Annual Report 2025

People At The Core, Driven By Values

Contents

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Report of Les Gaz Industriels Limited and its subsidiary for the year ended 30 June 2025, the contents of which are listed overleaf.

Les Gaz Industriels Limited, the “Company”, and its subsidiary are together referred to as the “Group”.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 3 November 2025.

Sharmila Chakowa
Chairperson

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Chief Executive Officer

LGI at First Sight

Founded in 1952

One Stop Shop

Life saving products

Listed on Development & Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius since 2007

A Team of 59 Employees

Insight at 30 June 2025

Market Capitalisation:
Rs. 124,693,968

Distributable Reserves:
Rs. 165,541,591

Shareholders: **339**

Revenue:
Rs. 209,510,878

Growing Presence:
Madagascar, Seychelles, Reunion, Mayotte, South Africa

Services

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

Corporate Information
30 JUNE 2025

HEAD OFFICE
Pailles Road, G.R.N.W
P.O.Box 673, Bell Village

Tel: (230) 212 8306
Fax: (230) 212 0235
Hotline: (230) 800 1133
Email: contactus@gaz-industriels.com
Website: www.gaz-industriels.com

REGISTERED OFFICE
18, Edith Cavell Street
Port-Louis
Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 207 3000

SUBSIDIARY
Africamed Ltd
C/o Les Gaz Industriels Limited
Pailles Road, G.R.N.W.

Tel: (230) 212 8306
Fax: (230) 212 0235
Email: info@africamed.mu

REGISTRY & TRANSFER OFFICE
DTOS Registry Services Ltd
19, Cybercity
10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower
Ebène
Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 404 6000

COMPANY SECRETARY
HM Secretaries Ltd
18, Edith Cavell Street
Port-Louis
Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 207 3000

BUSINESS REGISTRATION NUMBER
C07000817

EXTERNAL AUDITORS
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
9th Floor, Ebene Tower
52 Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 467 3001
Fax: (230) 454 7295

INTERNAL AUDITORS
KPMG
KPMG Centre
31, Cybercity
Ebène
Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 406 9999
Fax: (230) 406 9988

TECHNICAL PARTNER
African Oxygen Limited (AFROX)
Afrox House
23 Webber Street, Selby
Johannesburg
Republic of South Africa

Tel: (+27) 011 490 0400

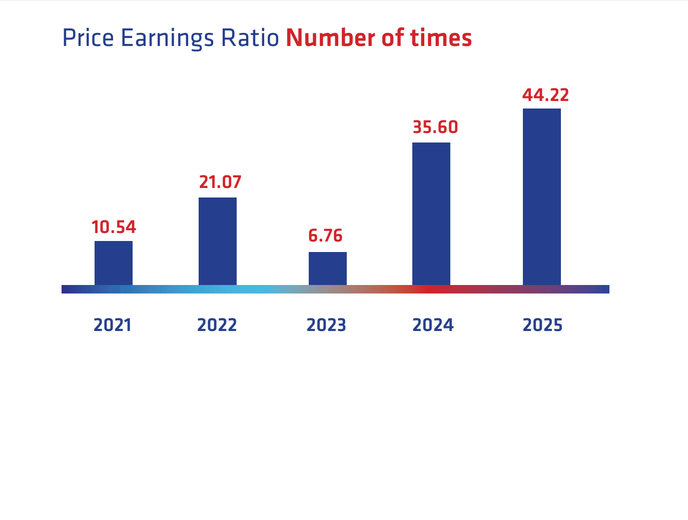
BANKERS
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited
Sir William Newton Street
Port-Louis
Republic of Mauritius

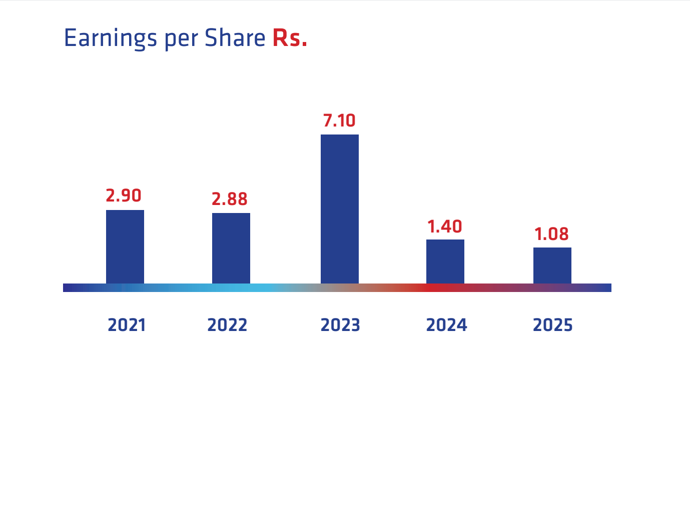
Tel: (230) 202 5000

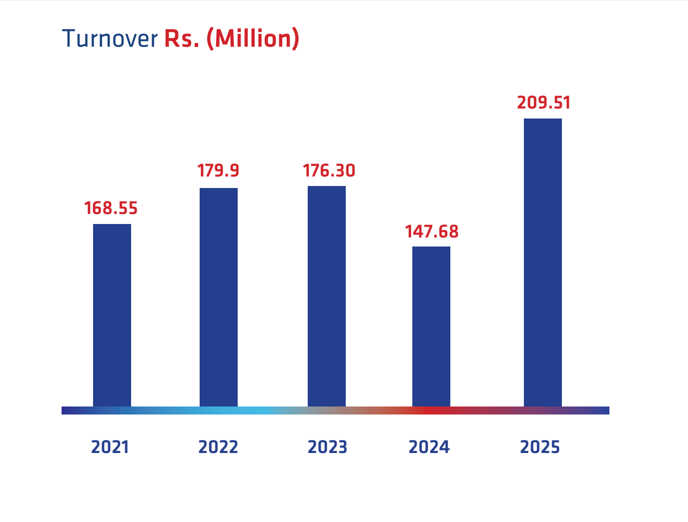
BCP Bank (Mauritius) Limited
Maeva Tower Ltd
Cnr Silicon Avenue & Bank Street
Cybercity 72201, Ebène
Republic of Mauritius

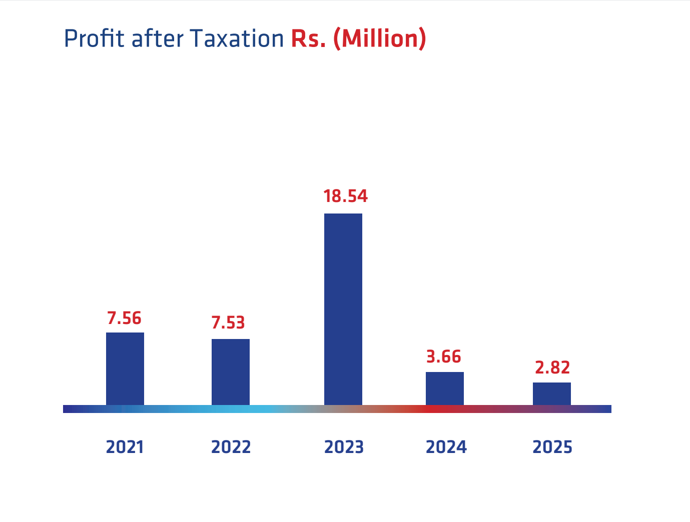
Tel: (230) 207 8600
Fax: (230) 212 4983

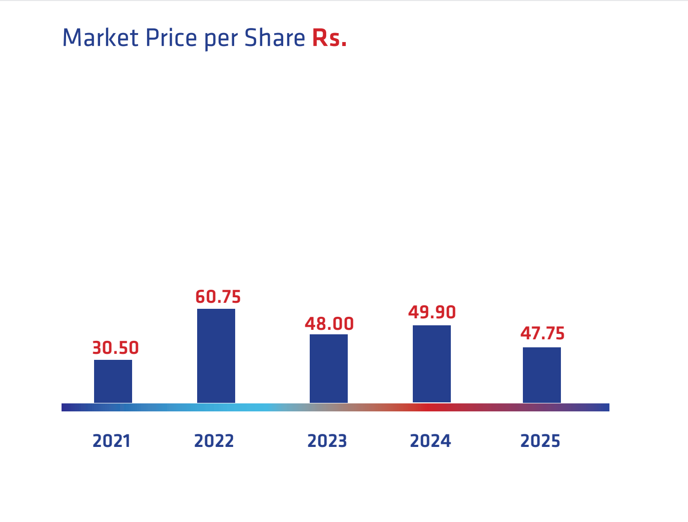
Financial Highlights

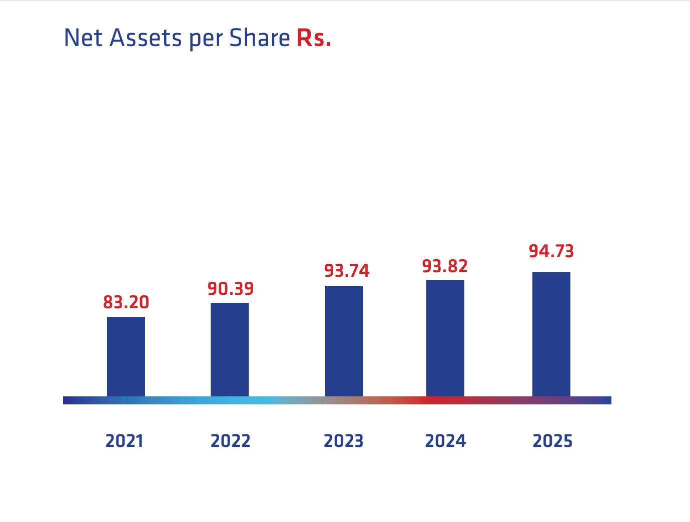












Directors

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

Les Gaz Industriels Limited

Messrs./Ms. Laurent Bourgault du Coudray
Sharmila Chakowa (in office as from 20 February 2025) (Chairperson)
Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Catherine McIlraith (in office until 01 July 2025)
Joseph Pusha Ramashala (in office as from 23 April 2025)
Ajay Kumar Sah
Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt (in office as from 01 July 2025)
Antoine L. Harel (in office until 20 December 2024)
Sebastian Sachtleben (in office until 23 April 2025)

Africamed Ltd

Messrs. Christophe Desvaux de Marigny (Chairman)
Laval Seedoo

Directors' Service Contracts

Mr. Christophe Desvaux de Marigny has a service contract with the Company without expiry date.

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

Directors' Remuneration

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

	The Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Executive Directors		
Christophe Desvaux de Marigny	**4,148,405**	1,869,886
Christopher Hart de Keating	**-**	3,139,998
Non-Executive Directors		
Antoine L. Harel	**244,804**	489,609
Laurent Bourgault du Coudray	**353,934**	353,934
Ajay Kumar Sah*	**353,934**	88,484
Joseph Pusha Ramashala*	**44,241**	265,450
Catherine McIlraith	**598,740**	353,934
Sebastian Sachtleben*	**132,723**	44,242
Sivavalan Moodley*	**-**	132,725
Rs.	**5,876,781**	6,738,262

The directors of the subsidiary did not receive any remuneration and benefits from the subsidiary during the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024:Rs Nil).

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

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

Statutory Disclosures (Cont'd)
30 JUNE 2025

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Donations				
Donations (Non-political)	**60,000**	120,000	**40,000**	120,000
Auditors' fees				
Audit fees paid to:				
Grant Thornton	**390,000**	367,500	**390,000**	367,500
Fees paid for other services to:				
Grant Thornton	**183,500**	175,000	**183,500**	175,000
KPMG	**720,000**	1,567,500	**720,000**	1,567,500
	903,500	1,742,500	**903,500**	1,742,500

Sharmila Chakowa
Chairperson

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Director's Report

Dear Shareholders,

We are pleased to submit, herewith, the Annual report and Audited Financial Statements of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025.

This report reflects the Company's resilience, strategic progress and commitment to sustainable growth. It gives us an opportunity to share our actions and decisions and to gain perspective on the way forward in the dynamic landscape in which we operate. The market pressures have reinforced the importance of innovation, adaptability and proactiveness, while remaining anchored to our unified values, practices, and approach.

While the environment remains demanding, we are turning challenges into opportunities by placing innovation at the heart of our strategy, ensuring Les Gaz Industriels Limited ("LGI") remains competitive and future-ready.

Report on Performance

The year under review was marked by strong competition in LGI's core markets. Despite these obstacles, the Company demonstrated resilience through strategic initiatives with overseas sales contributing positively in the second half of the year.

The Company faced increasing cost pressures, particularly from higher salaries and related expenses. While these adjustments were mandatory, the revenue growth did not fully offset the rise in costs. This imbalance placed pressure on this year's operating results. Revenue increased by 36.4% to Rs 226,807,851 during this financial year, and net profit for the year 2024-2025 amounted to Rs 4,261,951 as compared to Rs 6,784,186 for the previous year, this being a decrease of 37.2%. Earnings per share from continuing operations stood at Rs 1.63 for the year 2024-2025, as compared to Rs 1.18 in the previous year.

Looking ahead, we remain confident in the Company's ability to capture opportunities through organic growth and initiatives to diversify. Our forward strategy will focus on investment in growth areas that align with evolving industry trends and new business opportunities. We are optimistic that these efforts will translate into enhanced shareholder value and sustainable progress in the years to come.

