Refund of Loan	(4.070.000)	(200, 200)
	Entity in which the ultimate holding company has significant influence	(1,973,333)	(986,667)
/:\	Outstanding Polances as and of Ponerting Poriod		
(i)	Outstanding Balances as end of Reporting Period		
	Payables to Related Parties:-		
	Entities under Common Control	87,475	433,418
	Bank Balances:-		
	Entity Under Common Control	1,528,991	486,008
	Borrowings:-		
	Entity in which the ultimate holding company has significant influence	23,803,136	25,786,730
	Entity under common control	31,453,654	29,929,797
	•		

All the above transactions have been carried out at least under market terms and conditions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. At June 30, 2022, the amounts owed by related parties were not impaired.

19 ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The immediate holding company of COVIFRA is MCB Real Assets Ltd and the ultimate holding company is MCB Group Limited. Both companies are incorporated in Mauritius.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, net of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital and retained earnings.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Debt (i)	59,106,120	59,172,241
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(1,528,991)	(486,008)
Net Debt	57,577,129	58,686,233
Equity (ii)	38,290,930	33,323,647
Gearing Ratio	150%	176%

⁽i) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings, including leases, loan and amount due to holding company.

(b) Significant accounting policies

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

(c) Categories of financial instruments	2022	2021
At Amortised Cost	EUR	EUR
Financial assets	1,528,991	486,979
Financial liabilities	59,245,539	59,762,366

(d) Financial risk management

The Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to its operations namely credit risks, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:-

	202	22	202	1
		Financial		Financial
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
CURRENCY				
EURO	1,490,820	53,738,135	428,927	54,721,729
Mauritian Rupee	38,171	5,507,404	58,052	5,040,637
	1,528,991	59,245,539	486,979	59,762,366
	1,528,991	59,245,539	486,979	59,762,366

⁽ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(d) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of Euro relative to Mauritian Rupee may change in a manner that may have a material effect on the reported value on the Company's financial instruments.

At 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 respectively, if the EURO strengthens/weakens by 10% against Mauritian Rupee, based on historical observations with other variables held constant, the effect on profit/(loss) would have been as follows:

	Impa	ct on
	Profit before	Loss before
	taxation	taxation
	2022	2021
	higher by EUR	lower by EUR
EUR strengthens by 10%	546,923	498,258
	lower by EUR	higher by EUR
EUR weakens by 10%	546,923	498,258

The percentage applied has been determined based on historical observations of exchange rates for the last three years.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the loan that it has contracted and on cash at bank.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher or lower based on historical observations, the effect on profit/ (loss) would have been as follows:

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Decrease in profit/increase in loss	138,142	139,291

(e) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables from Holiday Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Ltd. The amount presented in the statement of financial position represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

(f) Liquidity risk management

The Company's liquidity management is overseen by the directors who ensure that necessary funds are available at all times to meet payment commitments when due without having recourse to additional external financing.

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets and remaining contractual maturity of its non-derivative financial liabilities.

With respect to financial assets, figures have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. For financial liabilities, figures have been arrived at based on the undiscounted cash flow of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to settle the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(f) Liquidity risk management (cont'd)

Maturities of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Nominal Value

YEAR 2022			Within 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
			EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
FINANCIAL ASSETS	Non-Interest Bearing	EUR	1,528,991			1,528,991
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Interest Bearing Non-Interest Bearing	EUR	2,196,615 262,553 2,459,168	24,276,465 - 24,276,465	32,509,906 - 32,509,906	58,982,986 262,553 59,245,539
<u>YEAR 2021</u>			Within 1 Year EUR	1-5 Years EUR	5+ Years EUR	Total EUR
FINANCIAL ASSETS	Non-Interest Bearing	EUR	486,979 486,979	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	486,979 486,979
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Interest Bearing Non-Interest Bearing	EUR	2,136,352 636,758 2,773,110	22,747,979 86,763 22,834,742	34,154,512 - 34,154,512	59,038,844 723,521 59,762,365

The Company expects to meet its obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

(g) Fair value of financial instruments

Except where stated elsewhere, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair value.

21 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Company rents out its investment property located in Mauritius to Holidays Villages Management Services (Mauritius) Ltd.

The Company has only one segment and the information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment is based on this segment. The information presented in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and 2021 and in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 are those of the segment.

22 CAPITAL COMMITMENT

The company does not have any capital commitment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

23 COVID-19

As from 01 July 2022, the Government of Mauritius has lifted its COVID-19 entry requirements; including quarantine restrictions. Consequently, travellers, whether vaccinated or unvaccinated no longer need to take a test on arrival or self-isolate. This measure is expected to boost the tourism sector and become a major driver of economic growth and recovery. The Company expects to benefits from the new sanitary protocol in place.

24 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

				Non-			
				Interest			
				Expense /	Foreign		
				Dividends	Exchange	Lease Credit	
		2021	Cash Flows	Declared	Difference	Reversal	2022
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Borrowings	Note 8	55,716,527	(2,214,486)	1,634,255	120,495	-	55,256,791
Lease Liabilities	Note 10	3,455,714	(277,546)	346,706	243,981	80,474	3,849,329
Dividend Payable	Note 16(ii)	37,440	(1,199,951)	1,199,951	3,531	-	40,971
		59,209,681	(3,691,983)	3,180,912	368,007	80,474	59,147,091
	•						

		_	Non-			
			Interest Expense / Dividends	Foreign Exchange	Lease	
	2020	Cash Flows	Declared	Difference	Modification	2021
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Borrowings Note 8	54,713,528	(608,370)	1,669,941	(58,572)	-	55,716,527
Lease Liabilities Note 10	3,084,300	-	321,585	(366,680)	416,509	3,455,714
Dividend Payable Note 16(i	i)42,208	-	-	(4,768)	-	37,440
	57,840,036	(608,370)	1,991,526	(430,020)	416,509	59,209,681