Strategy and Growth

While continuing our expansion in the region through strategic partnerships, we are placing greater emphasis on organic growth and reinforcing the strength of the LGI brand. This is being achieved through efficient and cost-effective operational processes as well as robust internal controls and governance systems.

We remain committed to delivering a platinum-level service experience. A notable milestone is the launch of our new showroom, designed with a fully modern, digital, and customer-centric approach. This initiative underscores our focus on innovation, customer satisfaction, and long-term brand positioning.

SHEQ and Sustainability

At LGI, Safety, Health, Environment, and Quality (SHEQ) remain at the core of our operations. We not only adhere to the highest standards of SHEQ practices but also extend training and support to our partners and associates, both locally and abroad, to foster a culture of excellence and responsibility across our value chain. Sustainable growth is embedded in our strategy. To strengthen this commitment, we have appointed a Sustainability Executive with clearly defined objectives aimed at reducing our environmental footprint and driving green initiatives across the Company.

In line with our social responsibility, we are proud to continue supporting the Foundation Georges Charles, which operates a specialised school and day care centre for children and young adults with special needs in Pointe-aux-Sables.

Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors extends its sincere appreciation to Mr. Antoine Harel, who served as Chairperson for over 20 years, and to Mrs. Catherine McIlraith, who contributed as an Independent Director for more than 8 years and assumed the role of Chairperson during her final six months, ended 30 June 2025. Their leadership and dedication have been invaluable, and we wish them both every success in their future endeavours.

We are deeply grateful to our shareholders and partners for their unwavering trust and collaboration throughout the year. Together, we will continue to drive LGI's growth journey with innovation, responsibility and purpose.

We owe a heartfelt acknowledgment to our committed employees whose trust and unwavering dedication continue to inspire us. Their hard work, passion, and belief in LGI's vision strengthens our position for long-term success.

Concluding Note

While the operating landscape remains complex, the Board of Directors remains confident in LGI's resilience and long-term prospects. Our disciplined strategy and strong governance provide a solid foundation for sustainable growth. With innovation at the heart of our journey and the dedication of our people, we remain convinced that LGI will continue to thrive and create value in the years to come.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Chakowa

Sharmila Chakowa
Chairperson

Introduction

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

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

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

Principle 1 - Governance Structure

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

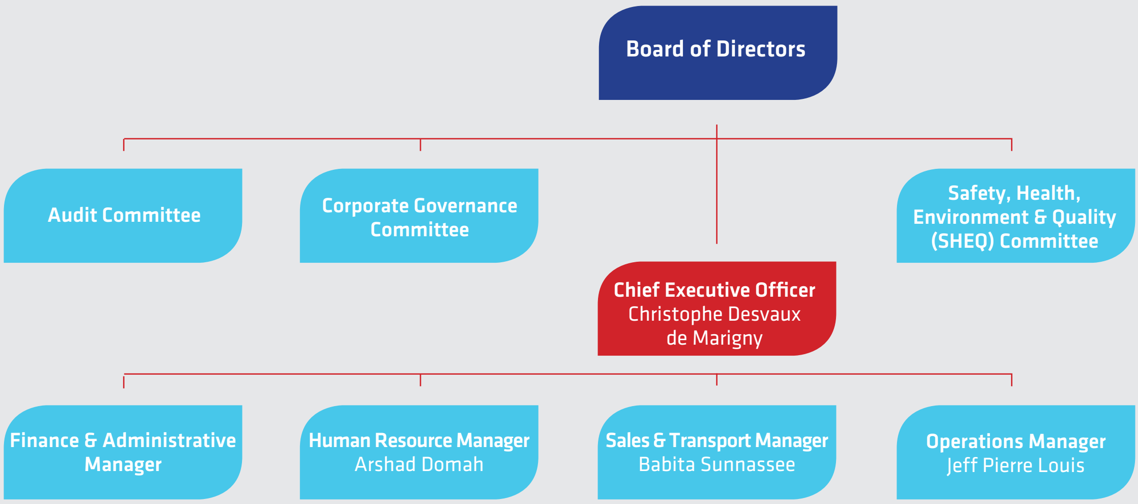
The Company is headed by an effective Board, which meets regularly to fulfil its duties and responsibilities as defined in the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association ("M&A") and in the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 (the "Act").

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

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

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

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



Job Description

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

Principle 1 - Governance Structure (Cont'd)

Code of Ethics

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

Statement of Accountabilities

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

Principle 2 - The Structure of The Board and Its Committees

The Board

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

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

The directors are entitled to seek independent professional advices at the Company's expense.

Balance

The Board at 30 June 2025 comprises of one executive member and five non-executive members, of whom two are independent. Board members are of both genders. The Board does not consider it necessary to have more than one executive member in view of the size of LGI and that of the Board. This structure ensures an appropriate and efficient balance of knowledge of the business and independence and objectivity for the effective execution of the Board's responsibilities.

Board Meetings and Attendance

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

Principle 2 - The Structure of The Board and Its Committees (Cont'd)

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

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

Directors	Board Attendance
Laurent Bourgault du Coudray	4/5
Sharmila Chakowa (in office as from 20 February 2025)	0/1
Christophe Desvaux de Marigny	5/5
Catherine McIlraith (in office until 01 July 2025)	5/5
Joseph Pusha Ramashala (in office as from 23 April 2025)	1/1
Ajay Kumar Sah	2/5
Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt (in office as from 01 July 2025)	-
Antoine L. Harel (in office until 20 December 2024)	3/3
Sebastian Sachtleben (in office until 23 April 2025)	4/5

Company Secretary

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

Board Committees

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

Audit Committee

At 30 June 2025, the Audit Committee comprised of three members, namely Mrs Catherine McIlarith, Mr Laurent Bourgault du Coudray and Mr Ajay Kumar Sah. The Committee is chaired by Mr Laurent Bourgault du Coudray and has met four times during the year under review. Mrs Catherine McIlraith sat on the Committee till 01 July 2025. Currently, the Audit Committee consists of four members, namely Mr Laurent Bourgault du Coudray (Chairman), Mr Joseph Pusha Ramashala, Mrs Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt and Mr Ajay Kumar Sah. The Chief Executive Officer, the Finance and Administrative Manager attend the Committee's meetings. Whenever relevant, the internal and external auditors attend as well. The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the Committee.

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

In discharging its responsibilities, the Audit Committee reviews:

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

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

Corporate Governance Committee

As at 30 June 2025, the Corporate Governance Committee comprised of two members, namely Mrs. Catherine McIlraith and Mr Ajay Kumar Sah. Mrs Catherine McIlraith sat on the Committee till 01 July 2025. On 15 July 2025, Mrs. Sharmila Chakowa was appointed on the Corporate Governance Committee and acts as Chairperson.

Principle 2 - The Structure of The Board and Its Committees (Cont'd)

Corporate Governance Committee (Cont'd)

The Committee met five times during the financial year under review. The Chief Executive Officer and the HR Manager attend the Committee's meetings. The Company Secretary acts as secretary to the Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June 2025, the SHEQ Committee consisted of two members, namely Mrs Catherine McIlraith and Mr Christophe Desvaux de Marigny. The Committee was chaired by Mr Christophe Desvaux de Marigny till October 2024. Mrs Catherine McIlraith was then elected as the Chairperson till 30 June 2025. Post year-end, responsibilities of the SHEQ Committee were transferred to the Audit Committee. The Committee met thrice during the year under review. The SHEQ Executive, the Operations Manager and the HR Manager attended the Committee's meetings.

Directors	Audit Committee	SHEQ Committee	Corporate Governance Committee
Laurent Bourgault du Coudray	4/4	-	-
Sharmila Chakowa (in office as from 20 February 2025)	1/1	-	-
Christophe Desvaux de Marigny	-	3/3	-
Catherine McIlraith (in office until 01 July 2025)	4/4	3/3	5/5
Joseph Pusha Ramashala (in office as from 23 April 2025)	-	-	-
Ajay Kumar Sah	3/4	-	4/5
Antoine L. Harel (in office until 20 December 2024)	-	-	3/3
Sebastian Sachtleben (in office until 23 April 2025)	-	2/3	-
Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt (in office as from 01 July 2025)	-	-	-

Directors' Appointment Procedures

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

Board Induction

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

Professional Development

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

Succession Plan

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

Principle 3 - Directors' Profiles and Details of External Appointments on Listed Entities and Public Entities

Sharmila Chakowa (62)
Independent Non – Executive Director - External - Resident of Mauritius

Appointed on 20 February 2025

Sharmila Chakowa is a Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) and a Fellow Member of the Private Wealth & Family Office Association (Swiss Certified). She is a finance and private wealth management expert with more than 15 years of experience in the financial services industry. She specialises in finance, risk management and compliance matters, amongst others. From 2008 to 2020, she was the Local Representative and Executive Director of CLSA (Mauritius) Limited, a Global Business Company with investment dealer, investment advisor and CIS manager licenses from the Financial Services Commission. She acted as Managing Partner of Temple Corporate Services Ltd and Corporate Support Services Ltd from 2004 until 2008. Throughout her tenure, she has acted as Independent Director on a number of companies incorporated in the global business sector. She currently sits on the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of Mauritius along with being an independent director on other Boards.

External appointments – listed entities:
New Mauritius Hotel Limited
RHT Holding Limited
IPRO Growth Fund

Skills, expertise and experience:
Accounting & Corporate Finance, Risk Management, Compliance & Governance.

Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt (48)
Independent Non-Executive Director - External - Resident of Mauritius

Appointed on 01 July 2025

Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt is a Chartered Accountant (ICAEW) with over 25 years' experience in international taxation. Caoilfhionn is Irish and holds an MSc in Pure Maths. She started her career in tax consulting at Arthur Andersen in London, and thereafter joined SA multinational Sasol, based in Johannesburg where she worked for 9 years as the head of International Tax. In 2017, Caoilfhionn Anne Van Der Walt founded Regan van Rooy, a pan-African tax advisory firm. She has been based in Mauritius since 2019 and currently acts as the Managing Partner for the Regan van Rooy group of companies.

External appointments – listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience:
Tax, Corporate Structuring, Strategy, Corporate Finance and Business Process Improvements. .

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny (54)
Executive Director – Internal – Resident of Mauritius

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny is the Chief Executive Officer of LGI since January 2024. He holds an MBA from the Université of Paris Dauphine and a diploma in Electrical engineering light current from the Natal Technikon South Africa. This accomplished leader has a track record of more than 20 years in senior management positions. Before joining LGI, he had a fruitful career in the industrial sector such as the sugar industry and particularly in Africa. Christophe Desvaux de Marigny is a self-motivated person, a problem solver, creative and likes to initiate new ideas.

External appointments - listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience:
Leadership, Management Strategy, Finance and in-depth knowledge of the industrial sector.

Principle 3 - Directors' Profiles and Details of External Appointments on Listed Entities and Public Entities (Cont'd)

Laurent Bourgault du Coudray (39)
Non-Executive Director - External - Resident of Mauritius

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

External appointments – listed entities:
Novus Properties Ltd

Skills, expertise and experience: Management and Leadership.

Ajay Kumar Sah (48)
Non-Executive Director - External - Non-Resident of Mauritius

Ajay Kumar Sah is based at African Oxygen Limited, BOC's sister Company in South Africa, and is the Chief Finance Officer responsible for Region Africa (spanning over 8 countries) with responsibility to deliver in time consistent, transparent financials, create meaning full analysis, translate financials to the local management team, derive corrective actions and driving those actions together with management through the organization to improve business and its financials. He brings to the Board a wealth of international experience (India, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia & South Africa) gained over 24 years in the industrial gas industry and manufacturing industries. He is a qualified Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), Company Secretary (CS) and also holds an Honours Degree in Commerce (Finance & Accounting) from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata University of India.

External appointments - listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience: Spent close to 18 years in industrial and medical gases business and held various senior roles across the Linde Group (parent company of BOC and Afrox).

Joseph Pusha Ramashala (56)
Non-Executive Director - External - Non-Resident of Mauritius

Appointed on 23 April 2025

Joseph Ramashala is based at African Oxygen (Pty) Limited in South Africa for 17 years, and his last role was the director responsible for Emerging Africa with regional responsibility for general management, profitability, and new business development across 9 African countries. He brings to the Board a wealth of experience gained over 27 years in the industrial gas industry and food and beverage industries. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Law) from the University of Durban-Westville and an Honours Degree (Business Management) from the University of South Africa.

External appointments - listed entities:
None

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

Principle 3 - Directors' Profiles and Details of External Appointments on Listed Entities and Public Entities (Cont'd)

Antoine L. Harel (68)
Non-Executive Chairman - External - Resident of Mauritius

Ceased to hold office on 20 December 2024

Antoine L. Harel is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He holds a BA (Hons) degree in Accounting and Computing. He joined Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd in 1987 and launched the Company's Information Technology Division and held the positions of CEO of Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd from 1998 to 2005. He is since then the Chairman of Harel Mallac & Co Ltd. He was President of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce & Industry from 1992 to 1993. He chairs the boards of a number of listed and non-listed companies. Antoine L. Harel remained in office up to 20 December 2024.

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

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

Catherine McIlraith (61)
Non-Executive Director - External - Resident of Mauritius

Ceased to hold office on 01 July 2025

Catherine McIlraith holds a Bachelor of Accountancy degree from the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa and has been a member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants since 1992. After serving her Articles at Ernst & Young in Johannesburg, she held various senior positions in the Investment Banking industry in South Africa before returning to Mauritius in 2004 to join Investec Bank as Head of Banking until 2010. Catherine McIlraith is a past Chairman and Fellow Member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors ("MIoD"). She is an Independent Non-Executive Director of a number of public and private companies in Mauritius, South Africa and UK. Catherine McIlraith remained in office up to 01 July 2025.

External appointments - listed entities:
CIEL Limited
Grit Real Estate Income Group Limited
Phoenix Beverage Limited

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

Sebastian Sachtleben (44)
Non-Executive Director - External - Non-Resident of Mauritius

Ceased to hold office on 23 April 2025

Sebastian Sachtleben is located at African Oxygen Limited, a sister company of BOC in South Africa, where he serves as Managing Director for Region Africa within Linde plc. His responsibilities include overseeing general management, profitability and developing new business across various countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. He brought to the board extensive experience accumulated over eighteen years in the industrial gas and car manufacturing industries across Europe, North America and Africa. Sebastian Sachtleben remained in office up to 23 April 2025.

External appointments - listed entities:
None

Skills, expertise and experience:
Management, Business Development, Knowledge of gas and car manufacturing industries.

Principle 3 - Directors' Profiles and Details of External Appointments on Listed Entities and Public Entities (Cont'd)

Senior Management Team

Each member of the senior management team has a job description that defines clearly the position's duties, responsibilities and accountabilities.

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

Profiles of Key Senior Management Officers

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Chief Executive Officer

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny is the Chief Executive Officer of LGI since January 2024. He holds an MBA from the Université of Paris Dauphine and a diploma in Electrical engineering light current from the Natal Technikon South Africa. This accomplished leader has a track record of more than 20 years in senior management positions. Before joining LGI, he had a fruitful career in the industrial sector such as the sugar industry and particularly in Africa. Christophe Desvaux de Marigny is a self-motivated person, a problem solver, creative and likes to initiate new ideas.

Salim Hatteea
Finance and Administrative Manager
(15 December 2015 – 12 February 2025)

Salim Hatteea joined LGI in December 2015 as Finance and Administrative Manager. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Accounting from the University of Mauritius and is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA). He is also a member of the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA). Salim Hatteea has acquired extensive experience in his field, having worked in both practice and industry in Mauritius and London, in a career spanning over more than 25 years.

Razi Muslun
Finance and Administrative Manager
(14 April 2025 – 21 August 2025)

Razi Muslun joined LGI in April 2025 as Finance and Administrative Manager. He is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) and holds an MBA from the University of Mauritius. Razi Muslun has acquired extensive experience in his field, having worked in Mauritius and abroad, in a career spanning over more than 25 years.

Jeff Pierre Louis
Operations Manager

Jeff Pierre Louis has been a member of the LGI family for more than 15 years. He knows the Company's operations inside out having held various functions, namely Operation Stock Controller and Senior Sales Executive and Sales & Transport Manager. He has a hands-on approach to his tasks and an eagerness to always deliver. Jeff was appointed as Operations Manager in November 2024. He holds a Diploma in Information Technology and Gestion Commercial as well as Certificates in Stock Management.

Arshad Domah
Human Resource Manager

Arshad Domah joined LGI in August 2015 as Human Resource Manager. He holds a degree in Human Resource Management and a Diploma in Business Administration. Prior to joining the Company, Arshad Domah was the Group HR Executive in a Construction and Maintenance organization.

Babita Sunnassee
Sales and Transport Manager

Babita Sunnassee has been in LGI for more than 15 years during which she held various positions before being appointed as Sales and Transport Manager in January 2025.

Davina Cheong
SHEQ and Sustainability Executive

Davina Cheong has been part of the LGI team since 2014. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Chemical and Environmental Engineering and brings valuable experience from previous roles in the textile, printing, and laboratory equipment sectors. At LGI, she has played a key role in SHEQ compliance and, since June 2025, has taken on the added responsibility of leading sustainability initiatives.

Principle 4 - Directors' duties, Remuneration and Performance

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

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

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

Interest of Directors

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

The directors confirm that they have followed the principles set in the "DEMs" rules (Development and Enterprise Market) on restrictions on deals by directors, with regard to their dealings in the shares of LGI.

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

Interests Register

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

Related Party Transactions

The directors confirm that related party transactions are made in the normal course of business and in accordance with the Code of Ethics. The related party transactions are detailed in Note 30 of the consolidated financial statements.

Information, Information Technology and Information Security Governance

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

Board Evaluation

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

Directors' Remuneration

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

The directors' remuneration is given on Page 6. None of the directors received remuneration from the subsidiary or for serving as the Company's representatives on boards external to the Group.

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

Remuneration Policy

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

Employee Share Option Plan

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

Principle 5 - Risk Governance and Internal Control

Risk Management

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

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

LGI has implemented an ongoing risk management process endorsed by the Board to identify and assess risks, develop and implement risk mitigation plans as part of the strategic management process, monitor progress in implementing risk mitigation plans and report company risk management activities to risk governance structure. It is to be noted that the risk management responsibilities have been defined across LGI and the Chief Executive Officer and his management team are responsible for embedding the risk management framework as approved by the Board.

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

Management of Key Risks

Strategic Risks

Les Gaz Industriels Limited is facing strong competition on our local market. The Company has therefore diversified in the region. The last two years show continuous progression in our activity outside our borders. LGI is now fully embarked on its strategic plan in order to strengthen its position in new markets.

Operational Risks

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

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

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

Technology Risks

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

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

Reputational Risks

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

Financial Risks

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

Principle 5 - Risk Governance and Internal Control

Management of Key Risks (Cont'd)

Financial Risks (Cont'd)

Credit Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Currency Risk

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

Other information on financial risks management is given in the consolidated financial statements.

Compliance Risks

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

Internal Control

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

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

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

Whistle-blowing

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

Principle 6 - Reporting with Integrity

The directors are responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group. Those consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

This annual report is published on the Company's website.

Safety, Health, Environment and Sustainability Reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principle 6 - Reporting with Integrity (Cont'd)

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

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

Corporate Social Responsibility

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

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

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

Donations

Charitable Donations

Charitable donations made by LGI and its subsidiary during the year ended 30 June 2025 to one organisation amounted to **Rs 40,000** (2024: Rs 120,000 to three organisations) and **Rs 20,000** (2024: Rs Nil) respectively.

Political Contributions

No political contributions were made by LGI or its subsidiary during the year under review (2024: Rs Nil).

Principle 7 - Audit

Internal Audit

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

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

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

Subsequent to the Strategy Analysis & Enterprise Risk Assessment, performed in 2023/2024, covering Sales and Debtors Management, Procurement to Payment and Inventory Management, the Company, with the expert support of KPMG, proceeded with an intensive process reengineering covering all main processes and procedures.

An audit will follow to assess that the new processes and procedures are being adequately followed. Proposed recommendations in respect to issues identified will then be discussed with management and internal audit reports submitted to the Audit Committee which will subsequently report thereon to the Board.

Over the past years, different significant areas were covered by yearly internal audits. Over time, the directors do not consider that any significant area within Les Gaz Industriels Limited has been left uncovered. Furthermore, the internal auditors perform reviews to ensure that recommendations of previous assignments have been put in place.

Principal 7 - Audit (Cont'd)

External Audit

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

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

The external auditors have direct access to the Chairperson and members of the Audit Committee and meetings can be organised between them without the presence of management. Discussions between the Audit Committee members and external auditors include, but are not limited to, accounting policies and new or amended accounting standards (IFRS Accounting Standards and International Standards on Auditing).

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

Non-audit services rendered by external auditors	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Review of quarterly reporting and corporate governance report	110,000	105,000
Income tax compliance services*	73,500	70,000

**Services provided by a separate legal entity headed by non-audit partners.*

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

Principle 8 - Relations with Shareholders and Other Key Stakeholders

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

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

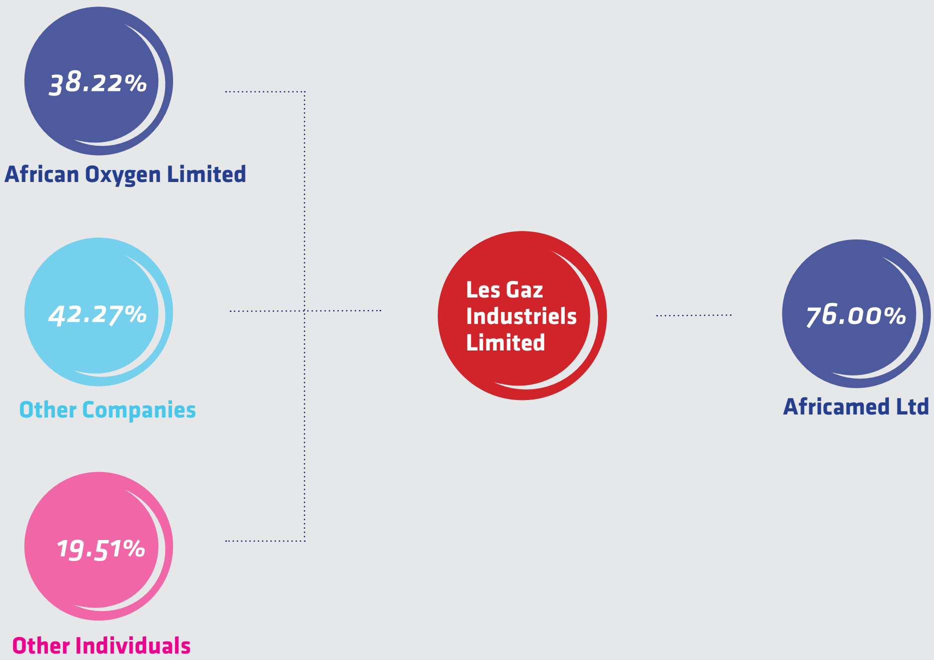
The Board of Directors believes that an efficient flow of information between the Company, its shareholders and other stakeholders is essential in order to achieve an inclusive management approach.

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

Principle 8 - Relations with Shareholders and Other Key Stakeholders (Cont'd)

Shareholding Structure

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



Shareholding Profile

Profile of Company's Shareholders as at 30 June 2025

Ownership of ordinary share capital at 30 June 2025 was as follows:

Size of Shareholding	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares Owned	% Holding
1 - 500	218	27,758	1.0
501 - 1,000	35	26,987	1.0
1,001 - 5,000	53	133,471	5.1
5,001 - 10,000	12	82,291	3.2
10,001 - 50,000	13	281,998	10.8
50,001 - 100,000	2	105,963	4.1
100,001 - 250,000	3	391,344	15.0
250,001 - 500,000	2	669,035	25.6
Over 500,000	1	892,545	34.2
Total	**339**	**2,611,392**	**100.0**

Principle 8 - Relations with Shareholders and Other Key Stakeholders (Cont'd)

Shareholding Profile (Cont'd)

Category of Shareholders	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares Owned	% Holding
Individuals	300	509,644	19.5
Insurance & Assurance Companies	1	10	0.0
Investment & Trust Companies	1	336,715	12.9
Other Corporate Bodies	37	1,765,023	67.6
Total	339	2,611,392	100.0

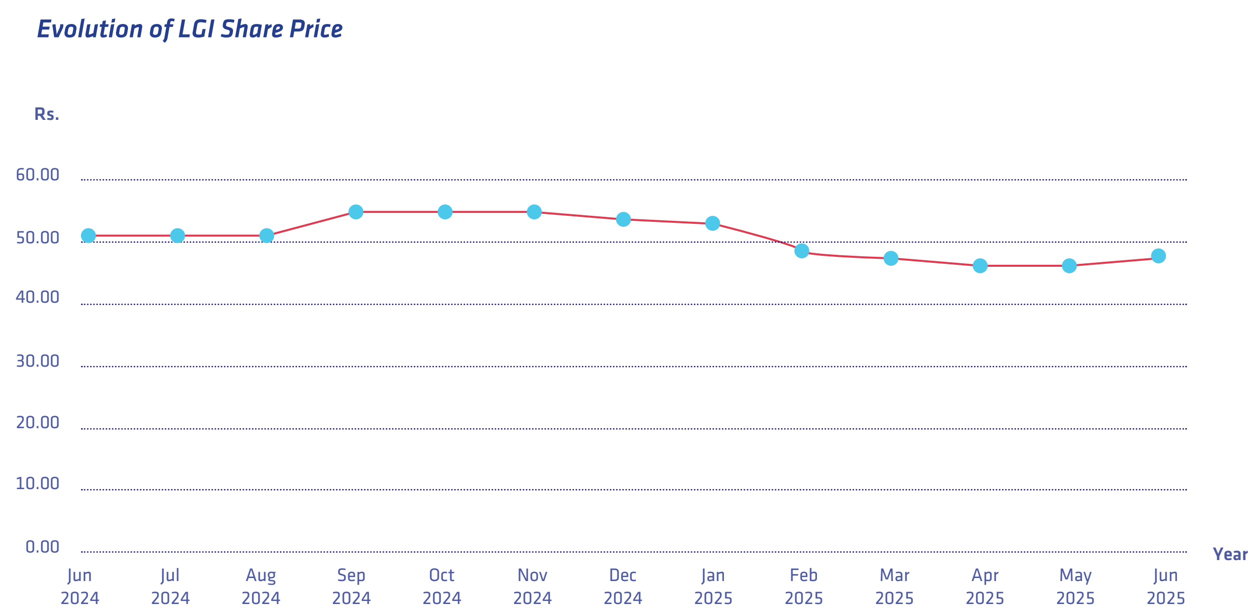
Substantial Shareholders

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

The substantial shareholders of Les Gaz Industriels Limited as at 30 June 2025 are detailed below.

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

Share Price Information



Principle 8 - Relations with Shareholders and Other Key Stakeholders (Cont'd)

Dividend Policy

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

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

Financial Year	Interim / Final	Date Declared	Dividend Per Share	Dividend Cover	Dividend Yield
			(Rs.)	(times)	(%)
2019	Final	26 September 2019	1.20	(2.46)	2.00
2020	-	-	-	-	-
2021	Final	24 September 2021	2.00	1.45	6.56
2022	Final	30 September 2022	2.50	1.15	4.12
2023	Interim	03 May 2023	1.50	2.49	3.02
2023	Final	12 September 2023	1.50	4.73	3.13
2024	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-

Material Clauses of the Company's M&A

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

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

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

Shareholder Information

Forthcoming Annual Meeting

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

Calendar of planned events

Planned events	Month
Publication of condensed results for first quarter to 30 September 2025	November 2025
Consider declaration of dividend – Interim*	November 2025
Annual Meeting of Shareholders*	December 2025
Publication of condensed results for half year to 31 December 2025	February 2026
Publication of condensed results for third quarter to 31 March 2026	May 2026
Consider declaration of dividend – Final*	May 2026
Financial year end	30 June 2026
Publication of condensed audited results for year ending 30 June 2026	September 2026

** Indicative*

Third Party Management Agreement

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

Website

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

Supplying Medical Oxygen and Accessories to Individuals and Leading Healthcare Facilities

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

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

(ii) the preparation of financial statements which fairly present the state of affairs of the Company and the Group as at the end of the financial year and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year then ended and which comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and relevant legislations; and

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

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

The directors report that:

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

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

a) IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have been adhered to;

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

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 19 September 2025.

Sharmila Chakowa
Chairperson

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Chief Executive Officer

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

Name of PIE: Les Gaz Industriels Limited

Reporting Year: Year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

Sharmila Chakowa
Chairperson

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 19 September 2025

Secretary's Certificate

Year ended 30 June 2025

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 Mauritius Companies Act 2001 during the year ended 30 June 2025.

For HM Secretaries Ltd
Company Secretary

Date: 19 September 2025

Value Added Statement

30 June 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	209,510,878	147,678,566	176,275,897	179,958,301	168,553,759
Paid to suppliers for materials and services	(154,342,920)	(93,395,649)	(107,642,289)	(122,563,264)	(121,611,295)
Value added	55,167,958	54,282,917	68,633,608	57,395,037	46,942,464
Distributed as follows:					
Salaries, wages and other benefit to employees	39,430,319	36,359,704	35,654,215	35,178,644	27,733,870
Government taxes on earnings					
Taxation	125,633	1,328,734	1,860,671	4,006,112	1,543,089
Providers of capital					
Dividend to shareholders	-	3,917,088	10,445,568	5,222,784	-
Retained to ensure future growth					
Depreciation	12,787,191	12,929,906	12,578,465	10,678,853	10,097,365
Profit retained for the year	2,824,815	(252,515)	8,094,689	2,308,644	7,568,140
	15,612,006	12,677,391	20,673,154	12,987,497	17,665,505
Total wealth distributed and retained	**55,167,958**	**54,282,917**	68,633,608	57,395,037	46,942,464

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Distributed as follows:					
Salaries, wages and other benefit to employees	39,430,319	36,359,704	35,654,215	35,178,644	27,733,870
Government taxes on earnings	125,633	1,328,734	1,860,671	4,006,112	1,543,089
Providers of capital	-	3,917,088	10,445,568	5,222,784	-
Retained to ensure future growth	15,612,006	12,677,391	20,673,154	12,987,497	17,665,505
	55,167,958	54,282,917	68,633,608	57,395,037	46,942,464
Paid to suppliers for materials and services					
Cost of sales	149,105,484	91,356,900	112,242,932	123,247,833	121,740,288
Selling and distribution expenses	25,150,537	23,322,143	22,550,212	22,258,797	19,364,260
Administrative expenses	34,508,183	34,870,786	25,480,014	27,725,110	21,906,145
Less staff cost	(39,430,319)	(36,359,704)	(35,654,215)	(35,178,644)	(27,733,870)
Less depreciation	(12,787,191)	(12,929,906)	(12,578,465)	(10,678,853)	(10,097,365)
Other operating income	(1,633,787)	(3,007,501)	(2,511,681)	(2,826,370)	(1,590,958)
Share of (profit)/loss from associates	152,466	541,092	702,978	2,115,204	-
Share of (profit)/loss from Joint Venture	-	-	(22,408)	(54,507)	(55,383)
Finance costs	(102,432)	(7,427)	(2,567,078)	462,090	(1,322,037)
Other financial items	**802,098**	(1,453,983)	-	-	-
Profit on remeasurement		(3,386,406)	-	-	-
Gain on acquisition of an associate	-	(1,823,449)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	-	(719,924)	-	-	-
Exceptional item	(1,422,119)	2,993,028	-	(4,507,396)	(599,785)
	154,342,920	93,395,649	107,642,289	122,563,264	121,611,295

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Les Gaz Industriels Limited, the "Company" and its subsidiary, together referred to as the "Group", which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements on pages 34 to 80 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Reporting Act 2004.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on such matter.

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

Risk description

Provision for expected credit losses and recoverability of amount due	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Group has trade and other receivables of Rs 55,554,277 as at the reporting date and the estimation of expected credit losses ("ECL") on the related financial assets, involves significant management judgement and estimates. The key areas where we identified greater levels of management judgement and estimates and therefore increased levels of audit focus in the Group's estimation of ECLs are: • Assumptions applied to estimate the probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and loss given default ("LGD") within the ECL measurement; • Incorporation of macro-economic inputs and forward-looking information into the ECL measurement; • Determination of the Group's definition of default; • The criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk; and • The rate of recovery on trade and other receivables that are past due and in default. The effect of the above matter is that, as part of our risk assessment, we determined that the impairment of trade and other receivables has a high degree of estimation uncertainty, with a potential range of reasonable outcomes greater than our materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The credit risk sections of the consolidated financial statements disclose the sensitivities estimated by the Group.	Our procedures included the following, amongst others: • We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls established by management over the approval, recording and monitoring of trade and other receivables, including impairment assessment. • We have tested the appropriateness of the IFRS 9 impairment methodologies and independently assessed the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default assumptions. We have also considered the appropriateness of the forward-looking factors used to determine the expected credit losses. • We have tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used in the impairment calculation by agreeing details to source documents, on a sample basis. • We have assessed collections post the financial reporting date of amount receivable in order to determine the risk of default and whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. • We have verified the computation of the ECL for accuracy. • We assessed whether the disclosures are in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. Overall, the results of our evaluation of the Group's expected credit losses on trade and other receivables are consistent with management's assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Cont'd)

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(a) Mauritius Companies Act 2001

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial Reporting Act 2004

Corporate Governance Report

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

Other Matter

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

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants

Y NUBEE, FCCA
Licensed by FRC

Date: 19 September 2025

Ebene 72201, Republic of Mauritius

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
Assets		**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
Non-current assets		**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Goodwill	5	**353,878**	353,878	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	6	**220,478,473**	230,137,812	**220,451,844**	230,113,732
Intangible assets	7	**1,526,309**	1,649,169	**1,526,309**	1,649,169
Investment in subsidiary	8	**-**	-	**1,098,196**	1,098,196
Investments in associates	9	**6,833,198**	7,307,954	**6,833,198**	7,307,954
		229,191,858	239,448,813	**229,909,547**	240,169,051
Current assets					
Inventories	10	**17,744,601**	16,723,474	**17,744,601**	16,723,474
Trade and other receivables	11	**55,554,277**	40,408,214	**47,284,880**	35,002,788
Financial assets at amortised cost	12	**1,225,179**	2,586,691	**1,168,782**	2,586,691
Prepayments		**231,727**	2,091,905	**225,428**	2,091,905
Current tax assets	18 (a)	**-**	298,474	**-**	826,117
Cash and cash equivalents	28 (b)	**24,795,168**	29,711,284	**24,355,573**	29,686,045
		99,550,952	91,820,042	**90,779,264**	86,917,020
Total assets	Rs.	**328,742,810**	331,268,855	**320,688,811**	327,086,071
Equity and liabilities					
Capital and reserves					
Stated capital	13	**26,114,079**	26,114,079	**26,114,079**	26,114,079
Revaluation and other reserves	14	**55,731,644**	56,181,998	**55,731,644**	56,181,998
Retained earnings		**169,198,296**	165,281,245	**165,541,591**	162,716,776
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**251,044,019**	247,577,322	**247,387,314**	245,012,853
Non-controlling interests		**1,389,760**	1,044,843	**-**	-
Total equity		**252,433,779**	248,622,165	**247,387,314**	245,012,853
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	15	**23,904,061**	24,768,847	**23,904,061**	24,768,847
Retirement benefit obligations	16	**3,057,797**	2,254,719	**3,057,797**	2,254,719
Borrowings	19	**1,944,648**	3,276,032	**1,944,648**	3,276,032
		28,906,506	30,299,598	**28,906,506**	30,299,598
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17	**43,910,996**	50,247,817	**42,288,921**	50,068,979
Current tax liabilities	18 (a)	**681,522**	-	**665,632**	-
Borrowings	19	**2,810,007**	2,099,275	**1,440,438**	1,704,641
		47,402,525	52,347,092	**44,394,991**	51,773,620
Total liabilities		**76,309,031**	82,646,690	**73,301,497**	82,073,218
Total equity and liabilities	Rs.	**328,742,810**	331,268,855	**320,688,811**	327,086,071

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 September 2025.

Sharmila Chakowa
Chairperson

Christophe Desvaux de Marigny
Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 39 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 31 to 33

Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes		The Group		The Company	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	20		**226,807,851**	166,300,023	**209,510,878**	147,678,566
Cost of sales	21		**(160,890,617)**	(102,928,235)	**(149,105,484)**	(91,356,900)
Gross profit			**65,917,234**	63,371,788	**60,405,394**	56,321,666
Other income	22		**1,363,788**	2,721,976	**1,633,788**	3,007,501
Selling and distribution expenses	21		**(25,150,537)**	(23,322,141)	**(25,150,537)**	(23,322,143)
Administrative expenses	21		**(37,872,409)**	(37,249,710)	**(34,508,182)**	(34,870,786)
			4,258,076	5,521,913	**2,380,463**	1,136,238
Net finance (costs)/income	23		**(546,494)**	(268,593)	**(699,668)**	7,427
Profit from ordinary activities			**3,711,582**	5,253,320	**1,680,795**	1,143,665
Share of loss from associates	9		**(152,466)**	(541,092)	**(152,466)**	(541,092)
Other financial items	9		**(322,290)**	1,453,983	**(322,290)**	1,453,983
Profit on remeasurement	8		**-**	-	**-**	3,386,406
Gain on acquisition of an associate	9		**-**	1,823,449	**-**	1,823,449
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	8		**-**	-	**-**	719,924
Profit before exceptional items			**3,236,826**	7,989,660	**1,206,039**	7,986,335
Exceptional items	24		**1,744,409**	(2,993,028)	**1,744,409**	(2,993,028)
Profit before taxation	25		**4,981,235**	4,996,632	**2,950,448**	4,993,307
Taxation	18 (b)	Rs.	**(719,267)**	(1,904,180)	**(125,633)**	(1,328,734)
Profit from continuing operations			**4,261,968**	3,092,452	**2,824,815**	3,664,573
Profit from discontinued operations	31		**-**	3,691,735	**-**	-
Profit for the year			**4,261,968**	6,784,187	**2,824,815**	3,664,573
Other comprehensive income:						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:						
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	16		**(529,828)**	550,762	**(529,828)**	550,762
Deferred tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	15		**79,474**	(82,614)	**79,474**	(82,614)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations			**-**	(1,658,622)	**-**	-
Recycle of foreign exchange reserve			**-**	2,819,376	**-**	-
Other comprehensive income for the year			**(450,354)**	1,628,902	**(450,354)**	468,148
Total comprehensive income for the year			**3,811,614**	8,413,089	**2,374,461**	4,132,721
Profit for the year attributable to:						
Owners of the parent			**3,917,051**	5,935,977	**2,824,815**	3,664,573
Non- controlling interests			**344,917**	848,210	**-**	-
			4,261,968	6,784,187	**2,824,815**	3,664,573
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
Owners of the parent			**3,466,697**	7,564,879	**2,374,461**	4,132,721
Non- controlling interests			**344,917**	848,210	**-**	-
			3,811,614	8,413,089	**2,374,461**	4,132,721
Earnings per share from:						
Continuing operations	26		**1.63**	1.18	**-**	-
Discontinued operations	26	Rs.	**-**	1.41	**-**	-
Total			**1.63**	2.59	**-**	-

The notes on pages 39 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 31 to 33

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

THE GROUP	Stated Capital	Share Premium	Translation reserves	Revaluation Surplus	Acturial Losses Reserve	Retained Earnings	Non-Controlling Interests	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at 01 July 2024	**26,113,920**	**159**	**-**	**66,898,685**	**(10,716,687)**	**165,281,245**	**1,044,843**	**248,622,165**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3,917,051	344,917	4,261,968
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(450,354)	-	-	(450,354)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(450,354)	3,917,051	344,917	3,811,614
Balance at 30 June 2025	**26,113,920**	**159**		**66,898,685**	**(11,167,041)**	**169,198,296**	**1,389,760**	**252,433,779**
Balance at 01 July 2023	26,113,920	159	(1,160,754)	66,898,685	(11,184,835)	168,689,892	196,633	249,553,700
Derecognition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(5,427,536)	-	(5,427,536)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	2,244,242	848,210	3,092,452
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	3,691,735	-	3,691,735
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,658,622)	-	468,148	-	-	(1,190,474)
Recycling of translation reserve	-	-	2,819,376	-	-	-	-	2,819,376
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,160,754	-	468,148	5,935,977	848,210	8,413,089
Dividends (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,917,088)	-	(3,917,088)
Transaction with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(3,917,088)	-	(3,917,088)
Balance at 30 June 2024	**26,113,920**	**159**	**-**	**66,898,685**	**(10,716,687)**	**165,281,245**	**1,044,843**	**248,622,165**

THE COMPANY	Stated Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Acturial Losses Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at 01 July 2024	**26,113,920**	**159**	**66,898,685**	**(10,716,687)**	**162,716,776**	**245,012,853**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,824,815	2,824,815
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(450,354)	-	(450,354)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(450,354)	2,824,815	2,374,461
Balance at 30 June 2025	**26,113,920**	**159**	**66,898,685**	**(11,167,041)**	**165,541,591**	**247,387,314**
Balance at 01 July 2023	26,113,920	159	66,898,685	(11,184,835)	162,969,291	244,797,220
Profit for the year	26,113,920	159	66,898,685	-	3,664,573	3,664,573
Other comprehensive income for the year				468,148	-	468,148
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	468,148	3,664,573	4,132,721
Dividends (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	(3,917,088)	(3,917,088)
Transaction with shareholders	-	-	-	-	(3,917,088)	(3,917,088)
Balance at 30 June 2024	**26,113,920**	**159**	**66,898,685**	**(10,716,687)**	**162,716,776**	**245,012,853**

The notes on pages 39 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 31 to 33

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2025	2024	**2025**	2024
		Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	28 (a)	**(1,220,452)**	12,710,459	**(1,712,283)**	11,538,416
Income tax (paid)/refund		**(420,860)**	(3,879,269)	**580,804**	(3,774,834)
Interest paid		**(585,055)**	(571,664)	**(555,769)**	(274,947)
Interest income		**385,821**	191,960	**385,821**	191,960
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(1,840,546)**	8,451,486	**(1,301,427)**	7,680,595
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	**(2,708,540)**	(6,714,729)	**(2,687,080)**	(6,714,729)
Purchase of intangible assets	7	**(444,444)**	(1,560,000)	**(444,444)**	(1,560,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**698,066**	2,196,362	**698,066**	2,196,362
Proceeds from part disposal of subsidiary	8	**-**	6,976,800	**-**	6,976,800
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities		**(2,454,918)**	898,433	**(2,433,458)**	898,433
Financing activities					
Dividends paid	27	**-**	(3,917,088)	**-**	(3,917,088)
Repayment of borrowings		**(1,471,812)**	(2,248,910)	**(1,263,765)**	(1,198,378)
Net cash used in financing activities*		**(1,471,812)**	(6,165,998)	**(1,263,765)**	(5,115,466)
Net (decrease)/increase used in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,767,276)**	3,183,921	**(4,998,650)**	3,463,562
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At 01 July		**29,084,264**	29,203,272	**29,245,612**	25,782,050
Net change for the year		**(5,767,276)**	3,183,921	**(4,998,650)**	3,463,562
Cash balance transferred		**-**	(3,302,929)	**-**	-
At 30 June		**23,316,988**	29,084,264	**24,246,962**	29,245,612
Cash and cash equivalent made up of:		**24,795,168**	29,711,284	**24,355,573**	29,686,045
Cash at bank	28 (b)	**(1,478,180)**	(627,020)	**(108,611)**	(440,433)
Bank overdraft	19	**23,316,988**	29,084,264	**24,246,962**	29,245,612
Non-cash transactions:					
Investment in associate	9	**-**	-	**-**	1,545,637
Investment in subsidiary	8	**-**	-	**-**	(1,545,637)

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

The notes on pages 39 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' Report on pages 31 to 33


Major player in the production
and distribution of Liquid Oxygen

1. General information

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

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

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

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

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

(ii) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption the Group operates on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will be able to discharge its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have assessed the going concern status of the Group at the reporting date and concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2. Material accounting policy information

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

2.1 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

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

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

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

2.4 Application of new and revised IFRS

New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on 01 July 2024

In the current year, the following amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 July 2024:

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.4 Application of new and revised IFRS (Cont'd)

New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on 01 July 2024 (Cont'd)

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

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.

There is limited guidance on how to determine whether a right has substance and the assessment may require management to exercise interpretive judgement.

The existing requirement to ignore management's intentions or expectations for settling a liability when determining its classification is unchanged.

IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The amendments address the disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

Supplier finance arrangements are often referred to as supply chain finance, trade payables finance or reverse factoring arrangements.

The amendments supplement requirements already in the IFRS Accounting Standards and require a company to disclose:

- the terms and conditions;
- the amount of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements, breaking out the amounts for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers, and stating where the liabilities sit on the balance sheet;
- ranges of payment due dates; and
- liquidity risk information.

IAS 1 - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments clarify that only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current. The combined impact of the 2020 amendments and the 2022 amendments will impact practice. Entities will, therefore, need to carefully consider the impact of the amendments on existing and planned loan agreements.

IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendments require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of gain or loss that relate to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.

Management has assessed the impact of these amendments and concluded that none of them have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.4 Application of new and revised IFRS (Cont'd)

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

IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments in Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) amend IAS 21 to:

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. A currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.

- Specify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable. When a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing.

- Require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable. When a currency is not exchangeable an entity discloses information that would enable users of its financial statements to evaluate how a currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.

Other clarifications include the classification of financial assets with ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) linked features via additional guidance on the assessment of contingent features. Clarifications have been made to non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. Additional disclosures are introduced for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures

This new standard specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.The objective of the new standard is to alleviate the reporting burden for subsidiaries without public accountability.

Various Standards Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The amendments are to the following standards:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

IFRS 9 has been amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:

- to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and
- to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.4 Application of new and revised IFRS (Cont'd)

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

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss - the goal of the defined structure is to reduce diversity in the reporting of the statement of profit and loss, helping users of financial statements to understand the information and to make better comparisons between companies.
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures)
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. It focuses on grouping items based on their shared characteristics. These principles are applied across the financial statements, and they are used in defining which line items are presented in the primary financial statements and what information is disclosed in the notes.

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

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

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

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

Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

2.6 Intangible assets

Computer software

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

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

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

2.7 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment charges.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the group's interest therein and are recognised within equity. Losses of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if this results in a debit balance being recognised for non-controlling interests.

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

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

2.8 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. See Note 2.7 for information on how goodwill is initially determined. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Negative goodwill is recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.9 Investment in associates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.10 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

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

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

Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.10 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.10 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

Measurement of ECL

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

Presentation of allowance of ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

Write off

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

2.11 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.11 Current and deferred income tax (Cont'd)

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

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

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

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

Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR)

The Company is subject to CCR and the contribution is at the rate of 2% on the chargeable income as from the year of assessment commencing on 01 July 2024.

2.12 Inventories

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

2.13 Retirement benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.13 Retirement benefit obligations (Cont'd)

(iii) Gratuity on retirement

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

2.14 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

(iii) Group

The results and financial position of the subsidiaries that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rates at the date of that statement of financial position.

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

(c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

2.15 Equity and reserves

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Retained earnings include all the current and prior years' results.

Share premium includes any premiums received on the issue of shares.

Translation reserves comprise of foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements of the Group's foreign entities into Rs.

Revaluation reserves comprise gains and losses on revaluation of property.

All transactions with owners of the parent are recorded separately within equity.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.16 Borrowings

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

2.17 Trade and other payables

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

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

2.18 Trade and other receivables

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

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

2.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.20 Revenue recognition

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group ensures that the following five conditions are satisfied:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer.
2. Identifying the performance obligations.
3. Determining the transaction price.
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations.
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

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

Determining the transaction price

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

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.20 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

Practical Exemptions

The Group has taken advantage of the practical exemptions:

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

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

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

- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive such dividend is established.

2.21 Operating leases

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

2.22 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.23 Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

2.24 Provisions

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

2.25 Related parties

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

2.26 Segment reporting

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

2.27 Exceptional item

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.28 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised when same has been approved prior to the reporting date by the Board.

2.29 Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. However, some held for sale assets such as financial assets or deferred tax assets, continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's relevant accounting policy for those assets. Once classified as held for sale, the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

Any profit or loss arising from the sale of a discontinued operation or its remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell is presented as part of a single line item, profit or loss from discontinued operations.

2.30 Comparatives

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

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

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

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

(a) Currency risk

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

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Financial assets				
Euro	**594,021**	33,017	**162,763**	33,017
Mauritian Rupees	**31,694,000**	30,268,333	**23,359,869**	24,837,668
US Dollar	**48,687,216**	42,296,748	**48,687,216**	42,296,748
South African Rand ("ZAR")	**191,062**	47,204	**191,062**	47,204
British Pound Sterling ("GBP")	**293,862**	-	**293,862**	-
Singaporean Dollar	**114,463**	60,887	**114,463**	60,887
	81,574,624	72,706,189	**72,809,235**	67,275,524
Financial liabilities				
Mauritian Rupees	**17,914,940**	21,649,322	**14,923,296**	21,075,950
Singaporean dollar	**547,811**	1,463,286	**547,811**	1,463,286
US Dollar	**4,519,312**	7,851,265	**4,519,312**	7,851,265
Euro	**-**	177,497	**-**	177,497
South African Rand ("ZAR")	**24,369**	24,035	**24,369**	24,035
	23,006,432	31,165,405	**20,014,788**	30,592,033

Prepayments and deposits amounting to **Rs. 231,727 a**nd **Rs. 25,659,219** (2024: Rs. 2,091,905 and Rs. 24,457,719) for Group and **Rs. 225,428** and **Rs. 25,659,219** (2024: Rs. 2,091,905 and Rs. 24,457,719) for Company have not been included in financial assets and financial liabilities

3. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the above foreign exchanges against the Mauritian rupees at 30 June 2025 would affect the results of the Group and the Company by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant, and is applied against the gross statement of financial position exposure at the reporting date.

	Increase or Decrease		The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Appreciation of Euro	**5%**	2%	**29,701**	2,981	**8,138**	2,981
Depreciation of Euro	**-5%**	-2%	**(29,701)**	(2,981)	**(8,138)**	(2,981)
Appreciation of USD	**4%**	4%	**1,766,716**	1,277,920	**1,766,716**	1,277,920
Depreciation of USD	**-4%**	-4%	**(1,766,616)**	(1,277,920)	**(1,766,716)**	(1,277,920)
Appreciation of South African Rand	**2%**	7%	**3,334**	1,686	**3,334**	1,686
Depreciation of South African Rand	**-2%**	-7%	**(3,334)**	(1,686)	**(3,334)**	(1,686)
Appreciation of GBP	**4%**	-	**11,754**	-	**11,754**	-
Depreciation of GBP	**-4%**	-	**(11,754)**	-	**(11,754)**	-
Appreciation of Singapore Dollar	**2%**	4%	**8,667**	50,287	**8,667**	50,287
Depreciation of Singapore Dollar	**-2%**	-4%	**(8,667)**	(50,287)	**(8,667)**	(50,287)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

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

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

Exposure to credit risk

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trade and other receivables	**55,554,277**	40,408,214	**47,284,880**	35,002,788
Financial assets at amortised cost	**1,225,179**	2,586,691	**1,168,782**	2,586,691
Cash and cash equivalents	**24,795,168**	29,711,284	**24,355,573**	29,686,045
	81,574,624	72,706,189	**72,809,235**	67,275,524

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

3. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

The Group	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2025				
Borrowings	**2,810,007**	1,944,648	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	**18,251,777**	-	**-**	-
	21,061,784	1,944,648	**-**	-

The Group	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2024				
Borrowings	**2,099,275**	3,276,032	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	**25,790,098**	-	**-**	-
	27,889,373	3,276,032	**-**	-

The Company	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2025				
Borrowings	**1,440,438**	1,944,648	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	**16,629,702**	-	**-**	-
	18,070,140	1,944,648	**-**	-

The Company	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2025				
Borrowings	**1,704,641**	3,276,032	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	**25,611,360**	-	**-**	-
	27,316,001	3,276,032	**-**	-

3.2 Fair value estimation

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

3. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

3.2 Fair value estimation (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

The Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2025				
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	**-**	-	**67,293,591**	67,293,591
At 30 June 2024				
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	**-**	-	**69,699,076**	69,699,076

The land and buildings are revalued periodically unless circumstances dictate otherwise. The Group engages an external independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of the land and buildings. The fair value of the land and buildings was determined by professional valuers, Ramiah-Isabel Consultancy Ltd in 2022.

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

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

	The Group and The Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July	**69,699,076**	72,104,561
Depreciation charge for the year	**(2,405,485)**	(2,405,485)
At 30 June	**67,293,591**	69,699,076

3.3 Capital risk management

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

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

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

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

3. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

3.3 Capital risk management

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Total debt	**4,754,655**	5,375,307	**3,385,086**	4,980,673
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(24,795,168)**	(29,711,284)	**(24,355,573)**	(29,686,045)
Net debt	**(20,040,513)**	(24,335,977)	**(20,970,487)**	(24,705,372)
Total equity	**252,433,779**	248,622,165	**247,387,314**	245,012,853
Debt-to-capital ratio	**0%**	0%	**0%**	0%

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

(a) Pension benefits

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

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

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 16.

(b) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

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

(c) Asset lives and residual values

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

(d) Depreciation policies

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)

(d) Depreciation policies (Cont'd)

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

(e) Revenue recognition

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

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

(f) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself and where it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit itself.

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

(g) Recognition of deferred tax assets

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

(h) Inventories

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

(i) Impairment of trade receivables

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

5. Goodwill

	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
At 30 June	**353,878**	353,878

The goodwill is in respect of the acquisition of a subsidiary, Africamed Ltd in 2023. The directors have assessed the goodwill for impairment and no indication of impairment has been identified at the reporting date.

6. Property, plant and equipment

(a) THE GROUP

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost/valuation						
At 01 July 2024	**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**211,899,456**	**14,315,616**	**60,409,963**	**377,812,854**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**160,001**	**103,210**	**2,445,329**	**2,708,540**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(86,095)**	**-**	**(200,540)**	**(286,635)**
At 30 June 2025	**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**211,973,362**	**14,418,826**	**62,654,752**	**380,234,759**
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2024	**-**	**21,488,743**	**73,790,033**	**10,060,979**	**42,335,287**	**147,675,042**
Charge for the year	**-**	**2,405,485**	**4,824,989**	**1,567,328**	**3,440,996**	**12,238,798**
Disposals adjustments	**-**	**-**	**(21,449)**	**-**	**(136,105)**	**(157,554)**
At 30 June 2025	**-**	**23,894,228**	**78,593,573**	**11,628,307**	**45,640,178**	**159,756,286**
Net book values						
At 30 June 2025	**33,890,000**	**33,403,591**	**133,379,789**	**2,790,519**	**17,014,574**	**220,478,473**
Cost	**6,540,218**	**19,098,030**	**211,973,362**	**14,418,826**	**62,654,752**	**314,685,188**
Valuation	**27,349,782**	**38,199,789**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65,549,571**
At 30 June 2025	**33,890,000**	**57,297,819**	**211,973,362**	**14,418,826**	**62,654,752**	**380,234,759**

THE GROUP	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost/valuation						
At 01 July 2023	33,890,000	57,297,819	216,078,330	14,475,616	54,920,985	376,662,750
Additions	-	-	775,770	-	5,938,959	6,714,729
Disposals	-	-	(120,347)	(160,000)	(449,981)	(730,328)
Derecognition of a subsidiary	-	-	(4,834,297)	-	-	(4,834,297)
At 30 June 2024	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,899,456	14,315,616	60,409,963	377,812,854
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2023	-	19,083,258	71,593,701	8,356,604	39,090,357	138,123,920
Charge for the year	-	2,405,485	4,805,402	1,864,375	3,548,583	12,623,845
Disposals adjustments	-	-	(88,818)	(160,000)	(303,653)	(552,471)
Derecognition of a subsidiary	-	-	(2,520,252)	-	-	(2,520,252)
At 30 June 2024	-	21,488,743	73,790,033	10,060,979	42,335,287	147,675,042
Net book values						
At 30 June 2024	33,890,000	35,809,076	138,109,423	4,254,637	18,074,676	230,137,812
Cost	6,540,218	19,098,030	211,899,456	14,315,616	60,409,963	312,263,283
Valuation	27,349,782	38,199,789	-	-	-	65,549,571
At 30 June 2024	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,899,456	14,315,616	60,409,963	377,812,854

6. Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

(a) THE COMPANY	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost/valuation						
At 01 July 2024	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,899,454	14,315,616	60,366,963	377,769,852
Additions	-	-	160,001	103,210	2,423,869	2,687,080
Disposals	-	-	(86,095)	-	(200,540)	(286,635)
At 30 June 2025	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,973,360	14,418,826	62,590,292	380,170,297
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2024	-	21,488,743	73,790,032	10,060,979	42,316,366	147,656,120
Charge for the year	-	2,405,485	4,824,989	1,567,328	3,422,085	12,219,887
Disposals adjustments	-	-	(21,449)	-	(136,105)	(157,554)
At 30 June 2025	-	23,894,228	78,593,572	11,628,307	45,602,346	159,718,453
Net book values						
At 30 June 2025	33,890,000	33,403,591	133,379,788	2,790,519	16,987,946	220,451,844
Cost	6,540,218	19,098,030	211,973,360	14,418,826	62,590,292	314,620,726
Valuation	27,349,782	38,199,789	-	-	-	65,549,571
At 30 June 2025	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,973,360	14,418,826	62,590,292	380,170,297

THE COMPANY	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Office equipment	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost/valuation						
At 01 July 2023	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,244,031	14,475,616	54,877,985	371,785,451
Additions	-	-	775,770	-	5,938,959	6,714,729
Disposals	-	-	(120,347)	(160,000)	(449,981)	(730,328)
At 30 June 2024	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,899,454	14,315,616	60,366,963	377,769,852
Depreciation						
At 01 July 2023	-	19,083,258	69,073,448	8,356,604	39,085,626	135,598,936
Charge for the year	-	2,405,485	4,805,402	1,864,375	3,534,393	12,609,655
Disposals adjustments	-	-	(88,818)	(160,000)	(303,653)	(552,471)
At 30 June 2024	-	21,488,743	73,790,032	10,060,979	42,316,366	147,656,120
Net book values						
At 30 June 2024	33,890,000	35,809,076	138,109,422	4,254,637	18,050,597	230,113,732
Cost	6,540,218	19,098,030	211,899,454	14,315,616	60,366,963	312,220,281
Valuation	27,349,782	38,199,789	-	-	-	65,549,571
At 30 June 2024	33,890,000	57,297,819	211,899,454	14,315,616	60,366,963	377,769,852

6. Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

(a) Details of the Group's land and buildings and plant and machinery measured at fair value and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2025 are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	**33,890,000**	33,890,000	**33,890,000**	33,890,000
Buildings	**33,403,591**	35,809,076	**33,403,591**	35,809,076
Plant and machinery	**133,379,789**	138,109,423	**133,379,788**	138,109,422

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Freehold land and buildings				
Cost	**53,454,167**	53,454,167	**53,454,167**	53,454,167
Accumulated depreciation	**(24,054,195)**	(21,648,710)	**(24,054,195)**	(21,648,710)
Net book values	**29,399,972**	31,805,457	**29,399,972**	31,805,457

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plant and machinery				
Cost	**223,563,635**	223,403,634	**223,174,210**	223,014,209
Accumulated depreciation	**(123,014,127)**	(118,189,138)	**(121,997,531)**	(117,172,542)
Net book values	**100,549,508**	105,214,496	**101,176,679**	105,841,667

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plant and machinery				
Cost	**223,563,635**	223,403,634	**223,174,210**	223,014,209
Accumulated depreciation	**(123,014,127)**	(118,189,138)	**(121,997,531)**	(117,172,542)
Net book values	**100,549,508**	105,214,496	**101,176,679**	105,841,667

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

7. Intangible assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Computer software				
Cost				
At 01 July	**12,335,417**	10,775,417	**12,335,417**	10,775,417
Additions	**444,444**	1,560,000	**444,444**	1,560,000
At 30 June	**12,779,861**	12,335,417	**12,779,861**	12,335,417
Amortisation				
At 01 July	**10,686,248**	10,365,997	**10,686,248**	10,365,997
Charge for the year	**567,304**	320,251	**567,304**	320,251
At 30 June	**11,253,552**	10,686,248	**11,253,552**	10,686,248
Net book values	**1,526,309**	1,649,169	**1,526,309**	1,649,169

8. Investment in subsidiary

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July	**1,098,196**	5,514,303
Disposals during the year	-	(6,976,800)
Gain on disposal (Note c)	-	719,924
Profit on remeasurement (Note d)	-	3,386,406
Transfer to associate (Note 9)	-	(1,545,637)
At 30 June	**1,098,196**	1,098,196

(a) Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name of Company	Class of shares held	Year end	Proportion of direct ownership interest		Country of incorporation and operation	Cost	Main business
			2025	2024		Rs.	
Africamed Ltd	Ordinary	30 June	**76.00%**	76.00%	Republic of Mauritius	1,098,196	Supply medical and industrial equipment and consumables

	Africamed Ltd	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Assets	**8,798,317**	4,927,102
Liabilities	**3,007,553**	573,491
Revenues	**17,296,973**	18,621,457
Profit for the year	**1,437,153**	3,534,207

(c) The Company disposed 64.95% of its equity interest in Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA on 20 February 2024 for a consideration of USD 152,000 (equivalent to Rs. 6,976,800) thus resulting in a realised gain of Rs 719,924. The remaining stake of 35.05% of Rs. 1,545,637 was considered to be an investment in associate (Note 9).

(d) In accordance with IFRS 3, the disposal of the 64.95% has required the remeasurement of the Company's stake at the disposal date and the resulting gain of Rs 3,386,406 has been recognised in profit or loss at 30 June 2024.

9. Investments in associates

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

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July	**7,307,954**	5,308,068
Transferred from subsidiary (Note 8)	-	1,545,637
Share of loss for the year	**(152,466)**	(541,092)
Other financial items	**(322,290)**	1,453,983
Gain on acquisition of an associate	-	1,823,449
Written off (Note 24)	-	(2,282,091)
At 30 June	**6,833,198**	7,307,954

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

Name of Company	Class of shares held	Proportion of direct ownership interest		Country of incorporation and operation	Main business
		2025	2024		
Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited	Ordinary	**22.50%**	22.50%	Seychelles	Production & sale of gases
The Care Collective Ltd Collective Ltd	Ordinary	**40.625%**	40.625%	Republic of Mauritius	Services
Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA	Ordinary	**35.05%**	35.05%	Madagascar	Production & sale of gases

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited	**4,696,686**	4,573,776
The Care Collective Ltd	**1**	1
Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA	**2,136,511**	2,734,177
	6,833,198	7,307,954

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

	Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited		The Care Collective Ltd		Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assets	**23,146,190**	31,895,067	-	5,526,599	**12,852,439**	12,359,309
Liabilities	**2,272,027**	11,143,539	-	2,498,375	**6,925,797**	4,076,014
Profit/(loss) for the year	**1,978,667**	1,236,853	-	(623,241)	**(1,705,181)**	(1,617,694)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,978,667**	1,236,853	-	(623,241)	**(1,705,181)**	(1,617,694)
Share of profit/(loss)	**445,200**	278,291	-	(253,190)	**(597,666)**	(566,193)

9. Investments in associates (Cont'd)

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

	Industrial & Medical Gases (Seychelles) Limited		The Care Collective Ltd		Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Total net assets of associates	**20,874,159**	20,751,528	**-**	3,028,224	**12,852,439**	12,359,309
Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group	**22.50%**	22.50%	**40.625%**	40.625%	**35.05%**	35.05%
Share of net assets in the associate	**4,696,686**	4,669,094	**-**	1,230,216	**2,077,288**	2,742,001

Other financial items arising out on the reconciliation of the net assets of the associates of **Rs 59,224** (2024: Rs. 103,142) has not been recognised due to the insignificant value.

(d) The investment held in The Care Collective Ltd was impaired to Re 1 in 2024 as the company is in the process of winding up.

10. Inventories

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Finished goods	**6,493,976**	3,513,391	**6,493,976**	3,513,391
Consumables for resale	**8,683,369**	9,556,805	**8,683,369**	9,556,805
Raw materials	**717,136**	1,190,747	**717,136**	1,190,747
Spare parts	**1,850,120**	2,462,531	**1,850,120**	2,462,531
	17,744,601	16,723,474	**17,744,601**	16,723,474

(a) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounted to **Rs. 126,214,748** (2024: Rs. 61,288,983) and **Rs. 114,429,615** (2024: Rs. 61,288,783) for the Group and for the Company respectively.

11. Trade and other receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Trade receivables	**57,463,560**	41,718,857	**49,194,163**	36,313,431
Expected credit losses	**(1,909,283)**	(1,310,643)	**(1,909,283)**	(1,310,643)
Trade receivables, net of provision	**55,554,277**	40,408,214	**47,284,880**	35,002,788

Trade receivables may be analysed as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
- To third parties	**48,158,183**	36,906,281	**39,888,786**	32,029,918
- To related parties (Note 30)	**7,396,094**	3,501,933	**7,396,094**	2,972,870
	55,554,277	40,408,214	**47,284,880**	35,002,788

(i) Impairment of trade receivables

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

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

11. Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

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

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2025 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP of Mauritius, where it sells most of its goods and services, to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 30 June 2025 in compliance with IFRS 9 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

THE GROUP At 30 June 2025	**Current**	**More than 1 day past due**	**More than 60 days past due**	**More than 90 days past due**	**More than 120 days past due**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**50.00%**	**100.00%**	
Gross carrying amount: Trade receivables	**26,424,239**	**16,309,891**	**1,853,205**	**9,577,640**	**3,298,585**	**57,463,560**
Carrying amount	**26,424,239**	**16,309,891**	**1,853,205**	**9,577,640**	**3,298,585**	**57,463,560**
Loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(221,940)**	**(1,687,343)**	**(1,909,283)**
Net carrying amount	**26,424,239**	**16,309,891**	**1,853,205**	**9,355,700**	**1,611,242**	**55,554,277**
At 30 June 2024						
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	100.00%	
Gross carrying amount: Trade receivables	23,387,587	7,217,324	2,130,306	2,540,517	6,443,123	41,718,857
Carrying amount	23,387,587	7,217,324	2,130,306	2,540,517	6,443,123	41,718,857
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(304,638)	(1,006,005)	(1,310,643)
Net carrying amount	23,387,587	7,217,324	2,130,306	2,235,879	5,437,118	40,408,214

THE COMPANY At 30 June 2025	**Current**	**More than 1 day past due**	**More than 60 days past due**	**More than 90 days past due**	**More than 120 days past due**	**Total**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**50.00%**	**100.00%**	
Gross carrying amount: Trade receivables	**18,154,842**	**16,309,891**	**1,853,205**	**1,853,205**	**3,298,585**	**49,194,163**
Carrying amount	**18,154,842**	**16,309,891**	**1,853,205**	**1,853,205**	**3,298,585**	**49,194,163**
Loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,687,343)**	**(1,909,283)**
Net carrying amount	**18,154,842**	**16,309,891**	**1,853,205**	**1,853,205**	**1,611,242**	**47,284,880**
At 30 June 2024						
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	100.00%	
Gross carrying amount: Trade receivables	17,982,161	7,217,324	2,130,306	2,540,517	6,443,123	36,313,431
Carrying amount	17,982,161	7,217,324	2,130,306	2,540,517	6,443,123	36,313,431
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(304,638)	(1,006,005)	(1,310,643)
Net carrying amount	17,982,161	7,217,324	2,130,306	2,235,879	5,437,118	35,002,788

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 30 June 2025 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	The Group		**The Company**	
	Trade receivables		**Trade receivables**	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Loss allowance as at 01 July (IFRS 9)	**1,310,643**	1,403,358	**1,310,643**	1,403,358
Unused amounts reversed	**-**	(92,715)	**-**	(92,715)
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss	**598,640**	-	**598,640**	-
At 30 June	**1,909,283**	1,310,643	**1,909,283**	1,310,643

11. Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

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

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

	The Group		The Company	
	Trade receivables		Trade receivables	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Mauritian Rupee	**33,455,958**	23,250,350	**25,186,561**	17,844,924
US Dollar	**24,007,602**	18,468,507	**24,007,602**	18,468,507
	57,463,560	41,718,857	**49,194,163**	36,313,431

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security. Additionally, the Group has subscribed to a credit insurance cover in order to reduce its exposure to any credit risk from its debtors.

12. Financial assets at amortised cost

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Work-in-progress (see Note (a) below)	**460,808**	446,815	**460,808**	446,815
Other receivables (see Note (b) below)	**764,371**	2,139,876	**707,974**	2,139,876
	1,225,179	2,586,691	**1,168,782**	2,586,691

(a) Work-in-progress

Work-in-progress relates to plant and equipment which are not yet ready for use.

(b) Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group and are receivable within one year. Collateral is not normally obtained.

(c) Fair values of financial assets at amortised cost

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

13. Stated capital

Number of shares 2025 & 2024	Ordinary shares 2025 & 2024	Share premium 2025 & 2024	Total 2025 & 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July and at 30 June	26,113,920	159	26,114,079

14. Revaluation and other reserves

THE GROUP	Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July 2024	**66,898,685**	**(10,716,687)**	**56,181,998**
Movement for the year	**-**	**(450,354)**	**(450,354)**
At 30 June 2025	**66,898,685**	**(11,167,041)**	**55,731,644**

14. Revaluation and other reserves (Cont'd)

THE GROUP	Translation reserve	Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July 2023	(1,160,754)	66,898,685	(11,184,835)	54,553,096
Movement for the year	-	-	468,148	468,148
Currency translation differences	(1,658,622)	-	-	(1,658,622)
Recycling of translation reserve	2,819,376	-	-	2,819,376
At 30 June 2024	-	66,898,685	(10,716,687)	56,181,998

THE COMPANY	Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July 2024	**66,898,685**	**(10,716,687)**	**56,181,998**
Movement for the year	**-**	**(450,354)**	**(450,354)**
At 30 June 2025	**66,898,685**	**(11,167,041)**	**55,731,644**

	Revaluation surplus	Actuarial gains/ (losses) reserve	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July 2023	66,898,685	(11,184,835)	55,713,850
Movement for the year	-	468,148	468,148
At 30 June 2024	66,898,685	(10,716,687)	56,181,998

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises of the foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the operations of foreign subsidiaries.

Revaluation surplus

The revaluation surplus relates to the revaluation of land and buildings.

Actuarial gains/(losses) reserve

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

15. Deferred income taxes

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

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

(b) The following amounts are shown in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deferred tax liabilities	**24,362,731**	25,107,056	**24,362,731**	25,107,056
Deferred tax assets	**(458,670)**	(338,209)	**(458,670)**	(338,209)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**23,904,061**	24,768,847	**23,904,061**	24,768,847

15. Deferred income taxes

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 01 July	**24,768,847**	24,665,554	**24,768,847**	25,038,182
Adjustment*	**-**	372,628	**-**	-
Credited to profit or loss (Note 18(b))	**(785,312)**	(351,949)	**(785,312)**	(351,949)
Charged to other comprehensive income	**(79,474)**	82,614	**(79,474)**	82,614
At 30 June	**23,904,061**	24,768,847	**23,904,061**	24,768,847

** This represents deferred tax of Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA derecognised.*

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

Deferred tax liabilities

	The Group & The Company		
	Accelerated tax depreciation	Revaluation of assets	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2023	**19,827,666**	5,514,324	**25,341,990**
Charged to profit or loss	**(234,934)**	-	**(234,934)**
At 30 June 2024	**19,592,732**	5,514,324	**25,107,056**
Charged to profit or loss	**(744,325)**	-	**(744,325)**
At 30 June 2025	**18,848,407**	5,514,324	**24,362,731**

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

Deferred tax assets

	The Group			The Company		
	Retirement benefit obligations	Tax losses	Total	Retirement benefit obligations	Tax losses	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2023	(303,807)	-	(303,807)	(303,807)	-	(303,807)
Credited to profit or loss	(117,016)	-	(117,016)	(117,016)	-	(117,016)
Credited to other comprehensive income	82,614	-	82,614	82,614	-	82,614
At 30 June 2024	**(338,209)**	**-**	**(338,209)**	**(338,209)**	**-**	**(338,209)**
Credited to profit or loss	**(40,987)**	**-**	**(40,987)**	**(40,987)**	**-**	**(40,987)**
Charged to other comprehensive income	**(79,474)**	**-**	**(79,474)**	**(79,474)**	**-**	**(79,474)**
At 30 June 2025	**(458,670)**	**-**	**(458,670)**	**(458,670)**	**-**	**(458,670)**

16. Retirement benefit obligations

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position:		
- Pension benefits	**3,057,797**	2,254,719
Amounts charged to profit or loss:		
- Pension benefits	**273,250**	780,102
Amounts charged to other comprehensive income:		
- Pension benefits	**(529,828)**	550,762

Pension benefits

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations was carried out at 30 June 2025 by Swan Life Ltd (Actuarial Valuer). The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Unit Credit Method.

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Present value of funded obligations	**5,923,376**	4,945,548
Fair value of plan assets	**(2,865,579)**	(2,690,829)
Liability in the statements of financial position	**3,057,797**	2,254,719

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
At 01 July	**(2,254,719)**	(2,025,379)
Charged to profit or loss	**(273,250)**	(780,102)
Charged to other comprehensive income	**(529,828)**	550,762
At 30 June	**(3,057,797)**	(2,254,719)

16. Retirement benefit obligations (Cont'd)

Pension benefits (Cont'd)

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
At 01 July	**4,945,548**	5,560,897
Current service cost	**267,762**	319,786
Interest cost	**233,387**	319,035
Past service cost	**-**	280,549
Actuarial (gains)/losses	**591,563**	(486,401)
Benefits paid	**(114,884)**	(1,048,318)
At 30 June	**5,923,376**	4,945,548

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
At 01 July	**2,690,829**	3,535,518
Expected return on plan assets	**113,015**	139,268
Actuarial gains	**61,735**	64,361
Benefits paid	**-**	(1,048,318)
At 30 June	**2,865,579**	2,690,829

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Current service cost	**267,762**	600,335
Net interest cost	**120,372**	179,767
Benefits paid	**(114,884)**	-
Total included in employee benefit expense (Note 25 (a))	**273,250**	780,102
Actual return on plan assets	**174,750**	(844,689)

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Experience losses on the liabilities	**(1,026,703)**	1,264,828
Gains on pension scheme assets	**61,735**	64,361
Changes in assumptions	**435,140**	(778,427)
Total in other comprehensive income	**(529,828)**	550,762

16. Retirement benefit obligations (Cont'd)

Pension benefits (Cont'd

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Discount rate	**5.80%**	5.30%
Future long-term salary increase	**4.00%**	4.00%

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Discount rate (1% movement)	**852,308**	725,545	**685,149**	573,348
Future long-term salary increase	**794,683**	686,923	**611,452**	519,128

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

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

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

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

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

(xi) No contribution is expected to be made by the Group and the Company to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 30 June 2026.

(xii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11 years for the Group and the Company.

17. Trade and other payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Trade payables	**8,241,852**	15,054,707	**6,619,758**	14,875,869
Deposits from customers	**25,659,219**	24,457,619	**25,659,219**	24,457,619
Accrued expenses	**8,862,814**	10,707,836	**8,862,833**	10,707,836
Amount due to related parties (Note 30)	**1,147,111**	27,655	**1,147,111**	27,655
	43,910,996	50,247,817	**42,288,921**	50,068,979

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values. The Group has a policy to ensure that all payables are settled within a credit time framework.

18. Income tax expense

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
At 01 July	**(298,474)**	1,722,794	**(826,117)**	1,578,749
Tax refund/(paid)	**579,130**	(1,624,679)	**1,053,625**	(1,520,244)
APS and CSR paid	**(999,990)**	(2,254,590)	**(472,821)**	(2,254,590)
Withholding tax deducted	**(103,723)**	(310,716)	**-**	(310,716)
(Over)/under provision in prior year	**(227,508)**	164,798	**(227,508)**	252,211
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year	**1,439,441**	1,656,637	**845,807**	1,081,191
CSR	**117,414**	347,282	**117,414**	347,282
CCR	**175,232**	-	**175,232**	-
At 30 June	**681,522**	(298,474)	**665,632**	(826,117)

(b)

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year at 12%	**1,504,579**	2,256,129	**910,945**	1,680,683
Deferred tax (Note 15(b))	**(785,312)**	(351,949)	**(785,312)**	(351,949)
Tax expense	**719,267**	1,904,180	**125,633**	1,328,734

(c) Tax reconciliation

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Profit before taxation	**4,981,235**	4,996,632	**2,950,448**	4,993,307
Tax calculated at effective tax rate of 12% (2024: 12%)	**597,748**	599,596	**354,054**	599,197
Income not subject to tax	**(1,353,766)**	(2,695,656)	**(1,353,766)**	(2,695,656)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1,845,519**	3,006,699	**1,845,519**	3,006,699
Tax differential	**349,940**	654,323	**-**	-
(Over)/under provision in prior year	**(227,508)**	164,798	**(227,508)**	252,211
CCR	**175,232**	170,950	**175,232**	170,950
CSR	**117,414**	355,419	**117,414**	347,282
Deferred tax	**(785,312)**	(351,949)	**(785,312)**	(351,949)
Tax expense	**719,267**	1,904,180	**125,633**	1,328,734

19. Borrowings

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-current				
Lease liabilities (Note (d))	**1,944,648**	3,276,032	**1,944,648**	3,276,032
Total non-current borrowings	**1,944,648**	3,276,032	**1,944,648**	3,276,032
Current				
Bank overdraft	**1,478,180**	627,020	**108,611**	440,433
Bank borrowings (Note (b))	**-**	208,047	**-**	-
Lease liabilities (Note (d))	**1,331,827**	1,264,208	**1,331,827**	1,264,208
Total current borrowings	**2,810,007**	2,099,275	**1,440,438**	1,704,641
Total borrowings	**4,754,655**	5,375,307	**3,385,086**	4,980,673

(a) The borrowings are secured by floating charges on the assets of the Group including property, plant and equipment. The rate of interest on those borrowings are 7.25% for bank borrowings.

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

	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
At 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	208,047	-	-	-	208,047

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

(d) Lease liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Finance leases				
Within one year	**1,475,357**	1,472,309	**1,475,357**	1,472,309
More than 1 year but before 5 years	**2,010,947**	3,472,841	**2,010,947**	3,472,841
	3,486,304	4,945,150	**3,486,304**	4,945,150
Less future finance charges	**(209,829)**	(404,910)	**(209,829)**	(404,910)
Present value of finance lease obligations	**3,276,475**	4,540,240	**3,276,475**	4,540,240
Apportioned as follows:				
Repayable within one year	**1,331,827**	1,264,208	**1,331,827**	1,264,208
Repayable after 1 year and before 5 years	**1,944,648**	3,276,032	**1,944,648**	3,276,032
	3,276,475	4,540,240	**3,276,475**	4,540,240

20. Revenue

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales of goods	**222,151,385**	161,665,885	**204,854,412**	143,044,428
Sales of services	**424,478**	440,689	**424,478**	440,689
Rental income	**4,231,988**	4,193,449	**4,231,988**	4,193,449
	226,807,851	166,300,023	**209,510,878**	147,678,566

20. Revenue (Cont'd)

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

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timing of revenue recognition:				
At a point in time	**226,807,851**	166,300,023	**209,510,878**	147,678,566
Contract duration				
Short term contract	**226,807,851**	166,300,023	**209,510,878**	147,678,566
Sales Channels				
Directly to customers	**226,807,851**	166,300,023	**209,510,878**	147,678,566

There were no contract balances as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

21. Cost of sales/expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Employee benefit expense (Note 25(a))	**41,514,792**	38,239,519	**39,430,319**	36,359,704
Raw materials and consumables used	**126,214,748**	72,860,118	**114,429,615**	61,288,783
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**12,238,798**	12,623,845	**12,219,887**	12,609,655
Amortisation of intangible assets	**567,304**	320,251	**567,304**	320,251
Professional fees	**4,631,389**	6,165,759	**4,331,063**	6,165,759
Directors fees	**1,728,378**	1,728,378	**1,728,378**	1,728,378
Repairs & maintenance	**5,100,784**	4,848,270	**5,100,784**	4,848,270
Motor vehicles running expenses	**4,554,591**	4,714,312	**4,554,591**	4,714,312
Electricity charges	**12,580,974**	12,618,009	**12,580,974**	12,618,009
Advertising costs	**299,888**	545,374	**299,888**	545,374
Provision for bad debts	**598,640**	(92,715)	**598,640**	(92,715)
Provision for stock obsolescence	**1,406,653**	-	**1,406,653**	-
Other expenses	**12,476,624**	8,928,966	**11,516,107**	8,444,050
	223,913,563	163,500,086	**208,764,203**	149,549,830

The above expenses are classified as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of sales	**160,890,617**	102,928,235	**149,105,484**	91,356,900
Selling and distribution expenses	**25,150,537**	23,322,141	**25,150,537**	23,322,143
Administrative expenses	**37,872,409**	37,249,710	**34,508,182**	34,870,786
	223,913,563	163,500,086	**208,764,203**	149,549,829

22. Other income

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**568,985**	2,018,505	**568,985**	2,018,505
Profit on disposal of cylinders	**71,500**	-	**71,500**	-
Sundry income	**-**	168,772	**-**	165,297
Payroll refund	**367,482**	302,239	**367,482**	302,239
Insurance refund	**-**	48,000	**-**	48,000
Interest income	**385,821**	191,960	**385,821**	191,960
Services & consumables fees	**(30,000)**	(7,500)	**240,000**	281,500
	1,363,788	2,721,976	**1,633,788**	3,007,501

23. Finance (costs)/income

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	**38,561**	303,071	**(143,899)**	282,374
Interest expense	**(585,055)**	(571,664)	**(555,769)**	(274,947)
Net	**(546,494)**	(268,593)	**(699,668)**	7,427

24. Exceptional items

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investment in associate written off (Note 9)	**-**	(2,282,091)	**-**	(2,282,091)
Loans to associate written off (Note (i) below)	**(429,063)**	(710,937)	**(429,063)**	(710,937)
Liabilities written back (Note (ii) below)	**2,894,031**	-	**2,894,031**	-
Bad debts written off	**(720,559)**	-	**(720,559)**	-
	1,744,409	(2,993,028)	**1,744,409**	(2,993,028)

(i) Both the investment and the loan to the associate have been written off as the latter is in process of winding up.

(ii) Amounts of Rs 2,894,031 have been written back as they no longer represent valid liabilities.

25. Profit before taxation

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Profit before taxation is arrived at after:				
crediting:				
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment and cylinders (Note 22)	**640,485**	2,018,505	**640,485**	2,018,505
and charging:				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**12,238,798**	12,623,845	**12,219,887**	12,609,655
Amortisation of intangible assets	**567,304**	320,251	**567,304**	320,251
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	**126,214,748**	61,288,783	**114,429,615**	61,288,783
Employee benefit expense (Note (a) below)	**41,514,792**	38,645,295	**39,430,319**	36,359,704

25. Profit before taxation (Cont'd)

(a)

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Employee benefit expense				
Wages and salaries	**37,915,484**	35,059,163	**36,186,827**	32,946,169
Social security costs	**1,372,623**	937,686	**1,016,807**	869,914
Pension costs - defined contributions plans	**1,953,435**	1,868,344	**1,953,435**	1,763,519
Pension costs - defined benefit plans (Note 16(v))	**273,250**	780,102	**273,250**	780,102
	41,514,792	38,645,295	**39,430,319**	36,359,704

26. Earnings per share

	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Profit from continuing operations	**4,261,968**	3,092,452
Profit from discontinued operations	**-**	3,691,735
Number of ordinary shares in issue	**2,611,392**	2,611,392
Earnings per share from:		
Continuing operations	**1.63**	1.18
Discontinued operations	**-**	1.41

27. Dividends

	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Recommended and paid	**-**	3,917,088
Dividend per share	**-**	1.50

28. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Cash generated from operations

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Profit before taxation	**4,981,235**	4,996,632	**2,950,448**	4,993,307
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**12,238,798**	12,623,845	**12,219,887**	12,609,655
Amortisation of intangible assets	**567,304**	320,251	**567,304**	320,251
Share of loss in associates	**152,466**	541,092	**152,466**	541,092
Other financial items	**322,290**	(1,453,983)	**322,290**	(1,453,983)
Profit on remeasurement	**-**	-	**-**	(3,386,406)
Investment in associate written off	**-**	2,282,091	**-**	2,282,091
Gain on acquisition of an associate	**-**	(1,823,449)	**-**	(1,823,449)
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	**-**	-	**-**	(719,924)
Interest expense	**585,055**	571,664	**555,769**	274,947
Interest income	**(385,821)**	(191,960)	**(385,821)**	(191,960)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(568,985)**	(2,018,505)	**(568,985)**	(2,018,505)
Retirement benefit obligations	**273,250**	780,102	**273,250**	780,102
Bad debts written off	**720,559**	-	**720,559**	-
Loan written off	**429,063**	-	**429,063**	-
Liabilities written back	**(2,894,031)**	-	**(2,894,031)**	-
	16,421,183	16,627,780	**14,342,199**	12,207,218
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	**(1,021,127)**	1,129,287	**(1,021,127)**	1,129,287
Trade and other receivables	**(16,544,195)**	(9,042,028)	**(13,002,651)**	(5,890,873)
Financial assets at amortised cost	**1,506,299**	248,313	**988,846**	248,313
Prepayments	**1,860,178**	(1,281,198)	**1,866,477**	(1,281,198)
Trade and other payables	**(3,442,790)**	5,028,305	**(4,886,027)**	5,125,669
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	**(1,220,452)**	12,710,459	**(1,712,283)**	11,538,416

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.
Cash in hand and at bank	**24,795,168**	29,711,284	**24,355,573**	29,686,045
Bank overdraft	**(1,478,180)**	(627,020)	**(108,611)**	(440,433)
Cash and cash equivalents	**23,316,988**	29,084,264	**24,246,962**	29,245,612

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

THE GROUP	At 01 July 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash flows	At 30 June 2025
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs**	**Rs.**
Borrowings	**4,748,287**	**(1,471,812)**	**-**	**3,276,475**
Total liabilities from financing activities	**4,748,287**	**(1,471,812)**	**-**	**3,276,475**

THE GROUP	At 01 July 2023	Cash flows	Non-cash flows	At 30 June 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Borrowings	7,578,025	(2,875,930)	46,192	4,748,287
Total liabilities from financing activities	7,578,025	(2,875,930)	46,192	4,748,287

28. Notes to the statement of cash flows (Cont'd)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Cont'd)

THE COMPANY	At 01 July 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash flows	At 30 June 2025
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Borrowings	4,540,240	(1,263,765)	-	3,276,475
Total liabilities from financing activities	4,540,240	(1,263,765)	-	3,276,475

THE COMPANY	At 01 July 2023	Cash flows	Non-cash flows	At 30 June 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Borrowings	5,738,618	(1,198,378)	-	4,540,240
Total liabilities from financing activities	5,738,618	(1,198,378)	-	4,540,240

29. Segment information

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

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

Revenue has been analysed in Note 20.

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

Geographical information

THE GROUP	Revenues from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local	113,110,865	111,506,381	229,191,858	239,448,813
Foreign	113,696,986	54,793,642	-	-
	226,807,851	166,300,023	229,191,858	239,448,813

THE COMPANY	Revenues from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local	98,659,992	93,835,996	225,909,597	240,169,051
Foreign	110,850,886	53,842,570	-	-
	209,510,878	147,678,566	225,909,597	240,169,051

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

THE GROUP

	Technical fees	Sales of goods and services	Purchase of goods	Dividends paid	Amount owed by related parties	Amount owed to related parties
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trading transactions						
At 30 June 2025						
Major shareholder	**492,769**	**-**	**3,488,992**	**-**	**-**	**1,147,111**
Associates	**-**	**13,758,715**	**-**	**-**	**4,956,767**	**-**
Common beneficial owner	**-**	**1,505,337**	**-**	**-**	**2,439,327**	**-**
	492,769	**15,264,052**	**3,488,992**	**-**	**7,396,094**	**1,147,111**
Trading transactions						
At 30 June 2024						
Major shareholder	471,502	-	1,961,229	1,497,027	-	27,655
Associates	-	14,594,691	-	-	2,567,943	-
Common beneficial owner	-	1,482,828	-	-	933,990	-
	471,502	16,077,519	1,961,229	1,497,027	3,501,933	27,655

THE COMPANY

	Technical fees	Sales of goods and services	Other income	Purchase of goods	Dividends paid	Amount owed by related parties	Amount owed to related parties
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trading transactions							
At 30 June 2025							
Major shareholder	**492,769**	**-**	**-**	**3,488,992**	**-**	**-**	**1,147,111**
Subsidiary	**-**	**-**	**270,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Associates	**-**	**13,758,715**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,956,767**	**-**
Common beneficial owner	**-**	**1,505,337**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,439,327**	**-**
	492,769	**15,264,052**	**270,000**	**3,488,992**	**-**	**7,396,094**	**1,147,111**
Trading transactions							
At 30 June 2024							
Major shareholder	471,502	-	-				
Subsidiary	-	4,394,942	289,000	1,961,229	1,497,027	-	27,655
Associates	-	14,594,691	-	-	-	2,567,943	-
Common beneficial owner	-	1,482,828	-	-	-	933,990	-
	471,502	20,472,461	289,000	1,961,229	1,497,027	3,501,933	27,655

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

(ii) The major shareholder is African Oxygen Limited.

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

(iv) Provision made for doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties amounts to Rs 314,838 (2024: Rs. 450,808).

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Cont'd)

Key management personnel compensation

	The Group and the Company	
	2025	2024
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Short-term employee benefits	**9,600,500**	10,203,591
Post-employment benefits	**812,190**	674,824
At 30 June	**10,412,690**	10,878,415

31. Discontinued operations

(a) Losing control over a subsidiary

On 20 February 2024, the Group disposed 64.95% of its equity interest in its subsidiary, Gaz Industriels Madagascar SA, for Rs. 6,976,800 and at the date of disposal, the carrying amounts of the subsidiary's net assets were as follows:

	Book value at date of disposal
	Rs.
Property, plant and equipment	**1,299,053**
Deferred tax assets	**242,208**
Inventories	**2,050,778**
Trade and other receivables	**2,964,835**
Cash at bank	**2,241,973**
Trade and other payables	**(2,485,152)**
Current tax liabilities	**(56,819)**
Net assets	**6,256,876**
Consideration received	**6,976,800**
Gain on disposal	**719,924**

The gain on disposal was included in the profit for the year from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

31. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Cont'd)

(b) Profit for the year from discontinued operations

The loss until the date of disposal and the profit from remeasurement are as follows:

	Book value at date of disposal
	Rs.
Revenue	8,484,554
Cost of sales	(5,491,272)
Gross profit	2,993,282
Selling and distribution expenses	
Administrative expenses	(808,303)
Finance costs	(2,523,057)
Loss from discontinued operations before tax	(76,517)
Operating loss	(414,595)
Tax expense	-
Loss for the year	(414,595)
Gain on remeasurement (Note 8)	3,386,406
Gain on disposal (Note 31 (a))	719,924
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	3,691,735

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Bank guarantees

There are contingent liabilities for which no provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements in respect of bank guarantees given to third party amounting to **Rs. 18,000** (2024: Rs. 6,012,298) for the Group and **Rs. 18,000** (2024: Rs. 5,804,251) for the Company. The directors consider that no liability will arise as the probability of default in respect of these guarantees is remote.

33. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the 30 June reporting date and the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements.

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